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

**PROGRAMME OF WORK AND BUDGET (PWB) 2019-20 OF THE SAHEL AND
WEST AFRICA CLUB SECRETARIAT**

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Acronyms

AGIR	Global Alliance for Resilience – Sahel and West Africa
AGRHYMET	Regional Centre for Training and Application in Agro-meteorology and Operational Hydrology
ARC	African Risk Capacity
AU	African Union
CDR	Phone call detail records
CH	Cadre harmonisé for the identification and analysis of areas at risk and populations affected by food and nutrition insecurity
CILSS	Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
CIRAD	Centre for International Cooperation in Agricultural Research for Development
CSOs	Civil society organisations
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
ECREEE	ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECOLOC	Reviving Local Economies in West Africa Programme
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDI	Foreign direct investment
FMDV	Global Fund for Cities Development
FNS	Food and nutrition security
GHSL	Global Human Settlement Layer
ICLEI	Local Governments for Sustainability
IDE	Integrated development environment
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFDD	Francophonie Institute for Sustainable Development
IGOs	Inter-governmental organisations
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
INSAH	Institut du Sahel
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JRC	Joint Research Centre
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Study
NAIPs-FNS	National Agricultural Investment Plans for Food and Nutrition Security
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGOs	Non-governmental organisations

NRP-AGIR	National Resilience Priorities
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PACBAO	Livestock Marketing Support Project in West Africa
PCD-TASAN	Community Programme for Agricultural Transformation for Food and Nutrition Security in UEMOA
PEPISAO	The “Integrated and Sustainable Livestock Farming and Pastoralism in West Africa” project
PRAPS	Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project
PREDIP	Regional Dialogue and Investment Project for Pastoralism and Transhumance in the Sahel and Coastal Countries of West Africa
PREGEC Charter	Charter for the prevention and management of food crises
PRIDEC	Regional Investment Programme for Livestock Development in Coastal Countries
PWB	Programme of Work and Budget
RAIP-FNS	Regional Agricultural Investment Plan for Food and Nutrition Security
RPCA	Food Crisis Prevention Network
SC/RPCA	Steering Committee of the Food Crisis Prevention Network
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEG-AGIR	Senior Experts Group of the Global Alliance for Resilience – Sahel and West Africa
SPG	Strategy and Policy Group of SWAC
SWAC	Sahel and West Africa Club
TEC	Total estimated cost
UCLG Africa	United Cities and Local Governments of Africa
UEMOA	West African Economic and Monetary Union
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WAHO	West African Health Organization
WALTPS	West Africa Long-Term Perspective Study

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Introductory note

Between January and May 2018, the Sahel and West Africa Club Secretariat (SWAC/OECD) engaged in consultations with SWAC Members, which served as a basis for a draft 2019-20 Programme of Work and Budget (PWB). The draft version was submitted for approval to SWAC Members at the Strategy and Policy Group (SPG) meeting on 19 June 2018. SWAC Members approved the priorities and orientations of the draft version and requested a number of adjustments that are reflected in this document. A new version was sent to Members in July asking for final comments to be submitted by 14 September. All of the information received has been integrated into this final version.

Overview

Presentation

The four main themes of the 2019-20 programme of work are food, urbanisation, insecurities and employment.

- The relative share and actual numbers of people affected by chronic food insecurity have been declining over the last two decades. SWAC's objective is to work towards accelerating this trend, focusing in particular on women and children, who are the main victims of this problem.
- The region's population is set to double over the next 25 years of which the share of those under 25 years of age will remain at about 60%. Most of this demographic growth will be absorbed by cities while the rural population will continue to grow as well. SWAC's objective is to put this rapid change – urbanisation and its economic and social impacts – at the heart of development and employment public policies.
- The security situation in the Sahel and West Africa is becoming increasingly violent, volatile and complex. SWAC's objectives include supporting decision makers to develop co-ordinated security and development policies, inform resilience strategies and improve early warning mechanisms.
- The employment agenda is a top policy priority for development, contributing to stabilisation and more inclusive societies. SWAC's objective is to inform employment and skills policies, in particular those aimed at women and youth.

The implementation of this programme will focus on:

- As in the past, capitalising on external expertise, including the ongoing priority to involve African experts and research centres;
- Increasingly implicating representatives of youth and women in debate and political dialogue fora that are led and co-led by the SWAC Secretariat.

The role of gender and youth issues

As part of its overall activities, **the SWAC Secretariat will work to deliver policy recommendations centred on gender and youth issues.**

As proposed by Canada and Switzerland, **the SWAC Secretariat will set up a working group to better integrate the gender and youth dimension in its activities.** This working group will support the strategic thinking already initiated by SWAC. Canada has offered to support this group by providing tools to assist this exercise and occasional technical assistance.

Furthermore, gender and youth issues will be incorporated in the following themes:

Regional governance of food and nutrition security:

- The Steering Committee of the Food Crisis Prevention Network (SC/RPCA), of which the SWAC Secretariat is a member, now has seats for two women¹, one of which also represents the youth. As of 2019, this should ensure that the Network is more attentive to gender equality issues and that these are embedded in the policies and instruments set up to prevent and manage food and nutrition crises.
- The biennial report on food and nutrition security will include specific analyses on gender issues.
- An analysis of the place and role of women in agro-food value chains will be published in the OECD West African Papers series.
- Women-specific considerations will be incorporated into food crisis prevention and management tools, including the *Cadre harmonisé* for analysing and identifying areas and populations at risk of food and nutrition insecurity in the Sahel and West Africa.

Cities, people and mobility:

- The thematic chapter of the 2019 edition of the Atlas on cities (to be published in early 2020 in the OECD West African Studies series) will focus on gender equality, mobility and the labour market.

Lobbying and policy dialogue:

- In 2019, 17 ten-page country profiles on gender inequality in African social institutions will be published online.
- A 20-page “Maps and Facts” booklet dedicated to gender issues will be produced.
- A substantial communication effort will be undertaken aimed at young West Africans.

Employment:

- SWAC proposes analysing territorial employment dimensions focusing on women and youth (published in the OECD West African Papers series and subject to additional funding).

¹ The SC is co-chaired by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) Commissions. It also has seats for the following representatives: the Executive Secretariat of the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), the Dakar Group (United Nations), civil society organisations, women’s organisations, private sector agro-food organisations (for women), USAID, the European Union (EU) and the SWAC Secretariat.

Contributions to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

(Direct contributions in green; indirect contributions in orange)

1	No poverty	Green	Not having access to food indicates the most extreme poverty (1.1, 1.2). Paid employment is the surest route out of poverty (V).
2	Zero hunger	Green	"Zero hunger" is the ultimate goal of the RPCA and AGIR (1.1, 1.2).
3	Good health and well-being	Orange	Health and social well-being in general are at the heart of food resilience issues (1.1).
4	Quality education	Orange	Access to education, training and the development of one's assets are key factors in finding decent work (V).
5	Gender equality	Green	Fulfilling this goal will mean incorporating gender into tools for the food crisis prevention and management (I). Women are agents of change and represent paid employment potential (II, IV).
6	Clean water and sanitation	Orange	Access to water and sanitation is an important contributor of food resilience (1.2).
7	Affordable and clean energy		
8	Decent work and economic growth	Green	Promoting the food economy and better employment policies essentially means promoting non-volatile economic growth which is based on the domestic market. This domestic market is local and drives income and employment (1.2, V).
9	Industry, innovation and infrastructure		
10	Reduced inequalities	Orange	One solution in the fight against income inequality is to promote entrepreneurship in high-potential sectors (1.2). Cities are generating new forms of inequality as well as social change (II).
11	Sustainable cities and communities	Green	Despite their central position with regard to sustainability, African cities are something of an unknown quantity, especially in terms of real urbanisation levels and the size of settlements (II).
12	Responsible consumption and production	Orange	Preventing the loss of agricultural output and a accompanying impact on the local population is a key factor in the pursuit of food security (1.1).
13	Climate action	Green	Cities account for 70% of greenhouse gas emissions and nearly 50% of carbon dioxide emissions (2.2).
14	Life below water		
15	Life on land		
16	Peace, justice and strong institutions	Green	SWAC contributes to the understanding of security issues and is involved in policy dialogue on stabilisation issues (III).
17	Partnerships for the goals	Green	SWAC is a long-term partnership for food crisis prevention and management, eliminating hunger and, more generally, for sustainable development in the Sahel and West Africa through regional co-operation.

I. Regional governance of food and nutrition security

Objective: Accelerate the reduction of food and nutrition insecurity and increase resilience, especially for the benefit of women and children, who are its main victims

Between 1990 and 2014, while the population doubled, the prevalence of undernourishment in West Africa fell from 24% to 10%, with the number of persons affected dropping from 44.6 to 33.7 million.² In addition, the countries in the region have not experienced major food crises on a scale of the severe droughts of 1972-73 and 1984-85, and have been able to anticipate and manage occasional crises. The Food Crisis Prevention Network (RPCA), created in 1984, has been instrumental in achieving this progress. As the cornerstone of Africa's only regional food and nutrition security (FNS) governance platform, it has played a key role in helping the region adopt the Charter for Food Crisis Prevention and Management (PREGEC Charter), and the *Cadre harmonisé*, a consensus-based tool for analysing and identifying areas and populations at risk of food and nutrition insecurity.

In recent years, and with the support of its co-animators, the SWAC Secretariat and CILSS Executive Secretariat, the Network has made efforts to strengthen its *co-ordination* role. In 2012, it spearheaded the creation of the Global Alliance for Resilience (AGIR), a platform that has enabled many countries to put in place a coherent and action framework for this issue (National Resilience Priorities or NRP-AGIR). It has developed a mechanism for monitoring and evaluating responses to food and nutrition crises and has established a framework for civil society to engage with governments, regional organisations and their partners on the application of the PREGEC Charter. A process for evaluating the Charter on a regular basis has been launched and an inventory of FNS and resilience projects has been completed.

The Network is also the driving force behind *joint discussions designed to adapt intervention policies and tools* to better suit the growing complexity of food and nutrition issues. Agro-pastoral and fisheries production is now only one of several factors in the food equation that also includes purchasing power, access to basic social services, climate change, demographic pressure and insecurity. The weighting and combination of factors differs according to local contexts and environments (rural/urban). The joint discussions carried out within the framework of the Network have provided a better understanding of the crises, their recurrence, chronic situations, and structural frailties. They have also shed light on the growth and employment potential of the food economy.

Buoyed by the political leadership of ECOWAS and UEMOA, the Network's reach is expanding, resulting in greater recognition and impact including increased attendance and levels of participation at meetings; the use of PREGEC data in international fora³; the integration of the "resilience" component into the 2nd generation of National Agricultural Investment Plans for Food and Nutrition Security (NAIPs-FNS)⁴; political advocacy to establish the structural connection between food, migration and insecurity issues.⁵

² FAO (2015), *Regional Overview of Food Insecurity, Africa*.

³ Oslo Humanitarian Conference on Nigeria and the Lake Chad Region (February 2017), annual UN humanitarian appeal for West Africa and the Global Report on Food Crises, among others.

⁴ In 10 countries, "National Resilience Priorities" (NRP-AGIR) documents have quickly integrated resilience into the NAIPs-FNS.

⁵ This appeal was presented and discussed at the 4th meeting of the Strategic Orientation Committee of the Regional Indicative Programme (RIP) for West Africa in June 2017 in Brussels, at the World Bank and at USAID in October 2017, at the 5th meeting of the Special Envoys and Partners for the Sahel in February 2018 in Stockholm, etc. It has also been the subject of news articles and blog posts.

These achievements need to be consolidated and new projects must be launched based on the plans to reform the Network.

1.1 Food Crisis Prevention Network and resilience

1.1.1 Strengthen the governance of the Network

Specific objective: Set up a steering committee and a decision-making governance mechanism within the RPCA

The SWAC Secretariat will consult with various parties and drive the discussion between stakeholders in order to support and strengthen the Network's new governance format, improve its ability to influence policy and establish its credibility within the region's institutional landscape.

→ Outputs

- a) A Steering Committee (SC/RPCA) co-chaired by ECOWAS and UEMOA and comprising of representatives from the Dakar Group, the EU, the United States, civil society and the private sector, and women and youth. The SWAC Secretariat is also a member of the SC/RPCA and provides support in the form of secretariat services. The SC/RPCA meets during the Network's restricted meetings in April of each year;
- b) Policy briefs for decision makers sent after each restricted meeting of the Network. Drafted in collaboration with CILSS, each policy brief is officially sent by the CILSS Executive Secretariat to the decision-making bodies of the ECOWAS and UEMOA Commissions.

→ Expected outcomes

- Improvements in the running of the Network on the basis of clearer objectives; enhanced effectiveness of monitoring and accountability instruments;
- Official recognition by ECOWAS and UEMOA of the RPCA as an advisory platform for both institutions;
- Greater impact of the Network's communiqués and recommendations on decisions made by all stakeholders.

1.1.2 Strengthen the Network's capacity to build consensus around high-quality information; inform decision making and be accountable for outcomes

Specific objective: Strengthen the Network's capacity to inform decision making and be accountable for outcomes

In order to enhance its impact on policy decisions, the Network must improve its accountability and answerability mechanisms. It also needs to strengthen its capacity to build consensus on the diagnosis of the region's food and nutrition situation and prospects against a backdrop of a proliferation of information systems (Observatory of Family Farms, producer prices, monitoring of pastoral vulnerability, etc.).

The SWAC Secretariat, working closely with the CILSS Executive Secretariat, will:

- Organise and facilitate Network meetings by adapting their formats in order to foster greater commitment and influence on policies;
- Support the assessment process set out in the PREGEC Charter and strengthen civil society's capacity to monitor and raise awareness of its implementation;
- Strengthen the mechanism for monitoring and evaluating responses and preventive measures;
- Facilitate discussions and exchanges on the quality of information on PREGEC Charter undertakings.

→ **Outputs**

- a) Two restricted meetings and two annual meetings (2019 and 2020) based on the new formats;
- b) Third external assessment of the PREGEC Charter in 2019 and follow-up of the recommendations emerging from the assessments;
- c) Four discussion sessions on the analysis of the mechanism for monitoring and evaluating responses and structural "prevention" interventions (within the framework of restricted and annual meetings);
- d) Assistance to civil society and private sector organisations in strengthening their capacity to engage with governments and other stakeholders on the implementation of the PREGEC Charter (engagement framework);
- e) Workshops on the reliability, independence and accessibility of information which will bring together actors from national FNS and resilience mechanisms, civil society and the private sector, as well as technical and financial partners. The workshops will address the implementation of: i) procedures for evaluating and certifying the quality of information; ii) national frameworks for validating and disseminating information; and iii) mechanisms for harmonising methodologies. These workshops will take place during the PREGEC sessions in March and November;
- f) Discussions on collaborating on the production of information: i) identifying what is needed; ii) pooling efforts by conducting joint analyses using harmonised and validated methodologies. This exercise will be undertaken by the restricted committee of RPCA Members during the annual or restricted meeting;
- g) Using the information system and mapping tool for the analyses produced by the *Cadre harmonisé*.

RPCA interactive maps

- **Food and nutrition situation.** Visualise data in value and percentage by administrative zones, export data in excel format and generate personalised maps. Country sheets make it possible to compare the current situation with the projected situation during the lean season. The data are updated twice a year (end of March and end of November).
- **FNS and resilience projects.** The user can visualise geo-localised project sheets (the activity is underway and currently 280 sheets are available), carry out a search by country, theme, target, scale, AGIR pillar or Sustainable Development Goal (SDG). It is also possible to propose and add new projects on line. A full update is planned for 2020.
- **Best practices on resilience.** Geo-localised best practice sheets (currently about 20) capitalising on the achievements of the Global Alliance for Resilience (AGIR).

www.food-security.net/visualise

→ **Expected outcomes**

- Greater Network capacity to build consensus and produce relevant policy recommendations; easy online access to analyses and data;
- Implementation of the key undertakings of the PREGEC Charter with regard to the quality and reliability of information;
- Several advocacy initiatives under the Engagement Framework for civil society organisations in relation to the application of the PREGEC Charter;
- Strengthening of the mechanism for monitoring and evaluating emergency and structural “prevention” responses at the national and regional levels.

1.1.3 Strengthen the RPCA’s “prevention” role

Specific objective: Broaden and strengthen the Network’s scope for analysis and recommendations

Despite significant progress made by the Network in connection with early warning systems and responding to food crises, much remains to be done in terms of crisis prevention, including the RPCA’s capacity **to question the effectiveness and impact of policies**.

The SWAC Secretariat will support the implementation of the Network’s prevention role by conducting analyses and facilitating dialogue on the effectiveness of structural responses to recurring food and nutrition crises. It will also conduct analyses on specific gender equality issues with a view to integrating them directly into food crisis prevention and management tools (PREGEC mechanism). The findings of these analyses will be shared and discussed during two technical meetings on the margins of the Network’s restricted or annual meetings.

→ **Outputs**

- a) A biennial report on FNS and resilience trends. The report will analyse the implementation of agricultural and food policy (nutrition, social protection, etc.). With women and children accounting for two-thirds of those affected by hunger and malnutrition, the report will include specific gender-based policy analysis. The report will be the subject of discussions and recommendations within the Network;
- b) Analyses of gender-specific issues and proposals for adapting PREGEC mechanism tools (OECD West African Papers series).

→ **Expected outcomes**

- Creation within the Network of a permanent forum for dialogue on the commitments of stakeholders (especially governments and their IGOs) in favour of structural development responses to food and nutrition crises; greater stakeholder awareness of the implementation of preventive structural measures;
- Integration of gender-specific issues into PREGEC tools, especially in the *Cadre harmonisé* for identifying and analysing at-risk regions and vulnerable populations in the Sahel and West Africa.

1.1.4 Increase the Network's audience and impact

Specific objective: Significantly increase the Network's visibility and ownership in the countries concerned

Despite some progress, knowledge of the Network and the PREGEC Charter is still inadequate. As a result, the implementation of the mechanisms advocated by the Charter has been limited (i.e. consultation, dialogue, information systems, results reporting, accountability, etc.). The SWAC Secretariat, working closely with the CILSS Executive Secretariat, will pursue and intensify its communications on the Charter, and the Network in general, to increase its visibility and its ability to influence decision making within the region and beyond.

→ **Outputs**

- a) RPCA website upgrade to add new thematic sections; update of the resource database, events calendar and directory; referencing and promotion of the tools available on the site in the countries concerned;
- b) Update of the three mapping tools (data from the *Cadre harmonisé*, FNS and resilience interventions and best resilience practices);
- c) Enhanced dissemination system (SWAC and RPCA News Alerts) and PREGEC Charter multimedia communications campaign;
- d) Webinars encouraging debate on the ideas and thinking emerging from the Network;
- e) Multimedia tools: info clips on key RPCA dossiers broadcast on West African channels; documentaries; testimonials by RPCA members; newsworthy subjects;
- f) Network of West African journalists specialised in FNS issues and resilience;
- g) Accounts on Twitter, YouTube, Facebook and Flickr.

→ **Expected outcomes**

- Greater visibility and larger audience for the Network;
- Wider dissemination of information and greater awareness of the PREGEC Charter;
- More effective political advocacy to promote the Network and use of the Charter;
- Increased availability of information supplied through the Network to support decision-making.

1.1.5 Facilitate discussions on the regional mechanisms governing FNS and resilience

Specific objective: Support strategic thinking on the regional governance of FNS and resilience by analysing emerging initiatives or approaches

Proposing new "solutions" to governments in managing crises and changes may call into question the relevance of some FNS governance instruments, or prompt them to evolve. For example, should food stock strategies (especially its financial component) be rethought in light of the development of comprehensive risk insurance providers such as African Risk Capacity (ARC)? Should the Network maintain the strictly "food" vocation of the PREGEC mechanism given the political demand for integrated early warning systems combining all risk factors (climate/environment, insecurity, political, etc.)? The SWAC Secretariat will provide analyses to feed into this thought process and will contribute to discussions on these questions.

→ **Outputs**

- a) Analyses of the issues identified by SC/RPCA;
- b) Concept notes on, for example: the use of insurance systems versus solidarity mechanisms when dealing with food crises; the RPCA system versus multi-risk early warning systems; the impact of climate change on farming and the resilience of food and farming systems in West Africa; settlement, land ownership and food and nutrition issues, etc.;
- c) SC/RPCA discussions on the implications these issues may have in adapting the Network and regional mechanisms governing FNS and resilience.

→ **Expected outcomes**

- Increased capacity of the RPCA to **adapt** its tools;
- Creation within the SC/RPCA of a permanent discussion platform on adapting the regional mechanisms governing FNS and resilience.

1.1.6 Promoting resilience issues

Specific objective: Defend the importance of FNS and resilience in national, regional and international agendas

The regional organisations (ECOWAS, UEMOA and CILSS) and civil society organisations wish to accelerate implementation of the Global Alliance for Resilience (AGIR) and, more generally speaking, promote the “resilience agenda”. This will involve: i) implementing national and regional accountability and outcome monitoring frameworks; ii) achieving greater integration of resilience in policies, strategies and programmes including the Regional Agricultural Investment Plan for Food and Nutrition Security (RAIP-FNS), the Community Programme for Agricultural Transformation for Food and Nutrition Security (PCD-TASAN) and the National Agricultural Investment Plans for Food and Nutrition Security (NAIPs-FNS); iii) stronger synergies and greater consistency of FNS and resilience interventions.

To support these interventions, the SWAC Secretariat will engage in policy mobilisation on FNS issues, and resilience in particular. The main focus will be on promoting the visibility and added value of AGIR (opportunity cost of public investment in resilience).

→ **Outputs**

- a) Four Senior Experts’ Group (SEG-AGIR) meetings on: i) monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of resilience priorities established in the countries concerned and at the regional level; ii) policy dialogue on strengthening the synergies and the consistency of interventions; iii) promoting best practices;
- b) Lobbying political leaders at the regional and international levels;
- c) Communication products aimed at political leaders;
- d) Administration of the online platform for sharing best practices on resilience (see point 1.1.4 above);
- e) Ongoing contributions to the ECOWAS Task Force on the regional strategy for food security storage and technical support in analysing and reviewing the implementation of the food reserve (see point 1.1.5 above).

→ **Expected outcomes**

- Greater consideration of FNS and resilience in regional and international agendas as part of a structural approach to the region's development and stability.

1.1.7 Strengthen the co-ordination and alignment of FNS and resilience

Specific objective: Facilitate stakeholder dialogue to foster convergence

The region benefits from agricultural and FNS policies and programmes backed by the regional organisations (ECOWAS, UEMOA and CILSS), and from a significant number of related international initiatives created or supported by technical and financial partners. In most cases, these initiatives lack co-ordination and alignment. In line with the PREGEC Charter and the Global Alliance for Resilience (AGIR), the SWAC Secretariat will pursue efforts to co-ordinate dialogue to help drive convergence.

→ **Outputs**

- a) A discussion platform for partners on co-ordination and alignment (within the framework of the Sahel and West Africa Week, and during the annual RPCA meeting);
- b) Technical and advocacy notes for stakeholders;
- c) Updated database and visualisation tools for FNS and resilience interventions; full update to be completed in 2020.

→ **Expected outcomes**

- A permanent discussion platform for partners to foster convergence and the alignment of their interventions with the region's priorities;
- A more effective collective effort in relation to FNS and resilience (interventions that are aligned with regional priorities and better co-ordinated).

1.1.8 Facilitate a common reflection on the future of livestock farming and pastoralism

Specific objective: Gather stakeholders and facilitate dialogue on the prospects of livestock farming and pastoralism.

As a key component of Sahelian and West African agro-food systems, livestock farming has gained renewed regional interest. Analyses conducted by the SWAC Secretariat on the future of livestock farming in 2008, and through the regional symposium on pastoral livestock in N'Djamena in 2013, largely informed the ECOWAS plan for the development and transformation of livestock farming as well as a multitude of projects and programmes on livestock farming and pastoralism⁶ (PRAPS, PRIDEC, PREDIP, PEPISAO, PACBAO, etc.).

⁶ Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project (PRAPS), Regional Dialogue and Investment Project for Pastoralism and Transhumance in the Sahel and Coastal Countries of West Africa (PREDIP), The "Integrated and Sustainable Livestock Farming and Pastoralism in West Africa" project (PEPISAO), Regional Investment Programme for Livestock Development in Coastal Countries (PRIDEC), Livestock Marketing Support Project in West Africa (PACBAO).

As an important source of employment and income, livestock farming – particularly pastoralism – faces a number of challenges including meeting the growing demand for animal products in an increasingly restrictive socio-economic, political and environmental context. Hence, there has been growing interest from both regional actors and the international community to reflect on the prospects for livestock farming and pastoralism.

Under the leadership of the regional organisations (ECOWAS, UEMOA and CILSS), and through the “Livestock Farming and Pastoralism Task Force” that the regional organisations set up, the SWAC Secretariat will facilitate knowledge-sharing, convergence and ongoing and planned analyses. On this basis, the Task Force will define an inclusive strategic thinking process. The SWAC Secretariat will mobilise the necessary resources from its budget for this first phase, which will bring together stakeholders on the sidelines of the RPCA meeting (restricted or annual) or at other regional meetings. Further activities will be subject to additional funding.

1.2 Agricultural and food policies

Specific objective: Promote innovation and adaptation of agricultural and food policies

The Sahel and West Africa is faced with fast-moving transformations that are significantly changing food issues: demographic growth, urbanisation, correlative development of the market and agro-food chains, including in the livestock sector, etc. The SWAC Secretariat will produce analyses and issue recommendations on agricultural policies; it will also develop food and nutrition security strategies.

→ Outputs

- a) Studies and production of spatial data on the food economy and specific value chains;
- b) Three papers in the OECD West African Papers series intended for policy makers: i) employment in the food economy; ii) women in agro-food value chains; iii) dynamics of the regional food market;
- c) Two policy dialogue meetings during the Sahel and West Africa Week (2019, 2020).

→ Expected outcomes

- Contribute to dialogue and to the development of the policy narrative on the food security challenges facing the Sahel and West Africa; provide the region’s leaders and their partners with arguments backed by figures and territorial-based data to help them drive the food agenda and place it at the centre of international concerns;
- Recommendations in support of adapting agricultural and food policies.

II. Cities, people and mobility

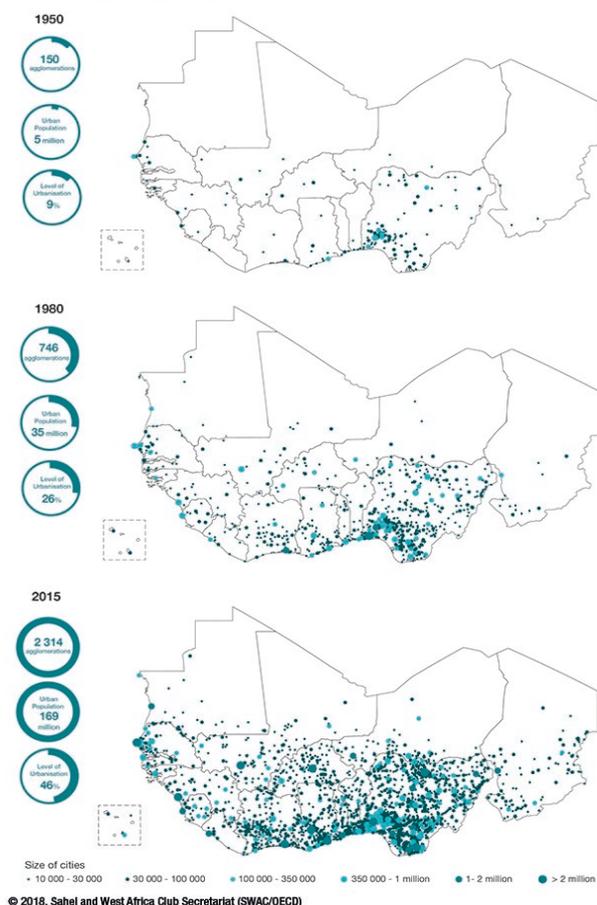
Objective: Analyse and integrate urban transformations and their economic, social and territorial impacts into public policies and the development agenda

Population dynamics and urbanisation will continue to figure among the major transformations affecting the region. Between 2015 and 2040, the population of West Africa will double and the 15 to 24 year age group will continue to grow until 2035. Cities will absorb most of this demographic growth as well as the youth, who will be seeking opportunities.

There is a continuous need to understand urbanisation – what it looks like, what it means and what it might mean in the future; including the urban network and the regional economy; relations and interactions between small towns, secondary and metropolitan cities, peri-urban and rural areas; the impact on gender, youth employment and access to basic social services; energy, water use and sustainability; food and nutrition security and the development of agro-food value chains; border cities and the development of regional trade.

Addressing the topic of cities, settlement and mobility also involves focusing on the role played by local economies and decentralisation. Governments and local officials must be better informed of the realities and the potential for growth and employment – notably of women and youth – in urban-rural economies.

CITIES AND URBAN NETWORK



The *West Africa Long-Term Perspective Study (WALTPS)* carried out by the SWAC Secretariat in 1998 shows the connections between population growth, urbanisation and economic and social change (particularly education and health). In 2013, the *Settlement, Market and Food Security* study reiterated these ties.

In 2015, the SWAC Secretariat updated its *Africapolis* database on urbanisation dynamics in West Africa. The database is being updated in 2018 to cover all of Africa. The number of cities with over 10 000 inhabitants increased from 150 in 1950 to 2 314 in 2015. This is creating new mobility and regional geography patterns. This new mobility has taken the form of migration to urban centres, densification of rural areas near markets and international migration.

This work and strategic thinking have played a significant role in changing the perception of settlement challenges in West Africa. They demonstrate the need to deepen understanding of these dynamics, identify regional specificities, continuously produce and update data,

and to consolidate and build a network for sharing knowledge. The objective is to anticipate these transformations within policy design.

2.1 *Cities, people and mobility hub*

2.1.1 Generate, combine data and map information

Specific objective: Inform and better anticipate the impacts of future urbanisation trends by producing and making comparable and spatialised data available

Producing solid, comparable regional data is essential to better understanding ongoing urbanisation processes and to inform policy design. Geo-spatialisation facilitates the updating and integration of new variables related to urbanisation (food insecurity, distance, gender, infrastructure and basic services). The integration and combination of various data also makes use of and leverages the work done by partners. It helps disseminate SWAC's research and findings, and informs its Members' policies. The maps produced provide a spatial representation of the transformations as well as the challenges they pose and make it possible to consider their relationship to the territory, which is key information for national and local authorities.

By combining SWAC's detailed knowledge, research, data analysis, and cartography with data visualisation, the SWAC Secretariat will create ***Africapolis 2018***. This interactive data and visualisation platform (available online in 2018) will be completed, updated and made accessible to a wide range of actors, notably researchers and institutions, national and local government officials and donor agencies. A particular focus will be on promoting the access, use and development of this data in Africa. The core functions of the data observatory will be to provide data for easy download, visualisation and interaction with a function to integrate other types of data as needed.

→ **Outputs**

Interactive Africapolis platform:

- a) Database
 - List of all agglomerations with more than 10 000 inhabitants (more than 6 500 in 2015), and information on the number of inhabitants for the period 1950-2015
 - Built-up area and density
 - Geo-location and spatial interaction
 - Information on administrative hierarchies and relations
- b) Dashboard and visualisations
 - Interact, visualise and map data
 - Compare countries, regions and cities
 - Analyse trends, patterns and profiles
- c) Developer function
 - Develop and integrate new, innovative data and indicators
 - Develop functions for specific target audiences

→ **Expected outcomes**

- Provision of data, analyses and approaches to facilitate the creation of territorial-based policies and programmes;
- Increased analyses on African cities and urbanisation dynamics;
- Improved evidence-base on cities and urbanisation dynamics and their impact on economies and societies to inform policy and strategy formulation processes;
- Support for taking into account structural transformations associated with cities, settlement and mobility in development agendas and public policies.

2.1.2 Produce and exchange knowledge

Specific objective: Produce innovative and multidisciplinary analyses

Governments, regional institutions, development partners and local actors need better-quality information and evidence-based policy analyses to design strategies in all areas – economic growth, employment – especially of young people, environment, gender, spatial planning, etc. – that address the specific constraints of urban areas and populations. Based on innovative and multidisciplinary approaches, the SWAC Secretariat proposes to contribute to a better understanding of the urban economy and of the interaction between cities, society, culture, the environment and rural areas. These analyses will be carried out at the regional level and will be illustrated by local examples.

→ **Outputs**

- a) **An Atlas on cities.** This Atlas will consist of two parts. Part 1: Data, analyses and maps on urban dynamics based on updated statistics and correlated indicators produced in-house or by partners. The thematic section will include recurrent chapters on, for example, people (including gender and youth issues), economies, climate and policies. Part 2: A special focus of each edition will deliver more in-depth understanding and policy recommendations for practitioners and policy makers.

→ **Expected outcomes**

- A monitoring function, regular and factual information and analyses;
- Encourage new thinking and practices; better anticipate the effects of urban evolution within the global urban agenda of UN Habitat and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
- Advocacy for a territorial and spatial understanding of urban agglomerations within international platforms such as Africities, CitiesAlliance, *l'Initiative de la Francophonie pour des villes durables*, etc.

2.1.3 Promote dialogue

Specific objective: Promote dialogue and strengthened partnerships between regional, national and local decision-making levels, international partners and research; identify the characteristics of West African urbanisation and a shared vision to promote the region's position within international platforms; shape new thinking and practices on how to make cities and urban development more sustainable and optimise its contribution to the region's development

There is a growing interest in cities and their implications for development more broadly. In creating a policy and knowledge hub providing opportunities for sharing knowledge and expertise on urbanisation dynamics, the SWAC Secretariat would like to create a network of actors working on West African urbanisation issues and challenges and promote exchanges especially with the rest of Africa. Within this framework, particular attention will be given to West African youth, which makes up two thirds of the population (under 25 years of age).

→ **Outputs**

- a) **An annual international conference** in West Africa, or in a SWAC member country, to discuss the results, policy implications and mechanisms of work and data produced by SWAC or its partners (launch of the annual report).

→ **Expected outcomes**

- Drive thinking and practices to make cities fairer, more sustainable and more efficient for development;
- Deepen dialogue between various levels of government and between government, partners and the research community;
- Strengthen the relevance and applicability of data and policy analyses for West African politicians, mayors, planners and civil society and build a shared advocacy.

Note: This activity is financed by the Secretariat's core budget, however, additional financing will be sought to increase the Secretariat's capacities.

2.2 Cities and climate

This activity is subject to additional financing. It is presented in Annex 1.

2.3 Population dynamics perspectives

This activity is subject to additional financing. It is presented in Annex 2.

III. Insecurities

Objectives: Decrypt, map and analyse the various dimensions of human security and their interactions; inform resilience policies and early-warning mechanisms

A multitude of security dimensions interact with one another and become increasingly complex, mixing very different actors at the local and international levels. Even though in recent years attention has been focused on terrorism and other types of violence, particularly in the Sahel, many security systems co-exist: political, social, environmental, economic, military and cultural. Awareness of this complexity goes back several years but difficulties persist in leaving behind traditional response mechanisms and analysis.

Threats to human security tend to reinforce one another not only through ripple effects but also through geographical spread. Thus, when terrorism and crises expand across national borders creating a more violent, volatile and complex security landscape, spread by way of organised networks, which transcend borders, they also increase the pressure on new and old challenges such as food, environmental, land, pastoral and civic issues.

The interplay between these aspects of human security impact development and regional integration processes. These aspects need to be documented so that they are better integrated in policies, resilience and dialogue mechanisms.

The SWAC Secretariat has worked on the security-development nexus since 2011 and has produced a number of publications in the OECD West African Studies series, and, more recently, in the OECD West African Papers series. It is proposed to continue these reflections.

3.1 *Insecurities and regional integration*

→ **Outputs**

- a) **An annual report** published in the OECD West African Studies series.

The annual report will update, map and analyse recent and/or resurgent factors of violence in West Africa, their characteristics and evolution. Based on facts and ongoing research, and using maps and graphs, it will examine insecurities and their interactions through a regional and multidimensional perspective, helping to link policy and research by presenting recommendations based on diagnostics and informed reflective exercises.

Developing a “security” indicator which incorporates various security dimensions, geographical scales and weights, would be beneficial as it could feed into current indicators and resilience mechanisms and help produce comparative analyses on an annual basis. This indicator could be built, in part, by the juxtaposition of maps on vulnerability (subject to additional funding).

This work will be carried out in partnership with research centres, including in the region, and with the help of existing databases on conflict, amongst others. In particular, it will contribute to promoting conflict prevention.

→ **Expected outcomes**

- Better understanding of the different dimensions of human security and their interplay as well as an update of conflict and violence data for the region;
- Promotion of a regional and spatial approach to security and development challenges illustrated through local analyses;
- Generate information to improve early warning systems (food security, civil security, environment, etc.).

3.2 Insecurities, networks and borders

This activity is subject to additional financing. It is presented in Annex 3.

3.3 Trafficking and regional integration

This activity is subject to additional financing. It is presented in Annex 4.

IV. Lobbying and policy dialogue

Objective: Promote the major regional challenges in international agendas and support the strategic reflection of SWAC Members and partners

Lobbying is a vital aspect of the SWAC Secretariat's work. It supports and draws upon network co-ordination, dialogue, data generation, analysis and the exchange of knowledge in order to change existing perceptions of the challenges facing the region, to drive policy dialogue and to contribute to the strategic thinking of its Members. The main focus areas for lobbying are as follows:

- **Gender equality.** Women and their children are the main victims of chronic malnutrition and terrorist groups. Women also make up most of the workforce in the post-farming food economy. And yet, gender is often perceived as a mere cross-cutting issue – and not a very visible one at that – in stabilisation and development strategies.
- **Food issues.** The pressures placed on political agendas by security and migration concerns must not cloud the fact that continued investment is required in food security and food resilience. The sustainable stabilisation of the region can be achieved by reaching the “Zero Hunger” target. Moreover, job creation – considered to be a prerequisite to establishing stability and combatting irregular migration – involves the food economy, which is by far the leading source of employment.
- **Population and urbanisation.** Regional and international agendas do not give due attention to the speed and extent of the changing demographic in the Sahel and West Africa. In seven countries in the region the population is now majority urban (2015). These transformations present opportunities – for agriculture and the food economy – but also carry risks. In any event, they have significant consequences for all public policies.

- **The youth.** Between 2015 and 2035 the number of youth from 15 to 24 years of age will increase by 50 million in the Sahel and West African countries to amount to 120 million people. This region's future will be determined by this sector of the population. It is within this sector that demographic transition will take place and the social and economic changes will be the fastest. These specificities should be better documented and taken into account in public policies.
- **The fundamentally regional and integrated nature of stabilisation and development issues.** The international political narrative focuses on the spread of insecurity within the region. This is indeed an issue, but it could result in the development of strategies that are directly or indirectly at cross purposes with co-operation and regional integration processes. The fact that development is achieved through regional co-operation needs to be emphasised.

This strategy is built around regular contact with Member representatives to the OECD and the European Union, and visiting West African leaders and senior development co-operation officials in OECD Member countries. The SWAC President is particularly involved in political advocacy and in promoting SWAC's work among his peers and in international and national bodies. The SWAC Secretariat is also associated with meetings between African leaders and the OECD Secretary-General.

Finally, the Secretariat will develop a communications strategy specifically targeting West African youth organisations.

→ **Outputs**

- a) Two editions of the Sahel and West Africa Week bringing together 300 to 350 participants;
- b) Two meetings of the SWAC Strategy and Policy Group (SPG);
- c) Presentations at internal seminars hosted by Member countries;
- d) Participation in regional and international fora and in ECOWAS, UEMOA and CILSS statutory meetings;
- e) Support regional organisations and civil society organisations in promoting their strategies and increasing their visibility;
- f) Online publication in 2019 of 17 ten-page country profiles on gender inequality in African social institutions based on the OECD West African Paper on the Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI, 2018);
- g) Blogs and articles published online and in the regional and international press;
- h) A twenty-page "Maps and Facts" booklet devoted to gender issues;
- i) SWAC website and contributions to the OECD development website;
- j) Institutional communications: information letters, "Maps and Facts", social media posts and weekly press reviews;
- k) Two annual activity reports.

→ **Expected outcomes**

- Better consideration of gender inequality, food and settlement issues as well as the regional approach in international programmes;
- Greater visibility for Sahel and West African challenges and for regional organisations;
- Better measurement of SWAC's policy impacts;

- Enhanced visibility for SWAC and increased lobbying to search for new members.

Note: This activity is financed by the Secretariat's core budget, however, additional financing will be sought to increase the Secretariat's capacities.

V. Jobs, youth and women in local economies

This activity is subject to additional financing. It is presented in Annex 5.

Impact assessment and monitoring-evaluation

Impact

SWAC's mission is to promote regional policies that will improve the economic and social well-being of people in the Sahel and West Africa. In its 2017 activity report, the SWAC Secretariat proposes assessing the Club's impact on the basis of four factors:

- ***Influence the decision making process*** is at the heart of the Secretariat's work on preventing and managing food and nutrition crises. The assessment will focus mainly on improvements to the governance of the RPCA and the Secretariat's capacity to directly inform decisions.
- ***Improving the knowledge and understanding of regional issues*** is a major challenge for two reasons, i.e. the lack of statistics and the speed with which transformations occur. Updating and increasing the size and reliability of the evidence-base used to construct regional policies and co-operation programmes are therefore in itself a strategic necessity for improving policies and the effectiveness of programmes. This factor first and foremost concerns the topics of "cities, people and mobility", "insecurities" and "women and youth employment". It also concerns the analytical activities of the "regional governance of food and nutrition security" programme. It is measured by the SWAC Secretariat's capacity to provide fresh data and innovative analyses, which can be used to establish policies and programmes.
- ***Resonance*** refers to the "spread" of approaches and visions, in other words, the influence of SWAC's work on strategic narratives and international development agendas, with the latter in turn influencing policies and programmes. It is rarely possible to measure this factor from one year to the next, but it nevertheless forms an important part of the SWAC's ability to exert influence. It is of significant importance for the topic of "cities, people and mobility" and "insecurities" as well as activities aimed at promoting the resilience aspects of the "regional governance of food and nutrition security" programme. And it is, of course, at the heart of lobbying and policy dialogue activities.
- ***Acknowledgement of the SWAC Secretariat's expertise*** is mainly measured in terms of the requests received to co-ordinate internal brainstorming sessions for Members and partners, host conferences, contribute to regional and international networks, support strategy development, etc. This is one of the cornerstones of SWAC's "lobbying and policy dialogue" activity. All programmes, however, are actively involved in contributing to it.

These factors will be used to assess the impact of the SWAC Secretariat's activities for the 2019-20 period. The table below lists the main factors, which will be given priority for each activity.

	Influence on the decision-making process	Improving knowledge and understanding of regional issues	Resonance	Acknowledgement of the SWAC Secretariat's expertise
I Regional governance of food and nutrition security				
1.1 Food Crisis Prevention Network and resilience				
1.2 Agricultural and food policies				
II Cities, people and mobility				
2.1 Cities, people and mobility hub				
2.2 Cities and climate				
2.3 Population dynamics propectives				
III Insecurities				
3.1 Insecurities and regional integration				
3.2 Insecurities, networks and borders				
3.3 Trafficking and regional integration				
IV Lobbying and policy dialogue				
4.1 Lobbying and policy dialogue				
V Jobs, youth and women in local economies				

Monitoring-evaluation

Following repeated requests from Members, the SWAC Secretariat will develop a monitoring and evaluation framework for its activities, which will include indicators, targets, objectives and concrete results in a more systematic way. Canada has proposed to support this effort in relation with other Members by providing advice and tools.

Provisional budget

The total estimated cost (TEC) for the implementation of the 2019-20 Programme of Work is EUR 7 329 000 (Table 1).

Table 1. Provisional Budget 2019-20

	PWB 2019-20	2019	2020	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (TEC) (EUR)	%
1	Regional governance of food and nutrition security	1 932 000	1 699 000	3 631 000	50%
1.1	Food Crisis Prevention Network and resilience	1 487 500	1 280 500	2 768 000	38%
1.2	Agricultural and food policies	444 500	418 500	863 000	12%
2	Cities, people and mobility	717 000	633 500	1 350 500	18%
2.1	Cities, people and mobility hub	717 000	633 500	1 350 500	18%
3	Insecurities	368 500	357 500	726 000	10%
3.1	Insecurities and regional integration	368 500	357 500	726 000	10%
4	Lobbying & policy dialogue	532 000	606 000	1 138 000	16%
4.1	Lobbying & policy dialogue	532 000	606 000	1 138 000	16%
	OECD Overheads	239 500	244 000	483 500	7%
	TOTAL	3 789 000	3 540 000	7 329 000	100%

The Secretariat draws attention to the fact that the majority of the work on “regional governance of food and nutrition security” will be financed by a voluntary contribution⁷ of EUR 4 000 000 from the European Union covering the period of June 2018 to May 2021.

Potential activities subject to voluntary contributions or additional financing in 2019-20

The Secretariat also provides members and partners with activities that, based on current resource estimations, can only be implemented by finding voluntary contributions (Table 3). These activities, of which the total estimated cost is 2 772 000 EUR, are presented in Annexes 1 to 5. Also included is the seeking of additional financing to strengthen the Secretariat’s capacities to implement the activities related to the “Cities, people and mobility” Hub (2.1) and the Lobbying & policy dialogue (4).

⁷ “Supplementary contributions” as per the language in the SWAC mandate.

The financial estimates include the costs necessary for the implementation of the activities (additional staff, intellectual services, meetings, publications, etc.). They are subject to revision based on discussions with interested Members and partners. They could also be partly funded by ECOWAS' assessed contribution for 2019-20.

Table 2. Potential activities subject to voluntary contributions or additional financing in 2019-20

	PWB 2019/20 - Potential activities	2019	2020	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (TEC) (EUR)	%
2	Cities, people and mobility	807 000	807 000	1 614 000	58%
2.1	Cities, people and mobility hub	100 000	100 000	200 000	7%
2.2	Cities and climate	94 000	94 000	188 000	7%
2.3	Population dynamics perspectives	613 000	613 000	1 226 000	44%
3	Insecurities	250 000	242 000	492 000	18%
3.2	Insecurities, networks and borders	125 000	121 000	246 000	9%
3.3	Trafficking and regional integration	125 000	121 000	246 000	9%
4	Lobbying & policy dialogue	68 000	68 000	136 000	5%
5	Jobs, youth and women in local economies	265 000	265 000	530 000	19%
	TOTAL	1 390 000	1 382 000	2 772 000	100%

Resources

Total assessed contributions⁸ are estimated at EUR 3 000 000 for the 2019-20 biennium. In addition to the assessed contributions, are USAID and Canada's contributions, as well as the forthcoming voluntary contribution from the European Union, and a carry forward of funds from prior years, bringing total estimated resources to EUR 7 329 000 (Table 3).

This estimate does not include contributions of 600 000 EUR from ECOWAS for the biennium; ECOWAS has had financial difficulty, which prevented it from honouring its commitments during the previous biennium (see the 2017 Financial Report – [SWAC/GOP\(2018\)2](#)). However, during the SPG meeting, ECOWAS reiterated its strategic commitment to the SWAC and its intention to honour the antecedent contributions as well as its contributions for 2019-20. The 2019-20 contributions from ECOWAS will be used to finance potential activities as set out in the above point.

⁸ "Base contributions" as per the language in the SWAC mandate.

Table 3. Estimated Resources 2019-20

Assessed contributions	2019	2020	2019-20
Austria	200 000	200 000	400 000
Belgium	200 000	200 000	400 000
France	200 000	200 000	400 000
Luxembourg	200 000	200 000	400 000
Netherlands (The)	200 000	200 000	400 000
Switzerland	200 000	200 000	400 000
UEMOA	300 000	300 000	600 000
S/Total	1 500 000	1 500 000	3 000 000

Voluntary contributions in hand	2019	2020	2019-20
Canada	295 000	-	295 000
EU	1 480 000	1 382 000	2 862 000
USAID (contribution 2018)	60 000	-	60 000
S/Total	1 835 000	1 382 000	3 217 000

Voluntary contributions (new)	2019	2020	2019-20
Canada	-	200 000	200 000
USAID	200 000	200 000	400 000
S/Total	200 000	400 000	600 000

Use of carryforward	2019	2020	2019-20
Carryforward	252 000	260 000	512 000
S/Total	252 000	260 000	512 000

TOTAL	3 787 000	3 542 000	7 329 000
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Potential activity financing	1 392 000	1 380 000	2 772 000
GRAND TOTAL	5 179 000	4 922 000	10 101 000

Annex 1: Cities and climate (subject to additional funding)

Specific objective: Produce analyses and data on cities and climate and translate these into policies

Mitigating the negative impact of climate change is a global objective and cities can play a central role by contributing ideas and levers for tackling climate challenges. As highlighted in the Paris Agreement, local authorities are important actors of implementation and need increased access to funding. People vulnerable to environmental shocks, especially women, often have low and precarious incomes and their ability to adapt to changes and climate-induced crises is limited, as is their access to services.

→ Outputs

a) West African Papers (WAPs)

A series of several WAPs analysing cities and climate from different and complementary perspectives will be produced. The last paper of the series will focus on policy recommendations and the need to prioritise climate sensitive strategies. This series is also intended to inform and underpin political decisions for sustainable development and provide the basis for greater coherence between local needs and policies. Each paper in the series will be accompanied by a webinar or restricted workshop in which the authors present their work.

b) Integrate a climate-devoted pillar within the cities, people and mobility hub (2.1, 2.3)

The climate-devoted pillar within the hub will draw on its in-house expertise and previous work on border cities and resilience to climate. It will involve partners such as the OECD Environment Directorate and its various mechanisms. Activities will include producing data and maps, consolidating networks and advocacy with partners and raising awareness of African urban climate and environmental challenges within existing mechanisms or global platforms (Climate Chance, UCLG Africa, ICLEI, FMDV, Memorandum of Understanding between the OECD and UN-Habitat, IFDD, etc.).

The aim is to shape new thinking and practices on how to manage, plan and finance sustainable development for growing and bigger cities.

→ Expected outcomes

- Promote the revision of city policies and strategies in order to streamline the implementation of Climate Action Plans;
- Improve the understanding of the nature of risk and vulnerability in cities and urban centres. This includes analysing urban and national policies for adaptation to climate change, the role of community-based action in building resilience, and generating greater knowledge of the potential and actual roles of local authorities in building resilience in cities.

Annex 2: Population dynamics perspectives (subject to additional funding)

Note: this proposal has been revised following the version that was submitted to Members in July 2018.

1. Context

West Africa has one of the fastest population growth rates in the world. According to the United Nation's median variant, its population is projected to more than double between 2015 and 2050, growing by 450 million people. The combined population of the four Sahelian countries: Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Chad, could increase by a factor of 2.7, compared to 1.6 times in North Africa, by 2.3 in Nigeria and 1.9 in Ghana. Over this same period, the populations of Asia and the Americas are expected to increase by 20% (1.2 times) while that of Europe is projected to stagnate.

These concerning projections are highlighted by many West African and international institutions. The West African Health Organization (WAHO-ECOWAS) notes that "the continuation of current demographic trends in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger (...) and the resulting scale of social needs created, would hinder the achievement of the four priority objectives of their respective governments and those of other West African countries, namely: poverty reduction, changing the age structure to benefit from a demographic dividend, economic emergence, achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the objectives of the African Union's Agenda 2063".⁹

Furthermore, West African leaders are aware of the scope of these challenges and have expressed the desire to have information and analyses at their disposal to prepare for this future. Moussa Mara, former Prime Minister of Mali, says: "when you have a population which increases by 3% every year, it would be necessary to have an economic growth rate of 7% per year for 18 years in order to double the GDP per capita and allow the country to move out of the least developed countries group. There is no country in Africa which is currently following this trajectory".¹⁰ Nigerian President, Muhammadu Buhari notes that "by 2050, Nigeria will be the third most populous country in the world (...) it is incumbent on Nigerian universities to begin research into and analyse the implication of the impending development".¹¹

High demographic growth translates into rapid changes in population settlement. It is expressed through the natural growth of cities, national and international migration towards cities and strong population increases in dynamic rural, coastal and metropolitan areas. In the last five decades, the urban population has multiplied by a factor of nine and the rural population by a factor of three.

The continuation of these transformations correlated with population settlement trends in the coming decades poses numerous challenges for policy and for development partners. Anticipating and accompanying these dynamics with adapted policies is key to the economic and social development in the region, as well as to the security and well-being of West Africans.

⁹ WAHO (2017), *Regional programme for demography and sexual and reproductive health*.

¹⁰ Moussa Mara, former Prime Minister of Mali and author of *Jeunesse Africaine: le défi à relever*.

¹¹ Daily Trust (Nigeria), 25 February 2018, *Nigeria will be the third most populous country in the world, said it is incumbent on Nigerian universities to begin research into and analyse the implication of the impending development*, <https://www.dailytrust.com.ng/buhari-urges-research-into-nigeria-s-population-growth.html>.

In the face of rapid urbanisation, will major African cities as well as small and medium-sized cities and towns be able to meet the growing needs for basic services, support the resilience of vulnerable populations to climate change and work towards the sustainable management of local resources by strengthening the links with rural areas? "Heavy population growth will be characterised by high population densities which will require (...) strong and rapid capacity for adaptation, (...) greater inter-regional mobility which, in any case, will have its limits, taking into account the generalisation of pressure on the land, [and] the intensity of departures towards cities".¹²

How can land tensions be alleviated in a context of demographic and climatic pressures, scarcity of natural resources and the transformation of the agricultural systems? According to the Nigerien government's assessment, "the population's growth rate in rural areas exceeds available natural resources, — arable and grazing land, water resources and the duration of the fallow season per household have declined — a trend which will accentuate."¹³

What role does mobility play in this context? How can the movement of people and goods be better supported? What information is available and which incentives exist to support more effective national and regional implementation of the ECOWAS founding treaties? What strategies can be implemented to avoid that population growth and changes in population settlement become catalysts for insecurity? "In the *Office du Niger*, it is projected that the rate of development will reach 200 000 irrigated hectares by 2035, however, this would just cover the natural population growth of the current agricultural population. In a region that is already experiencing tension between pastoralists and farmers, such expansion of cultivated areas will prove problematic."¹⁴ What are the impacts of rapid population change on poverty? The pace of development is not homogeneous across countries and, on a more local scale, across territories. Where are the most fragile areas? Can decentralisation and place-based policies provide answers?

Many of these questions are related to population settlement. The understanding of these dynamics and their complex interactions remains limited, however, because of the rapid pace of change, the lack of available statistics, and the difficulty in formulating and implementing more integrated policies that are better adapted to local contexts in view of the 2030 Agenda.

The Regional Conference on Population and Development in Africa held in Addis Ababa in October 2013, highlighted the scarcity or absence of data "noting with concern considerable gaps in the availability and utilisation of policy relevant data for planning, monitoring and evaluation, and the lack of timely data on the size, distribution, characteristics and trends of the population of many countries".¹⁵

SWAC/OECD's proposed programme is a reasoned and spatial analysis of the present and future situation of West African population settlement (2035 and 2050) within a continental and global context. It is based on the examination of three drivers: demography and mobility, environment, and economy and accessibility. Analysing these drivers and their interactions with population settlement dynamics will provide an evidence base, policy options and levers to better support the transformations resulting from

¹² Drabo.I, F. Ilboudo.F and B. Tallet (2003), *Dynamiques des populations, disponibilités en terres et adaptation des régimes fonciers : le Burkina Faso, une étude de cas*, FAO.

¹³ Republic of Niger, Ministry of Planning (2017), *Niger 2035 : Un pays et un peuple prospères*, Volume 1.

¹⁴ Sourisseau et al. (2017), *Penser ensemble l'avenir d'un territoire Diagnostic et prospective territoriale au Mali et à Madagascar*, Agence française de développement (AFD).

¹⁵ https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/addis_declaration_english_final_e1351225_1.pdf.

shifts in population settlement, in view of international and regional agendas (notably SDGs, 2030 Agenda, AU Agenda 2063), the European Agenda on Migration, national Sahel strategies, partner country agendas and international initiatives on cities and urbanisation, rural and agriculture development and climate.

2. Objectives and expected outcomes

Through the production of data and analyses, engaging policy dialogues and exchanges, the programme is set in a *preactive* - planning the future - and *proactive* - creating a desired future – approach.

The objectives of the programme are to:

- Build an evidence base and policy relevant analyses on population settlement dynamics, its drivers and policy implications;
- Promote territorial approaches and a better understanding of structural transformations, fostering synergies between rural development, economic development and job creation, health and education and urbanisation policies;
- Identify policy levers and support for national and international efforts that promote more balanced territorial growth, better access to services and opportunities, and efficient use of resources;
- Translate research findings into concrete policy directions and tools to support policy makers to deliver on SDG targets (in particular 10, 11, 12);
- Enhance the benefits of urbanisation, rural-urban linkages and mobility by engaging in international dialogue and knowledge-sharing between OECD and African countries and by influencing the international discourse.

Building on the analyses, knowledge exchange and policy dialogues, the programme aims to contribute to the following outcomes:

- Governments and donor agencies are equipped with better information on population settlement dynamics to support the formulation of development policies and strategies at local, national and regional levels;
- Better territorial governance and decentralisation policies are developed, as well as strategies towards more sustainable urban - rural systems and economic development;
- Better-informed and strengthened policy dialogue between local and national governments and international agencies and partners on the challenges and opportunities of mobility and urbanisation.

3. Approach

Scope

The activity will consist of a state-of-the-art multi-disciplinary and multi-scale and forward-looking spatial analysis of demographic, urban and rural population settlement trends in West Africa, covering 17 countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo). The prospective analysis focuses on two milestones, one medium-term (2035) and one long-term (2050).

Approach

The main objective of the activity is to support policy formulation and policy dialogue on future West African population settlement dynamics by providing an evidence base, identifying policy levers and choices and informing on possible outcomes flowing from these choices. Foresight activities analysing long-term trends and identifying challenges, opportunities and policy implications are subject to uncertainty, risks of simplification and omissions. A prospective spatial analysis of population settlement dynamics is a particularly ambitious endeavour in terms of the various scales to take into consideration – individual, household, local, national and global – and in terms of the complexity of the multidirectional interactions involved between systems and actors – sociopolitical, institutional, economic, environmental.

The activity is designed using a spatial and regional approach. The spatial approach is particularly relevant for identifying and analysing the geographical and territorial dimensions of settlement dynamics, identifying various scales of interaction between settlement dynamics and its key drivers and to help inform policy formulation and dialogue at various levels – local, national, regional/continental. A particular focus will be placed on developing more territorial approaches to urban, population, environmental and economic policy formulation. This will be supported by the development of visualisation and mapping tools that facilitate access to, interaction with and interpretation of produced data and analyses.

The analyses will be based on a multidisciplinary approach describing a set of three identified drivers of population settlement dynamics: (1) demography and mobility, (2) environment, and (3) economy and accessibility. This approach will employ a range of techniques from demography, environmental sciences, geography and economics, to spatial and data modelling using a wide variety of quantitative and qualitative data, to develop a methodology which describes the evolution of these drivers, analyses their interactions with settlement dynamics and identifies policy levers and options to prepare for future changes.

Given the complexity of settlement dynamics and their interactions at various scales, the programme will develop and promote regular knowledge exchange with a variety of actors, institutions and initiatives to promote synergies and interdisciplinarity – research and academia, local public and private stakeholders, and policy and institutional actors. This will be facilitated through workshops and meetings, discussions with partners and stakeholders and monitoring of ongoing initiatives. In developing this function the Sahel and West Africa Club will rely on its networks and Members (regional and international organisations, member countries and agencies, civil society organisations) and partners (international organisations and initiatives, experts, research centres and think tanks).

Particular attention will be placed on the development of policy dialogue as a way to identify policy options and priorities and to ensure that the activity feeds into policy debates in the region. The policy dialogue function is also important to provide opportunities for policy-making needs and priorities to inform the analytical and methodological development of the activity. The involvement of local policy actors, in addition to those at national and international levels, will receive particular attention. The policy dialogue and knowledge exchange activities will directly benefit and feed into the activities of the “People, Cities and Mobility hub” implemented by SWAC/OECD.

Beyond its membership, SWAC/OECD has over the years established a variety of partnerships and collaborations with research centres, think tanks and institutions, including in West Africa that will be involved in carrying out the project. These include AGRHYMET, CIRAD, IIED, INSAH, NEPAD, UCLG-Africa and the University of Niamey. Other partners will be identified depending on analytical and methodological criteria.

The security situation has been a constant preoccupation in West Africa in recent years. Its nature and forms are continuously and rapidly evolving, combining with mobility, economy and accessibility issues to create patterns that can have an influence on settlement dynamics. It is difficult to anticipate the evolution and the geographic and temporal scale of security events, yet case studies could provide illustrations on trends and interrelations with settlement dynamics.

SWAC/OCDE expertise

Over the past decades SWAC/OECD has acquired significant experience in carrying out large retrospective and prospective population settlement analyses starting in the 1980s with the “*Le Sahel face aux futurs*” study¹⁶. This was followed in the 1990s by a major analysis - West Africa Long Term Perspectives Study (WALTPS)¹⁷ – the results of which are still recognised for their methodological and policy contribution. Already then the study highlighted the importance of better understanding settlement dynamics and their interactions with economic, political and territorial transformations and the need to integrate these within policy analysis and design. In 2011, the Secretariat launched an analysis of the interactions of population settlement dynamics, the development of markets and food security.¹⁸

The Secretariat then produced two updates of AFRICAPOLIS (2015 and 2018), a geospatial database on cities and urbanisation dynamics in Africa. Based on a methodology combining population census data, satellite imagery and other cartographic resources, it provides a detailed understanding of one of the most spectacular manifestations of settlement dynamics: urbanisation. AFRICAPOLIS, covering all agglomerations with more than 10 000 inhabitants, allows for the mapping and quantifying of urbanisation dynamics and provides a unique database to analyse interactions with mobility, accessibility, environment and the economy.

Methodology

Given the objectives and complexity of the programme, the methodology will initially be defined in broad and flexible terms that allow for adjustments depending on data availability, analytical robustness and feedback on policy impact and relevance.

The activity will be based on multidisciplinary and multiscale spatial analyses. The analyses will be structured around the three identified main drivers: (1) demography and mobility, (2) environment, and (3) economy and accessibility. It will employ a range of techniques from demography, geography and economics, to spatial and data modelling and environmental sciences. The analyses will be based on the combination of existing spatial data on population, demography and mobility, land use, environment,

¹⁶ CILSS – Club du Sahel (1987), *Le Sahel face aux futurs: dépendance croissante ou transformation structurelle. Etude prospective des pays sahéliens 1985-2010*.

¹⁷ Cour, J. and S. Sneath (ed.) (1999), *Preparing for the Future - A Vision of West Africa in the Year 2020: West Africa Long-Term Perspective Study*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264174320-en>.

¹⁸ OECD/SWAC (2013), *Settlement, Market and Food Security*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

climate, economy and qualitative and quantitative case studies at various scales. The identified multidirectional interactions between population settlement dynamics and drivers will be applied to produce projections for trends in demography, urbanisation and rural population patterns in West Africa for the mid-term (2035) and long-term (2050). The trajectories of the projections will be informed by hypotheses and explicit choices on political and institutional variables. The mid-term and long-term projection results will be used to identify emerging policy options, priorities and choices and to inform on possible outcomes flowing from these choices. A detailed methodology will be developed around the following broad lines over time:

- A compilation and detailed review of secondary historical data on existing population, environmental and economic trends to critically identify and describe population settlement parameters and unpack scalar dynamics. Of special interest here is the level of spatial detail that can be used to describe local and territorial interactions;
- Analyses of case studies in sub-regional territories based on political-institutional, mobility, environmental and economic parameters and their interactions with population settlement dynamics. The aim is to understand the diversity of scales of population settlement dynamics (individual/household, rural settlement, small town and secondary city, national and regional urban networks) and to understand their multidirectional and multitemporal interactions with the identified drivers;
- Knowledge exchange and policy dialogues to inform analyses and the development of projections and to ensure that the project feeds into local and national policy debates.

The programme can be broken down into three broad phases that organise the constituent activities. The three phases are not completely sequential in the sense that some results might require additional activities (e.g. identified feedback effects from qualitative analyses might generate additional data collection work).

Phases

Phase I: Data collection – analysis

[Data collection / data mapping / situation analysis / retrospective analysis / scalar dynamics / temporal and spatial interactions](#)

This phase will consist of compiling and reviewing existing data on population settlement dynamics and drivers. Of special interest is detailed spatial time series data that can describe local level interactions and evolutions at different scales. This will be complemented by a combination of micro (individual/household/farm level), macro (national/global economic, climate data) and meso level data (subnational level).

The analyses will contribute to developing a situation analyse of current population settlement dynamics (incl. past dynamics – retrospective analysis) and inform on the importance of drivers at different geographic and temporal scales.

Phase II: Interactions

[Interactions / feedback effects / scalar dynamics / case studies / multidirectional – multitemporal effects / qualitative analyses / policy analysis / context specific parameterisation](#)

This phase will analyse and describe the multidirectional and multitemporal interactions at various scales between population settlement dynamics and their drivers. The data analysis will be complemented by case studies and qualitative analyses. The qualitative analyses will also integrate institutional and political factors to help complete the situation analyses that will serve as baseline for the projections.

The introduction of institutional and political dimensions will allow for two important steps: first, it will help parameterise the analysis of interactions (explanatory power of variables, impact of policy related variables) and second, it will provide important information on policy impact, choices and priorities for constructing the projections. The combination of institutional/political factors (national level, regional, communes) with spatial/territorial and social scales will also inform on the adequate administrative level for policy and strategy formulation (territorial policies).

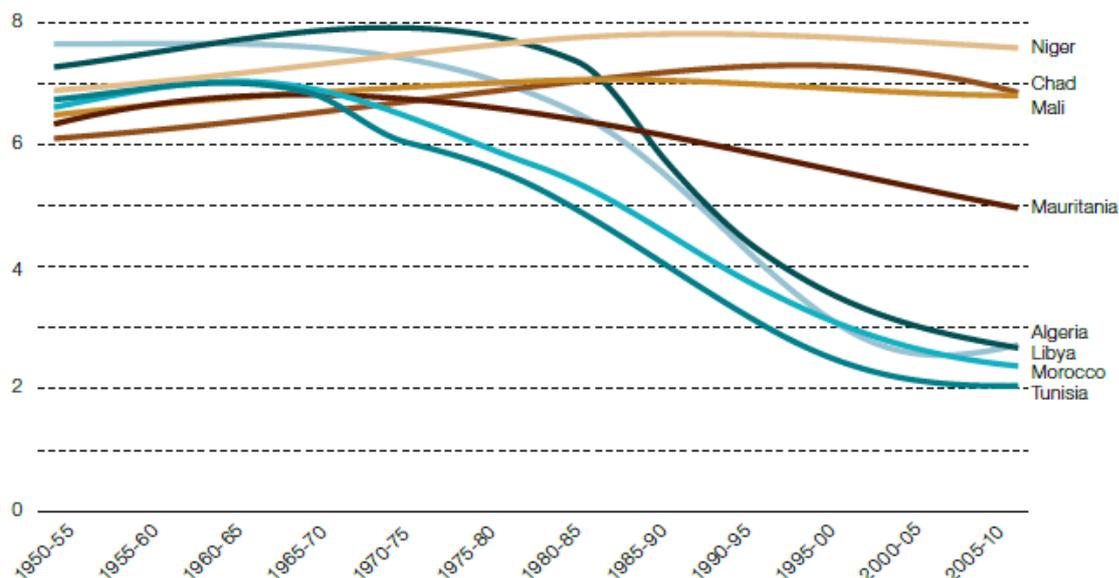
This work will source extensively on knowledge exchange and policy dialogues to complement the analyses.

Phase III: Projections and policy implications

[Projections / hypotheses / trajectories / policy options / policy dialogue](#)

This phase, based on the identified multidirectional interactions between population settlement dynamics and drivers, observed trends and patterns and modelling techniques will produce mid-term (2035) and long-term (2050) projections describing trends in demography, urbanisation and rural population patterns. Particular focus will be on describing the main drivers and putting forward hypotheses as to their evolution and effect on settlement dynamics. The work on projecting trajectories will be complemented by comparative policy analyses (e.g. impact of population and health policies on demography).

The projections and spatial modelling will identify high intensity transforming territories (e.g. metropolitan areas, areas with high environmental impact, high economic density areas) and their relationship to surrounding territories. Then, based on an analysis of density, distance and division variables, low intensity transforming and isolated territories will be identified. Understanding these evolutions and their spatial manifestations will help to inform trends in terms of areas of attraction, agricultural and agri-business development, employment creation and territorial planning.

Figure 1. Fertility transition in North Africa versus the Sahel, 1950 – 2010 (children per woman)

Source: OECD/SWAC (2014), *An Atlas of the Sahara-Sahel: Geography, Economics and Security*, West African Studies, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/978926422359-en>.

The projection results will be used to identify emerging policy options, priorities and choices and to inform on possible outcomes flowing from these. Policy options will be tailored for a territorial development approach and the interactions of different administrative levels identified to support better interactions across policy domains. This work will be strongly informed and developed through policy dialogue with stakeholders from different government levels and partners.

Analysis of the three drivers - demography and mobility, environment, economy and accessibility - and their interactions with population settlement will feed into the three phases of the programme. This cross-analysis will contribute to the development of levers that can better accompany the transformations that are linked to changes in population settlement.

Drivers

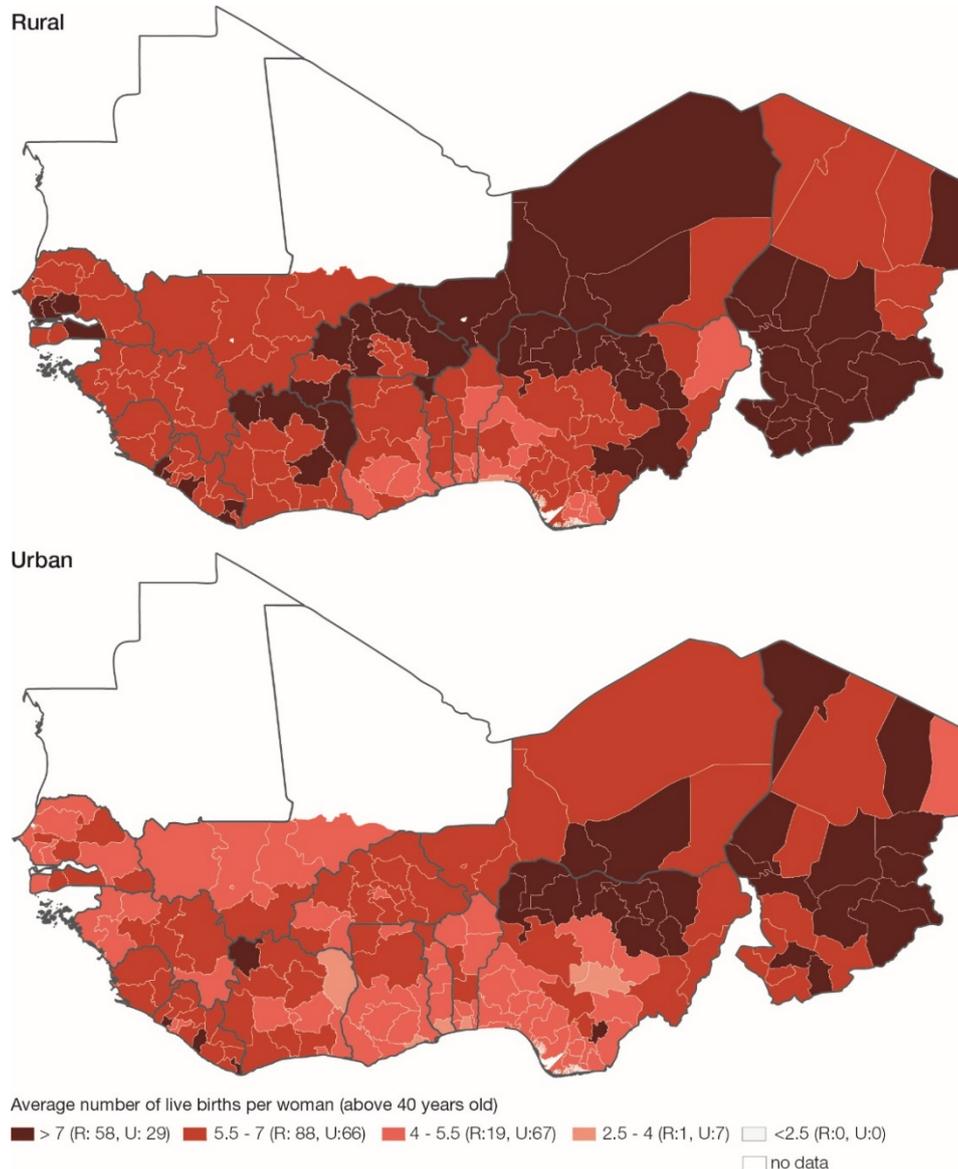
Demography and mobility

Demographic trends are a major driver of settlement dynamics. The projected strong population growth in West Africa will drive exceptionally high urban growth and continued rural population growth in the decades to come (Prieto-Curiel R. et.al., 2017; Linard C. et.al., 2013). Urban growth will induce significant social, economic and environmental changes. It influences and is influenced by rural population dynamics and rural-urban interactions (OECD, 2013; OECD, 1998; Prieto-Curiel R. et.al., 2017). In order to prepare for these settlement dynamics there is a need to better understand demographic and mobility dynamics, their interaction with urban and rural settlement dynamics and to predict the spatial patterns of rural-urban conversions.

The most widely used source for population estimates and projections for Africa is the World Population Prospects produced by the United Nations, updated every two years – last revision 2017 (<https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/>). Population projections are highly conditional on underlying

assumptions (de Sherbinin et.al., 2007) and subject to a considerable degree of uncertainty given the variety of parameters (such as birth and death rates, health, migration, environment, and policy and economic contexts) that are manifest in the low, medium and high variant projections as well as the sometimes significant adjustments between projection revisions. In addition, demographic variables are impacted by spatial and settlement variables further complicating projections (Map 1).

Map 1. Fertility rates by administrative unit and rural/urban environment (2008-15)



Source: DHS, various years

Note: This map highlights the spatial heterogeneity of one major trend and illustrates the importance of spatial analyses, integrating local contexts and environments (urban/rural), to inform policies.

The large majority of West African mobility is intra-regional. Understanding the drivers and dynamics of mobility and migration are crucial to informing their relationship and interactions with settlement patterns. The diversity of mobility and migration in terms of types (pendular, seasonal or permanent),

destinations (rural areas, small towns and secondary cities, large urban centres), nature (refugees, internally displaced, economic and climate migrants), and profile (gender, age, educational attainment) will be integrated in the analyses in order to describe the interactions between demography and mobility, environment and economy, and accessibility and settlement dynamics.

The analyses will identify the national and regional policy levers and options that could allow governments to implement population and mobility strategies that reduce the environment, resource and economic pressures resulting from settlement dynamics.

Environment

Population dynamics are directly linked to environmental changes through their impact on land use and land cover, climate and biodiversity and hydrological cycles. The most widely cited interactions relate to (de Sherbinin et. al., 2007):

- Land-cover change and deforestation
- Agricultural land degradation and improvement
- Abstraction and pollution of water resources
- Coastal and marine environments
- Energy
- Air pollution
- Climate change

The two main drivers of humanity's environmental impact are population size and consumption. The consumption side links different temporal (global economic conditions, feedback from environmental systems, policy commitment on sustainable development) and spatial scales (supply of resources vs. consumption of resources, urban vs. rural). For instance, the growth of urban areas exerts pressure on the environment by reducing the supply of ecosystem services from urbanised regions (e.g. agriculture production, freshwater availability, waste absorption) and increases the demand for ecosystem services from nearby regions (rural areas). Large-scale land-cover change is mostly a rural phenomenon (land conversion to agricultural land) with urban areas accounting for less than 1% of total land area in West Africa, however many of its drivers can be traced to demand from urban areas (e.g. food).

The impacts of populations on the environment often operate in concert with political, economic and ecological processes. Institutional factors such as land tenure and local governance systems have an impact on land preservation (short-term depletion vs long-term stewardship) and access to resources. Government policies and investments in market access and agricultural subsidies will influence the conversion of land to agricultural land. Urban energy consumption is influenced by urban morphologies, travel patterns and residential energy demands and, hence, by a range of public policies. Also, social aspects such as resource inequality and access to resources and education influence the interactions between populations and the environment (de Sherbinin et. al., 2007).

There is a need to analyse and map data on environmental variables and their interactions with settlement dynamics to identify territorial constraints and potentials (e.g. soil quality, land degradation, water availability, climate variability and climate change) and to link local and regional scales. This is a key element in identifying current and future policy actions, notably in terms of climate change adaptation as well as linking policy variables to settlement dynamics at various scales.

Economy and accessibility

Population settlement dynamics and economic development are intrinsically linked. “Place is the most important correlate of a person’s welfare.” (World Bank, 2009). At the local level this is linked to access to economic opportunities, such as jobs and resources, and to the availability of services such as education, health and housing. At national level this is influenced by overall levels of economic, political and institutional performance and at regional/global level it is influenced by distance (e.g. to main markets) and divisions (e.g. transactions costs, free movement). Demography and mobility have strong, multidirectional interactions with economic and accessibility variables. Women’s access to education and reproductive health services reduces fertility, urban and non-agricultural households have less children, economic and employment opportunities drive mobility and migration. Population settlement transformations - urbanisation, rural-urban and often rural-rural migration - lead to a concentration of people and activities, a reduction in time-distances between people, increased economic activities and a reduction of obstacles, both natural and institutional, to exchanges and accessibility.

Urbanisation increases spatial heterogeneity across regions while at the same time increasing interactions between urban and rural areas (OECD, 1998; OECD, 2013). Rural and agricultural transformations are closely linked to the growth and emergence of cities (Allen and Heinrigs, 2016; Hollinger and Staatz, 2016). Dynamic rural-urban regions show high levels of integration with both farm and non-farm activities and employment opportunities that attract migrants and growing populations. Stagnant regions, on the other hand, show limited integration and some levels of economic and demographic decline. Small towns and secondary cities play a particularly important role in the spatial organisation of economic activity. West African cities are projected to account for close to two-thirds of the total population but, in many cases, lack the investment, planning and governance structures to improve rural-to-urban and city-to-city connectivity, public infrastructures, land use planning and to reduce environmental externalities.

Current spatial population patterns in terms of urban morphologies, population densities and connectivity highlight the interactions between demographic, socio-economic, political and institutional variables. The analysis and description of these interactions is crucial for informing future trends and identifying operational policy implications. The goal of this programme is to contribute to public policies in terms of infrastructure and investment needs, territorial and urban planning, decentralisation and local governance that promote more balanced territorial growth by reducing social disparities and balancing the benefits of concentration with environmental sustainability.

An initial list of possible data sources, scales and data analyses techniques include:

Demography and mobility

- Africapolis, CIRAD, Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), GHSL - Global Human Settlement Layer (by the Joint Research Centre [JRC] of the European Commission and GEO Human Planet Initiative), Internal Organisation for Migration (IOM), LandScan, Livings Standard Measurement Surveys (LSMS), National census data, OECD, UN World Population Prospects, WorldPop;

- **Mobility:** data on human mobility from mobile phones and the analysis of phone call detail records (CDR) data, interactions between census and social media data to understand mobility patterns of certain individual behaviours, including in African countries (Côte d’Ivoire, Senegal, etc. (See for instance Šćepanović, Sanja, et.al. (2015) “Mobile phone call data as a regional socio-economic proxy indicator”; Zufiria, Pedro J., et.al. (2018) “Identifying seasonal mobility profiles from anonymized and aggregated mobile phone data. Application in food security”).

Environment

- AGRHYMET/CILSS, ECREEE/ECOWAS, FAO, Harvest Choice, National Center for Atmospheric Research, National Geographic Society, National Geographic – mapmaker, United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), United States Energy Information Administration (Co2 emission, solar, tidal, and wave Energy), United States Geological Survey (USGS), University of Maryland Global Land Cover Facility.

Economy and accessibility

- Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), INSAH/CILSS, International Labour Organization (ILO), LSMS, national accounts data, UNCTAD trade and FDI data, World Development Indicators;
- Use of connectivity and transportation links between cities, road infrastructure, traffic flows, ports and airports;
- City level: information specific to certain urban regions, such as accessibility to health, government, education or finance infrastructure.

Other / interaction

- Use of aerial pictures to analyse urban morphology and sprawl, existing links and roads between different locations and potential land uses and land use changes in the region;
- Settlement data: methods applied on network theory to classify cities based on their infrastructure, interactions, location, population and spatial attributes; moving from local perspective to global perspective; detecting emerging regional patterns of urbanisation, city-to-city migration and employment (See for instance: Linard, Catherine, et.al. (2013), “Modelling spatial patterns of urban growth in Africa”; Jayne, Thomas S, et.al. (2014), “Land pressures, the evolution of farming systems, and development strategies in Africa: A synthesis”; Prieto Curiel et.al. (2017) “Cities and Spatial Interactions in West Africa”);
- Spatial gridded variables: population density and interactions between individuals and their environment in order to identify and quantify links and impact of distance, barriers, frictions and ‘gravity’ between interacting individuals at an economic and social scale. Simulating agents on spatial grids or on networks to obtain intervals and construct potential scenarios under varying circumstances. Probabilistic models of city-to-city migration allow for a certain degree of randomness to be included in models. (See for instance: Mansury, Yuri and J. K. Shin (2015) “Size, connectivity, and tipping in spatial networks: Theory and empirics”; Garcia, Andres J., et.al. (2015) “Modeling internal migration flows in sub-Saharan Africa using census microdata”; Henry, Sabine, et.al. (2003) “Modelling inter-provincial migration in Burkina Faso, West Africa: the role of socio-demographic and environmental factors”).

4. Products and timeline

Documents

- A report on future population settlement dynamics and policy implications in West Africa, synthesising the analyses of the programme and identifying key policy recommendations and policy areas for intervention (OECD West African Studies series, print and online, English and French);
- Up-to four working papers and/or summary reports based on thematic analyses and case studies. Possible topics include the “dynamics of demography and demographic projections”, “rural-urban conversion and environment” and “settlement patterns and accessibility”;
- One event report on evidence and insights presented at the report launch event;
- Up to six short key facts and policy notes, based on visualisations of the main trends and drivers (maps, graphs, key data), (two per year, English and French).

Events

- One international policy dialogue event to discuss the policy implications of the programme, launch the report and facilitate policy dialogue with SWAC Members and representatives from other governments, local stakeholders, international partners and the research community;
- Three multistakeholder expert meetings/policy dialogues organised to develop knowledge exchange and sharing with partner institutions, initiatives and other partners; and to present and discuss intermediary results, policy impact and relevance.

Dialogue, community and communication

- Contribution to the regional and global development debate, active participation in relevant processes and international agendas (Sahel Alliance, UN, G20, regional processes);
- Exchange and dialogue with partners at relevant events and fora;
- Blogs, articles, interviews, presentations on web and social media, using data visualisation and interactive tools (SWAC/OECD and partner websites);
- Three webinars. Possible topics include “demography and mobility”, “economy and accessibility”, and “environment”;
- Three videos/keynotes (animated presentations):
 - Results and key policy messages of work on demography and mobility;
 - Results and key policy messages of work on environment and economy;
 - Results and key policy messages of analyses and projections.

The programme is planned for a duration of 36 months. A more detailed calendar will be produced during the first months of the programme.

5. Budget 2019/20/21

	Total (€)	Share (%)	Comments
Intellectual services	250,000	15	Incl. background and thematic analyses, data and data visualisations
Conferences/events/missions	279,000	16	Incl. logistics, events, invitations, participation in policy dialogue
Publications, webinars, etc.	97,500	6	Incl. production costs, translation, printing
Staff	900,000	52	Staff
OECD Grant administration charge 6.3%	97,000	6	
SWAC project related operating costs 6%	93,000	5	
Total	1,716,500	100	

Annex 3: Insecurities, networks and borders (subject to additional funding)

A series of analyses published in the OECD West African Papers series.

Insecurities and networks can span several different territorial scales, depending on whether the threats have global or local origins. The roots of these insecurities are sometimes old or result from more recent violence. The fluidity of borders is essential in supporting the development of economic exchanges and migration, yet it also contributes to the fluidity of terrorist networks. Hence, the border dimension is key to understanding insecurities as it is to the development of response mechanisms and activities. This series of papers proposes ideas and opportunities for reflection and recommendations based on case studies and a historical analysis of the evolution of the nature and form of conflicts. Localised studies could illustrate the analyses.

The analyses will inform political decisions and provide the basis for greater coherence between sectoral strategies and policies. The series could include several papers analysing different angles and complementary thematic areas, including local and case study examples. The last paper in the series would focus on developing policy recommendations. Each series will be accompanied by a webinar or workshop in which the authors present their research and discuss the policy implications of their findings.

As in 2017-18, these analyses will be carried out by experts working on or in the region and on the basis of existing research.

Annex 4: Trafficking and regional integration (subject to additional funding)

A series of analyses published in the OECD West African Papers series.

Although the issue of trafficking has been often overshadowed in the media by the violence perpetrated by terrorist groups, its implication on a structural level and its devastating effects on policies, territories, and Sahelian countries are equally significant. This phenomena exists in several forms including in narco-trafficking coming from Latin America or North Africa, ivory coming from East and Central Africa, precious woods, endangered animal species, fake medicine, illegal weapons, and human trafficking along migratory routes. Trafficking contributes to regional destabilisation and economic under-performance; it also exacerbates tensions. What place does the fight against trafficking occupy in national and regional strategies? What impact has the persistence of trafficking activity had on the development of the region?

The analyses will inform political decisions and provide the basis for greater coherence between sectoral strategy and policy. The series could include several papers analysing different angles and complementary thematic areas, including local and case study examples. The last paper in the series would focus on developing policy recommendations. Each series will be accompanied by a webinar or workshop in which the authors present their research and discuss the policy implications of their findings.

As in 2017-18, these analyses will be carried out by experts working on or in the region and on the basis of existing research.

Annex 5: Jobs, youth and women in local economies (subject to additional funding)

Note: this proposal has been revised following the version that was submitted to Members in July 2018.

1. Context

Youth employment is a top policy priority in West Africa. A range of strategies and policies highlight the large number of young Africans that will enter the labour market over the coming decades¹⁹. This youth bulge presents challenges for policy makers and businesses to provide the right social and macroeconomic conditions, the strategies and skills and economic dynamism to generate the employment opportunities needed. In addition to the economic benefits, jobs also contribute to building more inclusive and sustainable societies. The policies and strategies countries chose to pursue will determine how growth translates into job creation, poverty reduction and more equitable well-being outcomes.

¹⁹ World Bank and IFAD (2017), *G20 Initiative for Rural Youth Employment Supporting the 'Next Generation' in Rural Business, Agriculture and Food Security in developing countries*; INCLUDE (2017) *Boosting youth employment in Africa: what works and why?* Conference Report INCLUDE and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Netherlands.

Agriculture continues to be the main sector of employment in most countries in the region. Yet, driven by population growth, urbanisation and income growth the West African food economy is transforming rapidly. These structural transformations have important implications for agriculture but also for the food economy (agri-food value chains) more broadly, impacting on the number of jobs being created, the type of jobs and the location of jobs.

Current SWAC/OECD analyses on employment in agro-food value chains²⁰ identified four key characteristics of the current employment situation:

- The food economy (agri-food value chains) account for 66% of total employment in West Africa, of which 75% in agriculture. The remaining 25% are in food processing, food marketing and food-away-from-home services. Most agri-food value chains have a strong local economy dimension;²¹
- Off-farm food economy activities are particularly important for women's employment; 2/3 of all employed women are in the food economy and women account for more than 80% of total employment in food processing and food-away-from-home services;
- Given the size of the food economy, off-farm activities carry a particular importance for the employment agenda. Developing this potential will depend on strategies that integrate the forward and backward linkages between on and off-farm activities and between rural and urban areas;
- Territorial dimensions and local contexts have strong influence on labour market outcomes. However, existing data does not allow for a comprehensive analysis of regional and temporal variation in employment and labour markets.²²

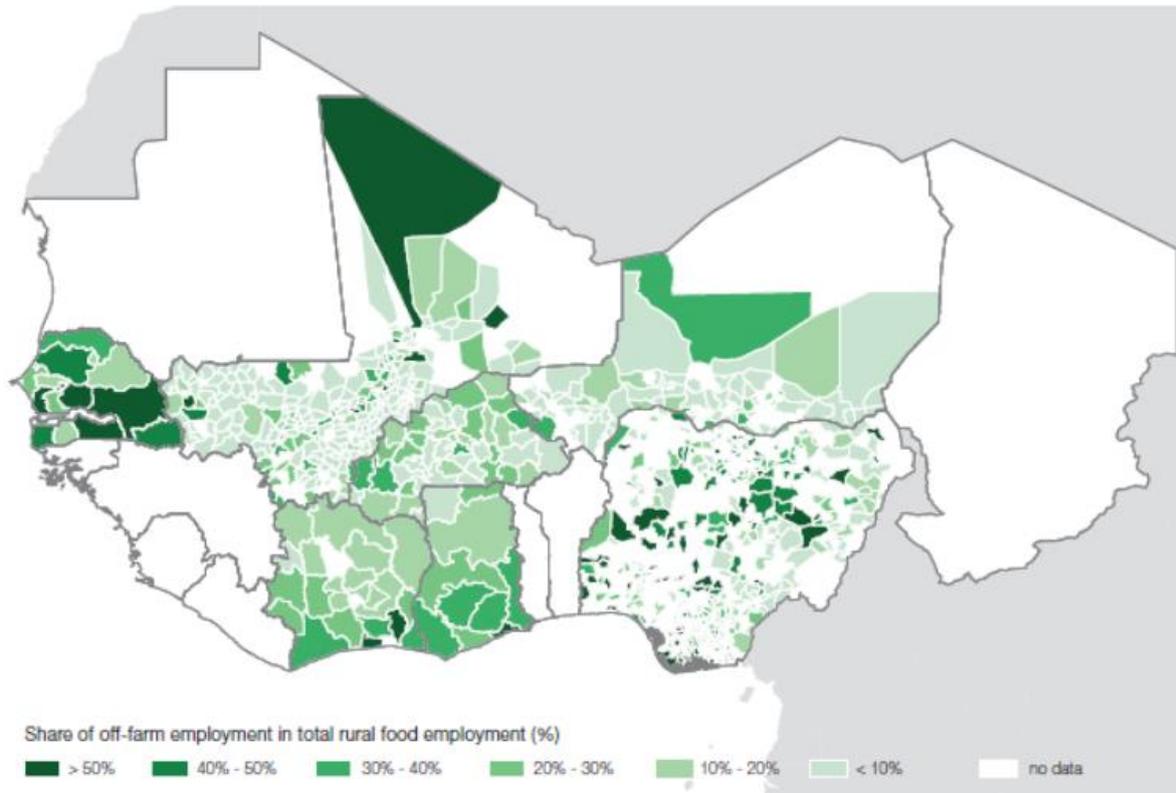
There are two important knowledge and data gaps; (1) a need to better understand local economy interactions, in particular between the farm sector and the off-farm sector and between rural and urban areas, and (2) the role of territorial approaches in addressing specific geographic constraints (challenges and opportunities).

Employment potential and creation are determined by a variety of forward and backward linkages across sectors and value chains (pull factors) and the efficiency of these interactions. Dynamic agricultural value chains, in particular in high value products (fruits and vegetables, dairy, meat and fish) generate demand for employment in off-farm activities such as processing and marketing activities. The emerging patterns in rural employment diversification show a large spatial heterogeneity across countries and regions. Proximity to cities, markets (input and output) and infrastructure matter. Likewise, policies strengthening rural-urban connectivity and market access through the provision of infrastructures such as market and logistics infrastructure in small- and medium-sized towns, public and private services such as education, technical and vocational training; agricultural and food extension services; advisory and financial services contribute to diversified and vibrant local economies. Importantly, there are also strong local differences in economic opportunities and institutional and social barriers for youth and women access to decent employment. There is a need to better understand the impact of spatial and policy variables in influencing emerging patterns and inclusiveness.

²⁰ Allen et. al (2018), *Agriculture, Food and Jobs in West Africa*.

²¹ Food economy development in West Africa is mostly driven by local food demand. At the regional level, local food demand is equal to USD 260 bn (2015), with large majority being supplied by local production.

²² The data gaps are particularly relevant as concerns disaggregated cohort size and employment, rural labour markets and spatially explicit data (World Bank and IFAD, 2017).

Map 2. Rural employment diversification in 7 West African countries

Source: Allen et. al (2018) "Agriculture, Food and Jobs in West Africa"

Territorial approaches can help design targeted interventions to promote youth employment (Allen et. al., 2018; World Bank and IFAD, 2017). They account for specific spatial constraints and differences in economic circumstances and allow for integrated policy approaches at local level. Employment and economic development strategies will increasingly rely on the capacity of local and regional stakeholders to design and implement policies that are based on local comparative advantages. A better understanding of territorial approaches can contribute to local institutions' and partners' capacity to design and implement effective employment policies.

In addition, territorial analyses provide important information for employment policy formulation at national level. The identification of dynamic and lagging areas facilitates policy and investment prioritisation by integrating considerations of potential effects on livelihoods, number of people reached and urgency in particular areas. It also contributes to designing labour market policies that better match labour and skills demand with supply, reduce search costs and improve job matching by informing on broader job opportunities (i.e. intra-rural migration, seasonal labour demand).

2. Objectives and expected outcomes

Through an analysis of quantitative and qualitative data, case studies and employment policies and strategies, the programme contributes to the following objectives:

- Build an evidence base and policy relevant analyses on local and territorial dimensions of employment creation, diversification and inclusiveness;
- Promote territorial approaches and a better understanding of rural-urban linkages in defining employment strategies and investment priorities;
- Propose policy recommendations and identify policy areas for addressing youth and women employment challenges.

The programme aims to contribute to the following outcomes:

- Improve understanding of SWAC Members and international community of local and territorial drivers of employment potential and challenges and implications for policy design and priorities;
- Enhance local and national governments' and partners' capacity to apply territorial approaches in developing local economies' competitiveness and integration in national and regional economies;
- Stimulate thinking and debate amongst governments and the development community on how to support more inclusive growth.

3. Approach

Scope

The programme will consist of quantitative and qualitative multi-disciplinary and spatial analyses of youth employment trends, challenges and opportunities in West Africa. The analyses will focus on territorial and local dimensions (rural-urban linkages) of agri-food system employment and implications for local policy and development cooperation programme formulation and priorities in case study areas.

Approach

The programme is designed using a territorial/spatial approach to identify and better understand local economy and territorial interactions in influencing labour market outcomes. In this context a particular focus will be placed on analysing and describing the interactions between the farm sector and off-farm sector and between rural areas and urban areas (focus on small towns and cities).

The analyses will be based on multidisciplinary approach employing a range of techniques from economics, geography and spatial analyses to gender, institutional and policy analyses using a variety of quantitative and qualitative data. The aim is to provide information as to the interplay between various policy domains at different scales.

Given the increasing role of local actors and local government in job creation and employment policy formulation there is a strong need for policy dialogue to identify policy options and challenges. These range from information and data needs, skills and training provision, infrastructure planning, to the promotion of local competitiveness and development of inclusive markets for productive resources (land, capital, education and skills).

The programme will also develop and promote partnerships and knowledge exchanges with local universities and research centres, development actors and agencies and other public and private organisations, in particular youth and business associations, to produce data, inform on actors challenges, views and aspirations.

Methodology

The proposed work will follow two lines of enquiry: (i) analysing local economies, in particular focusing on local and territorial / rural-urban dimensions of food economy employment; and (ii) identifying effective policies and policy needs for inclusive employment creation.

Macro and spatial data analyses

This work will build on the analyses and outcomes of SWAC work on current and projected employment in the food economy and the territorial dimension of food systems.²³ Based on existing data and employing a range of techniques from economics, geography and spatial analyses this work will analyse and describe the interaction between spatial variables, food economy transformations and employment diversification in West Africa.²⁴ The analyses will also aim to describe and distinguish, based on most common characteristics, particular features of high potential/dynamic areas and less dynamic areas. The results will contribute to inform important employment policy aspects: importance of seasonal labour demand, search costs and role of job matching and general considerations guiding prioritisation (outreach - number benefiting; urgency – e.g. areas with outmigration; results).

Case studies

Case studies will play a particularly important role in understanding the local economy environment, the economic and employment forward and backward linkages between the farm and off-farm sector and between rural and urban areas. In addition, it will inform on heterogeneity of local contexts that can have significant impact on access to employment opportunities, such as existence and type of land and credit markets, access to education and training. Where relevant the analyses will be age and gender disaggregated. These will also allow evaluating the capacity, challenges and scope for local government to identify, design and implement employment promoting strategies.

Three case studies are proposed, carried out in collaboration with local researches and experts, and will be based on data collection and interviews of a representative sample of local stakeholders from the private sector, CSOs and NGOs, institutions, government agencies and development partners.

Given the scope of the project, the case studies will focus on food economy activities and aim in particular at identifying differences in local characteristics impacting labour market outcomes. The choice of local case study areas will be important in this context. The choice of three study areas should be informed by the following criteria: partner interest; size, diversity and accessibility; existing network of local partners for data collection among others.

²³ Allen et. al. (2018), *Agriculture, food and jobs in West Africa*; SWAC/OECD (forthcoming), *Trends in food economy employment*"; SWAC/OECD (forthcoming), *The territorial dimension of food systems in West Africa*.

²⁴ The country and regional coverage will depend on the availability of spatially explicit data.

Policy analyses

The policy analyses will aim at analysing current employment and training policies at national and local level (case study areas and countries) focusing on the associated diagnostics, capacity of adaptation and territorialisation and challenges (e.g. implementation, funding). The focus of the policy analyses will be on local level government and its role in promoting and addressing youth and women employment. The case studies and interviews with local government actors and stakeholders will be a major source of information for the policy analysis.

Informed by the data analysis and case studies the analysis will provide policy recommendations for designing more effective employment policies at local level, supporting local government and promoting youth inclusion.

4. Products

Documents

- One policy report on youth employment trends, local economy interactions and implications for policy and programme design (OECD West African Studies series, print and online, English and French);
- Up to three key facts and policy sheets, visualisations of the main trends, challenges and opportunities (maps, graphs, key data) and policy implications, (English and French);
- One event report on evidence and insights presented and discussed during launch event.

Events

- One international policy dialogue event to present findings of report and discuss the policy implications of the programme with SWAC Members and representatives from governments, local stakeholders and international partners;
- Up to three local stakeholder workshops organised to accompany case studies, fact finding and discussion with local stakeholders (local government and agencies, CSOs, NGOs, businesses and development partners).

Dialogue, community and communication

- Contribution to the regional and global development debate, participation in relevant processes and international agendas and events;
- Blogs, articles, interviews, presentations on web and social media, using data visualisation and interactive tools (SWAC/OECD and partner websites);
- Two webinars, possible topics include “rural-urban employment linkages”, “Skills, training and data needs for youth agri-entrepreneurs”;
- Up to three videos/keynotes (animated presentations) on key facts and policy messages
 - Local food economy, rural-urban linkages and agri-businesses;
 - Promoting youth and women agri-entrepreneurs;
 - Competitiveness and local government.

The programme is planned for a duration of 24 months. A more detailed calendar will be produced during the first months of the programme.

5. Budget 2019/20

	Total (€)	Share (%)	Comments
Intellectual services	75,000	14%	incl. local case studies
Conference/workshops/missions	104,000	20%	incl. logistics, invitations, participation in policy dialogues
Publications, webinars, etc	51,000	10%	incl. production costs, translation and printing
Staff	242,000	46%	
OECD Grant administration charge 6.3%	29,700		
SWAC Project related operating cost 6%	28,300		incl. grant management, additional overhead costs
TOTAL	530,000	100%	

6. Proposed programme extension: Local economy assessment and strategic planning capacities

Based on the important role of local governments in promoting local economy competitiveness and in planning and implementing local employment policies (education, training, public services) strengthening practical capacities of local government in assessing and analysing local economies is critical. The proposed programme could be extended to include an analysis of local government needs in terms of economic analyses and strategic planning and to develop recommendations and guidelines to develop local economy assessments. This would notably include an analysis of data needs, gaps and technologies and an institutional analysis of local capacities, linkages between national statistical systems and local level and private sector contribution.

The development of a local economy assessment guide and recommendations will be based on a participatory approach and the full participation of local partners, including local and national government and institutions, private sector and civil society groups. The expected outcomes are (1) provide local and national governments and partners with practical recommendations to increase strategic planning capacities for employment creation, (2) contribute to better understanding of employment dynamics, including in the informal economy and (3) contribute to local and national governments capacity for revenue mobilisation.

The SWAC/OECD has significant experience in developing and applying local economy assessments through the ECOLOC programme which will inform the development of this work. Further, collaborations with other OECD Directorates (PARIS 21 and Development Centre in particular) will be developed.

The proposed additional activities would lead to an increase in the proposed budget. The majority of the increase is attributable to additional staff costs and increased programme duration from 24 to 36 months.

Budget 2019/20/21

Draft budget Jobs, youth and women in local economies			
	Total (€)	Share (%)	Comments
Intellectual services (+25,000€)	100,000	8	increase due to more data collection and analyses need
Conference/workshops/missions (+86,000€)	190,000	15	increase due to need for additional local stakeholder workshops (presenting and discussing tool) and missions
Publications, webinars, etc. (+22,000€)	73,000	6	increase due to additional material, webinars and tool development
Staff (+493,000€)	735,000	59	increase due to additional needs in research, analysis and programme management and duration increase from 2 to 3 years
OECD Grant administration charge 6.3%	69,000	6	
SWAC Project related operating cost 6%	66,000	6	
TOTAL	1,233,000	100	