



SRAI

Strengthening Regional Agricultural Integration in West Africa

<http://aec.msu.edu/fs2/srai/>

Annual Report:
January – December, 2010

**Bamako
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Strengthening Regional Agricultural Integration in West Africa (SRAI)
[Le renforcement de l'intégration agricole régionale en Afrique de l'Ouest]

Annual Activity Report, January, 2010-January, 2011

PROJECT SUMMARY AND 2010 HIGHLIGHTS

SRAI began on January 1, 2009, and is funded for an initial period of three years, through December 31, 2011. The project grew out of concerns that arose during the 2007-08 world food crisis, when most West African countries took short-term measures to deal with the crisis at the national level without consideration to how such measures (such as trade bans) affect: (a) food security and marketing systems in neighboring countries in the short and medium term, (b) long-term incentives to farmers and marketing agents throughout West Africa to invest in productivity-enhancing technologies and institutional innovations; and (c) consumers to shift their consumption patterns more towards agricultural staples produced in the sub-region.

In order to address these concerns, Michigan State University and the Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture designed a project with the goal of *increasing the capacity of stakeholders in the Sahelian countries of West Africa to implement more effective policies for increasing productivity of staple crop production and marketing*. In order to achieve this goal, the project has two overarching objectives:

- Increasing the availability of information on the effectiveness of different policies to achieve the project goal, through a series of applied research activities; and
- Improving stakeholders' understanding of the impacts of different policies on productivity, market access, income growth and poverty reduction, through a series of outreach activities aimed at making the results of applied research broadly available to stakeholders in easily understandable form.

As mentioned in the 2010 revision of the SRAI work plan, as the project evolved, it was necessary for SRAI/MSU to take into account the new context that emerged as the West Africa Regional CAADP Compact, approved by ECOWAS member states in June 2009, moved towards implementation. During the course of SRAI's implementation, new opportunities also emerged to partner and/or co-implement some activities with research organizations such as Africa Rice Center, ReSAKSS-West Africa¹, and LARES² in order to avoid duplication of effort. This second annual report takes into account these new changes proposed in the work plan and summarizes the project's activities and achievements during the 12 months from January 1 through December 31, 2010

Figure 1 presents the project's implementation calendar by activity, as laid out in the original approved proposal. Table 1 presents the details of the new Expected Research Outputs that

¹ ReSAKSS: Regional Strategic Analysis Knowledge Support System, based at IITA in Ibadan.

² LARES: Laboratoire d'Analyse Régionale et d'Expertise Sociale, basé in Cotonou, Benin.

emerged from the revised work plan. Table 2 presents the details of the new Expected Outreach Outputs, Timelines, and Milestones. Table 3 shows the SRAI Budget and Expenditures as of March 31, 2011.

MSU implements the SRAI research and policy outreach program in partnership with key West African partners, including national agricultural market information systems (MIS) and their regional West African network (RESIMAO), national agricultural research systems (NARS), West African inter-governmental organizations such as CILSS and ECOWAS, and regional research organizations such as ReSAKSS-West Africa (Regional Strategic Analysis Knowledge Support System—based at IITA in Ibadan) and LARES (Laboratoire d'Analyse Regionale et d'Expertise Sociale—based in Cotonou, Benin). SRAI represents part of a larger portfolio of applied research, outreach and capacity-strengthening activities on agricultural market integration in the ECOWAS zone implemented by MSU with funding from an array of sources, including USAID/Mali, USAID/West Africa Regional Office, the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, and the Bill and Melinda Gates foundation. The SRAI program thus builds on and leverages this other funding

The key achievements of the project during 2010 are mainly focused on carrying out the planned studies (cf. revised 2010 work plan). They include:

- A review of the evolution of the major production basins and cereals trade in West Africa over the past 25 years was implemented. The study is completed and the report is available on the project website.
- A review of the evolution of food consumption patterns was undertaken in partnership with ReSAKSS/IITA. The study is completed. Five of the seven countries case studies are available on the project website.³ The final synthesis is expected by mid-May 2011.
- The competitiveness studies in partnership with Africa Rice are underway. Many research instruments have been elaborated and used to carry out, in conjunction with various West African NARS, the analysis of the competitiveness of rice and maize production for different countries and markets in West Africa.
- Outreach activities in the ECOWAS countries:
 - Four key research syntheses drawn from past studies have been finalized and are available on the SRAI project web site.
 - The SRAI list-serve initiative was finalized in 2010 and launched at the end of January 2011. It provides key outreach messages to top policy makers and technical advisors in African governments and regional organizations.
 - A scientific journal article on price transmission was submitted (February 2010) and accepted for publication by the Revue South Science and Technology (International Institute for Water and Environment Engineering, Burkina) in February 2011.

³ Due to political instabilities in the region, the study in Côte d'Ivoire encountered a delay and the Guinea study has been cancelled.

Opening ceremony at the August, 2010 SRAI regional workshop in Ouagadougou, on the comparative advantage and competitiveness of rice and maize production in West Africa (MSU-AfricaRice)



Regional Workshop at work! August, 2010 (Ouagadougou, MSU-Africa-Rice)



ANNUAL REPORT 2010

The following sections describe SRAI's major activities and accomplishments from January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010. The activities and achievements are listed for each of the two project objectives. These achievements are compared with the targets set out in project's revised work plan (shown in detail in Figure 1 and Tables 1 and 2). The report then presents a few reflections on the year's work. Copies of all the project's written outputs are available on the project website, <http://aec.msu.edu/fs2/srai>. The final section of the report presents the project's financial status, including presentation of the Budget and Expenditures as of March 31, 2011 (Table 3).

Activities in Support of SRAI's Research and Objectives

The overall project goal is *to increase the capacity of stakeholders in the Sahelian countries of West Africa to implement more effective policies for increasing productivity of staple crop production and marketing*. In support of this goal, the project has two objectives, one focusing on research and the second focusing on policy outreach, both of which also result in capacity building in food policy and food security analysis among analysts in national partner organizations.

Objective 1: Increasing the availability of information on the effectiveness of different policies to achieve SRAI's overall goal, through a series of applied research activities.

The initial work plan called for SRAI to carry out three types of research and capacity-building in support of objective 1: (a) analysis of the transmission of fluctuations in staple food prices from international markets to domestic markets, (b) analysis of West African countries' supply response to higher prices, including the evolution of regional trade flows; and (c) analysis of the evolution of consumption patterns and its implications for the design of food safety nets (see Figure 1: implementation calendar).

In light of the new context brought about by ECOWAS's adoption of the regional West Africa CAADP plan, the revised 2010 work plan has been reviewed as follows: (1) the study of cereals production and import trends was rescheduled from November 2010 to March 2011; (2) the update of trade flow study was reprogrammed to be available by June 2010; (3) the competitiveness studies in partnership with Africa Rice were rescheduled from January 2010 to August 2011 (cf. Table 1).

The main achievements under objective 1 during 2010 included the following:

Target 1: Analysis of price transmission: The final countries reports were completed in 2009 as well as the regional synthesis (cf. annual report 2009-10). They include price transmission estimation. On average, for all the countries covered by the research, the studies estimate that 1/3 of the world price increase in 2007/08 was transmitted to rice and maize domestic markets. There was significant variation in price transmission by country and commodity. For example, in the case of millet in Niger, on average, only 1/5 of the increase in international grain prices was transmitted to domestic markets. Empirical findings show no connection between the domestic plantain prices in Côte d'Ivoire and international staple-food prices during the 2007/08 period. In Mali, rice producers have been positively affected by the price transmission, as the slightly more than the full percentage increase in the domestic consumer prices (109%) were transmitted to the farm level. Among the 6 countries studied, a higher degree of transmission from international to domestic prices was found for the coastal countries (Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire) than for the inland countries (Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger), consistent with the argument that being landlocked offers

domestic producers (and in the case of international price spikes, domestic consumers) some degree of “natural protection” from the world market.

Target 2: Analysis of supply response, including evolution of trade flows

Activities 2.1 through 2.6 in Figure 1. Development of maps of production basins and trade flows. The research report titled “*La dynamique des échanges régionaux des céréales en Afrique de l’ouest*” was completed in May 2010 (http://www.aec.msu.edu/fs2/srai/Dynamique_des_echanges_revue.pdf). The study helped identify three trade basins, which it labeled the West, Central and East basins. The West basin, where rice is mostly traded, refers to Gambia, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal. The Central basin, where maize is commonly traded, consists of Burkina Faso, Ghana, Côte d’Ivoire, eastern Mali and Benin. The East basin, where millet is most traded, refers to Niger, Nigeria, Chad. Many in-country researchers use the maps produced in this report to analyze and elaborate their marketing strategies in the West African region. According to the statistics compiled in the study, cereals production (millet, sorghum, maize and rice) in West Africa grew from 16 million tons in 1980 to 52 million tons in 2008. Broadly, during the same period, the annual growth rate of agricultural production was around 4%, higher than the annual population growth estimated at 2.6%. Most of this growth in production, however, came from increases of area cultivated (doubled) rather than yield increases, which grew only 14% over the period.

Activity 2.7 in Figure 1. Parity price analysis. Updating and implementing the parity price models. The initial research on the calculation of import parity prices (IPPs), carried out with national teams, was completed in 2009. In 2010, SRAI’s focus was on working with the national teams to prepare final reports. The analysis showed considerable variation across countries with respect to whether domestic market prices were consistent with calculated IPPs for rice and maize. For example, in June, 2009, in Ouagadougou, Dakar, Abidjan and Niamey, domestic retail prices were above calculated IPPs, suggesting that some sort of trade barriers were protecting domestic producers at the expense of consumers. In contrast, the IPP for imported was higher than the domestic price, suggesting subsidization of consumers. Different trade policies implemented in the countries explain these disparities.

Activities 2.8 through 2.12 in Figure 1. Review of Domestic Resource Cost (DRC) models for the region. These models are used to evaluate the competitiveness of domestic grain production in the region compared with imports from outside of Africa. In August 16-21, 2010 in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso), MSU/SRAI and the Africa Rice Center jointly held a regional workshop with selected NARS to discuss the methodology to be used to update the production and marketing budgets that are important components of the DRC analysis. SRAI have been working jointly with researchers in 12 NARS in West and Central Africa to examine the competitiveness of domestic rice and maize production—6 teams supported by AfricaRice (Cameroon, Madagascar, Central African Republic, Republic of the Congo, Togo) and 6 by MSU (Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, Niger, Mali, and Senegal). This joint study required the elaboration of a sub-contract between MSU and AfricaRice. During the workshop, the researchers designed and agreed on the instruments to be used to collect/manage data and carry out, the analysis of the domestic resource cost of rice and maize production. During the workshop, MSU/SRAI and AfricaRice staff also provided technical training to the NARS participants in specific areas: (i) impact assessment; (ii) monitoring and evaluation; (iii) use of ACCESS and CSIRO software for

data management; (iv) use of STATA for data analysis; (v) data publication on Google. All workshop report and training materials are available on the SRAI (<http://aec.msu.edu/fs2/srai>) and AfricaRice (<https://sites.google.com/site/aricejapanerip/documents/africarice>) websites.

Target 3: Analyzing the evolution of consumption and its implications for safety nets:

Activities 3.1 through 3.4 in Figure 1. Study of demand for cereals. A partnership agreement between SRAI/MSU and ReSAKSS-West Africa was developed in February, 2010. On June 26-28, 2010 in Bamako, SRAI and ReSAKSS-West Africa held the first regional workshop on this component of the SRAI program. The workshop focused on presenting and agreeing with the national research teams on the methods to be used to carry out the analysis of the evolution of consumption patterns in West Africa over the past 20 years. National teams that participated in the Bamako workshop included those from Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo and included researchers from the NARS and national statistical offices. The main outputs of the workshop were the technical training of participants in using the methodological tools. Working with colleagues in the national statistics units has helped the SRAI project to collect and consolidate consumption database and food balance sheet data in several ECOWAS countries.

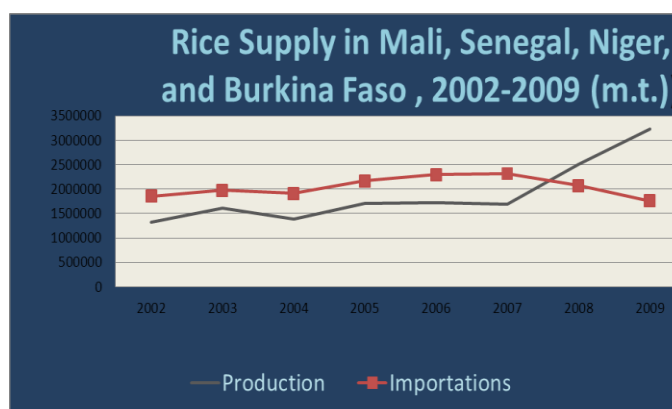
In December 2010, SRAI and ReSAKSS held a second workshop, in Ouagadougou, to review and validate the country studies. The workshop was organized in two phases: (i) the synthesis meeting held from December 2 to 4, to examine preliminary results and agree on the framework of the synthesis report and, (ii) the validation meeting held December 6-8, to share final results between countries and with CILSS representatives and Burkina Faso officials. These studies will contribute significantly to the discussion regarding many food security challenges in the region. One of the main findings concerns the changing patterns of food consumption as the economy becomes more monetized and urbanization increases. Urban consumers increasingly turn to imported rice and wheat and are diversifying their diets, with much larger consumption of fruit, vegetables, pulses, and animal products. However, cereals still provide the majority of the population's calories needs. An MSU Ph.D. student from Cameroon, Nathalie Me-Nsope) attended the workshop and will be further analyzing the consumption data as part of her dissertation research.

Objective 2: Improving stakeholders' understanding of the impacts of different policies on productivity, market access, income growth and poverty reduction, through a series of outreach activities.

During 2010, the opportunity continued for SRAI team members Niama Nango Dembélé, Boubacar Diallo and John Staatz to work closely with the ECOWAS Commission for Agriculture, Water, and the Environment on the design of the ECOWAS regional CAADP investment program and policy instruments. Their involvement has significantly influenced the planned policies and investments in ways that took account of the empirical findings from SRAI regarding constraints to regional trade and investment.

The outreach activities included in the revised SRAI work plan are listed in Figure 1 and Table 2.. The major outreach activities that were carried out during 2010 included the following:

- The development of four key research syntheses. They are available at the SRAI web-site and have been widely distributed to decision makers in Ministries of Trade and Agriculture in the sub-region. The key policy messages are the following:
 1. *From the price transmission study.* Experiences show that quick policy fixes (reduction of import and value added taxes, customs fees and export bans) have not necessarily resulted in the desired outcomes, and are often fiscally unsustainable. Furthermore, there is not one set of policy that fits the needs of all countries in the sub region. The mix of policy and programmatic actions has to be specifically adapted to local conditions. Import taxes breaks, VAT exemptions, and export bans were the most common trade measures used in 2007/08 in West Africa to address high food prices. However, in most cases, they may have tempered but did not prevent consumer prices from increasing in the short and medium term. In many cases, measures to boost agricultural production (The Grande Offensive Agricole pour la Nourriture et l'Abondance [GOANA] in Senegal, Rice Initiative in Mali, Bagre initiative in Burkina Faso, etc.) have succeeded in boosting national cereal prices, but serious questions remain about their long-term financial sustainability. But in spite of their costs, according to official production statistics, these initiatives have contributed to increases in domestic rice production between 2008-2010 by about 21% in Mali, 12% in Burkina Faso and 99% (from a smaller base) in Senegal and a reduction in rice imports in several countries (see figure below).



2. The results also show that lack of coordination among national policies have limited ability to exploit the potential of regional production basins to satisfy the rapidly growing demand in the coastal areas. The studies suggest that there is a need to: (i) increasingly target certain key links in the value chain: processing, storage, and packaging; and (ii) pursue efforts to reduce consumers' vulnerability to food insecurity through decentralized, more targeted actions that are increasingly based on the market (rather than restricting regional trade).
3. *From the parity price study.* There is a need to: (i) strengthen the management and competitiveness of the sea ports and thereby reduce import costs of inputs and complementary cereal imports; (ii) improve transport infrastructure and reduce harassment of traders; (iii) improve the information available to private-sector actors (importers of agricultural products and inputs, transporters, etc.); and (iv) manage, in a coordinated fashion, the taxes and fees imposed at the borders.
4. *From the supply response study.* There is a need (i) for decision makers to take account of the capacity of the regional market to contribute significantly to solving short-term food-insecurity problems; (ii) to correct the shortcomings of the regional market and the obstacles that constrain production and regional trade, paying particular attention to policy measures that constrain incentives for private investment and to

existing relations at the national level between oligopolistic market structures and policies, which limit competition; (iii) to install national units that will carry out ex-ante and ex-post assessment of policy measures (where such units do not exist); (iv) to respect commitments that national governments have made at the sub-regional level to facilitate regional trade (ECOWAS, CILSS, and UEMOA).

- The development of a list-serve to provide outreach documents and policy syntheses to key decision makers in government and regional organizations. One hundred and seventy seven key decision makers' contact information was gathered from CILSS and ECOWAS organizations in 2010, and they are now reached through the list-serve, which was launched in early 2011.
- The decision of the International Institute for Water and Environment Engineering to publish the SRAI paper presented at the 2nd International Conference on "Biofuels" through their French Revue of South Science and Technology ([http://www.2ie-edu.org/index.php?option=com_phocadownload&view=section&id=1%3Arevue-sud-sciences-et-technologies&Itemid=237\(=fr\)](http://www.2ie-edu.org/index.php?option=com_phocadownload&view=section&id=1%3Arevue-sud-sciences-et-technologies&Itemid=237(=fr))).
- The SRAI trade flow study has been added to the monthly "Bulletin de veille" (Inter-réseaux) network (<http://www.reca-niger.org/spip.php?article141>).
- The continuous incorporation of many of the policy issues regarding regional trade into the design of ECOWAS's regional CAADP program.
- The continued expansion of the project website, where all project reports and presentations are posted.

As a result of the SRAI-supported research and outreach activities, and associated in-service capacity building of national Market Information System (MIS) teams, parity price analysis is now included regularly in the market information bulletins of the MIS of Niger and Senegal. Such information is helpful to policy makers in terms of understanding the potential level to which domestic staple food prices can rise before triggering imports and to traders in evaluating the opportunities to import or to export staples to other countries.

Constraints Faced, New Opportunities, and Lessons Learned

- The year 2010 was characterized by a changing institutional context in the sub-region due to the continued evolution of the West Africa Regional CAADP Process and the opportunity to partner with West African organizations such as the Africa Rice Center and ReSAKSS-West Africa that were carrying out similar applied research programs., The revised 2010 work plan allowed SRAI to respond this changing context.
- During the year 2010, two additional activities not included in the revised 2010 work plan were taken on at the request of the Foundation and the Malian government: (i) SRAI responded in November 2010 to a request from the Government of Mali to help develop its a cereal marketing plan (for local rice, wheat, maize, millet and sorghum). This activity, jointly supported by the Syngenta Foundation and AGRA, is currently underway. The activity consists of a diagnostic study of the marketing system for locally produced cereals and development of propositions for improvements in the marketing system. Three meetings and a methodological workshop were held respectively on November 19, November 24, December 17, and December

29, 2010 in Bamako. (ii) SRAI also responded to a request in June 2010 to assist the Mali Syngenta Delegation (Marthe Diallo) to develop a marketing strategy to improve sorghum and millet commercialization in the Segou region (PRECAD project).

- The year 2010 has been for SRAI a backstopping year with the different countries involved in the joint studies (with ReSAKSS and AfricaRice), in which we encountered both unanticipated constraints and new opportunities. For example, in the consumption study, two countries initially included (Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire) had to be dropped because of unanticipated political instability in these countries. One country (Benin) could not complete the study because the budget-consumption database was not available. These factors contributed to a delay in the production of the regional synthesis, which is not yet complete. With the DRC study, new MSU-East Lansing contracting regulations delayed the completion of the sub-contract with AfricaRice, which in turn delayed completion of country studies. Also, the Malian team study could not be mobilized as initially planned with IER. However, recent work by SRAI graduate assistant Ramziath Adjao, a Malian graduate student working with Africa Rice on an analysis of costs of production in the Office du Niger, and a recent DRC study by Dirck Stryker of AIRD is allowing completion of the DRC calculations for two Malian rice production systems (the full-control irrigation system of the Office du Niger and the inland swamp (bas fonds) system in the Sikasso region. Among opportunities, the opportunity to partner with AfricaRice and ReSAKSS led to the involvement of more national experts than originally anticipated in the joint studies which in turn will facilitate the implementation of outreach activities. The availability of many budget-consumption databases will also facilitate future work. Finally, a great deal of time has been spent on reviewing the national studies on consumption and competitiveness. The year 2011 is expected to be a year of heavy outreach activities, sharing the different outputs of the research activities with policy makers, researchers, and other interested parties.

In light of the different research findings, MSU planned that during the first half of 2011 the SRAI team would organize, with CILSS and the Foundation, a regional conference to share its main research results with policymakers (representatives of agricultural and trade ministries).⁴ SRAI will continue to build upon the very good relations MSU has developed over the past two years with the ECOWAS Commission for Agriculture (which is driving the regional CAADP process, and which also has good links at the national level with the 15 ECOWAS member states). The network of policy advisors in various Ministries for whom SRAI launched a list-serve (cf. key policy syntheses) represents an important tool to help stimulate changes in the institutional environment of agricultural development in the region in the future.

The SRAI project received a great deal of assistance from MSU East-Lansing faculty and graduate students during the year, as well as from the Bamako-based staff. Professors John Staatz and Eric Crawford provided input, both from campus and in West Africa, on the DRC, import parity, and consumption studies, and participated in project workshops in Bamako (Staatz) and Ouagadougou (Crawford). They also provided administrative support from campus. Two MSU African graduate students, Nathalie Me-Nsopé (from Cameroon) and Ramziath Adjao (from Benin) also have contributed to the DRC and consumption studies, and both are using data from the project for their theses.

⁴ The conference was held in Ouagadougou, April 4-6, 2011.

Financial Report

Table 3 summarizes the financial situation of SRAI as of March 31, 2011. The table shows expenditures that have cleared the MSU accounting system relative to budgeted line items. Out of a total 3-year budget of \$1,070, 617 (which includes \$70,617 for the Mali marketing study that was added to the work program in late 2010), cleared expenditures stood at \$581,349. This total does not include expenditures for the April, 2011 Ouagadougou policy outreach conference (approximately \$100,000) and the payment of the AfricaRice Center subcontract for the joint study of the competitiveness of rice and maize production systems (approximately \$49,000), which have not yet totally cleared the system. Taking these expenditures into account, one can see that SRAI expenditures are close to the trajectory laid out in the original budget.

Figure 1. Implementation Calendar

**Strengthening Regional Agricultural Integration in West Africa
Implementation Calendar: 2009-2011**

	2009												2010												2011												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
I. Analysis of Price Transmission																																					
1.1 Compilation of existing price series from market info. Services																																					
1.2 Graphical and statistical analysis																																					
1.3 Rapid reconnaissance to identify transmission barriers																																					
1.4 Preparing of reports and outreach materials																																					
2. Analysis of Supply Response, including Evoluton of Trade Flows																																					
2.1 Synthesis of previous regional trade studies																																					
Synthesis of key results of devaluation studies on supply																																					
2.2 response																																					
Updating of qualitative information on trade corridors through																																					
2.3 rapid market reconnaissance studies																																					
Collection of secondary data on production of key staples and																																					
2.4 confirmation of major production basins																																					
2.5 Development of maps of production basins and trade flows																																					
2.6 Development of maps showing price surfaces over time																																					
2.7 Updating and implementation of parity price forecasting model																																					
--Model completion/validation																																					
--Training of MIS in its use																																					
-- Writing of parity price country studies																																					
-- Writing of synthesis parity price report																																					
2.8 Review of previous DRC models for the region																																					
Confirmaiton of key staples & production basins for DRC																																					
2.09 modeling, in conjunction with NARS scientists																																					
2.10 Model development, in conjunction with NARS scientists																																					
2.11 Analysis of comparative advantage using DRC model																																					
2.12 Preparation of repors and outreach materials																																					
3. Analyzing the evolution of consumption & its implications for safety nets																																					
3.1 Synthesis of existing consumption studies																																					
Study of demand for cereals for livestock feed and by																																					
3.2 institutional buyers																																					
Rapid reconnaissance with traders on changing consumer																																					
3.2 patterns																																					
Analysis of results, including implicaitons for design of safety																																					
3.3 nets																																					
3.4 Preparation of reports and outreach materials																																					
4. Outreach Activities																																					
4.1 Web forum on Agricultural Globalisation in Reverse																																					
4.2 List-serve for policy makers																																					
4.3 Project website																																					
4.4 Outlook summaries to other electornic newsletters																																					
4.5 Development of working papers series																																					
4.6 Development of policy syntheses and other publicaitons																																					
4.7 Geneva Trade and Development Forum																																					
4.8 West African Market Outlook Conference																																					
4.9 Other outreach																																					

Table 1. Expected Research Outputs, Timelines, and Milestones

Delivered activities (in blue) On going activities (in grey) Activities to be rescheduled (in red) New activities (in green)				
Topic	Deliverables	Countries	Crops	Timeline/Milestones
Research on Price Transmission				
<i>Price transmission study</i> a. International prices to national and retail to farm level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 working paper on international to national price transmission • <u>Policy synthesis on price transmission</u> • Presentations in national and regional policy forums 	Initial countries: Mali, Senegal, Burkina Faso <u>Countries added: Niger, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea</u>	Maize, rice, <u>millet</u> , <u>sorghum</u> , banana plantain including analysis of inter-commodity price transmission between internationally traded commodities (such as wheat) and these commodities.	January 2009-December 2009 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working Paper: Nov. 2009 • <u>Policy Synthesis: April-June.10</u> • Professional Journal publication (CIRAD) March-June 2010 <u>CIRAD</u> • Presentations in various forums: Sept. 2009-March 2010
Research on Supply Response and Trade Flows				
<i>Mapping the evolution of production and trade flows</i>				
<i>Study/synthesis of cereals production and imports trends</i>	1 synthesis report	West Africa	Millet, Sorghum, maize, rice, cowpeas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nov 2010 – March 2011 • Synthesis report: April 2011
<i>Update of trade flow studies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synthesis report summarizing findings on patterns and trends in regional agricultural trade since 1990. • Maps of trade flows • Final summary report 	West Africa	Millet, Sorghum, maize, rice, cowpeas	January 2010 – May 2010 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synthesis of prior regional trade studies: June 2010 • Maps of evolution of trade flows: December 2010 • <i>conferences</i> • Synthesis report: June 2010

Table 1. Expected Research Outputs, Timelines, and Milestones (continued)				
<i>Analysis of competitiveness and the evolution of comparative advantage</i>				
Topic	Deliverables	Countries	Crops	Timeline/Milestones
<i>National import-parity price studies</i> (carried out in conjunction with national market information systems)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 country studies estimating the import parity price of rice and maize under different assumptions regarding world prices, exchange rates, and local transport costs 	Initial countries: Mali, Niger, Sénégal, Burkina Faso <u>Countries added: Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea</u>	Rice, Maize	January 2009 – June 2010 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of MIS in use of model: June-August 2009 Country reports, June 2010
<i>Regional synthesis of parity price studies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report synthesizing the 4 country studies and drawing implications for regional and international trade policy for the 4 countries 	West Africa	Rice, Maize	July 2010 – December 2010 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Synthesis report: Dec. 2010
<i>Comparative advantage studies using Domestic Resource Cost approach</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DRC studies, carried out in conjunction with Africa Rice Center and NARS, on the factors affecting the competitiveness of locally produced rice, maize in different markets in West Africa. 	Mali (irrigated and NERICA rice) Mali, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire (maize)	Rice, Maize	January 2010 – August 2011 Timeline to be discuss with Africa Rice Center <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methodological workshop: July 2010 Countries DRC reports: Feb 2011 Synthesis report: Feb 2011

Table 1. Expected Research Outputs, Timelines, and Milestones (continued)				
Analysis of the Evolution of Consumption & its Implications for Safety Nets				
<p>Review of budget consumption studies to assess scope for intra-commodity substitution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 country studies assessing the extent of consumption changes over the last ten years with an emphasis on intra-commodity substitution and growing demand for animal feed and from institutional buyers • Synthesis report summarizing findings on consumers' adaptation to higher staple food prices 	<p>West Africa (Benin, Burkina, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal)</p>	<p>Cereals and other food items</p>	<p>February 2010 – December 2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries consumption reports: July 2010 • Synthesis report: Aug. 2010

Table 2. Expected Outreach Outputs, Timelines, and Milestones		
Outreach		
Web forum	Web forum to allow ongoing discussion of the impact of trade policy on national and regional food security. Forum to be linked to project website	February 2010-December 2011 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web forum started by February 2010 and runs for length of project
List-serve for policy makers	List Serve linking key policy makers in West African ministries of agriculture, trade, and other agencies, as well as private-sector actors. Main purpose is to make available to them key policy-relevant research results and induce them to participate in the web forum	March 2009-Dec. 2011 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify initial list of participants: March-April 2010 • Launch list serve: May 2010
Project Website	Web site to include all project research and outreach documents and progress reports	January 2009-December 2011 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Website set up in January 2009 and regularly updated
National and regional meetings	Presentations to key national and regional meetings of stakeholders. List of these venues to be developed in consultation with West African partners, including NARS researchers, national market information systems, CILSS, ECOWAS, and private-sector organizations, such as the West African Agricultural Traders Association (ROESAO). . Presentation of research results to policy makers to accompany the CAADP/ECOWAP process	March 2009 – December 2011 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First presentation to be at the annual West African Regional Agricultural Outlook Conference (jointly sponsored by ECOWAS and CILSS) in 2010. • Subsequent presentations to be scheduled in consultation with ECOWAS, ReSAKSS and Africa Rice
National and regional publications	Articles in national publications (such as NARS working paper and research review series) and regional publications, such as <i>African Development Review</i> . Work with African partners in NARS to post their working papers to the INSAH website and to RePEc to broaden the visibility of the national work	June 2010– December 2011 See table 1 for list of papers by topic and expected dates
International meetings	Policy outreach/presentations at key international meetings, identified in conjunction with the Foundation and other partners.	March 2010 – December 2011 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GTDF in 2010 – 2011 • Meetings of the Partnership to Cut Hunger and Poverty in Africa (2010 -2011) • August 2010 IAAE meetings?
Professional publications	Journal articles aimed at the research and policy analyst community, in journals such as <i>Food Policy</i> and <i>World Development</i> .	March 2010 – December 2011

Table 3 – SRAI Budget and Expenditures as of March 31, 2011

STRENGTHENING REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL INTEGRATION IN WEST AFRICA (SRAI Programme)					
GRANT PERIOD: 01/01/2009 -12/31/2011					
FUNDING SOURCE: THE SYNGENTA FOUNDATION FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE (SFSA)					
Description	Reference Number	Budget Amount	Previously Expended	Total Expenditures	Balance
SALARIES		362,344.00	136,261.89	231,293.80	131,050.20
FRINGE BENEFITS		115,368.00	39,470.95	66,819.86	48,548.14
RESEARCH CONSULTANTS		60,000.00	0.00	0.00	60,000.00
TRAVEL/TRANSPORTATION/ALLOWANCES		227,122.00	46,409.73	84,661.82	142,460.18
OTHER DIRECT COSTS		208,454.00	75,064.08	145,724.14	62,729.86
RESEARCH EQUIPMENT		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUBORDINATE AGREEMENT		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
INDIRECT COST (OVERHEAD)		97,329.00	29,720.65	52,849.74	44,479.26
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		1,070,617.00	326,927.30	581,349.36	489,267.64