

**Roadmap
(Draft)
Original Version: French**

November 2012

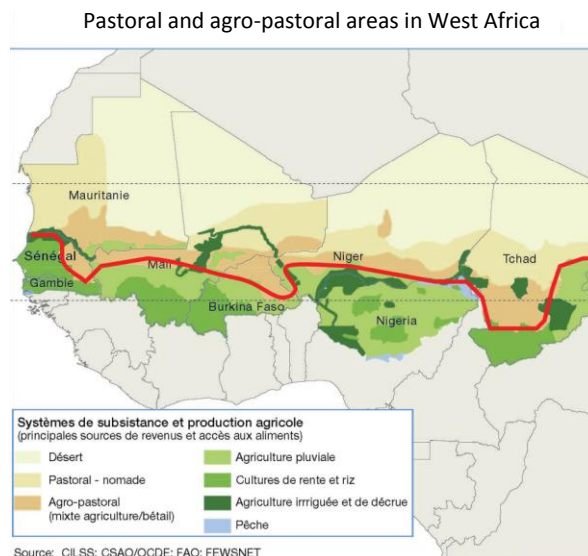
CONTENTS

1.	THE SAHEL AND THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL VULNERABILITY	2
	<i>a) Geographic area: an ecologically fragile zone.....</i>	<i>2</i>
	<i>b) Root causes of food and nutritional vulnerability.....</i>	<i>2</i>
2.	RESILIENCE	4
3.	OVERVIEW OF THE REGIONAL AGENDA FOR FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL SECURITY & INITIATIVES FOR RESILIENCE	4
4.	AGIR: GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR THE BUILDING OF RESILIENCE IN THE SAHEL.....	5
	<i>a) The approach.....</i>	<i>5</i>
	<i>b) Target populations</i>	<i>6</i>
	<i>c) Objectives/ Strategic Pillars.....</i>	<i>7</i>
5.	AGIR DASHBOARD (KEY ORIENTATIONS).....	8
	<i>a) Guiding principles</i>	<i>8</i>
	<i>b) Priority interventions</i>	<i>9</i>
	<i>c) Key indicators</i>	<i>11</i>
6.	IMPLEMENTATION MODALITIES.....	11
	<i>a) Political governance.....</i>	<i>11</i>
	<i>b) Technical management</i>	<i>12</i>
7.	CO-ORDINATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY	12
8.	NEXT STEPS	13

1. THE SAHEL AND THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL VULNERABILITY

a) Geographic area: an ecologically fragile zone

1. The Global Alliance for Resilience - Sahel and West Africa (AGIR) is aimed primarily at people of the Sahelian countries, members of ECOWAS, UEMOA and CILSS. The Sahel is defined as areas dominated by agro-pastoral and pastoral agricultural systems, as shown in the map. The countries that are primarily concerned are (from West to East): Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger and Chad. The Alliance also takes into account the fact that in the northern parts of the coastal countries, the agro-ecological environment has degenerated over the past several decades, approaching Sahelian conditions.



2. The Sahelian countries represent 23% of the regional population in 2010 and more than 40% of cases of chronic malnutrition according to the FAO (2006-2009 average). These countries are also the most vulnerable to the cyclical food crises that regularly strike the region. Over the past decade, the Sahel has witnessed successive food and nutritional crises in 2005, 2010 and 2012. Some countries such as Niger and Senegal were also affected by the global rise in food prices in 2008. The rate of global acute malnutrition (GAM) in the Sahel has exceeded the alert threshold of 10% at least since the beginning of this century. In many areas of the region, it regularly and structurally exceeds the emergency threshold of 15%. In Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali and Niger, nearly half of children under five suffer from chronic malnutrition, which according to the WHO represents a critical situation. Beyond the Sahel, the prevalence of child malnutrition is also very concerning in Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

3. Moreover, food and nutritional insecurity in the Sahel is part of a broader regional context. If the Sahelian countries remain structurally weakest and most vulnerable to crises, West Africa in a larger sense constitutes an area of interdependencies and complementarities, on which the countries of ECOWAS, UEMOA and CILSS must jointly act to eradicate food and nutritional vulnerability. Non-Sahelian countries are increasingly facing problems of food and nutritional insecurity. Among them, the most fragile or post-crisis countries (Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Togo, etc.) are strongly affected. This situation calls for the implementation of integrated and inclusive approaches, placing greater emphasis on the regional dimension of food issues.

b) Root causes of food and nutritional vulnerability

4. The key factors of food vulnerability in the Sahel are multiple and complex.

At the macro level, the ecological fragility of this area – climatic shocks and other environmental disasters, such as repeated droughts, floods, locust threats and desertification – makes food production sporadic and unpredictable. Extreme poverty affects 20-30% of the rural and urban populations. When suitable policies and measures regarding health, welfare and social security are insufficient, the very poor have no access to socio-economic or financial mechanisms to cope with shocks.

5. During the past 30 years, agricultural growth in the region has made tremendous progress; per capita food availability (excluding imports) increased from 1 700 to 2 400 kilocalories between 1980 and 2007. However, this food production remains unreliable in the Sahelian strip due to environmental uncertainties, and a significant share of the population does not have sufficient access to this food. By increasing the risk of disasters (droughts, floods) and their negative consequences on food production

and the livelihoods of vulnerable groups (destruction of reproductive livestock, reduction of harvests), climate change remains at the heart of food and nutritional issues in the Sahel. The ecological fragility associated with other factors (socio-political unrest and armed conflict, market dysfunctions), while reducing the food supply also affects the capacity for income generation, particularly that of vulnerable family farms (including pastoralists and agro-pastoralists) and actors in the urban informal sector, further reducing their ability to access food in the markets. Quite often, at least 50% of the food consumed by vulnerable farm households is acquired from the market; this is even more the case among vulnerable urban households. The lack of income also affects the ability of the poor to access basic social services (healthcare, education – especially for girls, potable water, etc.) These services are also often inadequate to meet the needs of the population and are unevenly spread over the territory.

6. West Africa's population growth is slowing. The downward phase of the demographic transition is underway throughout the region. The coastal countries are further along in this process than the Sahelian countries, and urban populations more than rural. Still, the population of West Africa is expected to increase by 150 million over the course of the next 20 years and to double between now and 2050. *Demographics and the evolution of relations between urban and rural populations, and between agricultural and non-agricultural populations, will largely determine development, and food and nutritional security prospects.* Public policies regarding reproductive health and family planning are therefore determining factors. To support the rapid demographic transition that is required, West Africa will have to rely on both short- and long-term responses, combining the diffusion of modern methods of contraception with the promotion of traditional methods, use of the media to inform people of the benefits of lower birth rates, etc. The region will also have to rely on the lever of education to take advantage of the *demographic dividend*, which will contribute to development in general, and to food security in particular. Any delay in the decline of fertility rates will cast further doubts over the future of food and nutritional security.

7. The market has become the principle source of household food supply, accounting for 60-80% depending on the country. The difficulty of access and the malfunctioning of the market are therefore at the heart of food and nutritional challenges. To understand its impact on the most vulnerable households, the idea of market must not be restricted to the physical place and its actors to limited to traders. This constricted vision limits the scope of relevant policies. It does not take into account the interactions between a large number of variables and actors. In reality, the *market* is made up of all of the interconnected activities – rural, urban, agricultural and non-agricultural – from the producer to the consumer, including cultivation, harvest, transport, storage, processing, dissemination, and consumer incomes. Vulnerable households are the most likely to be excluded from this value chain, whether they are producers forced to sell too early at low prices and then to buy at higher prices, intermediaries in the agro-food chain (small-scale traders and processors, unable to surpass the stage of survival economy), or the poor working in other sectors (small artisans, for example).

8. These vulnerable groups especially suffer from the double effect of intra-regional, endogenous volatility and imported or exogenous volatility of food prices. The endogenous volatility is generally related to climatic shocks affecting the food supply, to high transaction costs largely linked to dysfunction in regional markets for a variety of reasons, notably:

- Measures distorting trade in agricultural and food products: export bans, border hassles, various taxes, etc.
- The lack of infrastructure, for example tracks and roads linking production and consumption zones, or those linking input supply centres with production zones, etc.
- Large variation in production factor prices, especially inputs, due to unfavourable exchange rates for local currencies, compounded by rising oil prices.

This endogenous volatility is aggravated by international volatility, especially in regards to rice, wheat, dairy products, etc.

9. **At the micro level**, meaning at the household or individual level, serious social inequalities, extreme poverty (most often the result of unfavourable social, economic and political circumstances) and low purchasing power push many households into a vicious cycle of debt and progressive decapitalisation (sale of their means of production, deterioration of their social situation and health conditions, etc.). Despite hosting major food-producing areas (Maradi in Niger or Sikasso in Mali), some areas of the Sahel have yet very high malnutrition rates. This paradoxical situation demonstrates well the lack of access to food. A significant share of these populations has become net consumers, living on very meagre incomes insufficient to provide for a sufficient and balanced diet.

These underlying and structural causes are generally masked by the effects of climatic and environmental shocks on food production. The inequality is even more pronounced for women of childbearing age, who are sometimes very young and exposed to an elevated risk of maternal mortality, maternal health-related complications, particularly high birth rates and malnutrition of their children. This cocktail of interwoven factors compromises access to a proper diet and adequate nutrition. This is the main breeding ground for repeating/chronic food and nutritional crises in the Sahel.

2. RESILIENCE

10. The AGIR – Sahel and West Africa initiative is based on a shared definition of the term “resilience” as being “the capacity of vulnerable households, families and systems to face uncertainty and the risk of shocks, to withstand and respond effectively to shocks, as well as to recover and adapt in a sustainable manner”.

This definition calls for linkages between humanitarian and development efforts in order to increase the resilience of vulnerable households and families and break the cycle of recurrent food and nutritional crises. It therefore addresses, in a unified manner, the acute and chronic causes of food and nutritional crises – while helping vulnerable persons increase their incomes, access infrastructures and basic social services and build wealth by sustainably strengthening their livelihoods. This approach requires the implementation of long-term, structural programmes.

3. OVERVIEW OF THE REGIONAL AGENDA FOR FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL SECURITY & INITIATIVES FOR RESILIENCE

11. Since the early 2000s, West African and Sahelian states along with their inter-governmental organisations have invested in the formulation and implementation of policies promoting sustainable food and nutritional security. This has resulted in: i) the CILSS Strategic Framework for Food Security (CSSA) with a view to poverty reduction in 2000; ii) the Agricultural Policy of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (PAU) in 2001; and iii) the Common Agricultural Policy of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAP). These policies and strategies converge on three priority areas of food and nutritional security: i) the search for sustainable structural solutions; ii) implementation of tools / instruments to manage food and nutritional crises; iii) early-warning/response preparation. In synergy with the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP/NEPAD), they have also led to a regional agenda for food and nutritional security:

1. The *National Agricultural Investment and Food Security Programmes* (NAIP-SA) focused on strengthening food production, market conditions as well as food access for vulnerable populations, etc. The NAIP-SA are supplemented in some countries by social protection programmes granting vulnerable populations access to basic social services, necessary factors for the achievement of sustainable food and nutritional security.

2. The NAIP-SA are complemented by the Regional Agricultural Investment Programme (RAIP), which is formulated around three key objectives: i) promotion of strategic products for food sovereignty and food security; ii) promotion of a favourable environment for the development of regional agriculture; iii) reduction of food vulnerability and the promotion of sustainable access to food. The RAIP includes a regional food storage strategy to foster food security – including provisions to put in place a regional food reserve and the implementation of market regulating/stimulating tools at the regional level.. It provides the framework for convergence and coherence among several initiatives aimed at strengthening regional solidarity in the face of food and nutritional crises, among them: i) the RESOGEST (Network of offices / companies responsible for the management of national food security stocks), facilitated by the CILSS with a framework agreement signed on 2 March 2012; ii) the initiative promoted by UEMOA in 2010 on the establishment of a regional mechanism for the co-ordination and strengthening of national food security stocks within the UEMOA area; (iii) the regional food security reserve, facilitated by ECOWAS and for which a feasibility study was approved by the Ministers on 27 September 2012.
3. *Financing mechanisms*, including the ECOWAS Agricultural Development Fund (ECOWADF) housed within the EBID and the UEMOA Regional Fund for Agricultural Development (FRDA).¹
4. *Information systems*, vulnerability analyses, monitoring and early-warning. The pillars of these information systems are the Regional System for the Prevention and Management of Food Crises (PREGEC), the UEMOA Regional Agricultural Information System (CRMS) and the ECOWAS Agricultural Information System (ECOAGRIS) serving as a unifying framework for existing agricultural information systems. Several priority projects are in the process of implementation, including the **Enhanced Harmonised Framework (EHF)** for the analysis of food and nutritional vulnerability.
5. *An assessment tool aimed at improving the effectiveness of food and nutritional strategies and policies*, namely the **Charter for Food Crisis Prevention and Management**. A key instrument of the Regional Agricultural Investment Programme (RAIP), this Code of Good Conduct was adopted on 17 November 2011 within the framework of the Food Crisis Prevention Network (RPCA) by member countries of ECOWAS, UEMOA and CILSS.
6. *Governance mechanisms*, both advisory and decision-making, including the creation of the UEMOA High-Level Committee on Food Security, and the ECOWAS Specialised Technical Committee on Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources (CTS-AERE) and the Consultative Committee on Agriculture and Food (CCAA), and of course the RPCA created in 1984.

4. AGIR: GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR THE BUILDING OF RESILIENCE IN THE SAHEL

a) The approach

12. By deciding, during the high-level consultation on 18 June 2012, to join their efforts to launch a global partnership for resilience, all stakeholders have committed to work together to support and accelerate the implementation of the West African regional agenda of food and nutritional security. AGIR proposes to conduct complementary actions on three levels: i) local, through support for endogenous initiatives and mechanisms, and for local communities, ii) national, through support for investment programmes and for existing consensus-building mechanisms, especially – but not exclusively – in six priority target countries in the Sahelian belt (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal) and; iii) regional, through support/assistance for regional plans and for mechanisms put in place by the three regional organisations (ECOWAS, UEMOA, CILSS). The actions in support of the three regional organisations will benefit all of West Africa covering 17 countries (15 ECOWAS member states, plus Chad and Mauritania).

¹ The first meeting of the High-level Committee on Food Security (CHN-SA) in the UEMOA region took place on 14 February 2010 in Niamey and recommended increasing the annual allocation of the FRDA to support medium- and long-term structural actions, particularly in support of the implementation of the NAIP-SA.

This is particularly the case for some cross-cutting priorities such as support for the implementation of the Enhanced Harmonised Food Security Vulnerability Framework (EHF) defined in agreement through the Food Crisis Prevention Network (RPCA), strengthening early-warning systems/preparedness, application of the Charter, the regional food security reserve, strengthening of governance in the area of social protection strategies, prevention and management of conflicts related to the use of natural resources, etc.

At the first two levels (local and national) the present roadmap constitutes a reference framework that will be adapted to local and national realities respecting the orientations and principles of the Charter for Food Crisis Prevention and Management adopted by the Ministers in charge of agriculture and food on 17 November 2011 in Conakry (Guinea).

b) Target populations

13. The shared understanding of resilience, defined in point ten (10) above applies to the target populations who, under the effects of complex, intertwined factors acting on the micro and macro levels, are facing a permanent state of food and nutritional insecurity. In 2012, approximately 12 million vulnerable persons were identified in the Sahelian band. This figure ranges between 12 and 18 million people, depending on the year. The target population is composed of:

1. Small-scale farmers marginalised by the market, most often physically distant from or poorly connected to markets (due to lack of transport infrastructure). This marginalised segment also faces a situation of insecure land tenure and has little capital to invest in agriculture. In most cases, these farming households do not produce enough to feed themselves (often barely 40% of their needs) and have few opportunities for income generation. This group includes large numbers of landless rural residents.
2. Agro-pastoralists and pastoralists whose capital stock is continually threatened by recurring weather hazards. They too lack access to food and have few opportunities for diversification and income generation.
3. Poor workers in the non-agricultural informal economy. These households are primarily urban but can also be found in the rural context. A growing share of the rural population (currently about 25%) depends no longer or only partially on agriculture.

Characteristics of vulnerable group targets		
Targets	Common characteristics	Specific characteristics
1 Marginalised farmers	1). Poorly connected to the market and generally victims of structural adjustment and liberalisation policies (difficulty accessing financing, inputs, agricultural goods and services, land tenure insecurity, etc.) 2). Agricultural risk, uncertainty and precariousness (climate change, locust threat, agricultural prices/markets, etc.) 3). Facing continuous degradation of natural resources 4). Few opportunities for agricultural or non-agricultural diversification	
2 Agro-pastoralists and pastoralists		1). Continuous degradation of natural pastures 2). Problems linked to livestock mobility – face frequent conflict 3). Permanently face risk of loss of productive capital (livestock) according to drought frequency and intensity
3 Workers in the informal economy		1). Face lack of employment and job insecurity – Permanently facing unemployment
	1). Permanently engulfed in vicious cycle of poverty and debt 2). Difficulty accessing basic social services (health, education, water, hygiene, sanitation, etc.)	

In these three categories of households, the most vulnerable groups are generally *children under the age of five, and particularly those under two years of age as well as pregnant women and nursing mothers*. Each year, close to 226 000 children of this area die due to malnutrition²-related causes.

c) Objectives/ Strategic Pillars

14. The overall objective of the Alliance is to “structurally reduce, in a sustainable manner, food and nutritional vulnerability by supporting the implementation of Sahelian and West African policies”. Based on a time horizon of 15 years, from now to 2028, the objective is to reduce the total population of facing structural food and nutritional insecurity by at least two-thirds and to lower the rate of acute malnutrition to below 10% in the target countries.

15. Four specific strategic objectives (Os) have been selected. They are applied to two levels, national and regional and are both short- and medium-term in nature:

1. Os1. Restore and strengthen livelihoods and social protection for the most vulnerable populations

Targeted interventions for the achievement of this objective include:

- a. Social protection;
- b. Food reserves (at community, national and regional levels), local solidarity mechanisms to deal with food and nutritional crises;

2. Os2. Strengthen health and nutrition

Priorities relate to:

- a. Social safety nets targeting nutrition;
- b. Nutritional programmes: Acute and especially chronic situations (access to basic social services at the community level: *preventive and curative health care/ nutrition, education, water/ sanitation/ hygiene, family planning, etc.*);
- c. Health and nutrition practices (consumption and use of food and nutrition)

3. Os3. Sustainably strengthen food production, incomes of vulnerable households and their access to food

Targeted interventions include:

- a. Agricultural investment targeted to marginalised family farms, agro-pastoralists and pastoralists, vulnerable households in the informal sector: conditions for modernisation (legal status, access to land and security of tenure, infrastructure, credit, insurances, market access and value chain promotion, etc.);
- b. Sustainable management of natural resources and of soil fertility;
- c. Agricultural and non-agricultural diversification, employment and other income-generating activities in rural and urban areas, investment targeted to vulnerable households in the informal sector: increase incomes and promote access to basic social services (health, education, potable water, etc.) for the most vulnerable groups;
- d. Strengthening of markets (local, national and regional) and value chains: instruments to stimulate the markets and promote value chains, measures/instruments to protect the most vulnerable from price volatility, etc.

² Acute malnutrition affects 10-14% of children in Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal and more than 15% in Chad.

4. Os4. Strengthen governance in food and nutritional security

Interventions include:

- a. Early warning and better targeting of the most vulnerable populations in rural and urban settings: *Strengthening of the PREGEC, implementation of the Enhanced Harmonised Framework (EHF), ECOAGRIS, etc., local early warning mechanisms, etc.;*
- b. Strengthening capacities of countries, IGOs, CSOs, private sector, etc. in the area of governance: *Orientation /leadership, resource mobilisation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and capitalisation, etc.;*
- c. Co-ordination/ Strengthening of coherence and efficiency of interventions at different levels (country, region, international): *a strengthened RPCA, implementation of the Charter for Food Crisis Prevention and Management, lobbying / policy advocacy, etc.;*
- d. Governance in the areas of:
 - Population and development strategies
 - "Gender and food and nutritional security"
 - Prevention and management of conflicts related to the use of natural resources
- e. Climate change adaptation and capacity building (national and regional) in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)
- f. Research-Action and the sharing of knowledge through innovative and proactive approaches to promote more effective food and nutritional security policies: *documentation, capitalisation and dissemination of best practices in food and nutritional security.*

16. Gender empowerment will be mainstreamed in the implementation of all the above priorities at all levels of intervention (local, national and regional).

5. AGIR DASHBOARD (KEY ORIENTATIONS)

a) Guiding principles

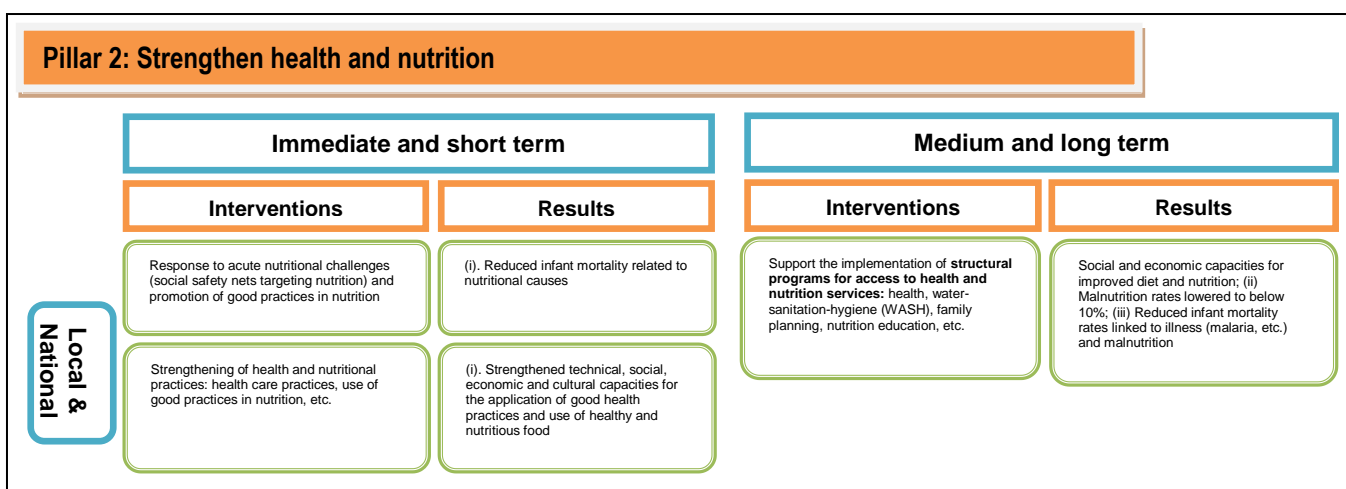
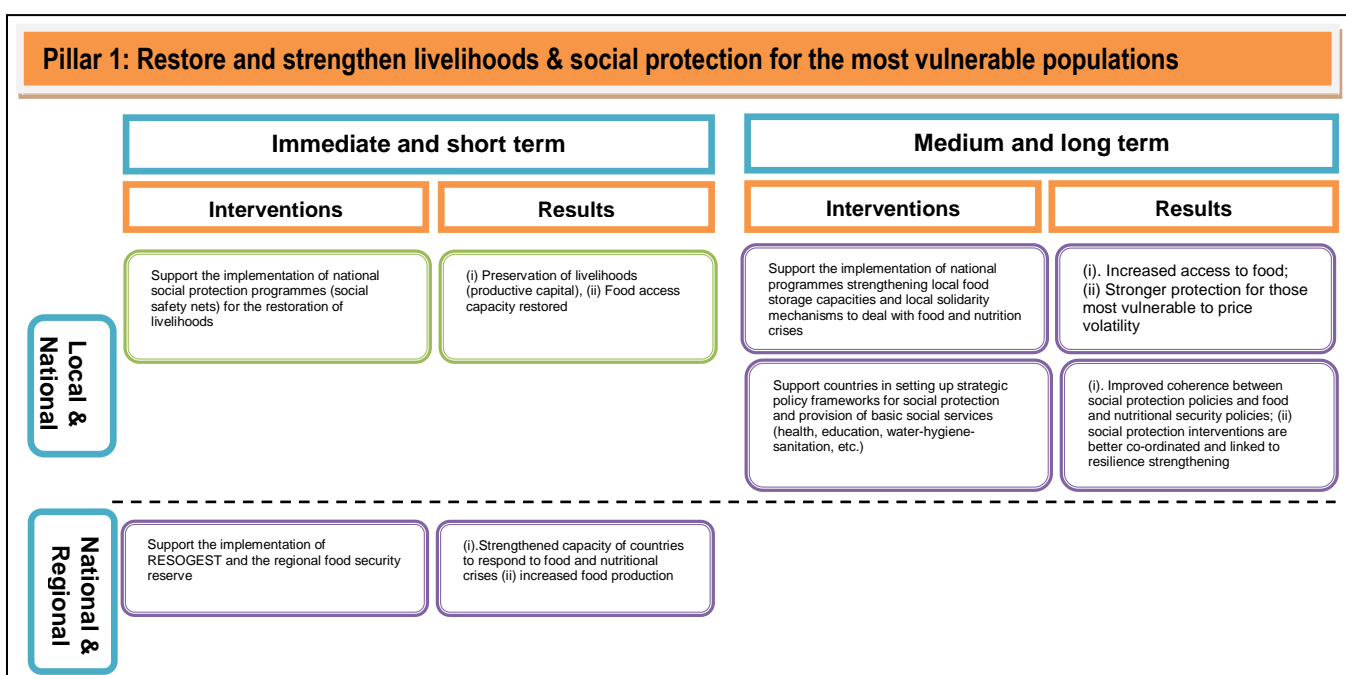
17. The Alliance is based on the following principles:

- i. A common understanding by the initiative stakeholders of the concept of "**resilience**", the ultimate goal of which is to "strengthen the capacity of the most vulnerable populations to cope with the risk of shocks, anticipate and mitigate the effects of shocks, and then to respond and adapt in a sustainable manner to quickly and effectively restore their livelihoods and their social, productive and economic capacities in order to gradually become less vulnerable to food and nutritional crises." In terms of intervention, this means to "advance the thinking and understanding of root causes of the chronic nature of food and nutritional insecurity – and to develop intervention approaches that improve synergy between short-term responses to acute food crises (emergency/humanitarian) and structural ones (development) addressing chronic crises."
- ii. Support for West African policies for agricultural investment and food and nutritional security (FNS) and for all other relevant policies. This approach conforms to the principle of aligning interventions with the priorities of the countries and organisations of the region, in line with the Paris Declaration. In order to firmly entrench its impact, the Alliance aims to strengthen food and nutritional security governance at community/local, national and regional levels.

- iii. Priority interventions will be targeted towards the most vulnerable populations in terms of food and nutrition, especially poor and marginalised farmers, agro-pastoralists and pastoralists from ecologically fragile areas and poor households of the urban informal economy as well as in the rural context. The actions of AGIR will be rooted in an approach aimed at "*assisting these priority targets to emerge gradually and definitively from the vicious cycle of poverty and chronic food and nutritional crises – in short, to promote sustainable development prospects*".
- iv. Subsidiarity, with regard to different levels of intervention (between the local/community, national and regional levels), and different categories of intervention, on the basis of a clear definition of roles and responsibilities.

b) Priority interventions

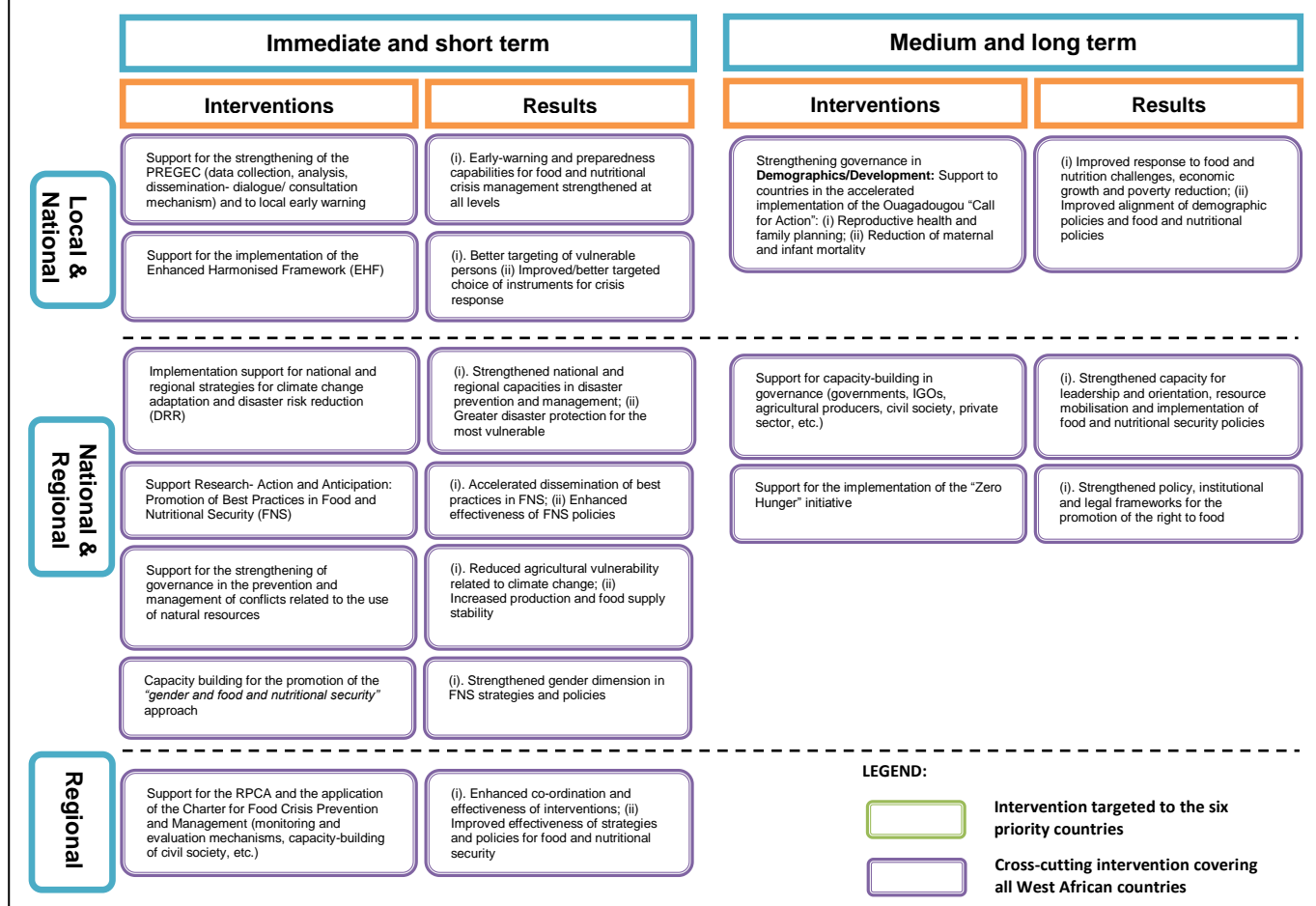
18. Priority interventions are summarised as follows:



Pillar 3: Sustainably strengthen food production, incomes of vulnerable households and their access to food

	Immediate and short term		Medium and long term	
	Interventions	Results	Interventions	Results
Local & National	Support the implementation of agricultural investment programs (land, credit, insurance, markets, infrastructure, production and processing equipment, etc.) targeted to: (i) marginalised family farms, (ii) women and youth	(i) Increased incomes and strengthened livelihoods (ii) Reduced vulnerability to food and nutritional crises; (iii) Strengthened role of women in food economy and in the prevention of food crises	Implementation support to programmes for: (i) job creation (applied to the informal sector); (ii) value chain promotion; (iii) agricultural and non-agricultural diversification; (iv) support for income-generating activities for the most vulnerable	(i). Increased income and reinforced access to health services, education, etc. for the most vulnerable; (ii) Gradual escape for the most vulnerable from the vicious cycle of poverty
National & Regional	Support for investment programme targeting pastoralism: economy (incomes), access to basic social services (health, education, WASH, etc.), zootechnical and veterinary services, land, pastoral hydraulics, etc.	(i) Strengthened pastoral economy; (ii) Reduced vulnerability of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists to food and nutritional crises; (iii) Reduced risk of conflict and improved security in the Sahelo-Saharan belt	Market strengthening and promotion of value chains: Marketing infrastructure; Support to agro-food processing and distribution sector; Standardisation/quality, etc.	(i). Improved access to food among the most vulnerable groups; (ii) Increased incomes among agricultural producers
	Implementation support for regional policies for free movement of goods and services and for good trade practices favourable to the protection of vulnerable groups against price volatility	(i). Dynamic local and national markets; (ii) Increased access to food among the most vulnerable		
	Implementation support for structural programmes for the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (SMNR) and soil fertility; legislation, tariff measures, support for private mechanisms and	(i). Improved agricultural yields, producer incomes and food production; (ii) Ecologically intensive production systems upgraded		
Regional	Support regional initiatives to promote strategic agricultural products (rice, meat, milk, etc.) [Trade, production and market infrastructure, etc.]	(i). Business environment (political, commercial, etc.) favourable to investment for the implementation of national programmes to boost food production	Support design and validation of a West African land charter	(i). Secure land tenure for the most vulnerable; (ii). Improved business environment favourable to sustainable investments in agriculture

Pillar 4: Strengthening governance for food and nutritional security



c) Key indicators

Annex 1 presents some elements that can serve as a basis for further fine-tuning, especially regarding the prioritisation of indicators, as well as for benchmark setting (with respect to baseline conditions).

6. IMPLEMENTATION MODALITIES

19. The implementation of AGIR builds on existing West African mechanisms of technical and political leadership with a view to strengthening the regional organisations.

a) Political governance

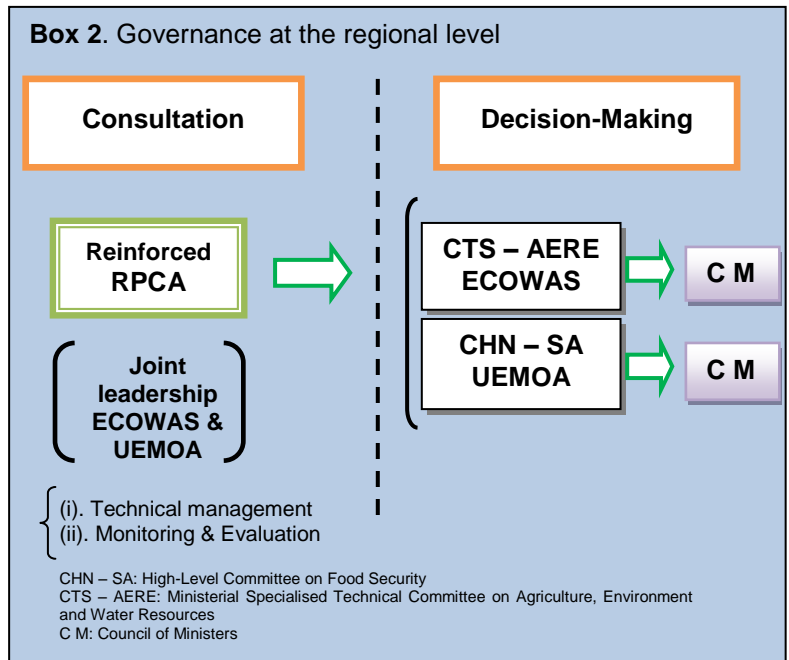
20. Anchored on West African leadership, AGIR is placed under the joint political leadership of ECOWAS and UEMOA, promoting subsidiarity in the interest of efficiency; with UEMOA assuring co-ordination of actions at the level of its eight member states and ECOWAS overseeing overall co-ordination. The two organisations are committed to take full advantage of and strengthen the role of CILSS, which serves as a technical agency for implementation (design, monitoring, technical co-ordination at the national and regional levels) of activities within its area of expertise. Other regional organisations or technical bodies will be mobilised in their specific fields of competence (research, health, education, etc.). The ECOWAS Ministerial Specialised Technical Committee on Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources (CTS - AERE) and the UEMOA High-Level Committee on Food Security (CHN - SA) are the main bodies for

political decision-making. The platform of the Sahel and West Africa Club (SWAC) will be the common space for dialogue, debate, lobbying and advocacy for the Alliance on the international stage.

b) Technical management

21. **At the regional level**, the Alliance relies on the Food Crisis Prevention Network (RPCA), of which ECOWAS and UEMOA provide joint political leadership. A shared space for dialogue, the RPCA is the framework for consultation and monitoring and evaluation of the Alliance. Proposals and recommendations formulated by the RPCA are subject to the decision-making bodies of ECOWAS and UEMOA. The RPCA holds two meetings per year: in April and December. A special place will be reserved at each of these meetings for discussions on the Alliance.

At the national level, national councils or committees on food security, authorities involving most of the ministries active in the field of food and nutritional security as well as all other stakeholders, farmers, civil society, technical and financial partners, etc. will serve as part of the framework for dialogue, guidance, co-ordination and monitoring of the implementation of interventions for resilience.



22. **At all levels**, a "specific area" of expression will be dedicated to agricultural producers' and breeders organisations, civil society and the private sector, allowing them to: i) strengthen their dialogue and organisational capacity ii) consult their respective bases and develop/assert a common position on strategic choices.

7. CO-ORDINATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY³

23. The role of the Alliance is to mobilise, in a co-ordinated manner, the international community around resilience in the Sahel and West Africa. To this effect stakeholders in the international community have agreed on the following principles:

- At the global level, the technical and financial partners of the Alliance will designate each year a lead agency within their ranks that will ensure: i) support/maintain the political commitment of technical and financial partners; ii) facilitate continuous political interaction between the international community and Sahelian and West African policymakers; iii) facilitate the co-ordination and development of common positions for technical and financial partners.
- At the national level, lead agents of the technical and financial partners will also be designated by the resident representatives of the technical and financial partners in these target countries under terms that are to be determined. The agent will ensure the political engagement and co-ordination in close liaison with the national structures in charge of food and nutritional security. The national lead agents will give account of their actions and participate in specific sessions dedicated to the Alliance during the RPCA meetings.

³ The following proposal was not subject to discussion during the 7-8 November Experts Group meeting. Based on concerns expressed by some stakeholders, it is described here as a working hypothesis.

8. NEXT STEPS

24. After the approval of the roadmap:

1. Establishment of a small joint working group responsible for further clarifying specific objectives, characterising and defining the target groups (January-March 2013).
2. Development of a monitoring and evaluation mechanism (January-March 2013).
3. Validation of a mechanism for designation of a “lead agent” for the international community.
4. Identification of some immediate actions supported by the Alliance (January-March 2013).
5. Approval of the elements described in points 1 through 4 during the restricted meeting of the RPCA (mid-April 2013 in Paris).
6. Organisation of inclusive dialogues (involving agricultural producers, civil society, private sector, government representatives, etc.) in the target countries, with a view toward the application of the priorities identified in operational frameworks for action, implementation and monitoring and evaluation (May-November 2013).
7. Launch of promotion campaign, lobbying and communication (April-December 2013).

Annexe 1. Éléments de base pour la définition de la grille d'indicateurs (French only)

Pilier / Axe	Immédiat et court terme		Moyen et long terme	
	Indicateurs de performance	Indicateurs d'impact	Indicateurs performance	Indicateurs d'impact
Global	Indicateurs globaux de long terme	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Variation du volume des investissements financiers (notamment les financements propres) dans les causes structurelles de l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle Variation du volume des investissements spécifiques dans : 1) la santé et la nutrition ; ii) la protection sociale Variation de la baisse des investissements financiers pour la réponse à l'urgence alimentaire (au niveau international, régional et national) Variation à la baisse du taux de malnutrition aigue générale dans chacun des pays cibles 		
Pilier 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Montant et volume des programmes de filets sociaux mis en œuvre Volume et taux d'utilisation des stocks nationaux de sécurité Création effective de la réserve régionale de sécurité alimentaire 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pourcentage de réduction des personnes sollicitant l'assistance humanitaire Fréquence de sollicitation de la réserve régionale Taux de variation des prix des aliments en période de soudure 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Nombre de communes rurales disposant de mécanismes locaux de solidarité Existence et niveau de mise en œuvre d'un cadre stratégique de politique de protection sociale 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Taux de variation des prix des aliments en période de soudure et pendant les périodes de volatilité Niveau de cohérence politiques protection sociale et sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle
Pilier 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Volume des programmes de filets sociaux nutritionnels Volume des programmes de renforcement des capacités pour l'application de bonnes pratiques sanitaires et nutritionnelles : (i) Pourcentage de cibles vulnérables mettant en œuvre des bonnes pratiques sanitaires et nutritionnelles 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Taux d'admission des femmes et des enfants de moins de 5 ans dans les centres sanitaires et de réhabilitation nutritionnelle 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Volume des programmes structurels visant l'accès aux services de santé, d'éducation et de nutrition au profit des ménages vulnérables : (i) Nombre et pourcentage de personnes vulnérables accédant aux services de santé, éducation et nutrition 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Variation du taux de prévalence du paludisme chez les enfants et les femmes enceintes Taux d'admission des femmes et des enfants de moins de 5 ans dans les centres sanitaires et de réhabilitation nutritionnelle Variation du taux de la mortalité aigue générale (< 10% est le résultat visé)
Pilier 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Volume des investissements pour la mise en œuvre des PNIA-SA et en particulier de l'agriculture irriguée Mécanismes assurantiels et de gestion du risque en agriculture adoptés et fonctionnels dans les pays Mécanismes de sécurisation foncière en place : (i) Nombre et pourcentage des exploitations familiales disposant de titres de sécurité foncière Systèmes de crédit agricole adaptés aux spécificités des exploitations familiales marginalisées : (i) Pourcentage de variation du taux de crédit agricole destiné aux exploitations familiales ; (ii) Variation du nombre et du pourcentage d'exploitation familiales accédant au crédit Volume des programmes spécifiques d'investissement ciblés sur le pastoralisme (hydraulique pastorale, aménagements pastoraux...) : (i) Variation du taux d'accès des pasteurs et agro-pasteurs aux services sociaux de base ; (ii) fréquence départs en Niveau d'application des textes communautaires de libre circulation des personnes et des biens : (i) Taux de démantèlement des barrières routières ; (ii) Niveau de diffusion/information et de formation des opérateurs privés sur l'application des textes communautaires ; etc. Adoption et niveau de mise en œuvre de législations nationales et régionales favorables à l'industrie et au commerce des engrais Volume des financements pour la mise en œuvre des plans nationaux de gestion durable des ressources naturelles et de gestion intégrée de la fertilité des sols (GIFS) : (i) Pourcentage de variation des quantités de fertilisant organiques et chimiques Adoption et niveau d'application de mécanismes / Instruments régionaux de soutien aux filières alimentaires stratégiques mis en place : (i) environnement des affaires ; (ii) mesures commerciales 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Variation du niveau des rendements des filières alimentaires stratégiques (riz, viande, lait, etc.) et des revenus des producteurs agricoles Variation de la production vivrière par actif agricole vivrière Variation de la part de contribution de la production vivrière locale et en particulier de l'agriculture irriguée à l'offre alimentaire globale Taux de variation des prix des aliments en période de soudure et pendant les périodes de volatilité Niveau / flux des investissements privés dans la production agricole vivrière 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Volume des investissements dans l'amélioration des affaires en matières de commerce de produits agricoles et alimentaires : (i) Infrastructures ; (ii) systèmes de financements ; (iii) adoption de systèmes d'instruments de réglementation favorable au commerce régional de produits agricoles et alimentaires, etc. Adoption de mesures incitatives pour l'agro-industrie : (i) volume de l'assiette fiscale et autres mesures ; (ii) Niveau de production (quantité) et taux de consommation des produits alimentaires transformés ; etc. Nombre et volume des contrats de marché entre producteurs agricoles et opérateurs privés (transformateurs agro-alimentaires, supermarchés, etc.) Adoption Charte foncière et volume des investissements nationaux dans la gouvernance foncière : (i) Taux de réduction des risques d'accaparement des terres ; (ii) Variation du niveau des investissements fonciers ; etc. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Taux de variation des prix des aliments en période de soudure et pendant les périodes de volatilité Taux de variation de la production vivrière locale et des revenus des producteurs agricoles Variation de la part des produits alimentaires transformés dans la ration alimentaire

Pilier /	Immédiat et court terme	Moyen et long terme
Pilier 4	<p>1). Un pays, un dispositif PREGEC fonctionnel et un CHB appliqué conformément aux engagements de la Charte pour la prévention et la gestion des crises alimentaires : (i) Taux de fiabilité des informations délivrées ; (ii) Qualité de ciblage des personnes vulnérables et des outils de réponse ; (iii) Existence de plan annuel de réponse</p> <p>2). Volume des investissements dans les programmes nationaux et régionaux d'adaptation au changement climatique et de réduction des risques de catastrophes : (i) Existence et fonctionnalité de mécanismes locaux (communautaires) nationaux et régionaux d'alerte, de prévention et de gestion ; (ii) Volume des investissements spécifiques pour la création d'un environnement sécurisant pour les productions agro-sylvo-pastorales ; etc.</p> <p>3). Niveau d'investissement dans la recherche – action et l'anticipation : (i) Existence et de centres fonctionnel de recherche-développement favorisant la prise de décision et l'anticipation ; (ii) Nombre de bonnes pratiques de SAN promues et répliquées à grande échelle</p> <p>4). Volume des investissements pour la mise en œuvre des stratégies nationales d'adaptation au changement climatique et de réduction des risques de catastrophes : (i) Variation du niveau de stabilité des productions agro-sylvo-pastorales ; (ii) variation du pourcentage de population potentiellement exposés au risque de catastrophe</p> <p>5). Nombre et fonctionnalité des mécanismes locaux de prévention et de gestion des conflits liés à l'utilisation des ressources naturelles : (i) fréquence d'occurrence des conflits</p> <p>6). Existence état de mise en œuvre d'un cadre méthodologique de prise en compte de la dimension 'Genre' dans les dispositifs nationaux de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle</p> <p>7). Instruments et mécanismes de mise en œuvre de la Charte validés et fonctionnels : (i) Grille des indicateurs ; (ii) systèmes de revue externe et d'interpellation des parties prenantes ; (iii) Nombre de réseaux d'organisations de la société civile formés pour le suivi de l'application et l'interpellation ; (iv) Niveau de régularité des revues externes ; (v) Taux d'application (mise en œuvre) des recommandations externes (nombre d'interpellations et niveau d'application)</p>	<p>1). Adoption de programmes opérationnels et niveau d'investissement financier dans les pays pour la mise en œuvre de « l'Appel pour l'action » de Ouagadougou (santé de la reproduction et planification familiale)</p> <p>2). Validation programmes de renforcement des capacités de planification / pilotage et mise en œuvre des politiques & niveau de mise en œuvre : (i) Niveau de renforcement du leadership ; (ii) Niveau de répartition des rôles et responsabilités et d'application du principe de subsidiarité entre les acteurs</p> <p>1). Taux de variation de certains paramètres (fécondité, natalité, contraception, mortalité maternelle et infantile, etc.)</p> <p>2). Taux de couverture / satisfaction des besoins en services sociaux de base (éducation, HEA, etc.) et nutritionnels</p> <p>3). Variation du taux de mobilisation des financements (locaux et externes) pour la mise en œuvre des priorités de l'agenda régional de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle</p> <p>4). Variation du taux d'exécution des programmes nationaux et régionaux de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle</p>