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Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development  
Sahel and West Africa Club

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**SAHEL AND WEST AFRICA CLUB  
STRATEGY AND POLICY GROUP**

**SWAC/GOP(2012)4  
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**ACTIVITY AND BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (JANUARY-OCTOBER 2012)**

**Meeting of the Strategy and Policy Group (SPG) of the Sahel and West Africa Club (SWAC)  
Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso - 8 December 2012**

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SWAC/GOP(2012)4

Sahel and West Africa Club Secretariat (SWAC)  
Activity and Budget Implementation Report  
1 January - 31 October 2012

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## **Preliminary Note**

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This interim report covers the period from 1 January to 31 October 2012. In accordance with article 3.1 of the Mandate, it is submitted to the Strategy and Policy Group (SPG) for examination and approval.

An updated version to 31 December 2012 will be sent to Members in the first quarter of 2013 along with a finalised financial statement.

## **I. Introduction**

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This 2012 Activity and Budget Implementation Report is of particular importance for two main reasons. First, it has to broaden its scope to take in both 2011 and 2012 since the Club's pace of work is now based on biennial programmes. Second, it offers an opportunity to take stock of how the "new Club" has functioned since its inception on 1 January 2011 following a series of far-reaching reforms.

In this regard, the Membership of ECOWAS, UEMOA and CILSS in the Club has unquestionably been a driving force which helped the Secretariat become more deeply involved in the regional governance of food security. As policy development in this area has been brought to the fore on the impetus of the three organisations, the Secretariat has adapted and expanded its role to lend appropriate support and assistance.

The role of the Sahel and West Africa Club in "strengthening the voice of West Africa" has been witnessed by some very concrete actions. For the first time, West Africa featured in the agenda of the deliberations of the G20; the Club's platform has been recognised, outside the sphere of its Members, as the best advocate for a global initiative in the field of food crisis prevention and management: the Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative - Sahel (AGIR). Solid ties have been established between the Heads of Communication at the ECOWAS and UEMOA Commissions and the CILSS Executive Secretariat. This dialogue ensures that the weekly NewsBriefs (soon to celebrate its 100th edition) can provide real-time news about the latest events in the three organisations.

The Club's role in performing independent factual analyses and prospective reports has been put to the test on the complex issue of the nexus "settlement, market and food security". It has prompted unexpected questions which will continue to fuel the debate. This work has been conducted in close collaboration with food security practitioners in West Africa and several co-operation agencies. The process of reflection has also focused on ways to improve operational effectiveness. Tools have been made available to all stakeholders and avenues for further work based on policy management have been identified.

SWAC has continued to develop its monitoring and resource centre capacities, notably with the development of the West Africa Gateway which is set to become a flagship tool bringing together all relevant key information about West Africa regional challenges within a global context.

The work priorities set by the Members have been met and, for the first time in many years, no additional *ad hoc* topics were added to the Secretariat's already heavy workload. The food security dossier has grown in importance, and is now firmly embedded in the Club's agenda. Unfortunately, this high-profile status is a result of the food crises which continue to blight the region on a regular basis.

All these factors certainly go some way to explain the resurgent international interest in the Club. Over the past biennium, two new Members, Austria and the European Union, have joined the Club, and no Members have left. This can be seen as an honourable achievement given the current climate of severe financial crisis.

Lastly, relations with the OECD have been significantly strengthened. The Secretary-General and his Cabinet, along with the Organisation's Global Relations Secretariat, have given the Club Secretariat effective support in its mission to make the voice of West Africa heard more widely. The Secretariat has played an active role in the process of formulating the OECD Development Strategy, which attaches great importance to the regional aspects of development. With the support of the OECD Delegations of Club Members, the Secretariat presented West Africa and the SWAC work on two occasions; at the OECD External Relations Committee, and to Members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). The Secretariat also undertook to contribute to the OECD deliberations on the global outlook for food security.

## II. West African Futures: "Settlement, market and food security"

### 2.1. Achievements

The Activity Report 2011 featured an extensive review of scientific publications backed up by Working Group meetings, interim reports on the conceptual and analytical framework, demographic trends, urbanisation, settlement, agricultural population, the informal economy, trade, etc.

#### Main partners and headline programmes

<b>Africapolis</b>	Survey of urbanisation in West Africa, CNRS/Université Paris-Diderot, funded by the <b>AFD</b>
<b>AFRISTAT</b>	Economic and Statistical Observatory for sub-Saharan Africa
<b>AFDB/BAD</b>	African Development Bank
<b>CEPS/INSTEAD</b>	Centre for Population, Poverty and Public Policy Studies
<b>CILSS Executive Secretariat</b>	Permanent Inter-State Committee of Drought Control in the Sahel
<b>CILSS - Institut du Sahel</b>	
<b>CILSS - Centre Agrhymet</b>	
<b>CIRAD</b>	Centre International de Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement
<b>ECOWAS</b>	Economic Community of West African States
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>FEWS NET</b>	Famine Early Warning System Network, funded by <b>USAID</b>
<b>IFPRI</b>	International Food Policy Research Institute
<b>LARES</b>	Laboratoire d'analyse régionale et d'expertise sociale
<b>IRD</b>	Institut de Recherche pour le Développement
<b>ISSP</b>	Université de Ouagadougou
<b>MSU</b>	Michigan State University
<b>OECD – TAD</b>	Trade and Agriculture Directorate, OECD
<b>Global Food Security Programme, funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)</b>	
<b>Strengthening Regional Agricultural Integration in West Africa, Michigan State University, funded by the Syngenta foundation</b>	
<b>RESIMAO</b>	West-African Market Information Network
<b>UEMOA</b>	West African Economic and Monetary Union
<b>WFP/PAM</b>	World Food Programme
West Africa Trade Hub, funded by <b>USAID</b>	
<b>World Bank</b>	
[West African national statistics offices.]	

A special effort was made to design a harmonised regional database (covering the period from 1950 to 2050). This database – now available – is essential for regional decision-making. It shows how regional policies can be skewed by unreliable and irregular data that are based on inconsistent definitions. Some of the major regional dynamics such as the breakdown of the population between rural and urban areas and between the agricultural and non-agricultural populations can be seen in a different light thanks to this database and thus give a more accurate understanding of current and anticipated changes.

This topic was addressed at a technical workshop on “Regional settlement statistics and food security policy design” at UEMOA headquarters in February 2012. The event was held primarily for UEMOA, CILSS (INSAH and AGRHYMET), CountrySTAT-FAO and AFRISTAT; ECOWAS was unable to attend because of the appointment of the new Commission. The main aim was to work with regional policy makers and technicians to consider how data harmonisation might take into account the information and analytical tools developed within the framework of the WAF programme.

As a follow-up to this workshop, and upon a request from the regional organisations, a training session on demo-economic modelling is to be held in early-December, at the invitation of the UEMOA Commission. While this tool cannot make up for the lack of coherent and harmonised statistics, it does nevertheless give West African technicians a regional overview of the dynamics at work.

In addition, the team leading deliberations in the Secretariat has strengthened the methodological, statistical and cartographic foundations used; formulated a retrospective and prospective reading of the agricultural and food challenges, and made more detailed strategic and technical proposals for policy makers and technicians.

This work has led to the publication of a major report (“Peuplement, marché et sécurité alimentaire, Perspectives ouest-africaines”, (2013), in *Les Cahiers de l’Afrique de l’Ouest*, SCSAO/OCDE, Paris) and a statistical and mapping tool for regional analyses (OSCAR).

These outcomes are part of the two-fold mandate given to the Secretariat by the Club Members. On the one hand, to prepare reports which present independent, retrospective and prospective factual

#### Several conclusions from the WAF programme

Since they lack key data on the dynamics at work, agricultural and food policies in West Africa are partly blind to the bigger picture. As a temporary solution to this problem, the programme provides a coherent, retrospective and prospective database as well as a methodology that may be useful to stakeholders until the many shortcomings of the statistical systems have been sufficiently addressed.

Despite being one of the world’s major food-producing regions, West Africa still suffers from unacceptable levels of chronic food and nutritional insecurity.

Agricultural and food policies need to address the whole of the informal sector in rural and urban areas. These policies need to be taken out of the sole context of rural and agricultural development.

Two thirds of food supply comes from the market. Improving the way it operates should be the priority for food and nutritional security strategies.

The food balance sheets used to prevent food crises are conceptually and statistically far removed from reality. (The report puts forward operational recommendations to achieve more accurate readings of regional flows).

Continuing high fertility rates jeopardise the outlook for food and nutritional security.

Larger and more specialised farms are not inconsistent with maintaining small-scale family agriculture.

Agricultural investment should be a regional priority, otherwise there is a risk of weaker, less equal and less sustainable growth.

analyses, challenge policies and encourage debate (even controversy); and on the other, draw lessons from these analyses to propose policy management tools.

## ***2.2. Outlook***

The SWAC Forum 2012 will be devoted to an initial presentation of some outcomes and tools stemming from the process of reflection. Members have stressed the need to deploy the necessary means for disseminating the results of the Club's work and to co-ordinate debates around them. The study conducted in 2011- 2012 points towards a greater potential in this area. In fact, it should be considered during debates among policy makers and technicians in West Africa and the international community since it raises doubts about a certain number of basic diagnoses of the situation and the agricultural and food outlook. It also suggests widening the scope of food policies and making greater efforts with population policies, agricultural entrepreneurship and the informal sector.

This proposal is included in the 2013–2014 Programme of Work submitted to Members. The programme also entails the drafting of a regional protocol to survey household consumption with a view to obtaining more coherent food balance sheets.

Furthermore, the Secretariat has suggested incorporating some of the outcomes of the WAF programme in the deployment of the "global food security" project as part of the OECD Development Strategy. What is true in West Africa in terms of inadequate diagnostic tools is also true for all African regions, and probably for other regions in the world. It also suggests putting the outcomes to best use within the framework of the AGIR initiative (see point 3.4).

## **III. Food crisis prevention and management**

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The 2011-2012 biennium can be seen as a pivotal period in the history of West African food governance. Buoyed by the strong political will of the three regional Member organisations, the Secretariat has successfully assisted and facilitated major developments in this area by allocating greater human and financial resources than initially planned.

### ***3.1. The Food Crisis Prevention and Management Network (RPCA)***

As outlined in 2011, the political leadership of the ECOWAS and UEMOA Commissions was asserted in 2012.

The restricted meeting in April 2012 served to update the recommendations and measures decided at the 27<sup>th</sup> Annual RPCA meeting in Praia in December 2011, with a view to tackling the food crisis which once again struck the Sahelian strip in 2012, as it did in 2010 (in particular in Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali, Mauritania, Chad). The RPCA took this opportunity to ask ECOWAS and UEMOA to hold a joint high-level meeting in order to take urgent measures. This Ministerial meeting was held in Lomé (Togo) on 5 June. Political and financial decisions were taken to help the countries affected. The joint event, prepared with the assistance of the Secretariat, reinforced the political message that both the regional organisations and the technical network wish to convey to West African countries and the international community, namely the importance of building regional synergies around the West African agenda.

In conjunction with the RPCA, the Secretariat organised several high-level meetings between West African leaders (the ECOWAS and UEMOA Agricultural Commissioners and the CILSS Executive Secretary), the Mexican presidency of the G20 (as it had done with the French presidency in 2011),

the OECD Deputy Secretary-General and the OECD Sherpa to the G20. These discussions helped to strengthen recognition of West African leadership for the pilot initiative for a Regional Food Reserve that was approved by the G20. On behalf of the regional organisations, the ECOWAS Agricultural Commissioner was invited to take part in the deliberations of the G20 Development Working Group at the Los Cabos summit (Mexico) in May where the G20 reiterated its support for the Regional Food Reserve.

The 28<sup>th</sup> Annual RPCA Meeting on 4-6 December in Ouagadougou will be decisive. It will, of course, examine the current situation and the food outlook (relatively more promising than in 2011–2012, although some particularly vulnerable groups deserve special attention, such as pastoralists and agro-pastoralists). It should also clarify the position of the RPCA in the West African food and nutritional security structure.

The RPCA is now seen as the technical forum for discussion, analysis and co-ordination, and its recommendations fuel the decision-making process within the official agencies of regional organisations, in particular, the ECOWAS Specialised Technical Committee on Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources (CTS-AERE) and the UEMOA High-level Committee on Food Security (CHN-SA). The new role of the RPCA in the decision-making process will help to foster greater progress in deliberations on how best to rationalise the mechanisms for consultation and dialogue on food security issues in the region.

### ***3.2. The Charter for Food Crisis Prevention and Management***

The Charter is West Africa's technical tool for improving its food crisis prevention capabilities. The 2012 crisis showed how urgently this is needed since there was no consensus about the nature of the crisis or how best to manage it. Henceforth, the region has a formalised terms of reference which should be applied within the framework of the RPCA network.

The Charter was adopted on 17 November 2011 in Conakry (Guinea) by the Ministers for Food and Agriculture in ECOWAS Member countries, Mauritania and Chad. It was subsequently approved by the 40<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Summit of the ECOWAS Heads of State and Government on 17 February 2012.

Following this political endorsement, the final draft of the Charter was disseminated to all stakeholders (governments, inter-governmental organisations, civil society, technical and financial partners). Over 15 000 copies of the Charter were distributed in the 17 signatory states, the regional organisations and international co-operation agencies.

A "set of instruments in response to food and nutrition crises" defining the nature of interventions and the type of measures to be taken in the event of crises was drawn up. It will be endorsed by all stakeholders at the 28<sup>th</sup> Annual RPCA Meeting (Ouagadougou, 4-6 December).

Lastly, an interim matrix of indicators was drawn up for the purposes of assessing the Charter. This matrix will be approved in the coming months and will serve as the basis for reviewing how the Charter is being applied in countries on the frontline, and as the basis for peer reviews starting as early as 2013.



### ***3.3. The Regional Food Reserve***

In 2012, the Club Secretariat continued to support the implementation of the ECOWAS regional food reserve strategy, a unique framework which encompasses all regional solidarity initiatives to tackle food crises. These include the network of food stock boards in the Sahel and West Africa (RESOGEST), facilitated by CILSS, and for which the Co-operation Framework was signed on 2 March 2012; the 2010 UEMOA initiative for setting up a regional mechanism to strengthen and coordinate national food security stocks; and the Regional Food Reserve, facilitated by ECOWAS, for which the feasibility study was approved by ECOWAS agriculture and food ministers on 27 September 2012.

More specifically with regard to supporting the implementation of RESOGEST and the Regional Food Reserve, the Secretariat, in close co-operation with ECOWAS and CILSS, conducted a detailed mapping study of regional stock infrastructure and capabilities. On the strength of this work, which was used as the basis for the feasibility study on the Regional Food Reserve, an initial database of food stock warehouses (60 000 geo-referenced storage sites) was established.

### ***3.4. The Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative – Sahel (AGIR)***

Following the ECOWAS/UEMOA Ministerial Meeting on the food crisis in Lomé on 5 June, the European Commission organised a high-level meeting with the three regional organisations (ECOWAS, UEMOA and CILSS) in Brussels on 18 June. This gathering approved the idea for a global long-term alliance for resilience to food crises in the Sahel.

On 23 July, a first meeting of a Group of Experts representing the partners of the international community asked the Club Secretariat to co-ordinate the process for setting up the Alliance. This request was endorsed by ECOWAS, UEMOA and CILSS.

The Secretariat agreed to undertake this mission until December 2012 and gave notice of the agreement to all Club members. It is up to the latter to make the decision whether the Secretariat will continue to be involved in the project beyond January 2013.

In the Secretariat's view, AGIR is an opportunity to focus the work of the international community on West African priorities. Leadership of the regional organisations will provide the leverage for achieving this goal. It is with this in mind that the Secretariat has co-ordinated the process which should lead to the official launch of the Alliance on 6 December in Ouagadougou.

First, the Secretariat helped ECOWAS, UEMOA and CILSS to draft a joint position paper (in Abidjan on 10 September) which was then sent to EU Commissioners Georgieva and Piebalgs, and ECOWAS Commissioner Atouga on behalf of the three West African institutions.

The Secretariat then convened a meeting in Ouagadougou on 22 October with representatives of agricultural producers, livestock farmers, civil society and the private sector, who aired their views and made suggestions. The meeting appointed representatives to the Group of Experts whose mission is to work on the roadmap for the Alliance.

This Group of Experts met on 7 and 8 December at OECD headquarters in Paris to bring together around 50 representatives from all stakeholders concerned in the process. Following intensive debates, the participants agreed to the general principles of the Alliance, its objectives and

governance founded on West African leadership and mechanisms. In the short term, the RPCA should become the forum for technical dialogue to help foster the implementation of the Alliance.

It should be noted that the Secretariat team has invested a substantial amount of time in co-ordinating the AGIR process.

### **3.5. Outlook**

While unquestionable progress has been made in the field of regional food governance, further assistance and consolidation are needed. This is precisely the task for the 2013–2014 Programme of Work that has been submitted to Members. It focuses on continuing efforts to strengthen the Food Crisis Prevention and Management Network, putting in place consensus-building tools for anticipating and managing crises, assessing the Charter, etc.

## **IV. Security and development**

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In 2012 an unprecedented phenomenon took hold in northern Mali. The security situation has never been so unstable, or the need for renewed reflection on the links between security and development so great.

### **4.1. Achievements**

Against this background, the Secretariat focused on advancing the debate on the structural causes of insecurity and the “security and development nexus”.

In 2011 the Secretariat published a collection of articles on the links between climate change and security, the growth of trafficking in West Africa and the “security and development nexus” (See: *Global security risks and West Africa, development challenges*, (2012) in *West African Studies*, SCSAO/OECD, Paris).

In 2012, a new illustrated book was issued which examines the resource-related conflicts that are a long-standing and recurrent form of instability in the region. The causes, challenges and the regional response instruments are reviewed on a case-by-case basis. It also analyses a relatively recent aspect of instability, i.e. terrorism, through the implantation of AQIM and Boko Haram, and a comparative study on legal measures to combat terrorism. (See: “Conflits liés aux ressources et terrorismes, deux facettes de l’insécurité”, (2013), in *Les Cahiers de l’Afrique de l’Ouest*, OCDE, Paris).

In June 2012 the Secretariat organised a colloquium on the regional challenges stemming from the security and development nexus. The very open debates confirmed how useful it is to maintain an informal forum for dialogue such as the Club, even for highly sensitive political issues. The discussions also showed a deep understanding of how the issues have an impact at various regional levels and how security and development policies can help towards finding solutions.

#### **Four principles for action from the “Security-Development Nexus” in West Africa: Regional Challenges Colloquium**

1. National impermeability to instability is an illusion. Locking conflict management and prevention and post-conflict programmes within national boundaries may be counter-productive.
2. The scale of the search for solutions must be on a par with the scale of the problem.
3. It is essential to encourage and draw strength from local cross-border security and development initiatives.
4. A long term vision needs to be adopted. Although this is not always the preferred time-frame for politicians, its importance cannot be overlooked.

The debates at the colloquium widely covered the problems affecting Mali. This provided the Secretariat with an opportunity to document the geographic, economic and settlement realities in northern Mali.<sup>1</sup> Talks also focused on issues in Chad which was the subject of a special Secretariat study mission in 2011. Here, after three decades of conflict and still prey to instability, security and development challenges are of paramount importance. Local authorities and their partners are working in the field of humanitarian security. The aim in the current post-conflict climate is to graft development activities onto processes that are essentially conceived as security concerns. The problem is especially acute in the northern half of the country where the economy is dependent on pastoral farming.

The authorities in Chad have made it known that they would like to contribute to the work on these issues by taking part in a regional consultation process within the framework of SWAC.

#### **4.2. Outlook**

In this context, and in agreement with the guidelines laid down by ECOWAS, UEMOA and CILSS, the SWAC Secretariat has offered to co-ordinate a programme in 2013–2014 on the future of the Saharo-Sahelian zone putting pastoralism at the centre of the agenda.

## **V. Energy challenges**

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#### **5.1. Achievements**

The Secretariat's work on energy-related issues has been re-oriented. Due to a lack of time, it did not manage to complete the planned joint mapping of West Africa's renewable energy potential with the ECOWAS Regional Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE). In addition, ECREEE is developing online resources with the [ECOWAS Observatory for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency](#) which has been set up with the particular aim of mapping renewable energy resources. The Secretariat has provided ECREEE with the spatialised settlement database for West Africa that was developed as part of the WAF "Settlement, market and food security programme".

Following the SWAC Forum 2011 on "West Africa and Brazil: Addressing renewable energy challenges", the Secretariat, together with ECREEE and the Brazilian Co-operation Agency (ABC), organised a visit to Brazil by West African farmers (ROPPA members) on 12-15 March. The mission was an opportunity for West African farmers to share and learn from the experience of their Brazilian counterparts in growing biofuels within the context of food security issues. The visit helped West African producers develop a joint position that was presented at the ECOWAS Regional Bioenergy Forum in Bamako (Mali) on 19-22 March.

#### **5.2. Outlook**

The Secretariat and ECREEE have committed to pursuing long-term co-operation based on the sharing of knowledge and data. All new spatial data gathered by the Secretariat will be made available to the ECOWAS Centre. Furthermore, the Secretariat will circulate short briefing notes – which it will also publish – featuring ECREEE maps, study findings and the outlook for renewable energies in West Africa.

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<sup>1</sup> See *The Security-Development Nexus in West Africa: Regional Challenges*, September 2012.

## VI. Information and communication

### Monitoring regional trends



The Sahel and West Africa Club Secretariat's weekly NewsBrief is now well established. At the beginning of each week, this press review provides information on key events and regional trends while also devoting considerable space to the promotion of Members' activities, particularly in West Africa. Following consultative missions with ECOWAS (July), UEMOA and CILSS (February), regular exchanges of information have been established with the respective communication and information services of West African Club Members. Final communiqués, reports, policy papers, etc. that are not yet available on the Web, are uploaded on the West Africa Gateway in order to facilitate access for a larger audience. The NewsBrief is available in English and French in electronic mailing version, RSS feed and pdf-download formats. The visual identity has been reshaped; a promotion campaign targeting all key actors involved in the development of the region will broaden the growing base of regular readers (currently 2 500 subscribers, 450 regular readers). The NewsBrief will celebrate its 100<sup>th</sup> issue on 21 January 2013.

### The West Africa Gateway –[www.westafricagateway.org](http://www.westafricagateway.org)



Capitalising on existing work and information sources, the West Africa Gateway is an online resource centre offering easy-access to reliable information on the region and provides a large diversity of services. Launched at the end of 2011, more content was added and updated throughout 2012. More particularly, a series of country profiles has been launched (designed as downloadable paper copies). The country profiles compile institutional, economic and social data from various information sources, and include an introduction which places each country in its regional context, as well as a "Did you know?" section with surprising facts and figures. Moreover, the gateway's databases (data & statistics, contacts, documents, maps and personalities) are constantly growing. Information and first-hand data collected during the missions to ECOWAS, UEMOA, CILSS, as well as a working session with Switzerland, are fed into the gateway. A promotion package has

been conceived in order to facilitate a large-scale promotion campaign early-2013, targeting regional actors, government representatives, African universities, research centres, specialised Africa media and development partners. Linkages and exchanges with SWAC Members will also be further developed.

### Communications tools



The SWAC Newsletter and special NewsAlerts provide regular information and updates on work conducted by the SWAC Secretariat. The print version is shared with Club Members and key contacts (OECD Delegations, West African Ambassadors, regional focal points and OECD-internal contacts), and the e-version is more widely diffused to 2 500 subscribers. In addition, the SWAC Secretariat produced an annual Activity Report for 2011 and will keep this

new format for 2012. Information on current SWAC work can also be found on the SWAC website, which has been completely revamped following the OECD migration to a new web content management system. The SWAC presentation flyer will be updated early-2013 once the precise list of Members is confirmed. Video and media coverage has been provided for all major Club events ([www.youtube.com/user/SWACoecd?feature=watch](http://www.youtube.com/user/SWACoecd?feature=watch)). The SWAC Secretariat has also very actively contributed to the revamping of the OECD Development website and the creation of regional pages such as the revamped OECD-Africa website. It contributes to all relevant OECD-internal publications and brochures on Africa and development issues.

## VII. Budget

### 7.1. Resources

At 31 October 2012, all contributions had been paid, with exception of Belgium. The total amount of the expected contributions is 1,902,799 €, which is more than the budgeted amount of 1,833,000 €. This surplus income is attributable in particular to the depreciation of the euro against the Swiss franc.

The amount of 334,765 € was added to the contributions for 2012 which came mainly from funds carried forward from the previous year. The total amount of resources for 2012 stands at 2,388,909€.

**Table 1**

**General resources allocated to the Sahel and West Africa Club Secretariat in 2012 (USAID contribution included)**

Members	Currency/ Devises	Amount in Currency	Value in €	Percentage
Belgium	EUR		200,000.00	11
ECOWAS	EUR		200,000.00	11
France	EUR		200,000.00	11
Luxembourg	EUR		200,000.00	11
Netherlands	EUR		300,000.00	16
Switzerland	CHF	500,000	412,431.00	22
UEMOA	EUR		200,000.00	11
USAID	USD	250,000	190,368.00	10
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>1,902,799.00</b>	<b>100</b>
(1) Commitments carried forward and surplus		334,765.69		
(2) Publication income*		1,345.00		
(3) Transfer from Reserve**		150,000.00		
Subtotal (1)+(2)+(3)			<b>486,110.69</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>2,388,909.69</b>	

\*For the 1st semester

\*\* will be done in November 2012

## 7.2. Expenditures

Total expenditures through 31 October 2012 amounted to 1,997,782 €, representing 89% of the total budget of 2,234,497 € for the same period. The table below shows the breakdown of the expenses according to the OECD nomenclature.

**Table 2**  
Budget execution at 31 October 2012

Activities	TOTAL		%	Staff	Contracted services	Rent & charges, OECD overheads (2)
	Budget	Actual		Actual	Actual	Actual
00429 - Policy Dialogue on food security prospects	823	738		385	275	65
00430 - Energy and security issues	334	223		189	25	9
00431 - Food crisis prevention and management	223	285		110	150	25
00432 - Information on regional cooperation	230	230		153	71	26
00433 - Strategic outreach and network building	368	346		192	121	33
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,978</b>	<b>1,842</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>171</b>
Carry forwards (1)	76	23			22	-
Forums (3)	180			-		-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,234</b>	<b>1,997</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>304</b>

(1) This amount corresponds to Consultants' contracts whose work has not been completed in 2011.

(2) This amount corresponds to: i) Rents and charges (135,157 €); ii) Electricity (3,204 €); iii) Telephone & postage (16,285 €); and iv) OECD overheads (149,000 €).

(3) This budget will be used for the organisation of the Sahel and West Africa Week.

### 7.3. Resources Summary 2011-2012

As in 2011, the total amount of the Members contributions for 2012 is more than forecast due to the depreciation of the Euro against the Swiss franc.

Reminder: 2011-2012 resources approved by the SPG meeting in December 2010

	Resources 2011	Resources 2012	Total resources 2011-2012
Belgium	200,000	200,000	400,000
ECOWAS	200,000	200,000	400,000
France	200,000	200,000	400,000
Germany	220,000	0	220,000
Luxembourg	200,000	200,000	400,000
Netherlands	300,000	300,000	600,000
Switzerland	333,000	333,000	666,000
UEMOA	200,000	200,000	400,000
USAID	200,000	200,000	400,000
2010 carried forward Surplus	300,000		300,000
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,353,000</b>	<b>1,833,000</b>	<b>4,186,000</b>

To sum up, total 2011-2012 resources as of 31 October 2012, and taking into account carry forwards from 2010, exchange gains and publication income, amounts to 4,302,966 € (as shown in the table below). It should be noted, however, per SPG approval in December 2011 [SWAC/GOP/M(2011)3], an additional 150,000 € will be transferred from the reserve, which will increase total resources for SWAC to 4,452,966 €.

To this amount, we will add the special contribution from the European Union of 90,000 € allocated to finance the *Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative – Sahel and West Africa* (AGIR). (This contribution is not included in the table above.)



**2011-12 Resources (EUR)**

<b>Member Assessed Contributions</b>	<b>Approved 2011</b>	<b>Actual 2011</b>	<b>Approved 2012</b>	<b>Actual 2012*</b>	<b>Total Actual Resources 2011-2012</b>
Belgium	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	400,000
CEDEAO	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	400,000
France	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	400,000
Germany	220,000	220,000	0	0	220,000
Luxembourg	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	400,000
Netherlands	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	600,000
Switzerland	333,000	<b>399,911</b>	333,000	<b>412,431</b>	812,341
UEMOA	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	400,000
2010 Carryforwards	300,000	300,000			
<b>Sub-total: Assessed Contributions</b>	<b>2,153,000</b>	<b>2,219,911</b>	<b>1,633,000</b>	<b>1,712,431</b>	<b>3,932,341</b>
<b>USAID Contributions</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>177,456</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>190,368</b>	<b>367,824</b>
<b>Total Contributions (Assessed + VC)</b>	<b>2,353,000</b>	<b>2,397,367</b>	<b>1,833,000</b>	<b>1,902,799</b>	<b>4,300,166</b>
Publication Income		1,455		1,345	2,800
<b>2011-12 Total Resources</b>		<b>2,398,822</b>		<b>1,904,144</b>	<b>4,302,966</b>
Transfer from Reserve in 2012					150,000
<b>Total Resources including transfer from the Reserve</b>					<b>4,452,966</b>

\* The adjustment to the 2012 budget is subject to approval by Budget Committee in Autumn 2012