



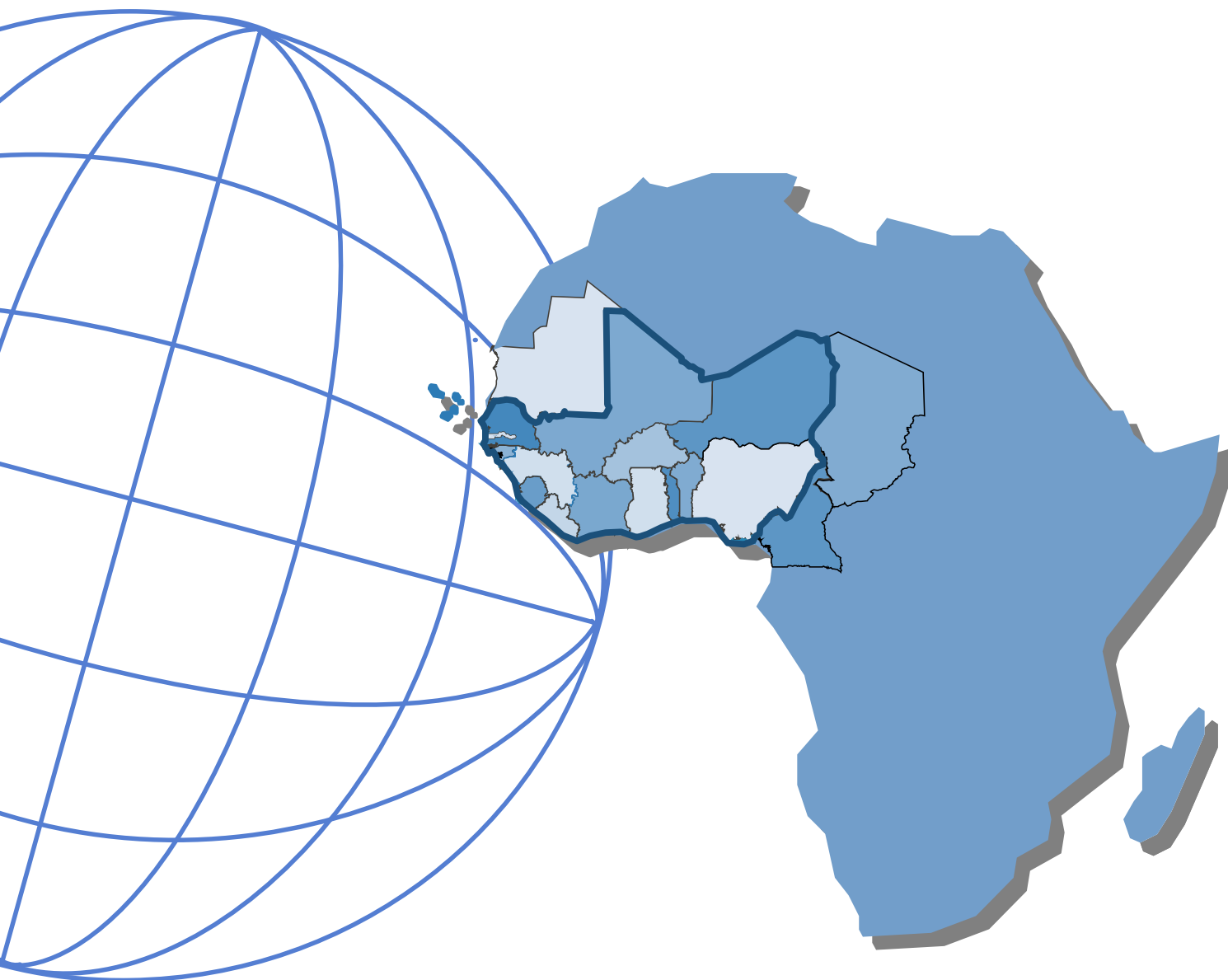
SAHEL AND WEST AFRICA CLUB / OECD



2008-2012 Work Plan

Orientations: June 2009 – December 2010

> draft version



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Draft Orientations: June 2009 – December 2010

The following table describes the proposed orientations of the Sahel and West Africa Club Secretariat's work plan for June to December 2009 and 2010. A more detailed Work Plan for 2010 will be submitted to the Strategy and Policy Group (SPG) at the beginning of 2010.

I. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	4
1.1. Improve services provided to SWAC members	4
1.2. Improve the visibility of West Africa and the SWAC.....	5
1.3. Greater contribution by the SWAC to the OECD's work on development.....	5
2.1. Support the creation of an analytical and strategic thinking tool on West Africa, co-produced with ECOWAS.....	6
2.2. Facilitate access to information by decision-makers on West African regional issues.....	6
2.3. Contribute to improving aid effectiveness through a regional approach	6
III. RURAL TRANSFORMATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	7
3.1. Build Sahelian and West African capacities in the prevention and management of food crises	7
3.2. Contribute to identifying the developmental implications of rural transformation	7
3.3. Contribute to the implementation of the ECOWAS Common Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP)	7
IV. LOCAL DEVELOPMENT AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION	8
4.1. Reinforce cross-border co-operation's inclusion in the West African regional integration strategy.....	8
4.2. Provide West Africa and its partners with a regular source of analyses of regional stakes: The Atlas of Regional Integration.....	8
4.3. Reinforce ECOWAS member countries Common Approach on Migration	8
V. GOVERNANCE, CONFLICT DYNAMICS, PEACE AND SECURITY	9
5.1. Improve the monitoring of political and security dynamics	9
5.2. Improve governance of the security sector within the framework of a regional network on security and democratic governance (WANSSED)	9
5.3. Support the formulation of a regional security and post-conflict development policy in West Africa.....	9
5.4. Contribute to the improvement of early warning and conflict prevention instruments	9

I. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Objectives	Expected Results	Expected Impacts	Comments
<p>1.1. Improve services provided to SWAC members</p> <p><i>Note: SWAC members include West African partners and co-operation agencies.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ECOWAS/SWAC West African Gateway is a key reference for information on the region - OECD “<i>West African Studies</i>” series: at least three additional books by end 2010 covering areas such as agriculture, food security, cross-border co-operation, (see 4.1) and security issues linked to climate change (see 2.3). - Continuation of the <i>West Africa Observer</i>; production of an annual compilation in January 2010: “West Africa in 2009” and January 2011: “West Africa in 2010”. - West African viewpoints to be emphasised: continue to publish interviews in the newsletter; compilation of West African viewpoints by the end of 2009 or 2010. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A greater awareness of the regional development stakes in West Africa. - The Gateway is a resource for decision-makers, researchers, and journalists; dialogue among West African development actors is stimulated. - Support the formulation of regional strategies and approaches; reprints in the West African and international press (> large diffusion). - The West Africa Observer is a key reference/tool for development actors working on West Africa. It responds to SWAC members’ request to provide regional and analytical synthesised information on economic developments - West African viewpoints are largely promoted and their analysis better taken into account in decision-making processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Gateway provides up-to-date information on West Africa, events, people and initiatives; it offers easy-access to essential data, including a detailed description of the region, country and regional information, thematic dossiers, a map library, a database with key documents; various services and information sources. - Interviews are available at: www.oecd.org/swac/viewpoints

Objectives	Expected Results	Expected Impacts	Comments
<p>1.2. Improve the visibility of West Africa and the SWAC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better inform decision-makers: continue to produce policy briefs and working documents. - Regular and targeted information flows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SWAC website: > www.westafricaclub.org - SWAC newsletter: > www.oecd.org/swac/news - Specific websites: > www.food-security.net www.afriquefrontieres.org; www.atlas-ouestafrique.org - SWAC presence on major social networking platforms (Web 2.0): facebook, flickr, slideshare, etc. - Marketing: Products facilitating access to work, CD-Roms, bookmarks, e-promotion, online order service, etc. - A dense virtual dissemination network - A <i>Directory of resource people in West Africa and the North</i> and the creation of a dissemination network: continuous updating - Increased SWAC participation in major international meetings on Africa-related development issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The work carried out by the SWAC reaches its respective targeted audience more easily. - The SWAC's contact network is strongly enlarged. - An efficient and responsive service is available responding to the needs of SWAC members and partners. Quick access to information is ensured. - Development actors in West Africa (from the North and South) are more inter-connected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The SWAC/ECOWAS West Africa Information Gateway also responds to this objective (see 1.1). - The directory is a time-intensive long-term project. The SWAC relies on information provided by its partners which requires constant updating.
<p>1.3. Greater contribution by the SWAC to the OECD's work on development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greater taking into account of the regional dimension of development and aid in OECD publications and working documents. - SWAC contributions to relevant OECD publications and brochures (OECD Annual Report, OECD and Africa brochure, OECD active in Africa brochure, OECD Global Relations Programme (CCNM), etc. and regularly inputs to other ad-hoc requests for information. - Further development and updating of the OECD-Africa Gateway, in collaboration with Development Cluster members; - Systematic dissemination of key documents via OLIS to facilitate access by Delegations and OECD Directorates. - Active participation in OECD working groups & Forums 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The regional level is better taken into account in aid strategies - Visibility of the SWAC and OECD work on Africa is greatly improved. 	

II. Medium- and Long-term Development Perspectives

Objectives	Expected Results	Expected Impact	Comments
2.1. Support the creation of an analytical and strategic thinking tool on West Africa, co-produced with ECOWAS	– Second issue of the ECOWAS/SWAC “West Africa Report” in 2010	- Capacity development within the ECOWAS Commission with regard to strategic and prospective thinking	
2.2. Facilitate access to information by decision-makers on West African regional issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution to a prospective territorial project in partnership with the GRDR in the Senegal River Basin (2009-2010). - Launching of a study on security implications of climate change in the Sahel by 2030 (with support from the UK and France). (to be published in 2010) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better programming of development and aid in the zone concerned / An appropriate method to be used in other zones. - Taking into account the security stakes by the Conference of the Parties on Climate Change. 	This study will describe the entire Saharo-Sahelian zone (physical and human geography, history, economy, trade, conflict/tensions) and link this retrospective analysis to climate change. A prospective climatological model will be developed by the Hadley Centre (UK).
2.3. Contribute to improving aid effectiveness through a regional approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of the regional coherence of UNCDF local development projects in Mali, Mauritania and Senegal (2009). - Mapping and analysis of financing granted to West African regional organisations (2010) - Analysis of coherence between National Indicative Programmes and the Regional Indicative Programme of the European Commission in West Africa (project in discussion). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of this tool within the UNCDF for strategic thinking on the effectiveness of its aid. - Strategic thinking on the coherence and effectiveness of aid to regional organisations 	



III. RURAL TRANSFORMATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Objectives	Expected Results	Expected Impact	Comments
<p>3.1. Build Sahelian and West African capacities in the prevention and management of food crises</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote best practices regarding prevention and management of food crises: <i>Adoption of the Revised Food Aid Charter.</i> - Three RPCA meetings (December 2009; April 2010; December 2010), management of the RPCA website_ http://www.food-security.net, two RPCA policy notes - Monthly Food Security Information Note (FOSIN) within the RPCA framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved aid effectiveness with regard to prevention and management of food crises in the Sahel and West Africa - The RPCA policy notes and FOSIN to contribute to the strengthening of decision-making. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A provisional text was already produced to serve as the basis for negotiations and adoption of the revised Charter. Funding for this phase is the key concern.
<p>3.2. Contribute to identifying the developmental implications of rural transformation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of dynamics of change and proposed response scenarios to deal with food security challenges and poverty reduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitating decision-making with regard to agricultural and rural development in West Africa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guidelines for a regional approach to foster the potential of the livestock sector were produced. Financing is currently being sought.
<p>3.3. Contribute to the implementation of the ECOWAS Common Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Action Plan based on the Guiding Principles adopted in February 2009 by ECOWAS ministers - Contribution to combating the worst forms of child labour on West African cocoa farms (with specific support from Belgium): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . a joint position paper by all the involved parties . A manual on best practices . Political lobbying at the regional and international levels / Consultations with inter-governmental organisations (CILSS, ECOWAS, UEMOA), States and civil society organisations; - Organisation of an global forum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intensifying the role and contribution of the livestock sector to food security, poverty reduction, and the stimulation of the regional market - - Building regional response capacities, <i>in particular corrective measures (socio-economic alternatives)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The initiative, “combating the worst forms of child labour on West African cocoa farms” as carried out by the SWAC, aims to establish a <u>regional</u> approach led by the ECOWAS Commission, complementary to the numerous existing initiatives (West African and international public and private supporters are closely associated).

IV. LOCAL DEVELOPMENT AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION

Objectives	Expected Results	Expected Impact	Comments
<p>4.1. Reinforce cross-border co-operation's inclusion in the West African regional integration strategy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Firmly establish within the ECOWAS Department of Free Movement of Persons a Phase I project in support of cross-border co-operation. - Short-term financing mechanism for pilot operations underway; - Feasibility study of a legal and financial community mechanism; - Development and broadening of the WABI network. - Synergy between ECOWAS, UEMOA, and African Union programmes; - A new form of co-operation between European and African regions: Collaboration between the European Commission, European border regions, and West Africa; - A cross-border co-operation manual (specific support from the Swiss Development Co-operation Agency). - A two-year a cross-border areas peace-building programme* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greater commitment from donors. - More actors working in network - Clear division of responsibilities between African organisations - Exchange of experiences and expertise between Europe and West Africa - Creating more cross-border co-operation projects capitalising on acquired experience - Direct support to Senegambia meridionale border populations - A method to be used in other areas 	<p>*The programme, launched in partnership with ENDA-Diapol and Radio France International, was submitted to the European Commission within the framework of call for proposals. Its implementation is thus dependent upon acceptance by the EC.</p>
<p>4.2. Provide West Africa and its partners with a regular source of analyses of regional stakes: The Atlas of Regional Integration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Second issue of the Atlas with new topics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of the Atlas in technical and political debates as well as in the press - Dissemination of affirmations in support of a regional approach to development 	
<p>4.3. Reinforce ECOWAS member countries Common Approach on Migration</p>	<p><i>To be defined</i></p>	<p><i>To be defined</i></p>	

V. GOVERNANCE, CONFLICT DYNAMICS, PEACE AND SECURITY

Objectives	Expected Results	Expected Impact	Comments
5.1. Improve the monitoring of political and security dynamics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better understanding of the issues and the evolutions - Analysis of the political and security dynamics in support of co-operation action and crisis prevention. - With ECOWAS, joint risk-evaluation studies: In 2009 : Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, and Guinea-Bissau In 2010: Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Togo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building regional actors' strategic development capacities. -Regional perception of the political and security dynamics to joint responses - Contribution to the training of high-level state officials 	
5.2. Improve governance of the security sector within the framework of a regional network on security and democratic governance (WANSED)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analyses, tools and lobbying for the reform of ECOWAS States' security system. - Training of ECOWAS and states' personnel with regard to SSR and democratic control of the security sector. -Provide leadership to WANSED and involve its expertise in supporting the operationalisation of a new African security structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building ECOWAS' capacities - Involvement of civil society in the addressing democratically of security issues - New synergies between training/research institutions and civil society organisations on the ground - Through WANSED, closer ties between ECOWAS and actors 	<p>WANSED and its actions have been financed up to now by the Nigeria-based Fondation Friedrich Ebert's Regional Security Project</p>
5.3. Support the formulation of a regional security and post-conflict development policy in West Africa	<p>A post-conflict component in the ECOWAS Community Development Plan;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Civil society's involvement and regional expertise in its development - Political dialogue between actors in support of post-crisis stabilisation and post-conflict 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ECOWAS launched a decompartmentalised and synergised approach to policy development between three departments: <i>Policy, Peace and Security; Macro-economic affairs; and Human Development</i> 	
5.4. Contribute to the improvement of early warning and conflict prevention instruments	<p>A three-year programme based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the operationalisation of an ECOWAS early warning system (ECOWARN) - A risk evaluation programme of the 15 ECOWAS countries - A seminar on conflict systems at the sub-regional level -The implementation of the Saly Action Plan to involve civil society in conflict prevention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage dialogue between ECOWAS and civil society - Greatly mobilise civil society and regional expertise. - Capitalisation on the contributions from development agencies - Strengthen the emerging from crisis dynamics making actors more responsible for building peace. 	