

# 2013 ANNUAL REPORT

*"ECOWAS' Adaptation to Climate, Security and Development Changes"*

Abuja, December 2013

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## ABREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
ACBF	African Capacity Building Foundation
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFRISTAT	African Statistical Observatory Office (Bamako)
AIF	Inter-governmental Agency of the Francophonie
BCEAO	Central Bank of West African States
BOAD	West African Development Bank
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (of NEPAD)
CCC	Community Computer Centre
CET	Common External Tariff
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CILSS	Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel
C-IMCI	Community Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
CODI	Committee on Development Information
CORAF	West and Central African Council on Agricultural Research
CSD	United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DfID	Department for International Development
EBID	ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOFEST	ECOWAS Cultural Festival
ECOFEST	ECOWAS Festival of Arts & Culture
ECOMAC	ECOWAS Common Statistics Database System for Multilateral Surveillance
ECOSAP	ECOWAS Small Arms Control Programme
ECOWAP	ECOWAS Agricultural Policy
ECOWARN	ECOWAS-wide Warning and Response Network
EDF	European Development Fund
EIB	European Investment Bank
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
ERDF	ECOWAS Regional Development Fund
ERIB	ECOWAS Regional Investment Bank
ETLS	ECOWAS Trade Liberalisation Scheme
EU	European Union
EUROSTAT	European Statistical Office (Luxembourg)
EUROTRACE	ECOWAS Software for Compilation of External Trade Statistics
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FARE	Forum of Associations Recognised by ECOWAS
FASDEV	Development Forum for Africa
FTA	Free Trade Area
GIABA	Inter-governmental Action Group against Money Laundering in Africa
HIPC	Highly-indebted Poor Country
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDA	International Development Association (World Bank)
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IFDC	International Fertilizer Development Corporation
IGOs	Inter-governmental Organisations
IMF	International Monetary Fund

IPPF	Infrastructural Project Preparation Facility (NEPAD Facility)
I-PRSP	Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
ISRT	Inter-State road transit (ECOWAS convention)
ITNs	Insecticide treated bed nets
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
KAIPTC	Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LLINs	Long Lasting Insecticide Nets
MAP	Multi-sectoral Approach in Aids Programme
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NEEDS	National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OMC	Observation and Monitoring Centre (ECOWAS facility)
OMVG	Organisation for Development of the Gambia Basin
ONUCI	United Nations Peace-keeping Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
PACE	Pan-African Programme for the Control of Epizootics
PCASED	Programme of Coordination and Assistance for Security and Development
PDIU	Project Development and Implementation Unit (ECOWAS facility)
PLWHA	People living with HIV AIDS
PMTCT	Parent Mother Transmission Community
PPDU	Project Preparation and Development Unit
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRAFAD	Regional Programme of Action on the Fight against Desertification
PRIA	Regional Agricultural Investment Programme
PRSPs	Poverty reduction strategy papers
RBM	Roll-back Malaria
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
RTIS	Regional Trade Information System
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SIGTEL	Computerised Management of Telecommunication Information System
UAIBAR	Union African Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources
UEMOA	West African Economic and Monetary Union
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNMSL	United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USI	Universal Salt Iodisation
WABA	West African Bankers Association
WAEC	West African Examination Council
WAEN	West African Enterprise Network
WAGP	West African Gas Pipeline
WAHO	West African Health Organisation
WAIFEM	West African Institute for Financial and Economic Management
WAIPS	West African Inter-bank Payments Systems

WAMA	West African Monetary Agency
WAMI	West African Monetary Institute
WAMZ	West African Monetary Zone
WAPP	West African Power Pool
WARN	West African Regional Network
WHO	World Health Organisation
WTO	World Trade Organisation

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The 2013 Report of the ECOWAS Commission was prepared in line with the directives and guidelines of the President of the Commission and under the supervision of Dr. Ibrahim Bocar Ba, Commissioner of Macroeconomic Policy at the ECOWAS Commission.

The Report was prepared by a team from the Department of Macroeconomic Policy made up of the following officials: Nelson MAGBAGBEOLA (Ag. Director of Multilateral Surveillance), Peter Kofi DADZIE (Principal Programme Officer), Simeon KOFFI (Principal Programme Officer), Gideon GBAPPY (Programme Officer), Abdoulaye ZONON and Guevera YAO (Community Development Programme Experts), Wumi OLAYIWOLA and Mohamed JALLOH (Economic Policy Analysis Unit Experts), Kouenkoun MILLOGO and Degol MENDES (Macroeconomists in the Directorate of Multilateral Surveillance) and Amadou SAGNON (Chief of Cabinet of the President of the Commission).

The editorial team would like to take this opportunity to thank all Commissioners and Directors of the Commission as well as heads of other Community Institutions and Agencies for their important contributions to this annual report.



## FOREWORD

In the foreword to the 2013 annual report, it affords me great pleasure to commend the decisive progress achieved by ECOWAS during the period under review.

Thanks to the action of the Heads of State and Government and with the support of friendly countries and the International Community, the return of peace and constitutional order in Mali has been a major development for our community.

Likewise, the formation of an inclusive transitional government and the adoption of a consensus transitional roadmap led to the appeasement of the situation in this country and opened positive prospects for the end of the transition.

Furthermore, the adoption of the ECOWAS Common External Tariff at the Extraordinary Summit held on 25<sup>th</sup> October 2013 in Dakar and the relevant decisions of the Authority on trade liberalisation and free movement of persons, infrastructure development and acceleration of monetary cooperation are defining steps in our integration process.

I seize this opportunity to express profound gratitude to the ECOWAS authorities and all those who contributed to these positive developments.

The 2013 economic activity of our region unfolded amid a sluggish global economic context. But, ECOWAS recorded some achievements in 2013 with respect to economic prosperity, good governance and security in spite of the challenges the Community faced. These challenges, in particular the political and security crises in Guinea Bissau and Mali, negatively impacted the Region's economies which made the regional economic growth to decline slightly from 6.4 percent in 2012 to 6.3 percent in 2013. Nevertheless, the region experienced an increase in the production of natural resources and agricultural products as well as improved macroeconomic performance. Moreover, stabilisation of the political situation resulted from the progress achieved in the Malian crisis and the conduct of credible elections in Guinea, Mali, Nigeria and Togo.

However, the estimated 6.3 percent economic growth rate in 2013 was below the growth threshold of 7 percent necessary to create the best conditions to guarantee the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), particularly the goal of poverty reduction. This notwithstanding, ECOWAS remains committed to intensify the alleviation of poverty within the Community. Although the 2015 deadline is nigh, ECOWAS is looking beyond this date to make significant progress with a view to ensuring stronger growth that will sustain poverty alleviation.

Nevertheless, it is necessary to remind all the stakeholders that the attainment of the MDGs is being hampered by a number of challenges that continuously require the concerted efforts of our Member States and development partners.

These challenges include climate change, security and development, deepening of the economic integration process, building of adequate infrastructure, institutional reforms and capacity building.

ECOWAS stepped up its actions in all these sectors to adapt to the new circumstances with a view to attaining its assigned objectives.

ECOWAS should therefore carry out activities in the security and development sectors which have strong links.

The cases of Sierra Leone, Niger and Côte d'Ivoire which obtained record growth rates close to or more than 10% after overcoming political crises illustrate this fact perfectly. These countries have achieved these results due to the restored political stability, and have successfully implemented courageous macroeconomic policies and structural reforms.

Likewise, after having successfully recaptured the three Northern regions with the support of ECOWAS, the African Union and the development partners, particularly France, Mali is now targeting a 6% economic growth rate in 2013 as a result of the progressive return of peace, support of the development partners and government efforts.

Furthermore, the ECOWAS Sahel strategy and the initiatives of the development partners for the Sahel-Saharan band (United Nations, European Union, African Development Bank, and World Bank) are in line with the security/development link.

Infrastructure development is a *sine qua non* condition to enhance the competitiveness of the region's economies. The poor state of infrastructure in our Community continues to be a major impediment to domestic and regional market integration, equitable access to social services and growth. Infrastructure development and good economic management have positive growth effects that would help ECOWAS Member States to accelerate progress towards the attainment of the MDGs, in particular the achievement of food security in the region.

Regarding climate challenge, environmental degradation, particularly climate change, has become a major source of concern to policy makers in Africa, including the West African region. The region faces a number of environmental challenges ranging from desertification, deforestation, flooding to pollution. The importance of management of climate change impacts was underscored in the United Nations Climate Change Conference held from 11 – 23 November 2013 in Warsaw, Poland (Warsaw Climate Change Conference). The Conference decided, among others, to establish an international mechanism to provide most vulnerable populations with better protection against loss and damage caused by extreme weather events.

Institutional reform and capacity building projects were intensified in 2013.

Activities relating to ECOWAS institutional reforms commenced in July 2013 and are expected to last for 20 months.

Moreover, the recruitment process of 20 of the 52 priority positions has been finalised. The document will be submitted to the Council of Ministers at its next session.

Furthermore, the background documents relating to the Community Development Programme (CDP), which stems from the Vision 2020, have been finalised. They will be submitted to the sector Ministers of Economic Affairs and Finance in January 2014 before their subsequent submission to the ECOWAS Council of Ministers during the first half of 2014.

Regarding the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF RIP, more than 90% of the amount of € 600 million has been committed compared to 5% at the beginning of 2012.

This performance opens a positive outlook for ECOWAS regarding the 11<sup>th</sup> EDF because it encouraged the European Union to double its funding to € 1.2 billion. We are aware that the doubling of this envelope represents a major challenge which compels us to step up our fund absorption efforts.

In the light of the above, we have decided to focus this Annual Report on ECOWAS' adaptation to changes. Thus, the theme of this Annual Report is "ECOWAS' Adaptation to Climate, Security and Development Changes."

The 2013 report on ECOWAS activities revolves around the following issues:

- Recent Socio-economic Developments in West Africa: particularly in the world, Africa and more specifically in the countries of the Region in 2013. The report captures regional economic performance and highlights the reforms being implemented in the Member States. It also highlights the challenges and prospects for the region in 2014.
- Community Work Programme: This chapter reviews the Community work programme and focuses on the programme implementation status in 2013.
- Specific Community Issues in 2013: This chapter discusses the issue of climate change and its impact on agricultural productivity in ECOWAS and also highlights the regional policies to mitigate its adverse impact on the region.
- Activities of the Other Community Institutions: This chapter highlights the achievements of the other Community institutions in 2013. These institutions include the ECOWAS Parliament, the ECOWAS Court of Justice, the ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development, the West African Health Organisation (WAHO) and the Inter-governmental Action Group Against Money Laundering (GIABA). In addition, this chapter examines the status of implementation of the programmes implemented by some ECOWAS Agencies such as the West African Power Pool (WAPP) and the West African Monetary Agency (WAMA).

I wish to put on record that all the staff of the Community Institutions worked consistently and with diligence for the implementation of the 2013 work programme.

On behalf of the team that I lead and all the staff of the institutions, I wish to extend our profound gratitude to the leadership of our Community for the confidence reposed in us.

We express sincere gratitude to H.E. Alassane Ouattara, current ECOWAS Chairman and his peers, as well as the Council of Ministers who spared no time and energy in the search for solutions not only for resolving institutional and political crises but also for deepening the regional integration process.

**H.E. Kadré Désiré OUEDRAOGO**  
**President, ECOWAS Commission**

**ECOWAS COMMISSION STATUTORY APPOINTEES**



**Kadré Désiré OUEDRAOGO**  
*President of the Commission*



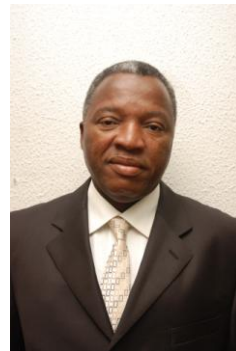
**Dr. Toga Gayewea McIntosh**  
Vice President



**Mrs Husseini Salamatu Suleiman**  
Commissioner  
(Political Affairs, Peace and Security)



**Mrs Khadi Ramatu Saccoh**  
Commissioner  
(Administration and Finance)



**Dr Marc Lapodini Atouga**  
Commissioner  
(Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources)



**Mr. Ebrima Njie**  
Commissioner  
(Infrastructure)



**H.E. Dr Ibrahim Bocar BA**  
Commissioner  
(Macroeconomic Policy)



**Mr. Ahmed Hamid**  
Commissioner  
(Trade, Custom, Free Movement  
and Tourism, Mines and Industry)



**Dr. Andrienne Diop**  
Commissioner  
(Gender and Human Development)

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- i. The ECOWAS Annual Report for 2013 gives a comprehensive account of the status of implementation of the Community Work Programme in 2013 and outlines key challenges and prospects for the region in 2014. It also assesses recent socio-economic developments in West Africa and the international environment and highlights potential challenges, prospects and the way forward for the West African economic integration process. This Annual Report was prepared, under the theme ***"ECOWAS' Adaptation to Climate, Security and Development Changes"***, with a view to highlighting efforts in a rapidly changing global context.
- ii. The Annual Report is based on contributions from the various Departments of the Commission and other Community Institutions on the implementation of their activities in 2013. These activities were carried out in an environment characterised by relative improvement in national economic governance, and the political will of the ECOWAS policy makers to accelerate regional integration and development, albeit the sluggish global economic recovery and the continuing sovereign debt concerns in the euro zone area.
- iii. At the Community level, the environment was marked, among other things, by the re- election of H.E. Alassane Ouattara, President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, as Chairman of ECOWAS during the 42<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary Session of Authority of Heads of State and Government held on 27 and 28 February 2013; restoration of the territorial integrity of Mali and the deployment of an ECOWAS peace keeping force under an African-led International Support Mission to Mali (AFISMA); and preventive diplomacy/mediation efforts in a number of Member States either to promote dialogue for national reconciliation or to ensure restoration and consolidation of constitutional order, notably in Mali, Guinea Bissau, and Guinea.
- iv. The work programme of the Commission during this period was anchored on the four major priority areas, namely, (i) Consolidation of peace, security, democracy and human rights, (ii) Acceleration of regional integration in all areas of economic and social life, (iii) Promotion of economic prosperity by establishing a viable regional environment that enhances investment and entrepreneurship; and (iv) Building of relationships and mutually beneficial partnerships with all other parts of Africa and the world to address the challenges of globalization. To achieve these major objectives, the ECOWAS Commission began implementing a series of priority programmes during the year 2013.
- v. Progress made in the implementation of these priority programmes is presented in this Annual Report, which is structured into four (4) major chapters. Chapter I reviews the recent economic trajectory of the region within the context of the global economic environment. Chapter II highlights the status of implementation of the 2013 Work Programme of the Community as approved by the Council of Ministers and endorsed by the Authority of Heads of State and Government. Chapter III provides a critical analysis of the theme of the report ***"ECOWAS' Adaptation to Climate, Security and Development Changes"*** while Chapter IV reviews the activities of the other ECOWAS Institutions and specialised agencies, namely, ECOWAS Parliament, ECOWAS Court of Justice, West African Health Organization (WAHO), Inter Governmental Action Group Against Money Laundering in West Africa (GIABA), West African Power Pool (WAPP) and ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID) and West African Monetary Agency (WAMA).
- vi. **Economic performance.** Global economic growth is projected to decline from 3.2% in 2012 to 2.9% in 2013. The weak global growth performance in 2013 is not unconnected to a number of factors including the unexpectedly large increase in long term yields in the United States and many other economies, the slowed economic growth of China compared to the growth rates of the previous years,

the challenges of a fragmented financial system in the euro zone and the high public debt in major advanced economies which has remained unresolved and could trigger new crisis. As regards inflation, the global inflation rate is estimated to decline from 4.0% in 2012 to 3.8% in 2013 and 2014. The low global inflation rate is accounted for mainly by the inflation situation in the advanced economies which is generally below 3%.

- vii. Africa's economic prospects, particularly sub-Saharan Africa, are expected to be generally positive, with the latter's GDP growth recording 4.8% in 2013 and 5.7% in 2014, against 5.1% in 2012. This growth places the continent among the most performing regions of the world, in terms of growth. The good economic performances recorded on the continent during these past years have been mainly due to high external demand for raw materials, healthier macroeconomic policies, improved terms of trade, and fruitful partnerships with emerging economies which have once again given African leaders a margin of economic manoeuvre.
- viii. The good growth forecasts for West Africa make the region one of the best performing regions on the continent, with a GDP that should grow at 6.3% in 2013 and 7.1% in 2014 against 6.7% in 2012. Despite a slight decrease in 2013, the dynamism of the regional economy continues to be driven by the good performance of the petroleum and mining sectors, as well as agriculture and services, and a relatively high demand due to consumption and investments. This expected performance is mainly due to growth consolidation in ten ECOWAS Member States where growth is expected to exceed 5%.
- ix. Based on projections, the region will record a rise in GDP growth rate from 6.3% in 2013 to 7.1% in 2014. Eleven out of the fifteen Member States are expected to record growth rates of at least 5% (Benin, 6.5%; Burkina Faso, 7.0%; Cote d'Ivoire, 9.1%; The Gambia, 8.5%; Ghana, 8.0%; Liberia, 6.8%; Mali, 6.6%; Niger, 8.2%; Nigeria, 7.4%; Sierra Leone, 14.0%; Togo, 6.0%).
- x. **Regarding the status of implementation of the Community's Work Programme:** The Commission and other community institutions recorded the following achievements in the implementation of activities programmed in the various intervention areas.
- xi. **Monetary Integration:** Progress was made in the harmonisation of economic and financial policies of Member States within the framework of the ECOWAS Multilateral Surveillance Mechanism as well as monitoring the effective implementation of the Roadmap for the ECOWAS Single Currency Programme. Key activities accomplished include; (i) monitoring and evaluation of economic performance in the Member States and assessing the overall status of macroeconomic convergence in the region; (ii) strengthening the conduct of multilateral surveillance and the effective establishment and operations of the institutional organs of the ECOWAS Multilateral Surveillance Mechanism; (iii) comprehensive assessment of the status of implementation of the Roadmap for the ECOWAS Single Currency Programme and progress towards the realisation of the 2015 target date for the launch of the second West African Monetary Zone (WAMZ); (iv) completion of studies on the harmonisation of public debt management and public procurement policies and practices in ECOWAS; (v) coordinating efforts towards the harmonisation of ECOWAS and UEMOA Commissions programmes and policies; and (vi) strengthening inter-institutional cooperation and collaboration with the UEMOA Commission, West African Monetary Agency (WAMA), West African Monetary Institute (WAMI) and the ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID) in the implementation of the Roadmap for the ECOWAS Single Currency Programme.
- xii. **Private Sector:** The Commission made significant progress in the development of a competitive and enhanced regional investment climate for private sector development. Key achievements realised include the completion of the draft ECOWAS Investment Policy (ECOWIP), finalisation of report on ECOWAS Investment Climate indicators, commissioning of a feasibility study on the establishment of

cross border payment and settlement systems in ECOWAS, establishment of the West African Market Integration Council and an Investment Guaranty Mechanism in ECOWAS. Other achievements relate to strengthening collaboration with West Africa Insurance Companies Association (WAICA) and WAMI to facilitate insurance sector integration; organisation of the “ECOWAS Investment Forum” in partnership with the Association of Investment Promotion Agencies of West African States; and establishment of an official contact with the Government of the People’s Republic of China on financing the implementation of China-ECOWAS programmes.

- xiii. **Research and Statistics:** In the area of research and statistics, the implementation of the Community programme focused on strengthening efforts towards statistical harmonisation in the region and the launch of activities for the review of the regional poverty reduction strategy paper (RPRSP), commencement of activities towards the harmonisation of balance of payment statistics and methodologies in the region; validation of the regional research policy and the 2014-2018 Regional Statistics programme by Ministers responsible for Statistics; management and update of databases; and the establishment of methodologies for the harmonisation of consumer price indices (CPI) and national accounts.
- xiv. **ECOWAS Community Development Programme (CDP):** The Community activities with regards to the ECOWAS Community Development Programme (CDP) revolved around: (i) the completion of the Draft CDP Regional Document (CDP-RD); (ii) Consultations with relevant stakeholders at the ECOWAS Commission level and Member States on the CDP Regional Document; and (iv) establishment of the Resource Mobilisation Committee for the formulation of the CDP financing strategy.
- xv. **Economic Policy Analysis (EPAU):** Key activities undertaken focused on the completion of three studies on various research themes as well as the compilation of the first volume of the Journal of West African Integration. In this regard, the Commission published two editions of *Journal of West African Integration*, a book on Domestic Resource Mobilization in selected West African countries and six monographs. With respect to in-house research activities, the Commission undertook monitoring of the regional integration process in member states with a view to producing quarterly reports on country actions towards or against integration. The reports together with the in house research works form the basis for the annual publication of a flagship report titled “*Integration Alert in West Africa*”.
- xvi. **Trade:** Activities implemented by the Directorate of Trade included: (i) organisation of 7<sup>th</sup> ECOWAS Trade Fair in Accra from 31 October to 11 November 2013 under the theme “Regional Trade through integration”; (ii) completion and submission of the installation and operationalization of the Business Information System (Ecobiz) at trade events organized in Member States; (iii) finalisation and submission of the ECOWAS Aid for Trade Strategy to the ECOWAS Aid for Trade Experts Group for review in May 2013; organisation of a training workshop for Member States on the formulation of trade policy and negotiation arrangements; finalisation and adoption by the Ministerial Monitoring Committee of the overall Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) document; initiation of a WTO Law Advisory Services and Capacity Building project within the framework of assisting the region to prepare for and engage fully in international trade-related negotiations; and (iv) organisation of a high level expert meeting on the ECOWAS Aid for Trade Initiative.
- xvii. **Customs Union:** Activities in the course of the year 2013 revolved around: (i) finalization of activities for the adoption of regulatory texts of the ECOWAS common external tariff (CET); (ii) continued supervision of the implementation of the ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme; (iii) harmonization of direct and indirect taxes; and (iv) fiscal transition programme and the Directives governing its implementation. Regarding the CET, the ECOWAS Council of Ministers at its Extraordinary Session held in Abidjan on 30 September decided to, among other things, (i) fix at five years a transition period for the application of Import Adjustment Tax; (ii) make the ECOWAS CET effective from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015; and (iii) perform an annual evaluation of the ECOWAS CET and present the outcome to the Council of Ministers.



- xviii. On the harmonisation of Indirect taxes, the ECOWAS and UEMOA Commissions initiated processes for the harmonization of the Directives of the two Institutions on VAT and Excise Duties. Regarding consolidation of the free trade zone, the Commission analysed and validated requests for registration approved by the National Registration Committees in the Member States. The Commission has also started putting in place a fiscal transition programme in West Africa aimed to mitigate fiscal revenue losses that may arise from the customs dismantling when the EPA comes into force.
- xix. **Free movement, Cross border cooperation and Tourism:** The Commission organised a regional meeting to critically review the Protocol on Free Movement and develop appropriate action plan for the popularization of the text and make recommendations for the removal from the texts obsolete sections that are impediments to the implementation of the Protocol on Free Movement. Regarding cross border cooperation, the Commission developed the strategic framework of a three year regional cross border cooperation programme for the period 2014 -2016. In the case of tourism, the Commission developed an ECOWAS Tourism Policy which was subsequently validated and adopted by the Statutory Committee on Tourism.

### ***Agriculture and Environment***

- xx. **Agriculture:** The implementation of activities revolved around the Regional Agricultural Investment Programme (RAIP) with particular focus on: (i) the promotion of strategic products for food security and sovereignty, (ii) the promotion of an overall environment conducive to regional agricultural development, (iii) the reduction of vulnerability and the promotion of sustainable food access, and (iv) governance, coordination and monitoring and evaluation of the ECOWAP implementation. Regarding the development and implementation of new regional programmes, the Commission, with the support of the ECOWAP Donors Group, continued to implement the programmes underway and mobilize funds from the partners of the new projects and programmes for the agricultural sector stakeholders. The financing acquired in the course of the year for the implementation of these major programmes amounted to US\$33.35 million.
- xxi. **Environment:** The Commission implemented programmes relating to the promotion of enhanced management of pollution, nuisances, chemicals and hazardous wastes. In this regard, activities executed include: (i) capacity building of National Actors from the Forestry Sector of the Member States; (ii) organisation of a workshop to validate the sub-regional strategy for managing community forests in West Africa, from 19 to 20 March 2013; (iii) promotion of sustainable resource management for the enhancement of the sub-regional economy relating to the environment; (iv) improvement of environmental governance and capacity building; and (v) implementation of Initial activities of the Regional Strategic Programme for the Reduction of Vulnerability and Adaptation to climate change.

### **Human Development**

- xxii. **Humanitarian affairs:** (i) Development and adoption of draft model of Disaster management Agency with UN-OCHA, June-November 2013; (ii) organisation of Annual Review seminar on International Humanitarian Law (IHL) for 2013 in collaboration with ICRC; and (iii) Enhancement and improvement of the internal coordination of Humanitarian Affairs between ECOWAS Directorates in May 2013
- xxiii. **ECOWAS Emergency Response Team:** (i) delivery of humanitarian assistance to victims of the crisis in Mali and Member States hosting refugees; (ii) support to Member States affected by flood disaster – Mali, Niger and Cape Verde; (iii) deployment of EERT members in Mali to support delivery of Humanitarian Assistance to Internally displaced persons( IDPs);
- xxiv. **Disaster Risk Reduction:** (i) Establishment and Strengthening of Disaster Risk Reduction National Platforms in Niger and Guinea Bissau and (ii) Adoption of the West African Position on the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) Post 2015 in Niamey in November.

- xxv. **Social Affairs** : Adoption by the Authority of the (i) ECOWAS General Convention on Social security; (ii) ECOWAS Plan of Action on Youth Employment and (iii) the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan against Child Labour.
- xxvi. **Trafficking on Persons and Child Protection**:: (i) Sensitisation of the Media on Trafficking in Persons issues. (ii) Development of guidelines for a Media and Communication Strategy on Trafficking in Persons (TIP) in October.

### ***Gender, Child Development, Youth/Sports, Civil Society, Employment and Drug Control***

- xxvii. **Gender and Child**: The Commission continued to assist different directorates and ECOWAS Institutions in mainstreaming Gender into their activities. Meeting of ECOWAS Ministers of Women Affairs on the margin of the UN Commission on the Status of Women in February. With regards to child protection, the Commission in collaboration with the African Union developed the capacities of Member States 'experts and sensitised them on International and Regional Instruments on Child Protection, including child marriage issues.
- xxviii. **Youth and Sports**: Within the framework of the implementation of the ECOWAS Youth Employment Action Plan, The Commission trained the Member States on the development of National Youth Employment Action Plans in April 2013 in Accra. Training sessions were organised for National Youth Councils to facilitate youth empowerment and development of entrepreneurship and enterprise development thereby promoting job creation and self-employment among youth of the West African Region in October 2013.
- xxix. **Drug Trafficking**: The Regional Action Plan on Illicit Drug Trafficking, Organised Crime and Drug Abuse in West Africa was extended to 2015. With the collaboration of WHO, ECOWAS facilitated the establishment of the West African Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (WENDU) in June 2013. The aim of the Network is to implement a sentinel surveillance system with a public health orientation, for the collection and dissemination of comparable data on drug use and related problems in the region. Strategies were identified with a view to prevent drug use in formal and informal Educational Institutions at a workshop in Guinea in July.
- xxx. **Civil Society**: ECOWAS Commission granted an Annual subvention to the West African Civil Society Forum (WACSOF) to support its National Platform Strengthening Programme. The programme aims at facilitating the re-structuring of Civil Society Platforms at the national level towards a more results-oriented and proactive contribution to the regional integration and development agenda of ECOWAS.

### ***Education, Culture, Science and Technology***

- xxxi. **Education**: a series of capacity building sessions were held in Member States on the use of multimedia approach for the development and revision of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) curriculum and instructional materials. The Status report on Girls' Education was prepared by the Commission with the collaboration of experts on education of girls and other vulnerable groups in Banjul in April 2013. Finally the ECOWAS Experts on education discussed the following issues: girls 'education; equivalence of certificates, E learning; Education Management Information Systems (EMIS). Recommendations on these thematics have been formulated for the Ministers' approval.
- xxxii. **Culture**: The Commission gave a prize for Integration during the 23<sup>rd</sup> edition of the Pan African Film Festival of Ouagadougou (FESPACO) in March, 2013. A four year Action Plan (2013-2016) on the identification, preservation and safeguarding of West African Cultural patrimony was developed at a meeting of ECOWAS Directors of Cultural Heritage and Museums held in Ouagadougou in July 2013.
- xxxiii. **Science and Technology**: Science, Technology and innovation indicators (STI) were developed by Member States experts in Niamey in June 2013.; In August 2013, in Dakar the Commission built the

capacity of experts in drafting research projects in science, technology and innovation (STI) with a view to respond competitively to international bids. Jury meeting on the selection for the Award of the 2013 Regional Prize for Scientific Women was held in August 2013 in Abuja.

xxxiv. **ECOWAS Youth Development Centre:**

The Commission organised African wrestling tournaments in Niamey and Dakar with the participation in each tournament by national teams of 65 wrestlers from 13 Member States. The 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of the ECOWAS Cycling Tour from Lagos to Abidjan was organised in November. Other key activities executed included the implementation of capacity building component of the Youth Employment Programme in Burkina Faso and Benin. Under the ECOWAS Volunteers Programme (EVP) a total of One hundred and forty eight (148) volunteers were deployed in Liberia, in Guinea and in Sierra Leone in May 2013. A meeting to prepare the Third ECOWAS Games to be held in 2014 in Côte d'Ivoire was organised in March 2013.

xxxv. **Gender Development Centre:**

National Gender training workshops were held in Banjul and Niamey in April 2013 aimed at mainstreaming gender in national policies and programmes and strengthening the capacities of women. Furthermore, the EGDC provided support to the Network on Peace and Security for Women in the ECOWAS Region (NOPSWECO) towards the implementation UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 on Women, Peace and Security. Scholarships were awarded to girls from modest families. The Commission provided medical (surgery) and financial support to women suffering from obstetrical fistula. Technical and financial support was given to women engaged in the processing of agricultural and handicraft products.

xxxvi. **Malaria Elimination Programme:** The Commission organised launching ceremonies for the construction of the biolarvicides factories in Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire on 28 February 2013 and in Port Harcourt, Nigeria on 11 April 2013, and in Accra, Ghana on 6 August 2013. For the purpose of ensuring ownership by the Member States while safeguarding sustainability leading to the success of the malaria eradication campaign, awareness meetings have begun with the National Units and will, among other things, also involve sensitization of Chiefs of Defence Staff for the participation of the armed forces alongside the populations in the efforts at disinfecting and applying the biolarvicides.

## Infrastructure

xxxvii. **Infrastructure:** the following achievements were recorded under infrastructure development:

xxxviii. Road transport: The principal activity was the continued implementation of the ECOWAS Regional Road Transport and Transit Facilitation Programme with key focus on the ECOWAS Joint Border Post Programme, Axle Load Harmonization Policy, the Nigeria-Cameroon Multinational Highway and Facilitation Programme as part of the Trans-Africa Highway programme, the Abidjan-Lagos Corridor Development Programme and the Trans-Gambia Transport Corridor. In the Railways sub sector, detailed engineering studies of the Kaya-Dory-Niamey link connecting the Abidjan-Ouagadougou railway line to the Republic of Niger was initiated with funding from the European Union in 2010 and is expected to end by 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2013.

xxxix. **Air Transport sub-sector:** key activities executed included the organisation of a coordination meeting of ECOWAS/UEMOA/World Bank on 10 and 11 July 2013 in Abidjan on the Yamoussoukro Decision (YD) on air transport liberalisation and a commitment by the ECOWAS Authority of Heads of State and Government at its Summit on July 17 2013 in Abuja to fast track the implementation of the YD, and drafting of a Regulation on Aviation Security during a Seminar on Aviation Security (AVSEC) held in Dakar from 26 to 28 February 2013. Other activities included organization of an ECOWAS/ICAO Seminar on Man Portable Air Defence Systems (MANPADS) in Niamey, from 27-29 August 2013 in response to

persistent terrorist threats against civil aviation in West Africa, organization of a Steering Committee meeting of ECOWAS airlines held in Lome, in March 2013 to foster cooperation among Airlines in the region.

- xli. **In the *telecommunications sector***, a detailed feasibility study including a business plan was commissioned on the missing inter-states links in the ECOWAS region with focus on Mano River Union countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone), Mali and Guinea Bissau. Furthermore, two studies on the development of a harmonized law on the right of way to facilitate transit and reduce cost for the access to submarine cables by ECOWAS landlocked countries and another on taxation on Telecommunication/ICT services and related products in the region, funded by the ITU through the HIPSSA project and the AfDB respectively, were completed and adopted by the Member States. The eleventh meeting of the ECOWAS Ministers in charge of Telecoms/ICT also adopted common minimum technical specifications for Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT) receivers in the ECOWAS region to ensure their affordability and a Roadmap for the implementation of the DTT.
- xlii. ***Energy sector***, In line with the United Nations "Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) by 2030", the Commission, within the framework of the implementation of the UEMOA-ECOWAS White Paper for increasing access to energy services for rural and peri-urban, supported the remaining seven ECOWAS Member States to conduct a "Rapid Assessment and Gap Analysis", in order to ensure the effective involvement of all Member States in the SE4ALL process. During 2013, the emergency electrical energy supply programme of Conakry was fully implemented. Also, the Commission, following approval by the 10<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the ECOWAS Energy Ministers ECOWAS and the Council of Ministers of a request by The Gambia, Mali and Sierra Leone for financial support to address their distressing electricity supply problem, allocated the sum of US\$108 million for three other emergency programmes, namely (i) the emergency programme for electrical energy supply to Grand Banjul, (ii) the emergency programme for the supply of electrical energy to Freetown and (iii) the special Programme for Mali.

#### **Political affairs, regional peace and security**

- xlii. **Political Affairs:** The Commission continued to play a leading role in the regional and international efforts to stabilize the security and political situation in the region, in particular in Mali and Guinea Bissau. The activities of the Commission also included the coordination and servicing of the work of the Mediation and Security Council (MSC) at the ambassadorial, ministerial and Heads of State levels, as well as facilitating the participation of ECOWAS at high-level political meetings with external partners, including the Summits of the African Union and the meetings at the United Nations.
- xliii. In **Mali**, the Commission continued its multi-faceted support to the stabilization of the country and the conclusion of the transitional process. The ECOWAS mediation efforts yielded the Ouagadougou Preliminary Agreement of 18 June 2013 between the Government of Mali and the rebel groups in the north (MNL and HCUA) which paved the way for the holding of the Presidential election in July and August 2013 throughout the territory of Mali with legislative elections programmed to hold in November and December 2013.
- xliv. In **Guinea Bissau**, the Commission continued to support the transitional process and consensus building among international partners towards the resolution of the political and security crises in the country, in particular the holding of general elections before the end of December 2013. The Commission also continued with the ongoing efforts of building international consensus on the transition to constitutional order in the country, participated in the joint assessment mission by ECOWAS, CPLP, AU, UN and EU, and facilitated the work of the Regional Contact Group in the promotion of internal dialogue and inclusiveness on the transition.
- xlv. **In the area of capacity enhancement**, the Commission facilitated efforts towards the establishment of a database of eminent personalities in the region with a view to constituting the new Council of the Wise, in line with the new Council of the Wise Statute. The Commission also coordinated the holding of

a needs assessment Workshop on the establishment of the ECOWAS Mediation Facilitation Division, which resulted in the recruitment of staff for the Division, and enhanced networking with international partners including the establishment of Desk-to-Desk meetings between ECOWAS and the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA) at the cross-departmental technical level.

- xlvi. **Democracy and Good Governance:** The Commission, among other things, facilitated the deployment of ECOWAS Experts to monitor and report on Human Rights Violations in Mali, as part of the African-led International Support Mission to Mali (AFISMA); and elaborated an inclusive strategy to support political stakeholders in Guinea and Guinea-Bissau in organizing a more institutionalized and representative Inter-Party Advisory Committee (IPAC)., This is a part of measures to strengthen the institutional infrastructure of democracy, resolve election-related disputes, and promote constructive resolution of differences throughout the election cycle.
- xlvii. **Electoral assistance:** Achievements recorded during the review period included the successful completion of a Roster for ECOWAS Election Observers; provision of support for the professionalization of the ECOWAS Election Observation Mission through the joint organization by ECOWAS and KAIPTC of election observation training; organisation of a BRIDGE Training on Voter Registration for 30 Participants from the National Electoral Commissions of the 15 ECOWAS Member States; and coordination of the ECOWAS Fact-Finding and Observation missions to the Presidential Election in Mali (July and August 2013), and Legislative Elections in Togo and Guinea.
- xlviii. **Peace keeping and regional security:** Following the attempted in southern Mali in January 2013, the Commission organised statutory and extraordinary meetings of the Committee of Chiefs of Defence Staff to address the security challenges in Mali and Guinea Bissau which led to the deployment of the African-led International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA) in January 2013. The Commission also supported the implementation of the Defence and Security Sector Reform Programme (DSSRP) for Guinea and the provision of financial support in the form of grants to thirteen National Commissions with whom MoUs had been signed, towards the implementation of the ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms.

#### **Legal and Institutional matters**

- xliv. **Legal Affairs:** The Commission through the Legal Affairs Directorate commenced the adoption process for ten (10) draft Community Acts and Directives on different areas of Business Law which have been fully harmonized taking account of the Anglophone and Francophone business laws, principles and procedures.
  - i. **Information and Communication Technology (ICT):** Within the context of harmonization of ICT infrastructure and development of an ECOWAS ICT Policy for ECOWAS Institutions, the Commission organised a coordination meeting of Information Technology (IT) staff of all ECOWAS institutions with a view to defining and harmonising the technical specifications for IT equipment to be used in all ECOWAS institutions. Other key activities undertaken included: (i) development and deployment of sectoral applications to Member States with special focus on the ALISA project; (ii) creation of the *ECOWAS Regional Computer Society (ERCS)* under the IT partnership sub-programme; and (iii) strengthening partnership with the Federation of West African Chambers of Commerce to promote the business information system (ECOBIZ) in conducting business transactions in the region.
  - ii. **On strategic planning,** the Commission also commenced the preparatory activities of 2016-2020 Regional Strategic Plan, with the development of a Roadmap for the preparation of the regional plans. Progress was also made in the automation of the Logical Framework for the Medium Term Action Plan (MTAP), hosting of Strategic Planning Coordinating Committee (SPCC) meeting on the Regional Medium Term Action Area (RMTAA) adoption, development of strategic documents like ECSP and MTAP that were used as basis for performance measurement and evaluation, and provision of the base documents for the development of the ECOWAS Monitoring and Evaluation Manual.

- lii. **Communication:** During the period under review, the Commission supported the News Agencies of Guinea and Mali with critical communication equipment to improve their effectiveness in realizing their national aspirations and contributing to ECOWAS visibility in these countries. At the regional level, the Commission provided US\$20,000 dollars to support the West African Journalists Association for a training programme on investigative journalism with the aim of not only improving the reporting skills of journalists but also their roles in improving good governance. The Commission also undertook a massive media campaign to mark the ECOWAS anniversary through interviews, syndicated reports, articles and placements in local and international media such as *Jeune Afrique*, *Africa Today*, *Newswatch*, *The Guardian* and online publications in order to generate effective publicity for the Commission.
- liii. **On Monitoring and Evaluation System,** the Commission finalised the performance report for 2012 on the basis of performance reports submitted by departments and organized a meeting of focal points of the Commission in Lagos from 19 to 21 November 2013 to prepare the Performance Report for 2013 for all Directorates of the Commission. The draft performance and reference data framework of the key programmes as well as the ECOWAS Draft M&E Manual, were endorsed by the forum of stakeholders on the ECOWAS M&E system at the Third meeting of the M&E held in Abuja from 8 to 10 October 2013. The Commission in 2013 also pursued the consolidation of the effective reporting mechanism on the performance of Commission programmes and organized a training programme on Result-based management framework for staff of the ECOWAS Commission and other ECOWAS Institutions.
- liv. **External Relations:** During the period under review, the Commission also engaged in discussions with some traditional partners such as USAID, the World Bank, ADB, Sahel Club. In addition, coordinating meetings between ECOWAS and the development partners was also held from 08 to 10 April 2013 which led to the adoption of a three-tier institutional coordinating mechanism. Consultations were also intensified with UEMOA and the EU to ensure an enhanced coordination of the implementation of the RIP 10<sup>th</sup> EDF as well as anticipate the RIP 11<sup>th</sup> EDF programming process. Thus, it was possible to secure six hundred million euro and avoid a loss of the funds by the region.
- lv. The Commission also organised the seventh edition of the joint retreat among the Community Institutions, the National Units and the Permanent Representations in Uyo (Akwa Ibom State) from 19 to 21 August 2013 as well as the annual meeting of the Heads of the National Units which led to the adoption of the Operational Manual of the National Units.
- lvi. **Impact of Climate Change and the Environment on Agricultural Development in ECOWAS:** Chapter 3 of the annual report examines the impact of climate change on agricultural development and food production in West Africa. The chapter describes climate change as the variations of climatic characteristics over time that pose destabilizing effects on forest ecosystems, threats to freshwater resources, disruption of farming activities, desertification, reduction in biodiversity as well as increase in tropical diseases like malaria and other infectious diseases such as salmonellosis or cholera. According to the IPCC report in 2013, West Africa is one of the regions in the world to be severely affected by climate change. The potential impact of climate change in West Africa is being forecast to range from outbreak of animal diseases, disruption in available water resources, desertification and, increase in internal and external migration. So far, the Commission is putting in place a series of climate change response mechanisms through the creation of the ECOWAS Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP), ECOWAS Environmental Policy (ECOWEP) and the West Africa Water Resources Policy (PREAO).
- lvii. With regard to activities undertaken by **other Community institutions**, the following achievements were recorded in the implementation of their work programmes in 2012:
- lviii. **ECOWAS Parliament:** During the period under review, the ECOWAS Parliament held an extra Ordinary Session from 26 to 28 February 2013 to examine the unfolding events in Mali relating to the political situation in Mali. On the situation in Guinea Bissau, the Honourable Speaker of the ECOWAS

Parliament, His Excellency Senator Ike Ekweremadu, CFR, paid a working visit to the country to have a first-hand assessment of progress so far made towards the attainment of peace and stability in Guinea Bissau.

- lix. The ECOWAS Parliament also held its First Ordinary Session from 6 to 21 May 2013 to review country reports, review the political and security situation in Mali, and examine to the Activity Report of the President of the ECOWAS Commission for 2012/2013. The Second Ordinary Session of the Parliament was held from 16<sup>th</sup> September to 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2013. The Session was essentially budgetary, aimed at considering the draft budget of the Institution for the 2014 financial year. The Standing Committees of the Parliament were engaged in working sessions at various locations within the region. In all, seven such delocalized Committee meetings were held. The meetings considered different subjects of Parliament's own-initiative referrals that have direct bearing on the regional integration process.
- lx. Regarding the project on the enhancement of the powers of parliament, a meeting of Multidisciplinary Experts from Member States was summoned by the President of the ECOWAS Commission in Accra from 22 to 16 April 2013 to review the proposals made in the draft Supplementary Act presented by the Parliament with the aim of making necessary recommendations for possible adoption. A key outcome of the meeting was the adoption of a roadmap with action plans that are currently being implemented according to the schedule.
- lxi. **ECOWAS Court of Justice:** Judicial activities carried out by the Court focused on applications filed before the Court, publications of court cases and the updating of the Court website. During the period under review, the Court registered eighteen (18) new cases and two (2) applications for revision of judgment. The Court also held forty-seven (47) court sessions and delivered eight (8) final judgments and ten (10) rulings. Publication of court cases carried out through the Official Journal of ECOWAS, the Law Report and the Court Website. The Website Committee of the Court worked in close collaboration with the Computer Unit of the Court so that all the judgments delivered by the Court since inception could be made available in PDF format on its official website ([www.courtecowas.org](http://www.courtecowas.org)).
- lxii. *Non-Judicial* activities undertaken by the Court during the review period which contributed to making the Court widely known focus on administrative activities, relations between the Court and external bodies, as well as inter-institutional relations. Key activities implemented included radio and television programmes as well as sensitisation and conferences activities in Guinea and The Gambia; organisation of budget and judicial retreat in Cotonou from 12 - 14 July 2013 and 7 - 11 August 2013 respectively. The Court also strengthened its collaboration with the national courts of the Member States and participated in a seminar organised by the Court of Justice of the European Union, from 24 to 26 April 2013 aimed at enabling judges and staff of the Court to familiarise themselves with the practices of the European Court so as to emulate their example.
- lxiii. **West African Health Organisation (WAHO):** WAHO facilitated the implementation of a number of health programmes in the region, including (i) technical and financial support to Member States in epidemic control, strengthening of health information, mother and child health interventions; (ii) Harmonisation and validation of the Code of Practice and ethics for Physicians environmental health professionals, health information professionals, and Medical Biology and Imaging professionals; (iii) development of a strategic plan for malaria control and the Operating Procedures of the ARVs Buffer stock; promotion and dissemination of best practices that have a strong impact on health with a view to accelerating the effective and efficient implementation of priority programmes in ECOWAS Member States; and capacity building for one hundred and thirty (130) personnel of five (5) Member States (Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau, Mali and The Gambia) to use the HRWeb platform for management of information on Research for Health.
- lxiv. **Inter-governmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa (GIABA):** GIABA continued to provide assistance to Member States on the implementation of effective Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Counter-Financing of Terrorism (CFT) regimes. GIABA, among other things, also engaged in

follow-up actions in a number of Member States, notably Sierra Leone, Benin and Guinea Bissau on the framework of Mutual Evaluations with a view to sensitising political authorities and eliciting further commitment to AML/CFT issues. In effect, the focus of the 2013 programmes was on: increasing the number of beneficiaries at national level to ameliorate the problem of “fungibility” of capacity and transfers of trained personnel; improving the absorptive capacity of member States; facilitating inter-agency coordination and collaboration among national stakeholders on AML/CFT issues; and improving response time of member States to emerging issues that could adversely affect the implementation of effective AML/CFT measures.

- lxv. **ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID):** The activities carried out by the Bank involved strengthening of interventions in Member States, the improvement of governance and the intensification of resource mobilization for financing its operations. During the period under review, EBID continued to channel its interventions into the financing of infrastructure in all sectors such as electricity interconnectivity works, construction of inter-State roads, development of ports or the financing of port equipment, opening up of rural areas and development of digital coverage areas. These activities absorbed about 65.8% of the Bank’s net cumulative commitments.
- lxvi. During the period 1st January 2013 to 30 September, 2013, EBID showed dynamism in its operational activities, marked by an increase of 9.2% in commitments and a rise of 13.9% in loans to Member States, relative to the level at end-December 2012. The operational activities undertaken by the Bank involved project appraisal, loan approval, signing of loan agreements and project supervision. In order to reduce project implementation risks, the Bank strengthened the supervision of active projects in its portfolio: a total of seventeen (17) projects were supervised including sixteen (16) in the private sector. Total net commitments of the Bank in favour of the Member States of the Community amounted to UA 708 136 154 in respect of 124 active projects. As at 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2013, the net cumulative commitments of EBID relative to the financing of public sector projects stood at UA 478 594 356 for 71 projects, representing 62.95% of total net cumulative commitments of the Bank. With regard to support to the development of the private sector, the Bank counts among its portfolio of projects 59 active projects, with a total value of UA 281 663 134, representing 37.05% of total net cumulative commitments. Compared with their levels at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2012, the net cumulative commitments of the Bank to the public sector increased by 10.6%, while that to the private sector rose by 6.8%.
- lxvii. **The West African Power Pool (WAPP):** In addition to emergency programmes funded by the ECOWAS Commission, which have already been developed for Guinea-Bissau and Guinea-Conakry, the WAPP Secretariat has developed, in consultation with the ECOWAS Commission, Emergency Power Supply Programmes for The Gambia, Sierra Leone and Mali. These programmes were submitted to the 10<sup>th</sup> Meeting of Ministers in charge of Energy for consideration and adoption. At the end of the meeting, the Ministers approved the programmes, whilst granting funding of US\$55.34 million to Mali, US\$21.8 million to Sierra Leone and US\$31.9 million to The Gambia. In addition to various projects under preparation and implementation, the WAPP Secretariat is implementing cross –border electricity projects: Côte d'Ivoire - Liberia (1<sup>st</sup> Energy Facility), Ghana - Togo South (2nd Energy Facility) and Benin - Togo North (2nd Energy Facility) as well as gradually integrating the national power systems in Member States so as to increase electricity supply within the region and establish a regional electricity market. The establishment of a Geographical Information System (GIS) is in progress, for a better monitoring of WAPP interconnected networks. A Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) System for WAPP Operations has been developed with the support of US\$0.63 million grant from the World Bank.
- lxviii. **West African Monetary Agency (WAMA):** Within the framework of the ECOWAS Monetary Cooperation Programme, the activities implemented by WAMA focused on multilateral surveillance and duties assigned to the Agency under ECOWAS Single Currency Programme Roadmap. The activities relate to harmonization of monetary policy frameworks, accounting and financial reporting frameworks, regulatory and supervisory frameworks of banks and non-bank financial institutions, balance of payments statistics, current and capital account transactions, and exchange rate monitoring.



Under multilateral surveillance, WAMA carried out joint missions with the ECOWAS Commission and the West African Monetary Institute (WAMI) in Member States in April and September 2013. The objective of the mission was to assess macroeconomic performance of Member States, especially on aspects relating to monetary and financial sector developments and evaluate the status of convergence. In pursuit of the implementation of activities assigned to WAMA under the Roadmap for the implementation of the ECOWAS Single Currency Programme, the Agency, in addition to organizing various workshops on policy harmonization measures, is collaborating with the ECOWAS Commission in undertaking the project on harmonization of Balance of Payments (BOP) statistics and International Investment Position (IIP). Work on this activity is already in an advanced stage.

### **Conclusion and Recommendations**

- lxxix. In conclusion, the 2013 Annual Report presents an account of activities carried out during the period under review and confirms that the guidelines for the implementation of the Commission's 2013 work programme have been generally adhered to. In spite of the challenges experienced, the Commission aims to continue to implement effectively the Community Work Programme. Here below are some concluding remarks.
- lxx. The 2013 Annual Report presents an in-depth analysis on key activities carried out by the Commission and its Institutions during the period under review. The report establishes that the guidelines for the implementation of the Commission's 2013 work programme have been strictly adhered to.
- lxxi. As regards the economic situation, the growth rate of the global economy is projected to decline from 3.2 percent in 2012 to 2.9 percent in 2013. The IMF's forecast indicates that the advanced economies, which had a 1.5 percent growth in 2012 compared to 1.7 percent in 2011, would suffer a decline of 1.2 percent in 2013. However, the growth situation is expected to reverse in 2014 to reach 2.0 percent. In sub-Saharan Africa, growth in 2013 is projected to increase from 4.9 percent in 2012 to 5.0 percent in 2013 partly as a result of high growth rate of 6.3% expected in West Africa. The key growth drivers include the high demand for minerals and hydrocarbons, improved production in the agricultural sector and consolidation of growth in the major ECOWAS economies such as Nigeria (6.9%), Côte d'Ivoire (9.0%), Ghana (8.0 %), Burkina Faso (6.8%) and Senegal (4.0%).
- lxxii. In line with its mandate of promoting the development of the region's infrastructure, the Commission is taking appropriate measures to improve the efficiency of interconnectivity projects in all the ECOWAS Member States, including the West African Gas Pipeline. The Construction of Joint Border Posts (JBPs) at Seme/Krake (Nigeria/Benin) and Noepe (Ghana/Togo) is ongoing, In the Air Transport Sub-sector, the Commission is implementing a "Single Africa Sky" project to replace the existing ground base air navigation aids by a satellite-based system. As regards the West African rail master plan, the Commission has launched a process for detailed engineering studies of the highest ranking link connecting the Abidjan-Ouagadougou railway line to the Republic of Niger.
- lxxiii. Significant achievements have also been made in the implementation of multilateral surveillance programmes on economic and financial policies of ECOWAS Member States. The Commission, in collaboration with the West African Monetary Agency (WAMA) and the West African Monetary Institute (WAMI), conducted joint surveillance missions to ECOWAS Member States to evaluate the status of macroeconomic convergence in the region and assess prospects for 2014. As part of key activities outlined in the Roadmap for the ECOWAS Single Currency Programme, the Commission organised two validation meetings in Abuja on the harmonisation of public finance frameworks in ECOWAS with specific focus on the harmonisation of policies and practices in public debt management and public procurement in the region. Progress was also made in finalizing and validating the study report on the harmonization of public debt management and public procurement procedures and practices in ECOWAS Member States.
- lxxiv. With regards to private sector development, considerable progress has been made on the formulation of the Common Investment Code (CIC) and ECOWAS Investment Policy (ECOWIP). The Commission also

inaugurated the West African Capital Market Integration Council (WACMIC) in February 2013 with a view to promoting integration of capital markets in West Africa. Furthermore, Market rules and regulation harmonization as well as Operational procedures harmonization frameworks have been successfully put in place. A project feasibility study on the establishment of Investment Guaranty Mechanism in ECOWAS was also adopted at a regional experts meeting held in June 2013.

- lxxv. In the domain of Trade, Customs and Free Movement, the Commission organized a high level expert meeting on the establishment of the ECOWAS Regional Competition Authority (RCA). The Commission also accelerated activities in respect of the EPA with a view to arriving at a development friendly agreement, which takes into consideration concerns of both West Africa and Europe. With regard to the ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET) mechanism, the Council of Ministers has adopted all the six (6) Regulatory texts that will accompany the implementation of the ECOWAS CET.
- lxxvi. In line with its mandate of promoting agricultural development for food sufficiency in West Africa, the Commission is strengthening the implementation of the Regional Agricultural Investment Programme (RAIP) with particular focus on the promotion of strategic products for food security and sovereignty. On that note, the activities of the Commission are being focused on creating a global environment conducive to regional agricultural development for the reduction of food vulnerability and the promotion of sustainable food access for the entire West African region.
- lxxvii. The 2013 achievements by the Commission are quite impressive. However, the Commission will continue to exert more efforts towards endowing the Institution with full powers to undertake regional projects. It is therefore worth making the following recommendations, that the Commission should:
- ✓ In order to sustain the impressive growth prospects of the region, continue to encourage the implementation of appropriate macroeconomic policy measures in Member States, particularly those directed towards meeting convergence criteria to fast track the ECOWAS Single Currency project;
  - ✓ maintain the momentum on its commitment towards addressing the regional infrastructural challenges as well as its regional food security drive with a view to mitigating constraints on the free movement of people and the growing food insecurity in the region;
  - ✓ expedite processes leading to the finalization of the EPA negotiations and ensure the signing of a development-oriented agreement in conformity with the efforts being made towards accelerating regional integration in West Africa;
  - ✓ accelerate the effective implementation of the ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme (ETLS) in Member States following the adoption of all the six (6) Regulatory texts by the ECOWAS Council of Ministers; and
  - ✓ ensure that the existing regulations on the Community Levy and free movement of goods, persons and right of residence are fully implemented by all Member States.

## INTRODUCTION

1. The 2013 Community Work Programme was implemented successfully in spite of the slowdown in the global economic environment and political and security crises in a few members of the Community. The success achieved is not unconnected to the relative regional political stability, sustained national economic governance the political commitment of the ECOWAS policy makers to accelerate regional integration and development, and the determination of all the Community officials to ensure that the vision of an ECOWAS of People is achieved.
2. In spite of the challenges the Community faced during the year, the regional economy is projected to grow by 6.3 percent in 2013 as a result of an increase, among other factors, in the production of natural resources and agricultural products as well as improved macroeconomic performance. Although below the 7 percent minimum growth rate for the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the 6.3 percent growth rate is accounted for by the diverse growth rates projected for the ECOWAS Member States in 2013, which range from 0.5 percent for Cape Verde to 14.6 percent for Sierra Leone. In fact, forecasts show that ten ECOWAS Member States would record growth rates not less than 5 percent in 2013. The countries and the projected growth rates for 2013 are as follows: Benin (6.2%), Burkina Faso (6.8%), Cote d'Ivoire (9.0%), The Gambia (6.4%), Ghana (7.4%), Liberia (8.1%), Mali (5.1%), Nigeria (6.9%), Sierra Leone (14.6%) and Togo (5.6%).
3. With a view to increasing the standard of living of the average West African citizen as well as fostering and sustaining regional integration, inclusive growth and development, the ECOWAS Council of Ministers and the Authority of Heads of State and Government during their ordinary and extra-ordinary sessions held during the year provided policy direction and conducive environment for the implementation of the Community Work Programme.
4. As usual, the policy-programme nexus of all the ECOWAS Institutions is anchored on two basic pillars, namely, (i) the promotion of peace, security and good governance, and (ii) the improvement of the standard of living of the people. To achieve the two major goals, the ECOWAS Commission, during the period under review, undertook the implementation of the following priority programmes:
  - Consolidation of peace and security while strengthening the democratic process;
  - Continuation of efforts in establishing a common market through finalisation of the Common External Tariff (CET), enhancing free movement of persons and goods, finalisation of agricultural investment programmes and common policies particularly in the industrial sector and infrastructural development;
  - Improvement of the macroeconomic policy framework to prepare for the creation of a credible and sustainable monetary union characterized by a single central bank, unified monetary and exchange rate policies, and a single currency as well as a conducive business environment necessary for economic prosperity and enhancement of wealth in the region;
  - Completion of the Community Development Programme (CDP) preparatory tasks for donor financing;
  - Development of a strategy for the Sahel;
  - Preparation of an economic cooperation strategy with countries and regional blocs including Brazil, China, India, the European Union, Malaysia, and USA as well as consolidating the traditional relationships with the other developed countries;
  - Acceleration of institutional reforms of ECOWAS Commission and other Community institutions; and
  - Capacity building

5. It is incontrovertible that an effective implementation of the programmes, within a stable socio-economic and political environment, will enhance regional integration and development with the ultimate goal of creating a prosperous single economic space in the Community.
6. This 2013 ECOWAS Annual Report is structured into four major chapters. Following this introductory segment, Chapter one reviews the recent economic developments of the region within the context of the global economic environment. Chapter two highlights the status of implementation of the 2013 Work Programme of the ECOWAS Commission as approved by the Council of Ministers and endorsed by the Authority of Heads of State and Government. Chapter three examines the issue of climate change in West Africa while Chapter four reviews the activities of the other ECOWAS Institutions, namely, ECOWAS Parliament, ECOWAS Court of Justice, ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development, Inter Governmental Action Group Against Money Laundering in West Africa (GIABA), West African Health Organization, the West African Power Pool and the West African Monetary Agency. Following Chapter Four is a Section on Conclusion.

## **CHAPTER I: RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN WEST AFRICA<sup>1</sup>.**

7. This chapter highlights the economic performance of the West Africa region in 2013 vis-à-vis the developments in the international economic environment especially in the advanced economies, emerging economies and sub-Saharan African economies. It also updates the economic and financial policy reforms put in place in the ECOWAS Member States, especially structural reforms that have been implemented to enhance economic development. In conclusion, the chapter presents the challenges and prospects for the region in 2014

### **1.1 External environment: the global economic environment**

8. The of the world output is estimated to increase by 1.7 percent from US\$72.216 trillion in 2012 to US\$ 73.454 trillion in 2013 and further increase to US\$ 76.888 trillion in 2014. However, global economic growth is projected to decline from 3.2 percent in 2012 to 2.9 percent in 2013. The weak global growth performance in 2013 is not unconnected to a number of factors. First, there is an unexpectedly large increase in long term yields in the United States and many other economies, in spite of the Federal Reserve's decision to maintain its asset purchases. Second, the economic growth of China has slowed down compared to the growth rates of the previous years, although it is above the growth of the advanced economies. The slow growth in the Chinese economy will affect commodity exporters among the emerging and developing economies including the ECOWAS member States, which have growing trade relations with China. In addition, there are the challenges of a fragmented financial system in the euro zone and a high public debt in major advanced economies which has remained unresolved with the risk, as indicated, to be the sources of new crises.
9. In spite of the challenges, the world economy is expected to grow more robust to 3.6 percent in 2014. The growth is expected to come from the advanced economies and the emerging and developing economies, where output is expected to increase by 2.0 percent and 5.1 percent respectively. Among the advanced economies, the growth propelling factors include improved performance of the US economy, an appreciable reduction in fiscal tightening except in Japan, and highly accommodative monetary conditions. In the emerging market and developing economies, the growth driving forces remain strong economic growth, strong consumption and low levels of unemployment.
10. In the light of the above, the IMF forecast indicates that the advanced economies, which had a 1.5 percent growth in 2012 compared to 1.7 percent in 2011, would suffer a decline of 1.2 percent in 2013. However, the growth situation is expected to reverse in 2014 to reach 2.0 percent. Growth in the United States is forecast to be 1.6 percent in 2013 compared to 2.8 percent in 2012. The 2013 US growth forecast of 1.6 percent is insufficient to address its high unemployment rate which is projected to reach 7.6 percent in 2013 but decline to 7.4 percent in 2014. In the US, recovery of the real estate sector, higher household wealth, more bank borrowing due to easier bank lending conditions, have improved growth prospects.
11. In contrast, the euro zone is projected to experience a decline of -0.4 percent in 2013 as in 2012 when the economy declined by -0.6 percent, although a positive growth rate of 1.0 percent is expected in 2014. The forecast for the negative growth in the euro zone reflects weaknesses in the periphery and core countries. Of all the seventeen euro zone economies, only nine of them are projected to experience positive growth rates in 2013. The euro zone economies expected to achieve positive growth rates in 2013 are Germany (0.5%), France (0.2%), Belgium (0.1%), Austria (0.4%), Ireland (0.6%), Slovak Republic (0.8%), Luxembourg (0.5%), Estonia (1.5%) and Malta (1.1%). The

<sup>1</sup> The information in this section is culled from the ECOWAS database, IMF publications (World Economic Outlook, Regional Economic Prospects – Sub-Saharan Africa, and Database, October 2013) and African Development Bank publication.

economies with expected negative growth performance are Italy (-1.8%), Spain (-1.3%), Netherlands (-1.3%), Greece (-4.2%), Portugal (-1.8%), Finland (-0.6%), Slovenia (-2.6%) and Cyprus (-8.7%).

12. In Japan, the economic growth rate which increased from -0.6 percent in 2011 to 2.0 percent in 2012 is expected to remain at 2.0 percent in 2013. The recovery in Japan was boosted by Abenomics<sup>2</sup>, although sustaining it will depend on resolving two challenges. The first has to do with fiscal consolidation: consolidating too slowly will compromise credibility, and moving too fast will kill growth. The second challenge relates to implementation of a credible set of structural reforms to ensure sustained economic growth.
13. Similar to the situation in the advanced economies, the emerging and developing economies are projected to experience a growth of 4.5 percent in 2013, a four percentage decline from 4.9 percent experienced in 2012. The 4.5 percent growth rate is, however, greater than the expected growth rate in the advanced economies in 2013. The decline in growth is a reflection of both cyclical factors (Russia and South Africa) and decrease in potential output growth (China and India). In sub-Saharan Africa, growth in 2013 is forecasted to increase from 4.9 percent in 2012 to 5.0 percent in 2013 partly as a result of high growth rate of 6.3% expected in West Africa. The growth drivers in sub-Saharan Africa include further increases in output in the natural resource sector, which underpins rising fiscal expenditure, especially in infrastructure projects, and increase in agricultural production. The ECOWAS region, in particular the oil-producing countries, have benefited and will continue to benefit from continued high oil prices. Also, Africa's trade and investment ties with emerging and developing economies, within the frameworks of TICAD<sup>3</sup>, India-Africa trade relations, and BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa), are expected to intensify further.
14. The BRICS bloc has emerged as a dynamic and balancing global voice that will continue to play major economic roles in the global economic environment. Viewing Africa as the new global growth centre, BRICS countries are emerging as the new largest investors and trade partners to the African Continent with strong growth potential for the future. An estimate of the BRICS total trade with Africa reached US\$ 340 billion in 2012, representing more than a ten-fold increase over the course of a decade. The BRICS countries currently hold the largest foreign reserves base in the world, estimated at US\$ 4.4 trillion<sup>4</sup>, and have finance and capital for major project cooperation in strategic sectors including infrastructure development. In September 2013, the BRICS nations decided to capitalise BRICS Development Bank with \$50 billion. This is part of the \$100-billion foreign exchange reserve pool, to which Russia, Brazil and India will contribute \$18 billion each, South Africa \$5 billion and China, the largest amount at \$41 billion.
15. To address the challenges facing the global economy and ensure sustained economic rebound, the major economies, especially United States and Japan, needed to implement strong plans with concrete measures for medium-term fiscal adjustment. Moreover, the euro zone should develop a stronger currency union and sanitise its financial systems while China should stimulate private consumption spending and the developing economies should continue to implement structural reforms to enhance economic growth.

*Table 1: World Economic Output (annual percent change)*

<sup>2</sup> Abenomics refers to the economic policies advocated by Shinzō Abe, the current Prime Minister of Japan who assumed office on 26 December 2012. It is an ambitious new policy framework announced for Japan in December 2012, which has three main elements: monetary easing, flexible fiscal policy, and structural reforms. The goals of Abenomics are ending deflation, raising growth in a durable manner, and reversing the rising debt.

<sup>3</sup> TICAD is an acronym for Tokyo International Conference on African Development. The last one was held in Yokohama, Japan from 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2013.

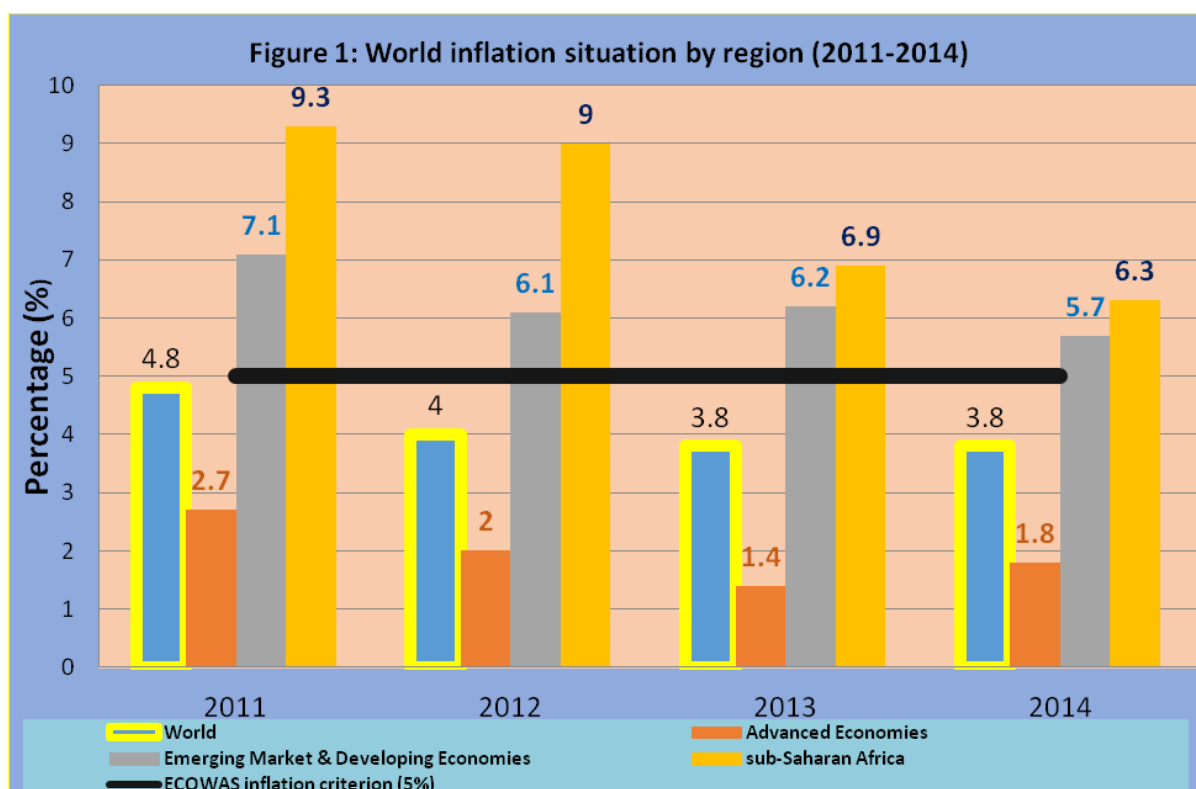
<sup>4</sup> See Briefing Note to Participants at the BRICS Leaders – Africa Dialogue Forum: “Unlocking Africa’s Potentials: BRICS and Africa Cooperation on Infrastructure” held in Durban, South Africa on 27 March 2013.

	2011	2012	Output Projections	
			2013	2014
World Output	3.9	3.2	2.9	3.6
Advanced Economies	1.7	1.5	1.2	2.0
Developing & Emerging Economies	6.2	4.9	4.5	5.1
sub-Saharan Africa	5.5	4.9	5.0	6.0
Value of World Output (\$ billion) at market exchange rates	70782	72216	73454	76888
<u>Consumer Prices:</u>				
World	4.8	4.0	3.8	3.8
Advanced economies	2.7	2.0	1.4	1.8
Developing & Emerging Economies	7.1	6.1	6.2	5.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.3	9.0	6.9	6.3

Sources: IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2013

16. As it is being forecasted to fall further down to 3.8 percent in 2013 and 2014. The low global inflation rate is accounted for mainly by the inflation situation in the advanced economies which is generally below 3 percent. The low inflation rate in the advanced economies is as a result of improved supply due to increased economic activity and the general decline in commodity prices. However, as shown in figure 1, the average inflation rates in both the emerging market & developing economies and sub-Saharan African economies over the four-year period are 6.3 percent and 7.9 percent respectively. The rates are above the ECOWAS inflation criterion of 5 percent. Hence, policy makers in the non-advanced economies should continue to implement fiscal, monetary and structural policy measures to bring down inflation within the limit of 5 percent maximum.

Figure 1 : World inflation situation by region (2011-2014)



## 1.2 Growth of the African Economy

17. According to African Economic Prospects (AEP 2013)<sup>5</sup>, Africa's economic dynamism should keep rising in 2013 and 2014. Indeed although there might be a deceleration in activity after the rebound in 2012 (6.6%), prospects would remain favourable for Africa in 2013 (4.8 %) and 2014 (5.3 %), despite a global economy that is still sluggish. The African continent thus showcases its capacity to resist external shocks and engender sustained growth.
18. The good economic performance recorded on the continent during these past years has been mainly due to high external demand for raw materials, healthier macroeconomic policies, improved terms of trade, and fruitful partnerships with emerging economies, which have once again given African leaders a margin of economic manoeuvre.
19. Africa is benefiting from diversified growth, increasingly fed by internal dynamics owing to its rich natural, agricultural, petroleum, and mineral resources. This activity is stimulated by private investment, especially foreign financial flows, which are still extremely concentrated on the petroleum and mining sector, as well as private consumption, thanks to the rise in credit and migrant money transfer, and the cost of raw materials. Thus, oil-exporting countries would record a higher average growth estimated at 5.2% in 2013 and 5% in 2014 whereas this would respectively be 4.3% and 4.8% for importing countries. In the area of agriculture, good harvests have raised production and reduced the repercussions on consumers of high international prices. Moreover, there is rapid development of the services sector, especially communications, financial services, and insurance.
20. Africa's economic growth is characterized by relatively sustained performances in all the principal regions of the continent. However, there are still persistent inequalities among the countries, revealing disparities among the regions although the growth differential observed would reduce in 2013, and continue reducing in 2014.
21. Thus, following the adverse consequences of the socio-political crises in that region, the economic upturn in North Africa will continue in 2013 and 2014 with growth rates of 3.9% and 4.3% respectively. However, considering the persistent political tensions and uncertainties in some countries, growth forecasts have undergone a downward review compared to the initial expectations linked to the revival of oil production in Libya in 2012. Indeed, the high growth observed in this country in 2012 will be followed by a recession in 2013 (-5.1%), although a revival is expected in 2014 (25.5%). Egypt's growth will rise at moderate rates of 1.8% in 2013 and 2.8% in 2014, rates that are below the levels observed before the revolution. Morocco and Mauritania are distinguished by their robust growth, which would be between 5.1% and 6.4% respectively in 2013.
22. Southern Africa's growth forecasts would yield a 4.1% progression of activity in 2013 and 4.6% in 2014, as against 3.7% in 2012, due to the economic dynamism of some of the countries in the region such as Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia. Furthermore the expected improvement of growth in Southern Africa as a result of the revival in global demand and sustained macroeconomic policies should consolidate this performance.
23. Spurred by some countries such as Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda and Tanzania, whose growth would be on a sustained trajectory of between 5% and 7.5%, the expected growth of East Africa would remain robust at 5.7% in 2013 and 6.6% in 2014. Furthermore, Kenya's good growth prospects (5.9% in 2013 and 6.2% in 2014) constitute an essential element of regional dynamism. However, the rise of extremism in the country, the situation of Somalian refugees, as well as the Sudanese crisis, remain some of the principal factors of inertia and uncertainty inflamed by Southern Sudan's secession and the tension between the two countries.

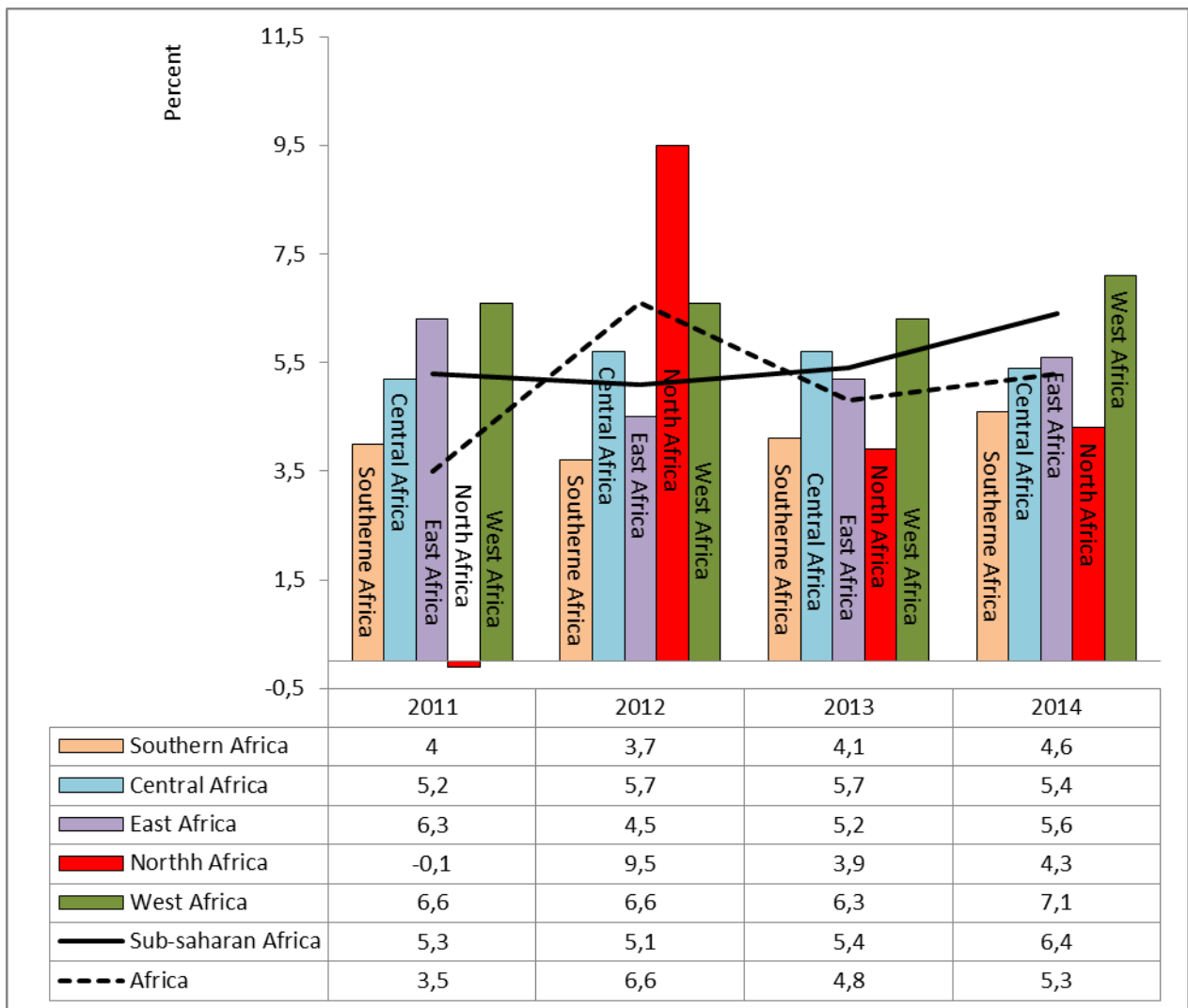
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<sup>5</sup> The Economic Prospects in Africa report (EPA) is an annual publication jointly prepared and published by the African Development Bank., The OCDE development Centre, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the United Nations Development Programme UNDP).



24. The chronic instability bedeviling some of the countries in the region of the Grand Lakes has an impact on the growth of Central Africa. Indeed, a decrease in activity is expected in 2013, with a GDP growth of 3.8% against 5.5% in 2012, mainly due to the high recession in the Central African Republic (-14.5% in 2013 against 4.1% in 2012), and sluggish economic activity in Chad (3.9% of GDP growth in 2013 against 8.9% in 2012). Nonetheless, the expected normalization of the political situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), with the signing of the agreement between the Government and the M23 armed group bodes well for improved prospects in 2014. Consequently the region's expected growth in 2014 is 5.4% spurred by the dynamism of the activity in DRC and Chad where the GDP will be in 10.5% progression.
25. The forecasts of growth in West Africa make the region one of the best performing regions on the continent, with a GDP that should grow at 6.3% in 2013 and 7.1% in 2014 against 6.7% in 2012. Despite a slight decrease in 2013, the dynamism of the regional economy is due to the good performance of the petroleum and mining sectors, as well as agriculture and services, and a relatively high demand due to consumption and investments. This expected performance is mainly due to growth consolidation in the principal economies of ECOWAS, namely, Nigeria and Ghana, where growth would be at least about 7%. In most of the countries, growth should be higher than 5%.

Figure 2 : Real GDP growth of the African regions (Variation in percentage)



Sources: IMF and ADB

26. Overall, the economic prospects of Africa, particularly Sub-Saharan Africa, are still generally positive, with the latter's GDP progression recording 4.8% in 2013 and 5.7% in 2014, against 5.1% in 2012. This growth places the continent among the most performing regions of the world, in terms of growth.

27. Countries rich in natural resources continue to benefit from the strength of the cost of raw materials even where the dwindling global demands affect prices. In many countries, agricultural harvests have boosted production and alleviated the repercussions of international prices on consumers. Nonetheless, these prospects are attenuated by the fragility of the global economy, political uncertainties, and conflicts in some countries.
28. Lastly, the limited impact of African growth on poverty reduction and inequalities is equally a subject of concern. Indeed, despite sustained growth, Africa's progress in terms of poverty reduction is taking too long to establish. On that issue, the analysis of the World Bank summed up by the following assertion, is quite revealing *"In the past decade, Africa has had a more considerable growth than most other regions, but the impact of the growth on poverty is considerably lower than our expectation. Africa's growth has not been a factor of poverty reduction, no matter how powerful it could have been owing to the levels of inequality. Equitable growth is possible but requires a reduction in inequalities at revenue level, as well as at that of opportunities"*.

### 1.3 West African Economies

#### 1.3.1. Economic growth

29. The economic prospects of West Africa confirm the region's dynamic growth. In 2013, the projected real GDP growth rate of 6.3% of the region would be the highest rate recorded among all the African Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in 2013. This expected performance is mainly due to growth consolidation in ten ECOWAS Member States where growth is expected to exceed 5%. Based on projections for 2014 (see Table 2), the region will record a GDP growth rate of 7.1%. This expected increase in production in 2014 would be driven by the consolidation of the fundamental factors underlying the region's growth, in particular, the demand for minerals and hydrocarbons, as well as the good performance of agricultural production. Indeed, according to the 2014 projections, real GDP growth of Nigeria, Africa's largest oil producer, will rise to 7.4% from 6.9% in 2013. Consolidation of growth in Côte d'Ivoire (9.1%) and robust economic activity in Ghana (8.0%) are also explanatory factors.

Table 2 : Economic Growth Rate of ECOWAS Member States (%)

COUNTRIES	2012	2013	2014
Benin	5.4	6.2	6.5
Burkina Faso	9.0	6.8	7.0
Cape Verde	1.0	0.5	4.4
Côte d'Ivoire	9.8	9.0	9.1
The Gambia	3.9	6.4	8.5
Ghana	7.9	7.4	8.0
Guinea	3.9	2.9	4.5
Guinea Bissau	-1.5	0.3	3.5
Liberia	8.3	8.1	6.8
Mali	-0.4	5.1	6.6
Niger	10.8	2.5	8.2
Nigeria	6.6	6.9	7.4
Senegal	3.5	4.0	4.6
Sierra Leone	15.2	14.6	14.0
Togo	5.9	5.6	6.1
ECOWAS	6.7	6.3	7.1

Source: ECOWAS Member States (National Coordinating Committees of the ECOWAS Multilateral Surveillance Mechanism)

30. Furthermore, the projections show encouraging economic performance of the region, with eleven countries expected to achieve, in 2014, growth rates of at least 5%. The eleven Member States are: Benin (6.5%), Burkina Faso (7.0%), Côte d'Ivoire (9.1%), The Gambia (8.5%), Ghana (8.0%), Liberia (6.8%); Mali (6.6%), Niger (8.2%), Nigeria (7.4%), Sierra Leone (14.0%), and Togo (6.0%).

Figure 3: Countries with Growth rate higher than 5%

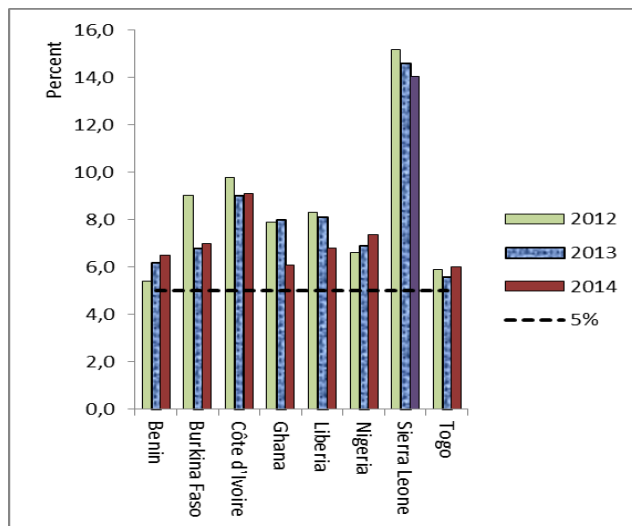
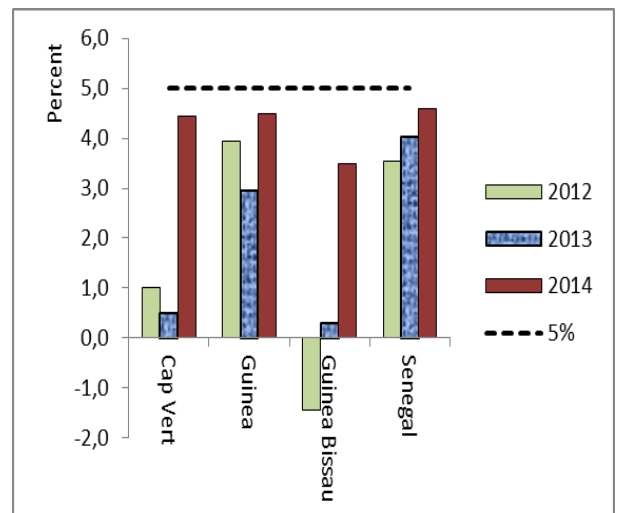


Figure 4: Countries with Growth rate lower than 5%

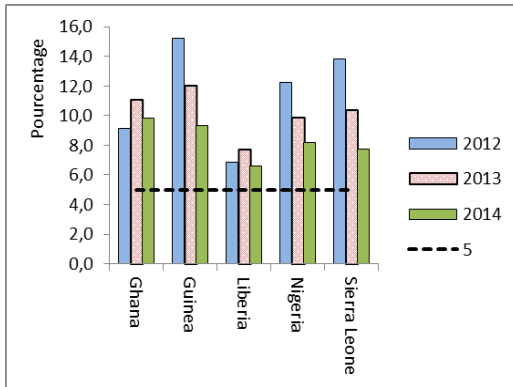


31. The increase in the ECOWAS growth rate in 2014 would also be accounted for by the expected rise of real GDP in Senegal (4.6%), Guinea (4.5%), Cape Verde (4.4%), Mali (6.6%) and Liberia (6.8%).
32. However, the persistence of major risks, particularly those related to the rebound of the global economy (demand for ore and hydrocarbons), the financial situation in the Euro zone and the situation of the global food market, pose uncertainties on regional economic prospects.

### 1.3.2. Inflation

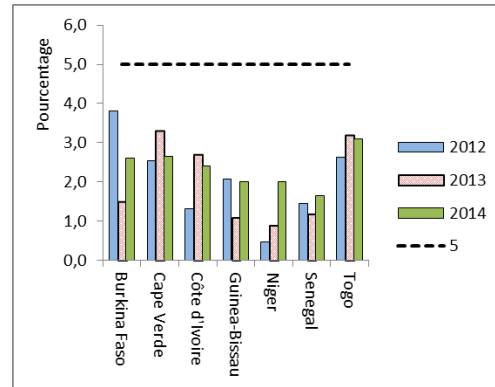
33. The region's economic performance is attributed to progress made in the area of macroeconomic management in the past few years, especially with respect to the stability of the domestic value of currency. Indeed, despite the fluctuations caused by the effects of rainfall on agriculture, inflationary pressures in the region have recorded downward trends. From an average rate of 8.3% in 2013, it will follow a downward trend to attain 7.1% in 2014 within ECOWAS.
34. This reduction in overall inflation in 2014 will result from the good performance of countries that have previously had high rates of inflation, such as Sierra Leone (7.7% against 10.3% in 2013), Guinea (9.3% against 12% in 2013), Nigeria (8.2% against 9.9% in 2013) and Ghana (9.8% against 11% in 2013). Between 2012 and 2014, seven Member States would have consistently satisfied the ECOWAS inflation threshold of 5% (see figures 5 and 6).

Figure 5: Countries with Inflation consistently higher than 5%



Source: ECOWAS Commission

Figure 6: Countries with Inflation consistently lower than 5%

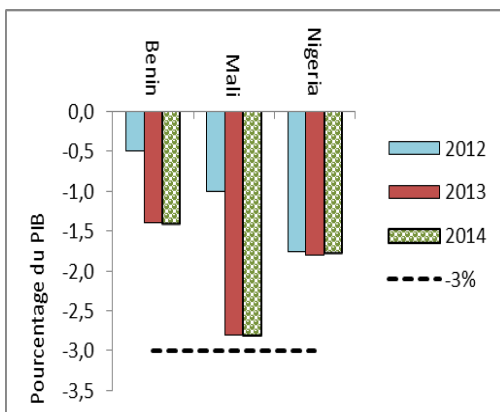


35. In the face of the permanent challenge of the continuous increase in the prices of foodstuffs, exacerbated by climatic conditions, ECOWAS Member States should concentrate their efforts at deepening macroeconomic management to ensure the convergence of inflation rates towards the Community's target of 5%.

**1.3.3. Budget deficit**

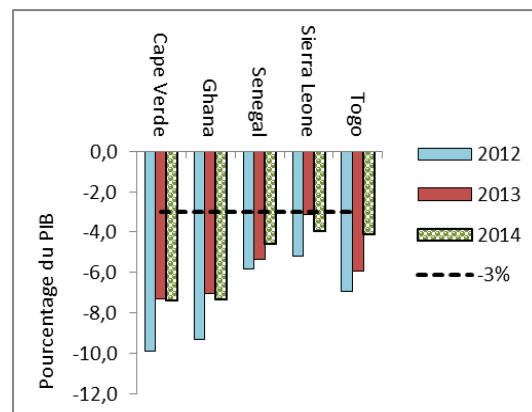
36. Fiscal consolidation remains one of the principal challenges of the countries in the region. The multilateral surveillance mechanism, built on various indicators relating to public finance, including budget deficit, accords it pride of place. Reducing the budget deficit and maintaining it under 3% of GDP constitutes one of the imperatives of macroeconomic management. In this respect, the region has obtained encouraging results since 2000, reflecting a significant reduction of the deficit. However, the evolution of this criterion in the past few years shows quasi stability of the ECOWAS budget deficit, including grants on commitment basis, which should attain 2.8% of GDP in 2014 against 2.7% in 2013 and 2.9% in 2012 as well as disparities among countries (see figures 7 and 8). Indeed, the budget deficit (as a percentage of GDP) in 2014 would be higher than the ECOWAS threshold of 3% in Cape Verde (7.4%), Ghana (7.3%), Liberia (5.3%), Niger (4%), Senegal (4.6%), Sierra Leone (4%), and in Togo (4.1%).

Figure 7: Budget deficit lower than 3%



Source: ECOWAS Member States

Figure 8: Budget deficit higher than 3%

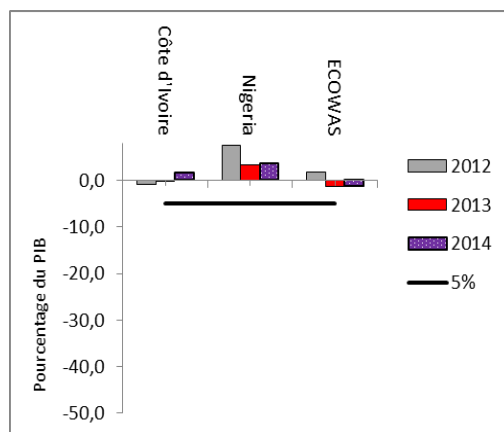


37. The budget deficit would be more or less tamed in the other countries, with improvements expected to be observed in Benin (1.4%), Burkina Faso (1.6%), Côte d'Ivoire (2.3%), The Gambia (2%), Guinea (2.2%) and Nigeria (1.8%).
38. These disparities among the countries in the region constitute a major challenge to macroeconomic convergence.

### 1.3.4. Current account balance

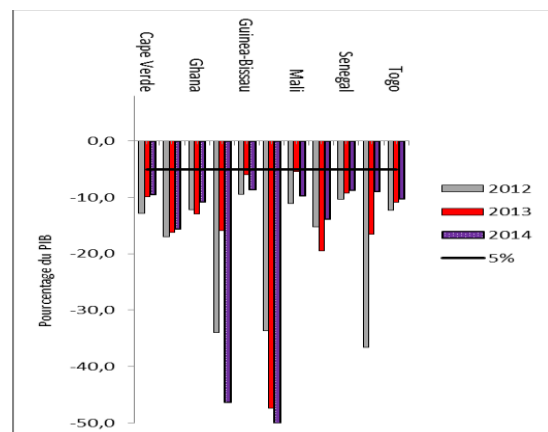
39. The structural imbalance of the current account of the countries in the region is also a source of concern. Indeed, the external position of most of the countries in the region is in deficit, except that of Nigeria and, to a lesser extent, Côte d'Ivoire. However, the serious crisis that engulfed the latter caused a deterioration of its current account which became negative at 0.2% of GDP in 2013 up from -1.8% in 2012. The depressive effect of the crisis would be absorbed only in 2014 when the current account balance is expected to exceed 1.6% of GDP.
40. Despite the positive current account position of Nigeria which is expected to reach 3.2% and 3.6% of GDP in 2013 and 2014 respectively, and the performance of Côte d'Ivoire in 2014, the overall current account situation of ECOWAS would be in deficit in 2014, moving from a surplus of 1.7% of GDP in 2012 to a deficit of -1.3% in 2013 and 2014 (see figures 9 and 10).

Figure 9: Current account balance  $\leq 5\%$



Source: ECOWAS Member States

Figure 10: Current account balance  $\geq 5\%$



41. Generally, the current account balance of Member States remains fragile and unstable. Indeed, even if in many countries the current account deficit as percentage of GDP would improve in 2014, it might remain high in The Gambia (15.6%), Ghana (10.7%), Niger (13.8%) and Togo (10.2%). Furthermore, it might deteriorate in Guinea (46.3% in 2014 against 15.9% in 2013) and Liberia (50.3% in 2014 against 47.4% in 2013).
42. On the other hand, the reduction of Sierra Leone's deficit should continue in 2014. It will attain 8.9% in 2014 against 16.6% in 2013 and 36.7% in 2012, on account of the high growth expected from exports following the exploitation of new iron ore deposits.

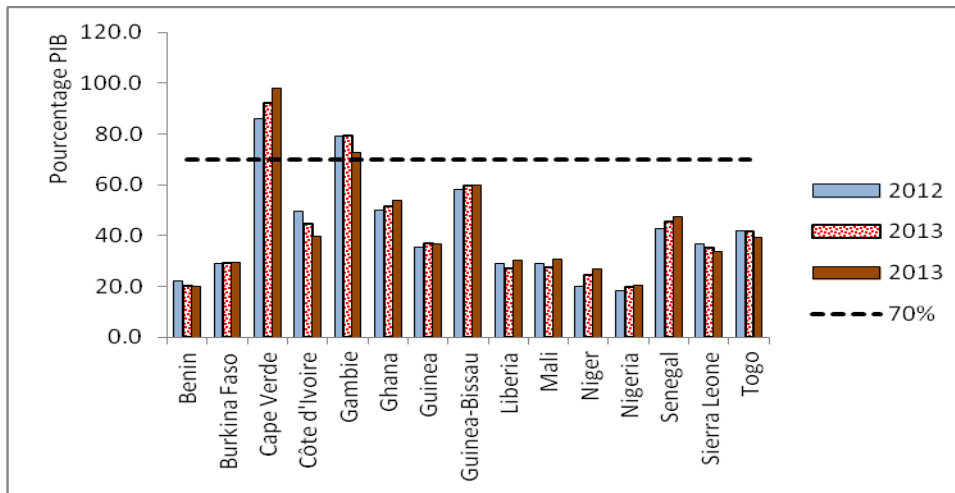
### 1.3.4. Public debt

43. The issue of debt sustainability of ECOWAS Member States is equally relevant in the general framework of macroeconomic consolidation. After the debt cancellation initiatives from which most ECOWAS Member States, except Cape Verde and The Gambia, benefitted, it is important to proceed with caution. Firstly, because a new debt crisis will annihilate the dynamics that brought hope to the region. For a long time, it will seriously affect the States' capacity to implement public policies that promote sustainable growth.
44. What is more, given the global financial situation, the budgetary position of creditor countries may not allow for a new episode of massive debt cancellation.
45. In parallel to debt cancellation initiatives, it has become necessary to prevent the countries in the region from being dragged back into excessive indebtedness. ECOWAS therefore introduced in June

2012 a new criterion, a ratio of total public debt to GDP, for monitoring the indebtedness of its Member States. This ratio should not exceed 70%.

46. For the entire ECOWAS region, the analysis of this ratio reveals that the public debt on average, hovers around 28% of GDP in 2013. Apart from Cape Verde (92%) and The Gambia (79%), all the other Member States have a debt ratio below the maximum allowed by the Community's multilateral surveillance mechanism. In particular, Benin (20.4%), Liberia (26.9%), Niger (24.6%) and Nigeria (19.6%) have a debt ratio below the regional average in 2013.

Figure 11 : Evolution of the debt ratio



Source: ECOWAS Member States

47. By contrast, Côte d'Ivoire (44.5%), Guinea Bissau (59.8%), Ghana (51.6%) and Senegal (45.5%) are countries whose debt rates are within the upper tranche.
48. On the whole, depending on the increase in the production of gas, oil and various ores, and under the assumption of consolidated socio-political stability, the region's GDP growth in 2014 would be sustained.
49. Nonetheless, the factors of uncertainty such as sluggish global demand, the financial situation of the Euro zone, the effects of floods and the general political climate could alter the regional growth dynamics, which is still weak and subject to the ECOWAS authorities' capacity to control the principal risks likely to jeopardize it.
50. The main concern relates to the difficulty in putting in place effective mechanisms for monitoring the exogenous risks that could affect the region, explosion of the deficits and debts of Member States, and the persistent macroeconomic imbalances in some countries.

#### 1.4 Review of Economic Performance and Reforms in ECOWAS Member States

##### Benin

51. Benin's macroeconomic performance continues to be strong. Growth has been higher than expected because of the recovery in commerce and agriculture. At the same time, inflation has returned to below 3 percent.
52. The economic outlook is generally positive, but subject to internal and external risks arising from heavy dependence on weather conditions that affect the agricultural sector and vulnerability to trade policy decisions in Nigeria as an estimated 80 percent of Benin's imports are re-exported to Nigeria.

53. In order to strengthen the resilience of the economy and ensure sustainable growth, the government has been pursuing prudent fiscal policies complemented by reforms to strengthen the revenue base. In particular, customs reform is being revamped by replacing the overreliance on external customs operators by a new approach that aims at developing the customs administration's own capacity. Over the medium-term, it is expected that the dependency on customs revenue would be reduced by strengthening the domestic revenue base. Prudent fiscal policies have offered the country some fiscal space to increase investment as the debt level declined.
54. Another important reform initiative to spur economic growth and development is enhancing the soundness of the financial sector. In this relation, the banking sector is being reformed to resolve troubled banks, address weaknesses in banking supervision and promote easier access of the population and businesses to bank credit.

### **Burkina Faso**

55. Burkina Faso's economic performance remains strong. In the medium term, projections for GDP growth remain around 7 percent and inflation at about 2 percent. An accelerated pace of public investment, good weather, and more favourable export conditions could result in higher growth. However, projections for economic activity in 2013 have been slightly lowered, to 6.8 percent in view of declines in the international prices of the country's major exports like gold and cotton, lower than projected public investment, and global and regional economic developments.
56. With strong improvement in the government's revenue performance in recent years, emphasis has been placed on public financial management reforms to improve the quality and pace of public spending, particularly to meet investment needs in infrastructure, education and training, and social spending. As laid out in the government's Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Durable Development (SCADD), these are key investments needed to promote more job creation and better distribute the benefits of the high growth that the country has managed to achieve in recent years. Also, particular attention is being paid to the effective management of mining revenues and supporting measures for boosting the coverage and supply of energy, while putting the energy sector on a sustainable financial footing.
57. To build on this progress and enhance medium-term prospects, the momentum of structural reforms is being accelerated to diversify economic activity and enhance competitiveness. In this regard, improving the quality of public spending, further boosting revenue mobilization, strengthening governance and administrative processes, and, particularly, improving public investment selection and execution capacity are seen as prominent features on the reform agenda for accelerating sustainable growth via the expansion of physical and human capital.

### **Cape Verde**

58. After recovering in 2010, the economy of Cape Verde slowed down in 2011 and 2012, partly due to the difficult external environment and weak domestic demand. The country also witnessed a significant decline in foreign direct investment. However, tourism remained resilient and remittances continued to be robust.
59. The country may face a more difficult external environment in 2013, especially with the near zero growth forecast in the euro zone. Competition in the tourism sector is intensifying as North African markets recover. The growth of private remittances slowed down, driven by economic stagnation in euro zone countries which is also affecting the prospects for higher private capital inflows and concessional assistance to the country.

60. On the structural front, government's reforms focused on rebuilding tax administration and tax policy, improving oversight supervision of the financial system, strengthening monetary operations, and enhancing the governance of state owned enterprises to reduce fiscal risks and improve their service delivery to help boost competitiveness of the economy.

### **Côte d'Ivoire**

61. Macroeconomic performance in the first half of 2013 was better than expected, with continued strong GDP growth and moderate inflation despite increases in the prices of some food products.
62. More generally, the macroeconomic prospects for the whole of 2013 and 2014 are positive, with growth expected to exceed 8.5 percent in 2013 and inflation remaining moderate. With the country receiving substantial inflow of external financing, public investment is expected to rise to over 7 percent of GDP, in line with the targets set in the 2012-2015 National Development Plan.
63. The country has also made considerable progress in the implementation of structural reforms, especially in the area of improving the business climate and strengthening the energy sector. In order to strengthen and accelerate this process, an action plan is being prepared for the regularization of domestic arrears to suppliers, formulating strategies for developing the financial sector and restructuring public banks as well as the elaboration of electricity and mining sector codes. In addition, a medium-term debt strategy has been prepared whose implementation will further strengthen debt management.
64. The agricultural sector, including the cocoa, cashew and cotton sectors, is also undergoing considerable reforms. Other areas that are to be covered by the reform programme include further improvements to the business climate and governance, completion of the regularization of all domestic arrears, development of the financial sector and strengthening the financial situation of the electricity sector.
65. It is expected that implementation of these ambitious structural reforms would result in the continuous achievement of high growth rates, substantial job creation, increased resources for pro-poor expenditures, better access to public services, higher living standards for the people of Côte d'Ivoire and more generally, the attainment of the goal of transforming the economy into an emerging market by 2020.

### **The Gambia**

66. The Gambian economy has generally performed well over the past years, although it is still recovering from the effects of the 2011 drought which led to a large drop in crop production and a sharp contraction in real GDP in 2011. Growth has been picking up, although weaknesses in the balance of payments have persisted, putting depreciation pressures on the country's currency the Gambian Dalasi. Major reform programmes currently being implemented are driven by the "Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment" (PAGE), which was launched in December 2011 and outlines the framework for the country's socio-economic development in the medium term.
67. The medium-term outlook for growth is generally favourable with real GDP growth projected to increase slightly between 6.0 and 6.5 percent in 2013, driven by a further recovery in agriculture. Inflation has been rising, but is expected to fall back to around 5 percent a year over the medium term, as the Central Bank of The Gambia exercises monetary restraint.
68. The country is undertaking a strong fiscal adjustment, outlined in the PAGE, to reduce domestic borrowing needs and the cost and risks of the heavy public debt burden. In this context, the country



successfully introduced the Value-Added Tax (VAT) at the beginning of the year and made progress in phasing out fuel subsidies. However, further tax reforms will be needed over the medium term to strengthen revenue and address costly tax expenditure, while improving international competitiveness.

### **Ghana**

69. The country's economy continued to be robust with a growth rate of 8.0 percent in 2012, amid rising fiscal and external imbalances. Fiscal pressures resulted from mounting public sector wage bill and costly energy subsidies that pushed the deficit close to 12.0 percent of GDP. The fiscal expansion led to a significant deterioration in the public debt-GDP ratio and contributed to a widening deficit in the external current account, with the latter also reflecting sizeable foreign direct investment (FDI). The growth momentum continued into 2013 as increased oil production is projected to keep overall GDP growth at 7.4 percent. Non-oil growth is likely to decelerate, however, as a result of energy disruptions and high real interest rates.
70. The medium-term economic prospects remain strong even though growth weakened in the first half of 2013, reflecting energy disruptions and high real interest rates. The main challenge to the economy arises from a large current account deficit—projected to increase to above 13.0 percent of GDP in response to much weaker gold and cocoa prices and ongoing fiscal pressures.
71. As a response to falling revenues, overruns in the wage bill, electricity subsidies and high interest rates, the government pursued measures to reduce fiscal pressures, including a sharp retrenchment in other expenditure and the mid-year adoption of revenue measures, such as the reintroduction of the national stabilization and import levies, reduction in the excessive share of wages in government spending through the biometric registration of all public sector employees, introduction of new human resources guidelines to control hiring, and an agreement to settle wage negotiations before the budget is passed into law.
72. Reform measures have been taken to deal with the energy problem which has had serious fiscal consequences on the economy such as reduction of subsidies, reinstatement of the automatic fuel price adjustment mechanism and restoration of electricity tariffs to cost-recovery levels. It is expected that these measures will reduce fiscal risks and provide the needed space for higher social spending and critical infrastructure.

### **Guinea**

73. Despite the persistence of the global economic crisis, macroeconomic prospects for Guinea remain favourable for 2013. Output growth in agriculture, particularly rice, remains strong and the mining sector is set to expand due to the expected recovery of alumina production from the second half of the year. Real GDP growth rate is expected to reach 4.5 percent. The government planned to undertake new priority public investments in the energy and agricultural sectors as additional injections to propel growth and development, drawing on targeted budgetary support from the government of the United Arab Emirates and the European Union.
74. Fiscal policy for 2013 has been aimed at avoiding net bank financing of the budget other than from drawing down resources stemming from the 2011 exceptional revenue. Budget revenue was projected to drop slightly, from 20.1 percent of GDP in 2012 to 19.6 percent in 2013. To correct revenue slippages, a number of measures are being taken as part of the broader fiscal reforms. These include: (i) cancellation of tax benefits for companies that no longer comply with the obligations under the Investment Code; (ii) implementation of the medium-sized enterprise unit within the National Tax Directorate (DNI), and extension of the scope of VAT to cover medium-sized enterprises; and (iii)

clearance of the backlog of VAT credits by end September 2013—restoring the system for refunding these credits should enhance incentives for taxpayers, particularly in the mining sector, to collect and pay the tax.

### **Guinea Bissau**

75. Economic growth is projected to rebound in 2013 from a very difficult situation in 2012 which was marked by a sharp drop in the volume and prices of cashew nut export and a fall in development partners' support. A recovery in cashew exports and continued budget support from regional partners is expected to lead to an increase in real GDP by about 3.5 percent in 2013. Inflation is projected to remain subdued at low single digit, in line with the convergence criteria of the West African Economic and Monetary Union. The current account deficit is projected to fall due to an increase in cashew export earnings.
76. As a response to projected low levels of revenue and grants, together with limited financing options, the government found it necessary to pursue a tight expenditure programme and strict fiscal controls to avoid accumulation of domestic arrears while protecting social and priority spending.
77. Medium-term growth prospects are favourable but are contingent on the stabilization of the political environment and increased support by traditional development partners. The absence of those conditions would complicate the government's ability to meet recurrent expenditures and to tackle the country's large infrastructure gaps. The creation of fiscal space hinges on policy and institutional reforms aimed, in particular, at increasing the low levels of tax revenue collection, prudent borrowing and strengthened debt management to maintain medium-term fiscal sustainability.

### **Liberia**

78. Liberia's economic outlook remains favourable, with output expected to grow at 8.1 percent in 2013 and around 7 percent in 2014. This strong performance reflects higher-than-anticipated iron ore production and an acceleration in non-mining real GDP growth boosted by robust private and public investment in line with the government's development strategy, the Agenda for Transformation. Inflation (in Liberian dollar terms) is projected to pick up to about 8 percent in 2013 owing to higher domestic and international food prices and recent exchange rate depreciation pressures, and to gradually decline to 6 percent in 2014. The coming on stream of new mining and agricultural concessions in the next few years is expected to give the economy additional boost to spur and sustain higher growth rates.
79. The fiscal outturn for 2013 was broadly in line with planned programmes. Total revenue including grants exceeded expectations, though core revenues fell short of the programme targets. Total spending exceeded the planned level owing, in part, to higher current spending. Solid progress was made in the implementation of the government's structural agenda which include strengthening buffers to address external shocks and improve public financial management. In this context, policies were directed at (i) rebuilding reserves and strengthening U.S. dollar and Liberian dollar liquidity management, including through improving the functioning of the foreign exchange auction and continuing to issue Central Bank of Liberia (CBL) bills; and (ii) identifying budgetary space to compensate for the expenditure overruns while enhancing monitoring of budget execution.

### **Mali**

80. The year 2013 marked a turning point for Mali, as a number of memorable events took place in the country. The liberation of the North, a successful international donor conference, the arrival of a UN security force (MINUSMA) to facilitate the peace and reconciliation process and the successful conduct of transparent and credible presidential elections are among key milestones that were reached.

81. These favourable security and political developments are having a positive impact on the economy. GDP, which contracted in 2012 by 0.4 percent, is projected to grow by about 5.1 percent in 2013. As a result of good harvest, the primary sector will turn in nearly 6.0 percent growth in 2013, while the secondary sector would be stable with the decline in mining offset by growth in other sectors of the economy. Most importantly, the tertiary sector is recovering buoyantly with nearly 7.0 percent growth. Since the full effect of the aid boost from the donor conference is expected in 2014, growth next year might likely improve. In the fiscal sector, considerable progress is being made in improving public financial management.
82. The budget for 2014 presented to the National Assembly reflects the policy priorities of the Plan for the Sustainable Recovery of Mali (PRED) – a medium-term programme for the socio-economic development of the country which also sets the framework for the costs of reconciliation and development in the North. The budget will also be the basis for a new three-year programme which the government has requested under the Extended Credit Facility of the IMF. Key objectives of the structural reforms underpinning the programme are to increase tax collection, strengthen public financial management, tackle corruption, and enhance the business climate, including improved access to finance and a more reliable electricity supply.

### **Niger**

83. Economic activity was buoyant in 2012 with GDP growth estimated at 10.8 percent, spurred by the coming on-stream of a new oil project, higher uranium production, and a rebound in agricultural production. Fiscal revenues increased relative to 2011, but were expected to decline due to weaknesses in customs and oil revenue.
84. The economic programme for 2013 builds on the government's medium-term strategy with the goal of tackling the revenue weaknesses by strengthening the financial position of the oil refinery and implementing measures to strengthen customs. Other elements of the programme include: (i) creating fiscal space for development spending while maintaining debt sustainability; (ii) rebuilding government deposits at the central bank to facilitate budget execution and enable response to shocks; (iii) implementing structural reforms to strengthen budget execution, treasury management, and domestic revenue collection; (iv) enhancing the oversight of the natural resource sector; and (v) continuing ongoing reforms aimed at financial development and improving the business environment.

### **Nigeria**

85. The country's economic performance in 2012 was positive, underpinned by buoyant international oil prices and prudent fiscal and monetary policies. Real GDP growth decelerated slightly to 6.6 percent, reflecting the impact of the nationwide strike in early 2012 and floods in the fourth quarter of 2012 which affected agriculture and commerce. The outlook for 2013 continued to be positive with growth expected to recover to about 7 percent, driven in part, by agriculture and electricity reforms. Inflation is projected to decline below 10 percent, with a tight monetary policy stance, supported by ongoing fiscal consolidation. Over the medium term, continued progress on key structural reforms and fiscal consolidation should lead to a gradual increase in the growth rate and a more resilient economy.
86. A key objective of structural reforms to transform the economy and accelerate socio-economic development is economic diversification and increased competitiveness which is seen as vital for creating more jobs in the formal sector and increasing strong inclusive growth. To this end, key reforms are being pursued to address major infrastructure gaps, mainly in power and transportation, and enhancing access to credit, especially for agriculture and small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs).
87. In the power sector significant progress has been made in the electricity sub-sector, including raising power tariffs to near cost-recovery levels, increasing power supply, advancing the process for the

privatization of the generation and distribution companies, and improvements in gas-to-power infrastructure.

88. Transforming agriculture is the linchpin of the reform programme. Transforming agriculture—which employs an estimated 50 percent of the labour force—from a subsistence into a commercial sector with value-chain linkages to manufacturing holds a great potential for accelerating socio-economic development, especially in the rural areas. The government’s strategy involves targeting infrastructure spending on areas that increase agriculture potential; an agricultural credit insurance scheme; a privately-managed subsidized fertilizer scheme for poor farmers; and increased import tariffs (e.g., on rice and wheat) and other tax incentives.
89. The reform programme also includes promoting the role of the financial sector in the development process to enhance access of SMEs to bank credit or other financial services. In this regard, broad schemes are being developed for training of entrepreneurs in the preparation of adequate business plans, improving credit reporting systems and strengthening enforcement of lenders’ rights over collateral. In addition, financial infrastructure reforms are being instituted and specialized credit schemes targeted at the SMEs (e.g., CBN schemes and planned SME development fund) are being developed to support the sector.

### **Senegal**

90. In spite of a challenging international environment, the performance of the economy of Senegal has been encouraging with GDP growth expected to record a slight increase to 4 percent in 2013. This is predicated on the dynamic performance of the agriculture sector, the coming to fruition of projects financed by the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA), improvement in electricity supply and the return of growth to Mali. Inflation is expected to stay well below the WAEMU convergence criterion of 3 percent and the current account deficit as a percentage of GDP is also expected to improve.
91. A significant reduction in budget deficit in 2013 and in the medium term remains a priority objective. In order to preserve debt sustainability and restore fiscal space for the medium term, fiscal reforms are being vigorously pursued to reduce the public debt by raising government revenue through fairer and more efficient taxation while streamlining government expenditure.
92. Socio-economic development in the country is being driven by the National Economic and Social Development Strategy (SNDES) which envisages an emerging economy that ensures sustainable development whose beneficial effects are widely shared. The SNDES focuses on three pillars: (i) growth, productivity, and wealth creation; (ii) human capital, social protection and sustainable development; and (iii) governance, institutions, peace, and security.

### **Sierra Leone**

93. Sierra Leone has made strong macroeconomic gains in recent years. Bolstered by iron production which increased from 137,000 tonnes in 2011 to 6.6 million tonnes in 2012, economic growth has been robust, while inflation has been falling on the back of a tight monetary stance, a stable exchange rate, and lower food prices. The medium-term outlook is favourable, with policy focused on achieving strong broad-based growth, further disinflation, and an improved external position.
94. In the fiscal area, reforms are being pursued to strengthen public financial management aimed at enhancing revenue mobilization, improving spending controls, and reducing domestic debt. Key revenue components in the fiscal strategy include improvements in tax administration, reductions in tax exemptions, and the adoption of a comprehensive fiscal regime for the natural resources sector. The reforms also aim at entrenching macroeconomic stability and promoting inclusive and sustainable growth through further investment in infrastructure and economic diversification.

### **Togo**

95. Economic conditions in Togo remain favourable and the outlook remains positive despite a weak global economic environment. Real economic growth accelerated in 2012 to 5.9 percent, from 4.8 percent in 2011, reflecting dynamism in agriculture, mining, and construction. Growth is, however, expected to decelerate slightly in 2013 as a result of unfavourable weather conditions and weakening mining activity. In the medium term, growth is expected to rebound to an average of about 6.0 percent on account of good agricultural and export performance.
96. Recognising that government finances in 2013 have come under pressure, decisive action was taken to revise the budget in the middle of the year to stabilize the fiscal situation. Revenue performance during the year has been strong, notably in customs, but there has been expenditure overrun as fuel subsidies remain high.
97. With the overriding objective of ensuring that growth is strong, sustainable and inclusive, government reform programmes are directed at addressing weaknesses in the energy sector, especially financial difficulties faced by power companies and the rapid increase of demand for electricity, the mining and telecommunications sectors and reforming the banking sector through privatization. On the fiscal front, focus is on resetting fiscal policy on a strong footing to close remaining financial gaps for 2013, strengthening public financial management, especially public debt management, putting in place the revenue authority (Office Togolese des Recettes—OTR) to improve revenue mobilization and address emerging financial sector vulnerabilities. The public financial management reforms are focusing on improving cash and treasury management, simplifying the expenditure circuit, and measures to strengthen the technical and operational capacities of the debt management unit.

## **CHAPTER II: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMUNITY WORK PROGRAMME**

98. During this year, the Commission implemented its activities based on the identified priorities. Significant progress was made in the field of integration within the framework of peace and security and good governance.

### **2.1 Harmonization of macroeconomic policies and private sector promotion**

#### **2.1.1 Multilateral Surveillance**

99. Multilateral surveillance of economic and financial policies of ECOWAS Member States constitutes the framework for the implementation of the ECOWAS monetary integration programme. It is achieved through monitoring and evaluation of the macroeconomic performance and convergence of the Member States; implementation of the Roadmap for the ECOWAS Single Currency Programme; effective establishment and operation of the institutional organs of multilateral surveillance; management of the ECOMAC database; and participation in cooperative and collaborative activities with other regional and international institutions involved in multilateral surveillance.

#### **✓ Monitoring and evaluation of performance and macroeconomic convergence**

100. During the course of 2013, the Commission participated in the half-yearly ECOWAS Commission, West African Monetary Agency (WAMA) and West African Monetary Institute (WAMI) Joint Surveillance Missions to Member States held in April and September 2013. The joint surveillance missions were aimed at assessing recent macroeconomic performance and the status of macroeconomic convergence in Member States for 2012 and the first half of 2013. In pursuance of this objective, the joint surveillance missions held policy dialogue with key Government Ministries, Agencies and Departments (MDAs) and other stakeholders in the Member States on the multilateral surveillance mechanism, reviewed recent macroeconomic developments in the ECOWAS region, and assessed the status of macroeconomic convergence for 2012 as well as the first half of 2013. The joint surveillance missions provided the framework for the harmonisation of data used by ECOWAS institutions in the production of half yearly macroeconomic convergence reports for the region.

101. The Commission also participated in the statutory convergence meetings of WAMA and WAMI in Abuja from 11 to 18 January 2013 to examine, among others, the status of macroeconomic convergence of ECOWAS and the West African Monetary Zone (WAMZ) for the first half of 2012 and prospects for the second half of 2012. The Commission, in the same vein, participated in the second statutory meetings of WAMA and WAMI held in Accra from 18 to 26 July 2013 to assess macroeconomic performance and macroeconomic convergence in 2012 and prospects for the first half of 2013. The next statutory meetings of WAMA and WAMI are scheduled to hold in Banjul, The Gambia in January 2014 to review the status of macroeconomic convergence in the region for the first half of 2013.

#### **✓ Implementation of the Roadmap for the ECOWAS Single Currency Programme**

102. As part of key activities outlined in the Roadmap for the ECOWAS Single Currency Programme, the Commission organised two validation meetings in Abuja on the harmonisation of public finance frameworks in ECOWAS with specific focus on the harmonisation of policies and practices in public debt management and public procurement in the region. The first technical review meeting on the draft study reports on the harmonisation of public debt management and public procurement was jointly organised by the ECOWAS Commission and GIZ on 25 and 26 March 2013 in Abuja. The second validation meeting on the draft final reports was held in Abuja from 21 to 24 May 2013 and was attended by experts and practitioners in public procurement and public debt management policies and practices in the region as well as the approved consultants and resource persons for the

studies. These meetings allowed for the consideration of the study reports submitted by the consultants, and approval of a roadmap for the implementation of key conclusions and recommendations.

103. The ECOWAS Commission also participated in a joint workshop organised by WAMA and BCEAO on the Harmonisation of regulations on current and capital account transactions in ECOWAS in Dakar from 13 to 17 May 2013. A key output of the workshop was the validation of a harmonisation matrix which outlined core activities and recommended timelines for the harmonisation of regulations governing current and capital account transactions in ECOWAS.
104. Moreover, the ECOWAS Commission organised three meetings of the Inter-Institutional Technical Sub-Committee on the Roadmap for the Single Currency Programme for regional institutions involved in the implementation of the roadmap and officials of Central Banks in ECOWAS Member States. The first meeting was held from 23 to 25 January 2013 followed by the second meeting in Accra on 29 and 30 July 2013 and the third meeting in Lagos on 24 and 25 October 2013. The main purpose of the meetings was to evaluate the status of implementation of the Roadmap on the single currency programme, assess progress made by the various regional institutions in the implementation of core activities assigned to them, and review timelines for the implementation of the activities outlined in the Roadmap.
105. In pursuance of the ECOWAS Convergence Council's mandate relating to the comprehensive evaluation of the status on implementation of the Roadmap for the ECOWAS Single Currency Programme, the Commission organised a technical meeting of a Special Working Group in Lagos from 21 to 23 October 2013. The main purpose of the meeting was to comprehensively review the status of implementation of the roadmap and identify the achievements, outstanding priority actions, challenges and recommendations relating to the effective implementation of the roadmap. The meeting, which was attended by key regional institutions involved in the implementation of the Roadmap for the ECOWAS Single Currency Programme, produced a comprehensive evaluation report on the status of implementation of the roadmap including revised timelines for the core activities.

**✓ *Establishment and effective operation of the institutional organs of the multilateral surveillance mechanism***

106. During the period under review, the ECOWAS Commission continued its activities geared towards strengthening the technical and financial capacity of the NCCs in the implementation of multilateral surveillance activities in Member States. Against this backdrop, the Commission disbursed the sum of US \$60,000 to each NCC in Member States to support their operations and payment of salaries of macroeconomists and bilingual secretaries working in the NCC secretariats. Furthermore, appraisal missions were undertaken to the NCCs in Senegal, Liberia and Guinea Bissau in February and March 2013; Nigeria and Sierra Leone in July and August 2013; and in Togo in December 2013. The key findings of the appraisal missions underscored the need for the Commission to strengthen its oversight activities to address the challenges hampering the effective establishment and operations of the NCCs in the Member States.
107. Additionally, the first half-year regional meeting of the National Coordinating Committees (NCCs) was held in Dakar from 10 to 14 June 2013 to review macroeconomic performance and assess the status of macroeconomic convergence of Member States in 2012. The second half-year meeting of the NCCs to assess the status of macroeconomic convergence of Member States in the first half of 2013 was held in Accra from 25 to 29 November 2013. The data and information collected during the joint surveillance missions and the regional meetings of the NCCs were used to prepare the ECOWAS macroeconomic convergence report for 2012.
108. Furthermore, a meeting of the ECOWAS Joint Secretariat for regional institutions involved in multilateral surveillance activities was held in Guinea Bissau from 6 to 10 May 2013 to examine the

country macroeconomic convergence reports of the National Coordinating Committees (NCCs) for 2012. This meeting revealed that progress had been made in improving the quality of analysis and reporting by the NCCs. However, efforts are still needed by the NCCs to submit their country reports on a timely basis and to fully comply with the recommended framework adopted for the preparation of country convergence reports. The second meeting of ECOWAS Joint Secretariat to review the NCC country macroeconomic convergence reports for the first half of 2013 was held in Accra from 20 to 23 November 2013.

109. The meeting of the Technical Committee on Macroeconomic Policy for Directors of Research of Central Banks, Senior Officials of the Ministries of Finance and Statisticians General of ECOWAS Member States was held in Abidjan from 2 to 4 September 2013. The main purpose of this meeting was to review the reports on the status of Macroeconomic Convergence in ECOWAS for 2012 and the status of implementation of the Roadmap for the ECOWAS Single Currency Programme. The meeting of the Technical Committee on Macroeconomic Policy was followed by the statutory meeting of the ECOWAS Convergence Council of Ministers of Finance and Governors of Central Banks which held on 6 September 2013 in Abidjan. The meeting of the ECOWAS Convergence Council reviewed and adopted the report of the meeting of the Technical Committee on Macroeconomic Policy and mandated ECOWAS Commission to coordinate the process of comprehensively evaluating the status of implementation of the Roadmap for the ECOWAS Single Currency Programme.

✓ ***Management of the ECOMAC database***

110. In an effort to ensure the effective operationalization of the ECOWAS Multilateral Surveillance database (ECOMAC), the Commission organized a technical meeting in Ouagadougou, from 12 to 15 February 2013, which allowed for the improvement and update of the database. The purpose of the meeting was to review and update the database and identify the gaps that were to be addressed by the Member States during the course of 2013. The Commission also monitored the on-line operations of the database and its update by the Member States during the course of 2013.

✓ ***Cooperation with other regional and international institutions***

111. The Commission during the review period strengthened efforts to deepen its collaboration and partnership with regional and international financial institutions involved in economic management. It is in this context that the Commission participated in the Annual Meetings of the African Development Bank (AfDB) in Marrakech, Morocco from 27 to 31 May 2013, and the IMF/World Bank Spring and Annual meetings held in Washington, DC from 15 to 20 April 2013 and 7 to 15 October 2013 respectively.
112. In addition, the Commission collaborated with the World Bank on a number of regional integration projects including infrastructure, agriculture and investment promotion. It also shared a draft ECOWAS Sahel Strategy with the World Bank and other development partners including the European Union, the African Development Bank and the United Nations which also have their Sahel initiatives
113. In its efforts to strengthen cooperation and collaboration with other regional institutions involved in the ECOWAS Multilateral Surveillance Mechanism, the Commission participated in the meeting of the ECOWAS–UEMOA Joint Technical Secretariat in Ouagadougou from 10 to 14 June 2013 to review and validate concrete areas of collaboration and rationalisation between the two institutions. The Commission also participated in the meeting of the UEMOA Technical Sub-committee on Multilateral Surveillance held from 3 to 7 June in Ouagadougou and in the meeting of the National Economic Policy Committees (CNPE) in the UEMOA Zone held in Cotonou from 8 to 11 July 2013.
114. The Commission also organised the ninth meeting of the ECOWAS-WAMI Joint Task Force on Trade and trade-related issues in Accra from 7 to 9 March 2013. The purpose of the meeting was to review



the status of implementation of tasks assigned to the Joint Task Force in 2012 as well as to develop a work programme for its operations in 2013.

### **2.1.2 Private Sector Promotion**

115. Key activities implemented under private sector development were as follows:

#### **✓ Development of Common Investment Code and Policy:**

116. The formulation of the ECOWAS Common Investment Code (ECOWIC) and ECOWAS Investment Policy (ECOWIP) continued during the period under review resulting in the completion of the draft ECOWIP. The draft ECOWIC and ECOWIP are presently being translated into the ECOWAS official languages in preparation for their validation by the Member States.

#### **✓ ECOWAS Investment Climate Monitoring Framework and Indicators Study**

117. The report on ECOWAS Investment Climate Indicators Study, which investigated the state of issues of Enterprise Mortality, Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanism, Public Procurement Transparency, Construction Permit approval time, Investment Promotion Agencies statuses, Labour, Utilities and other production factor costs and their impact on Investment in the Region, was finalised during the period under review. The report has been uploaded on the ECOBIZ world website [www.ecobizclim.net](http://www.ecobizclim.net) and will be published and disseminated to support advocacy for investment policy reform and investment promotion in the Member States.

#### **✓ Financial Market Integration activities focused on the following:**

118. **Feasibility Study on Establishment of Cross Border Payment and Settlement System in ECOWAS:** Following the successful engagement of **CRIDY Consultancy Company** to undertake this study, a project scoping and briefing meeting between the Consultants and Stakeholders, including Central Banks, WAMI, WAMA, EBID and ECOWAS was held at the Commission in January 2013. Subsequently, the project effectively commenced, culminating in the submission of the inception report, Model Options report and the draft final report to the Commission in September, 2013. A meeting of stakeholders to validate the draft final feasibility is scheduled to be held soon.

119. **Capital Market Integration:** The West African Capital Market Integration Council (WACMIC) was inaugurated in February 2013 by the President of ECOWAS Commission. Two Technical sub-Committees set up to advise WACMIC have completed work on **Market rules and regulation harmonization framework** and the **Operational procedures harmonization framework**. ECOWAS Commission has been informed by the Council that phase 1 (one) of the integration scheme would commence by March 2014 and sensitisation of the capital market community should begin forthwith in November 2014 towards the goal of integrating the capital markets.

120. **Establishment of Investment Guaranty Mechanism in ECOWAS:** The project feasibility Study was adopted at a regional experts meeting held in June 2013 and the African Trade Insurance (ATI)-ECOWAS partnership was recommended as the most feasible. The follow-up Sector Ministers' meeting held in Ouagadougou in August 2013 adopted the recommendations of the Experts and resolved to present the Project to the next Council of Ministers meeting.

121. **Insurance Sector Integration:** In collaboration with the West African Insurance Companies Association (WAICA) and WAMI, the Commission organized an inaugural meeting of Stakeholders in the WAMZ Insurance Sector at the ECOWAS Commission in July 2013. At the meeting which was attended by UEMOA insurance sector regulators, stakeholders agreed to streamline the sector integration efforts, adopt Guinea as a member of WAICA, constitute the West African Insurance Sector Integration Council (WAISIC) to oversee the process and constitute a Technical Committee to

advise the WAISIC on the harmonization of rules and regulation frameworks, operational processes and the creation of a common market for cross border insurance operations in the WAMZ.

✓ ***ECOWAS (West Africa) Investment Forum:***

122. During the review period, the ECOWAS Commission organised an “ECOWAS Investment Forum” in partnership with the *Association of Investment Promotion Agencies of West African States (IPAWAS)*. The Forum was attended by over 200 participants and provided an interactive platform for the international investment community to assess the ECOWAS investment climate, advocate for policy reforms and make suggestions on necessary policy issues that needed attention.

✓ ***Implementation of ECOWA-China programmes:***

123. The Commission continued official contacts with the Government of the People’s Republic of China on the financing of the Headquarters expansion project and the completion of portions of the Dakar – Lagos Highway which were agreed during the visit of the Vice Minister of Commerce of China to the ECOWAS Commission in October 2013.

✓ ***Annual General Meeting of FOPAO (Federation of West African Employers' Association).***

124. The Commission participated and supported the above meeting which was held in January 2013 in Lome. The AGM called on the Commission to expedite the establishment of the ECOWAS Business Council to provide the private sector with an effective platform to influence international and regional policy and programmes in favour of business.

✓ ***Meeting of Presidents of Regional Business Associations (RBAs).***

125. The Commission organised this meeting in Cotonou from 19 - 21 February, 2013. Among other things, the meeting reviewed the operational modalities of RBAs including their relations with the ECOWAS Commission, elected Mr. Bai Mattarr Drameh, President of FEWACC as coordinating President for all RBAs and decided to construct an ECOWAS (world) Trade Centre as an all-purpose business and trade development institution with offices for RBAs.

✓ ***Preparations for 4<sup>th</sup> ECOWAS Business Forum/2<sup>nd</sup> ECOWAS Award for Entrepreneurship and innovation:***

126. Arrangements have commenced with the government and private sector of The Gambia for the organization of this event in May 2014. The ICT sector had earlier been selected as the theme for the forum.

✓ ***ECOWAS Diaspora Programme.***

127. The programme seeks to establish a framework to engage ECOWAS nationals outside West Africa, starting with the USA, on the integration process. A preparatory meeting for the 2<sup>nd</sup> ECOWAS Diaspora Conference proposed for 2014 was held with the Dean and Deputy Dean of the ECOWAS Ambassadors’ Group (EAG) and a cross section of the Diaspora in Washington DC, USA during 19 – 21 March, 2013. Under the leadership of the President of the Commission, another meeting was held with the EAG in full session on 14<sup>th</sup> October, 2013 and Diaspora representatives on 15<sup>th</sup> October, 2013, again, in Washington, DC.

✓ ***Franchise Promotion in ECOWAS.***

128. Within the context of efforts to grow SMEs in the region, the Commission participated in the British Franchise Exhibition 2013 in Birmingham, UK and met with the BFA on modalities for partnering the

Commission to organize a British – ECOWAS Franchise Exhibition in the ECOWAS region. Franchisors support the growth of their Franchisees by handholding them through capacity building, technology transfers, international market entry/marketing, funding, etc. to success.

✓ ***Meeting of Presidents of Regional Business Associations (RBAs)***

129. The Commission organised this meeting in Cotonou from 19 - 21 February, 2013. Among other things, the meeting reviewed the operational modalities of RBAs including their relations with the ECOWAS Commission, and the construction of an ECOWAS (World) Trade Centre as an all-purpose business and trade development institution with offices for RBAs.

✓ ***ECOWAS – CIPE Partnership***

130. Within the context of the MOU between the Commission and the US – Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE), a courtesy call was paid to CIPE top executives during the visit to the Washington DC on the Diaspora programme in March 2013. At the meeting, CIPE confirmed its readiness to partner with the ECOWAS Commission for the improvement of the private sector in the ECOWAS region. As a first step to operationalize the partnership, the Commission is collaborating with CIPE to build the capacity of recognized business associations in the region on sustainability management at a workshop held from 6 – 9 November, 2013 at the Songhai Centre, Porto Novo, Benin Republic.

**2.1.3 Research and Statistics**

131. In the area of Research and Statistics, the Commission’s activities were conducted in the following areas :

✓ ***Regional Poverty Reduction Strategy (RPRS)***

132. The Commission’s activities focussed on the implementation of the decision of the Heads of State and Government of the ECOWAS and UEMOA Commissions to the RPRS. It was reflected in terms of the results attained for the review of the strategy and the validation of the projects, by the member States during a workshop jointly organized with the UEMOA Commission.

✓ ***Regional Research Programme (RRP)***

133. For the implementation of the ECOWAS regional research policy, the Commission initiated the preparation of a Regional Research Programme, RRP 2014 – 2018. In that perspective, a draft research project document was prepared by the Commission and submitted to the member States which endorsed it at a regional workshop held in September 2013.

✓ ***Statistical harmonization***

134. Concerning implementation of statistical harmonization methodologies of the consumer price index, the activities conducted by the Commission led to the preparation for onward adoption, of various documents by the Ministers responsible for statistics. It mainly related to the Roadmap and data-collection instruments for Consumer Price Index statistics; the plan for the implementation of national accounts, and the regional nomenclature for the harmonization of national accounts in the region, a national plan for building capacities for the implementation of the harmonized methodology of the ECOWAS Consumer Price Index.

✓ ***Management and updating of databases***

135. The Commission completed the recruitment of national consultants for data collection. A draft guide for statistical data harmonization for regional statistical publications was prepared and examined by national consultants at a regional workshop.

136. The "ECOBASE" database for updating ECOMAC multilateral surveillance data was validated by the Ministers responsible for Statistics in the member States. In addition to the update of the ECOWAS' ECOMAC, ECOBASE will be used in standardizing and feeding the BDSM database of UEMOA and the databases of WAMI and WAMA, relating to multilateral surveillance.
137. As part of capacity building in external trade statistics, a regional training programme was conducted with technical support from EUROSTAT for the National Statistics Offices from all the 15 member States. The regional database, EUROTRACE, relating to external statistics, has been updated.
138. As part of the strengthening and dissemination of regional statistical information, the Commission, in conjunction with the African Development Bank (ADB), put in place a data platform (Data Portal) to enable the member States and the ECOWAS Commission enhance data dissemination.

✓ **Statistical studies**

139. Based on the request of the Commission, an ad hoc Committee met and validated the institutional framework of the regional statistical fund. The Committee recommended the determination of an initial alternative that defines the statistical fund as a window of the solidarity fund, whose establishment is in the process of a review. The Commission further finalized the framework of the report on the status of statistics to the Council of Ministers. The latter was validated by an ad hoc Committee which met in April. The 2014-2018 Regional Statistics programme, prepared in conjunction with the member States, was also validated by the Ministers responsible for statistics.

✓ **Statistical Coordination**

140. Statistical Coordination: A Ministerial and Experts meeting (Specialized Technical Committee on statistical matters) was convened in September 2013. The meeting endorsed the transmission of eight (8) documents for adoption by the ECOWAS Council of Ministers for implementation, namely :
- Methodological guide for the compilation of Consumer Price indices;
  - Nomenclature of the activities and products serving as classification for compiling the region's harmonized national accounts;
  - Regional environmental statistics programme;
  - Plan of action for the statistical harmonization of the balance-of-payments and the diagnostic documents of regional statistical compilation practices;
  - Institutional and operational framework of the implementation of the regional fund for ensuring the sustainable development of statistics in the region;
  - Monitoring-Evaluation and Annual Report on Statistics;
  - Regional Statistical programme 2014-2018; and
  - ECOBASE database.
141. In the framework of international cooperation on statistical harmonization, the Commission participated in meetings of the United Nations Statistical Commission, Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), African Union Commission (AUC), and ADB, and collaborated with AFRISTAT and regional institutions, namely (EBID, WAMA, WAMI, UEMOA, BCEAO).

**2.1.4 Community Development Programme (CDP)**

142. As parts of efforts to operationalize ECOWAS Vision 2020 adopted by the Heads of State and Government, the ECOWAS Commission initiated the formulation of the Community Development Programme (CDP). The main objective of the programme is to formulate a long-term development strategy for the region and to strengthen the coordination, consistency and ownership of regional development initiatives.

143. During the period of 2013, a draft CDP Regional Document (CDP-RD) was completed and approved by the Management of the Commission for review by all stakeholders, in line with the participatory approach that guided its development. The CDP-RD makes a diagnosis of development and integration within the ECOWAS and identifies the key issues and challenges facing the region. The resulting four priority areas of the CDP are: Integration of peoples, governance and human development, Deepening economic integration, infrastructure development, wealth creation, and Financing and Cooperation. These priority areas are further divided into operational strategic objectives.
144. In addition, the document presents the inventory of regional initiatives at stakeholders' level and identifies a total of 1511 projects and programmes promoting integration in the ECOWAS region, including 669 for Member States, 819 for IGOs and Specialized Institutions and 23 for Non-State Actors (NSA). Subsequently, a prioritization was made on the basis of criteria adopted by the region, which take into account the maturity, the linkage with the objectives of ECOWAS Vision 2020 and the regional nature of projects and programmes. This prioritization process led to the identification of 242 priority projects to be implemented over five years, with a total cost estimated at \$28.4 billion, of which, \$21.46 billion (or 75.3 % of total cost) is to be mobilised.
145. In particular, the document provides an impact assessment and a macroeconomic analysis of the CDP priority projects, using a system dynamics model, Threshold 21 Model (T21), for the period 2014-2035. The T21 Model integrates economic, social and environmental aspects of development planning into a single framework. This analysis shows that the CDP projects will start producing tangible results of structural transformation of the region in 2020. Indeed, with the planned investments of the CDP between 2014 and 2018, the forecast average economic growth rate of 7.5%, over the period 2020-2035, is expected to exceed the objectives of the Millennium Development Goals target relating to extreme poverty. The document also proposes a framework for implementation, monitoring and evaluation that takes into account the multiplicity of actors involved in the CDP process.
146. In line with the participatory process, the document was presented to departments of the ECOWAS Commission, the ECOWAS Parliament and Court of Justice, Intergovernmental Organizations of the region (WAEMU/UEMOA, BOAD, EBID, etc.), Member States, Non-State Actors and Development Partners. In order to allow for an effective implementation of the programme, a financing strategy and a resource mobilization committee were also established. The committee, which is co-chaired by EBID and ECOWAS Commission met, during the third quarter of the year, to review the document and the resource mobilization and financing strategy of the CDP.
147. Meetings of Experts and Ministers in charge of Economy and Finance or Planning on the adoption of the CDP Regional Document were scheduled for the last quarter of 2013. In addition, preparation for a high-level conference on the CDP financing has commenced. This conference will be organised in collaboration with EBID, and will not only ensure the level of commitment of stakeholders but also provide the opportunity to discuss and identify mechanisms for internal mobilization of resources within the community to fund the programme.

#### **2.1.5 Economic Policy Analysis Unit (EPAU)**

148. In 2013, the Commission undertook policy analysis and research with a view to informing decision making at the regional level. The Commission, in collaboration with ACBF 'think tanks' and other research institutes, conducted a study on "Tax System's Yield and Efficiency in the ECOWAS Member States". Three technical workshops and a dissemination workshop were organized. The overall objective of the study is to provide policy analysis to ECOWAS Member States on taxation with a view to proffering mechanisms that would be helpful in the implementation of ECOWAS protocols as well as meeting convergence criteria by Member States. The study also provides methodologies of exploiting tax potentials of the informal and agricultural sectors and better management of waivers,

exemptions and tax incentives in order to derive maximum benefit from tax administration. It also calls for granting of relative autonomy to Tax Administrations to make them more effective.

149. As part of its Networking and Outreach activities, the Commission visited the University of Calabar in Nigeria, Université du Lome in Togo, and Université Felix Houphouet Boigny of Abidjan in Côte d'Ivoire. These visits were meant to create a platform for collaboration as well as providing opportunities for synergy and cooperation in research. The Commission also facilitated the Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (ESAMI) business mission to Abuja. During that mission, the ESAMI delegation had a meeting with the technical departments of the ECOWAS Commission. The Commission participated and presented a research paper on "Sustainable Natural Resource Management and Regional Economic Prospects: Challenges and Opportunities" organized by the regional office of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. The Commission further participated in the Conference of Ministers on Africa Integration (COMAI VI) in Balaclava Fort, Mauritius, and consultative meeting with the aim of forming the second bloc of combined RECs in emulation of the EAC-COMESA-SADC Tripartite Arrangement.
150. With respect to in-house research activities, the Commission undertook monitoring of the regional integration process in member States with a view to producing quarterly reports on country actions towards or against integration. These reports contain factual information and brief assessments from country focal points. The reports together with the in house research works form the basis for the annual publication of a flagship report titled "*Integration Alert in West Africa*".
151. As part of capacity building and training activities, three professional staff of the Commission attended a training programme on Practical Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) Modelling in Brussels, Belgium. The basic aim of the workshop was to develop the participant's skills in analysing regional integration policies as well as monitoring and evaluating of the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA). Also, think tanks and tax experts were trained on research methodology and report writing during the technical workshops of tax system yield and efficiency organized during the year.
152. The Commission continues to build a network of Experts comprising members of National Coordinating Committees (NCCs), researchers, academics and policy makers. This has significantly contributed to the enhancement of knowledge management through publication of research works. On that note, the Commission has thus published two editions of *The Journal of West African Integration*, a book on Domestic Resource Mobilization in selected West African countries and six monographs. These monographs covered issues relating to trade integration, financial integration and development efforts in West Africa. All these publications had been used in achieving the core objectives of the Commission. To ensure policy relevance of the Commission's research, specific policy audiences are identified for targeted policy materials, while research results are circulated to a wider range to relevant institutions, ministries, departments and agencies.

## **2.2. Trade, Customs, Industry, Mines, Free Movement and Tourism**

### **2.2.1 Trade**

153. During 2013, the Commission has made a significant contribution to the promotion of intra- and extra-regional trade in ECOWAS. This objective is achieved through the organization of various activities involving Trade Promotion, Trade Policy Harmonisation, Competition and Informal trade, Trade Negotiations, Trade and Development, and Trade Capacity Building through the implementation of these programmes:

#### **✓ Trade Promotion**

154. In the area of trade promotion, the 7<sup>th</sup> ECOWAS Trade Fair was held in Accra from 31 October – 11 November 2013. The theme of this year's Fair was "Regional Integration through Trade". As a preparation towards the Trade Fair, the Regional Organizing Committee (ROC) held three meetings to prepare the budget and implement preparatory activities such as the Advertising campaign. There is installation and operationalization of the Business Information System (Ecobiz) at trade events organized in Member States. ECOBIZ is a system established to contribute to the development of external trade in ECOWAS Member States in order to boost the ECOWAS Trade Liberalisation Scheme (ETLS). It aims, in particular, at intensifying intra-regional trade and provides reference for economic operators – producers, artisans, importers, exporters and custom agents –to enable the establishment of trade relationship.

✓ ***Trade Policy Harmonisation***

155. Within the context of trade policy harmonization, the Commission continued the process of formulating an ECOWAS Common Trade Policy. A seminar/ workshop on key factors of Trade Policy was organized in collaboration with the German Cooperation (GIZ) and the World Trade Organization. A Terms of Reference for the study on the harmonization of the Common Trade Policy of ECOWAS Member States and a roadmap for the preparation and finalisation of the Common trade Policy were concluded.

✓ ***Competition and Informal Trade***

*Competition*

156. A high level expert workshop was organized on the establishment of the ECOWAS Regional Competition Authority (RCA). This workshop provided the platform to share regional, national and international experiences and opened some vistas on the most appropriate measures for the establishment of the Authority. Sensitization missions were conducted and there was provision of all relevant information to Member States that expressed interest in hosting the ECOWAS specialized institution. In this regard, a Memorandum on arrangements for the establishment of the ECOWAS Regional Competition Authority was submitted to ECOWAS Council of Ministers.

*Informal Trade*

157. Within the framework of the development of a Regional Informal Trade Regulation Programme, a study to identify key intervention areas at the regional level and provide guidelines for the development of a roadmap was conducted and validated by Member States. An inter-departmental meeting was held in Abuja in February 2013 to deliberate on the support of the Regulation. In November 2013, the Member States adopted the Informal Trade Regulation Support Programme (ITRSP) for the next five years.

✓ ***Trade Negotiations***

158. West Africa – European Union Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) continued to receive greater attention. There is acceleration of activities with a view to arriving at a development friendly agreement, which takes into consideration concerns of both West Africa and Europe. Meetings were organised to review the outstanding areas of the negotiations. Based upon the guidance provided by the Ministerial Monitoring Committee (MMC) held in February and March 2013, particular attention was given to reviewing West Africa's market access and, ensuring its coherence with the recently adopted ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET). Furthermore, EPA Development Programme (EPADP) was reviewed during regional meeting in September 2013. Other activities carried out within the EPA negotiation framework included the process to establish the EPA Regional Fund, development of Computable General Equilibrium Model, and the implementation of the ECOWAS Communication Strategy.

159. At an Extraordinary Session held on 25 October 2013, the ECOWAS Heads of States and Government reiterated their commitment to the conclusion of an equitable and development-oriented EPA and commended the efforts being made by the two parties to the negotiations to identify areas of consensus and work towards compromise on persisting divergences. The Summit further directed that Negotiators to resume discussions as well as ensure adequate financing is provided for EPA Development Programme (EPADP) and fiscal adjustment costs to ensure balance with the market access offer. To facilitate high-level dialogue, the Heads of State and Government designated H.E. Macky Sall, President of the Republic of Senegal, to oversee the negotiations.

*African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA)*

160. The 12th U.S. – Sub-Saharan Africa Trade & Economic Cooperation forum (AGOA 2013) took place in August 2013 at the African Union Commission (AUC) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The meeting reviewed the implementation of African Growth & Opportunities Act (AGOA) and considered the future of U.S. - Africa Trade and Economic relations, with an emphasis on coordinating the African position on re-authorization of AGOA. With a view to deepening ECOWAS – US economic cooperation, significant progress was made especially in concluding a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) that provided strategic framework for dialogue on trade and investment issues.

*World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial Conference*

161. In preparations towards the 9<sup>th</sup> WTO Ministerial Conference scheduled for 3 – 6 December 2013 in Bali, the Commission held two regional preparatory meetings to prepare common positions for its Member States on issues related to Agriculture, Trade Facilitation and Development. Furthermore, the Commission contributed to the wider deliberations held by the ACP States, African Union and Civil Society Organisations.

✓ ***Trade and Development***

*Aid for Trade*

162. The study on the ECOWAS Aid for Trade Strategy was submitted to the ECOWAS Aid for Trade Expert Group for review in May 2013. Based on the decisions of the meeting, the draft Strategy was revised and the Commission extended its consultation to other key stakeholders, including Non State Actors and multinational organizations, with a view to enriching the Strategy and implementing an Action Plan. The Commission was actively involved as a panelist in the session on Value Chains and Intra-African Trade during the 4<sup>th</sup> WTO/OECD Global Aid for Trade review meeting held in Geneva. The meetings focused on devising methods to assist developing and Least-developed countries to participate in Global Value Chains. The draft Strategy was also discussed in the margins of the 4th Global Aid for Trade review meeting.

*WTO Legal Advisory Services and Capacity Building*

163. The Commission, with the support of DfID through the Trade Advocacy Fund (TAF), initiated a WTO Law Advisory Services and Capacity Building project within the framework of assisting the region to prepare for and engage fully in international trade-related negotiations. The project seeks to increase the capacity of the ECOWAS Commission and Member States on WTO law, including the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) and other international Intellectual Property (IP) conventions, as well as dispute settlement proceedings, especially in assisting the preparation of dispute cases.

*Trade Policy training*

164. The Commission also conducted a number of Trade Policy Courses, in collaboration with the Africa Trade Policy Centre at the UN Economic Commission for Africa, using tools such as TradeSift, Stata and E-Views.



### ✓ *Trade capacity building*

#### *Trade Negotiation Capacity Building (TNCB) Project.*

165. The ECOWAS Commission continues to build the capacity of Member States to formulate Trade Policy and Negotiation Agreements through the Trade Negotiation Capacity Building (TNCB) project. Workshop for members of the Inter-institutional Committee was also held in Ouagadougou. Forty-eight participants from different trade and trade related sectors were involved in the workshop. Another training session on ECOWAS CET and ECOWAS Trade Liberalisation Scheme was organised in Guinea. Forty participants from civil society, parliaments and private sector benefitted from the training. Similar training programmes were also conducted for trade and trade-related experts in Cote d'Ivoire, The Gambia and Nigeria. In each of these countries, between 40 and 60 experts were trained on trade policy and negotiations as well as other trade matters including the ECOWAS Trade Liberalisation Scheme, the Common External Tariff, ECOWAS Investment Code, and Status of the West Africa-European Union EPA negotiations.

#### *Project on Support to Regional Trade (Hub and Spokes Project)*

166. The second phase of the Hub and Spokes project was designed to be implemented from 2013 to 2015 in line with the roadmap that was drawn at the Hub and Spokes Steering Committee meeting held in Paris on 18 July 2012. The new project kicked off in January 2013 and a consultation meeting between ECOWAS and OIF was held in Abuja to formulate strategies to implement the programme and discussions of legal documents. Consequently, the protocol and financial agreements between the parties were signed by the President of the Commission. The Commission has made necessary arrangements to contribute its quota to the project budget as provided in the Trade Directorate budget.

### **2.2.2 Customs**

167. Activities in the course of the year 2013 revolved around: (1) finalization of the activities for the adoption of regulatory texts of the ECOWAS common external tariff; (ii) continued supervision of the implementation of the ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme; (iii) harmonization of indirect and internal taxes; and (iv) the fiscal transition programme and the Directive governing its implementation.
168. ***Regarding the Common External Tariff, It is worth noting that five categories*** of products comprising 5899 tariff lines were selected after a process of twelve (12) meetings of the ECOWAS-UEMOA Joint Technical Committee for the management of ECOWAS CET and several consultative meetings between the UEMOA and ECOWAS Commissions.
169. The regulatory texts which enable and accompany the implementation of the ECOWAS CET were successively validated by the 51st meeting of the Technical Committee on Trade, Customs, and Free Movement of ECOWAS persons and the extraordinary session of Finance Ministers on 18 March 2013 in Praia, Cape Verde. The texts are as follows :
- Draft Regulation on the list of goods comprising the ECOWAS CET categories;
  - Draft Regulation on inputs which are more highly taxed than finished products;
  - Regulation on Customs valuation;
  - Draft Regulation of a Supplementary Act on the Community Integration Levy (CIL).
170. The same goes for other specific measures for the protection of the regional industrial fabric. In that regard, the 52<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the Technical Committee on Trade, Customs and Free Movement of Persons, on the proposal of the 13<sup>th</sup> meeting of the ECOWA-UEMOA Joint Technical Committee for the management of the ECOWAS CET endorsed the following draft regulations on trade defence measures:

- Draft Regulation on safeguard measures;
  - Draft Regulation on Anti-dumping measures; and
  - Draft Regulation on Anti-compensatory measures.
171. At its session held in June 2013, the Council of Ministers adopted all the six (6) Regulatory texts that will accompany the implementation of the ECOWAS CET thereby marking the end of a cycle of negotiations embarked upon among the ECOWAS member states since 2002.
172. In response to the concerns expressed by the member States at the 43<sup>rd</sup> session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government in July 2013, after the regional consultations, the Commission proposed a draft Regulation on supplementary protective measures. The new draft Regulation, which is aimed at introducing flexibility and margin of action as well as additional protection for the industrial sector of the region in the implementation of the ECOWAS CET, was validated at the 54<sup>th</sup> session of the Technical Committee on Trade, Customs and Free Movement of Persons after obtaining the opinion of the 14th Joint ECOWAS-CET for the management of the ECOWAS CET
173. The draft Regulation on supplementary protection measures comprises two instruments, namely: (i) an Import Adjustment Tax (IAT) and (ii) a Supplementary Protection Tax. The Import Adjustment Tax (IAT) is aimed at correcting the tariff protection base of some industrial sectors following the implementation of the ECOWAS CET, while the Supplementary Protection Tax (SPT) is aimed at correcting the sudden price increases and fluctuations on world markets during the implementation of the ECOWAS CET.
174. The extraordinary session of the Council of Ministers enlarged to include the Ministers of Finance and Trade held on 30 September 2013 in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, adopted the Regulation on supplementary protection measures with an Import Adjustment Tax and a Supplementary Support Tax. In applying the two taxes, the member states were authorized to apply NPF duties different from those defined in the ECOWAS CET on over 3% of the tariff lines. The cumulative taxes should not exceed 70%.
175. Furthermore, the Council of Ministers decided to :
- Fix at 5 years a transition period for the application of the Import Adjustment Tax;
  - Make the ECOWAS CET effective as from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015; and
  - Perform an annual evaluation of the ECOWAS CET and present the outcome to the Council of Ministers.
176. The extraordinary session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of 25 October 2013 in Dakar convened to examine the other important issues closely linked to the CET (Community Integration Levy and Economic Partnership Agreement between West Africa and the European Union), endorsed the report of the extraordinary session of Council of Ministers. It further endorsed the supplementary Protection measures, especially the Import Adjustment Tax (IAT) and the Supplementary Protection Tax to enable the member States to adjust progressively in the implementation of the ECOWAS CET.
177. The Authority directed the Commission to take relevant measures to ensure the smooth functioning of the ECOWAS CET through the periodic evaluation of the trade policy instrument.
178. As regards the consolidation of the free-trade area, the Commission undertook the following actions with a view to ensuring effective application, by the member States, of the following ETLs measures:
- analysis and validation of the applications requesting approval to be granted by National Approval Committees so as to bring them to the notice of all the member States;
  - establishment of an ECOWAS website dedicated to the Trade Liberalization Scheme; and

- examination and monitoring of complaints from economic operators on cases of violations of the regulations on intra-community trade in Benin, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Ghana and in Guinea.
179. By way of consolidating regional trade, it is worth noting the wish expressed by the Heads of State and Government, at their 43<sup>rd</sup> ordinary session of 23 July and the extraordinary session of 25 October 2013, to promote intra-Community trade. In that regard, the Authority decided to entrust the responsibility of the monitoring of the ETLs to the President of Faso, His Excellency Blaise COMPAORE. The Authority further requested the President of the Commission to establish a Working Group on Trade Liberalization in ECOWAS.
  180. Regarding the harmonization of indirect domestic taxes, the Commission gave technical and financial assistance to The Gambia and Liberia for the establishment of Value-Added Tax. In the case of the Gambia, the process ended in January 2013 with an effective introduction of VAT.
  181. Furthermore, the ECOWAS and UEMOA Commissions embarked on activities that would enable the harmonization of the Directives of the two institutions on VAT and Excise duties. In that regard, the ECOWAS Commission, with the support of German cooperation (GIZ), fielded a vast study mission on VAT exemptions and on the excise duties levied in the member States. These two instruments will be examined with the UEMOA Commission during the first quarter of 2014, prior to their submission to the member States for validation.
  182. Regarding fiscal transition, and with the prospect of concluding an Economic Partnership Agreement between the European Union and West Africa, the Commission undertook to put in place a fiscal transitional programme in West Africa to help minimize the fiscal revenue losses likely to cause a customs disarmament as a result of the entry into force of the EPA.
  183. In that regard, the Commission, with the support of GIZ, visited the member States and Mauritania to collect data on fiscal and customs reforms with a view to finalising the matrixes of the relative measures with all the member States. After the mission, a draft fiscal reform support programme was prepared on the basis of matrixes of measures of the fiscal reforms obtained.
  184. The fiscal transition programme as well as the Directive on fiscal transition were examined and adopted by the 53<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the Technical Committee on Trade, Customs and Free Movement held from 16 to 18 September 2013 in Lome. The draft Directive will be submitted to the next session of ECOWAS Council of Ministers.
  185. On capacity building, it is worth noting that in the prospect of a better cooperation between fiscal administrations of West Africa, the ECOWAS Commission, with the support of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, put in place a consultation framework of fiscal administrations (Forum of West African Fiscal Administrations (FAFAO) which was launched in 2012. This Forum offers a platform for an exchange of information, professional experiences and cooperation among the different fiscal administrations. The forum, with the assistance of the Commission, held two meetings in Cotonou in March 2013 and Ouagadougou in September 2013.
  186. Furthermore, in its desire to strengthen the visibility of the Forum of Fiscal Orders in West Africa, (FOFAO) and to enable it support the fiscal administrations of the ECOWAS member States in the supervision and training of the private sector in the supervision and training of the private sector on fiscal issues lent its technical and financial support to the organisation of its second meeting held in Nigeria in February 2013.

### **2.2.3 Industry and Mines**

187. In the Industry and Mines sectors, the Commission carried out the following activities during the year 2013.

188. With regards to the Industry sector, the Supplementary Act A/SA.1/02/13 on the ECOWAS Quality Programme and the accompany Implementation Matrix, were adopted during the 42<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary Summit of the Authority of Heads of State and Government in February 2013 in Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire. In addition, five Technical Committees were formed at the Experts Meeting on ECOWAS Standards Harmonization Model (ECOSHAM) held in Dakar, Senegal in March 2013. Two of the Technical harmonization committees (Agricultural Products-TC1 and Agro & Food Products-TC2) started their activities on three draft harmonized standards (Maize, Rice and Palm-Oil). The Draft ECOWAS Harmonized Standards on Maize, Rice, and Palm Oil are being finalized for consideration and adoption. Furthermore, discussions were held on the development of Key Industrial Performance Indicators to establish the ECOWAS Information System & Database for management of the West African Common Industrial Policy (WACIP). A pre-draft questionnaire for inventory of the Metrology Infrastructure in ECOWAS Region is being finalized by PTB and ECOWAS Commission, following a Bilateral ECOWAS Commission/PTB Germany Coordination meeting on the Metrology Programme held in Germany, in June 2013. ECOWAS Commission also participated in the 20<sup>th</sup> Conference of African Ministers of Industry (CAMI), organised by the African Union, to harmonize and coordinate programmes aimed at structural transformation and sustainable economic growth at the continental level.
189. Under Mines and Extractive Industry, the Content-format (Structure) for the drafting of the ECOWAS Mineral Development Act was validated during an Experts Meeting on the formulation of ECOWAS Minerals & Mining Development Act (Code) held in Abuja from 26 - 27 March 2013. In April 2013, two Experts meetings on the formulation of ECOWAS Guiding Framework on Regional Cooperation in the Geology Sector and on Regional Cooperation in Integrated Industrial Development of Hydrocarbons were held in Banjul, to complete the implantation matrix and associated Draft text. Moreover, a Joint Mining & Petroleum National Experts Working Group Meeting was held in August 2013, in Abuja, Nigeria to initiate discussions on the adoption of ECOWAS Mineral Sector Integrated Framework on Corporate Social Responsibility, Localization & Local Content Development. ECOWAS was represented at the 2013 Ghana Mining Summit, which led to Bilateral Consultations with the Ghana Chamber of Mines for the establishment of the Federation of ECOWAS Chambers of Mines. The Commission attended the East African Legislative Assembly's (EALA) Agriculture, Tourism & Natural Resources Committee (ATNR) / National Democratic Institute (NDI) Workshop on Harmonizing and Developing Model Laws on Extractive Industries in the East African Community Region, held in Kampala, Uganda on 24 and 25 May 2013.

#### ***2.2.4 Free Movement of Persons***

190. **The implementation of the provisions of the Protocol on Free Movement, Right of Residence and Establishment has recorded some significant achievements** as ECOWAS citizens continue to travel without visas within the region. Legal foundations for the right of residence and establishment have been instituted, and in many cases these rights have been implemented. Lastly, the growing use of the ECOWAS travel documents can also be considered a success. However, despite the legal framework that was put in place over thirty years ago, ECOWAS citizens are facing limitations to their rights as enshrined in the free movement Protocol. These are due to a number of factors such as: the selective Implementation of Free Movement Protocol, porous nature of the region's borders, lack of domestication of Protocols and Relevant Texts on Free Movement, proliferation of un-authorized road-blocks, harassment at border-posts, and lack of proper knowledge amongst Community citizens and Security operatives about the rights enshrined in the Free Movement Protocol.
191. In the pursuit of promoting the free movement of persons and goods, encouraging cross border cooperation and boosting tourism potentials in the region through the creation of an enabling environment for investment, the Commission implemented the following activities during the course of 2013:

### **Free Movement**

192. The Commission enhanced the capacity of Police, Immigration, Gendarmerie, Customs and other relevant agencies charged with the responsibility of Entry and Departure formalities in the common borders. The Commission also enhanced the capacity of Security operatives who will in turn train other operatives. Furthermore, the curriculum of training institutions in Member States was examined to ensure that it incorporates Community citizens' rights of residence, establishment and human rights.
193. In addition, the Commission revised and developed comprehensive and strategic provisions as inputs into the revision of the protocol on free movement. This exercise included the development of columns for the monitoring report by member States, provision for refugees and asylum seekers, establishment of a Committee of eminent persons on free movement and redefinition of the concept of the ECOWAS citizen. Strategies have also been outlined to facilitate the effective involvement of all relevant stakeholders in the review process and enabled delegates to provide inputs into the on-going development of a regional migration policy.
194. The Commission also ensured validation of the technical requirements for a standardized ECOWAS brown card and its deployment by Member States. Furthermore, efforts have been made to address the following constraints being faced by the current brown card scheme namely, domestication of Brown Card modalities, ease of compensation in case of accident or injury, operations of National Bureaux and financial coverage of ECOWAS Brown Card scheme.
195. The Commission briefed the relevant authorities of Government and other stakeholders on preliminary findings within their respective Member States on the status of implementation of the Protocol on free movement. Furthermore, Member States were sensitised on the on-going review of the ECOWAS Protocol on Free Movement as well as exchange of ideas on areas highlighted for review in the protocol and mechanisms for the effective implementation of the Protocol at all levels agreed upon. Finally, Security Operatives were also sensitized and trained on the provisions of the Free Movement protocol and relevant texts. It is worth noting that the Authority of Heads of State and Government in its session of 17 -18 July conferred the supervision of the implementation of Free Movement protocol to His Excellency Blaise Compaoré, President of Burkina Faso.
196. Areas for review within the protocol have been identified, experts engaged to revise these elements and a draft protocol has been presented to Member States for ratification. A Sample Prototype for the biometric ID card was also presented to Member States for adoption. The working group has critically analysed and elaborated on the recommendations on the revision process for presentation at the next meeting of the ECOWAS Statutory Committee on Free Movement. The working group has also begun developing modalities for the deployment of biometric identity cards as travel documents within Member States.
197. Loopholes and divergent areas within the protocol identified and documented recommendations have been made for presentation to Ministers in Charge of Security. ECOWAS Member States are expected to take all necessary steps to ensure that they meet the 24 November 2013 deadline for the introduction of the machine-readable passports.

### **✓ Cross Border Cooperation: Key Activities implemented are as follows:**

198. Consultation and Partnership development meetings were held with UNCDF and Mano River Union (MRU) aimed at building new partnership and ascertain support for programme development at regional level.

199. Final decisions taken on implementation modalities and funding of identified projects. A Draft Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been finalised and new projects in Mali have been developed and implementing partners identified.
200. Elaboration of a 3 year regional cross border cooperation (CBC) programme: A Work programme and methodology and outline of strategic framework of the 2014-2016 cross border cooperation programme has been reviewed by experts. The Draft ECOWAS CBC programme will be presented to the ECOWAS CBC stakeholders and Ministers in charge of Cross Border cooperation for validation and adoption.

✓ **Tourism**

201. The following key activities were implemented:

- The capacity of tourism professionals in the region was enhanced through training that stressed the entire chain of measures involved in tourism – design, sales, marketing, hosting, etc. – as well as the quality and professionalization of services.
- *Presentation of the draft ECOWAS Tourism policy to Statutory Committee on Tourism for validation and adoption:* During the review period, experts from the Member States conducted a critical review of national, regional and international tourism policies towards the development of a comprehensive tourism policy for the ECOWAS region. The Draft ECOWAS Tourism Policy was subsequently validated and adopted by the Statutory Committee on Tourism.
- *Review and validation of the content of the ECOWAS Tourist Guide and development of operational modalities within Member States:* The validation and collation of data for the Tourist Guide and modalities for fundraising through the Private and Public Sectors are in progress. The deadline for delivery of printed volumes of the ECOWAS TOURIST GUIDE is fixed for March 2014. The Guide was approved at the last Council of Tourism Ministers held in Banjul on 21 and 22 June 2012. The PANAFRICAN GUIDE is expected to be a collection of one volume containing practical and useful information for travellers and international tourists within the 15 ECOWAS Member states.

### **2.3 Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources**

#### **2.3.1 Agricultural Development**

202. The implementation of activities for 2013 revolved around the four components of the Regional Agricultural Investment Programme (RAIP) adopted by the ECOWAS authorities to ensure ECOWAP implementation:

- Promotion of strategic projects for food security and food sovereignty,
- Promotion of a global environment conducive to regional agricultural development,
- Reduction of food vulnerability and the promotion of sustainable access to food, and
- Governance, coordination and monitoring-evaluation of ECOWAP implementation.

✓ ***Promotion of strategic products for food security and sovereignty***

203. The activities conducted in this component yielded the following results :

204. The validation of the three transformative programmes by the Specialized Technical Ministerial Committee on Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources aims to boost the region's agriculture, namely, (i) the regional programme for support to the social security nets, (ii) the regional

programme for agricultural intensification and the development of pastoralism, and (iii) the regional programme for market regulation.

205. The Commission also embarked on the official launch of RFAA (Regional Food and Agriculture Agency) as well as the installation of the team responsible for its organization.

***Formulation and implementation of National Agricultural Investment Programmes by the member States***

206. All the member states have completed the formulation of their NAIP and are at the implementation stage. Of the fifteen (15) ECOWAS member States, only five (Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Mali, Niger, and Senegal) have devoted 10% of their national budgets to investments in Agriculture by lending support in the form of inputs (seeds, fertilizers, foods, cattle) to farmers, farming implements (ploughs, harrows, etc.) and mowing and hay compacting to ensure feeding productive animals in the dry season. The cumulative total of the amounts funded by the countries that have communicated figures reveal that the global cost of the NAIS is US\$21.35 billion, with the exception of Liberia, which has not communicated any information. Nigeria is in the full process of restructuring its agriculture, which must be turned towards Agrobusiness so as to palliate “peak oil”<sup>6</sup> for the conventional crude which seems to have started in 2006 for all crude oil-producing countries with the exception of bituminous reserves. In the new era, Nigeria contemplates endowing farmers with models of tractors with adequate means. The table below gives an idea of the financing needs by 2015. It indicates what it has been possible to mobilize and what is left to be.

*Table 3: Situation of financial needs of the NAIPs*

Countries	US\$ billion	
	Overall amount	Amounts mobilized
Benin	1.000	0.430
Burkina Faso	2.630	2.230
Cape Verde	0.270	0.133
Côte d’Ivoire	4.400	4.400
Gambia	0.297	0.293
Ghana	1.532	1.300
Guinea Bissau	0.305	0.025
Guinea	1.117	0.130
Liberia		NC
Mali	3.800	NC
Nigeria		NC
Niger	2.000	1.000
Senegal	2.015	0.500
Sierra Leone	0.644	0.600
Togo	1.140	0.150

207. In addition to these financings for projects for vegetable, animal and fishery production programmes, the agricultural productivity programme in West Africa is working on the issue of availability of genetic material (plant seeds, animals, fisheries, roots and tubers) of good quality for the producers.

<sup>6</sup> The expression “Peak oil” introduced in the oil industry world by Colin CAMPBELL, (2000) is currently designated « the peak of global oil production, i.e. the moment global oil production peaks before commencing to decline as a result of the exhaustion of available reserves.

This programme is in keeping with the NAIPs of the countries and is implemented by CORAF/WECARD at ECOWAS' request. At the moment, 13 countries are open and are summarized in the table below.

Table 4: Financing of the Agricultural Productivity Programme in West Africa (APPWA) (in \$US millions)

Series	Countries	IDA	GFRP	Japan PHRD	Total
WAAPP-1A	Ghana	15			15
	Mali	15			15
	Senegal	15			15
WAAPP-1B	Burkina Faso	15	6		21
	Côte d'Ivoire	30	6	8	44
	Nigeria	45	6		51
WAAPP-1C	Benin	16.8			16.8
	Gambia	7	5		12
	Guinea			9	9
	Liberia	6		8	14
	Niger	30			30
	Sierra Leone	12		10	22
	Togo	12			12
WAAPP-2A	Ghana	60			60
	Mali	60			60
	Senegal	60			60
	Total	398.8	23	35	456.8

208. The Two countries that have not yet benefited, Cape Verde and Guinea Bissau, are expected to benefit in the course of 2014.
209. Taking account of these portfolios, which are managed by the level of agronomical and zoo-technical research institutions at the present stage, the following countries have indicated that the cumulative amounts of commitments amount to US\$ 9.025 billion. The countries concerned are: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo.

✓ **Promotion of a global environment conducive to regional agricultural development**

*Creating a global environment conducive to regional agricultural development*

210. The creation of a global environment conducive to the development of a sector and a regional agricultural market is at the core of the RAIP centre of activities. The implementation of the activities of this important intervention Component enabled the attainment of the following major results:
- The implementation of the ECOWAS Regional Agricultural Information System (ECOAGRIS) was concerned, in its first phase, with seven (7) member states (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Senegal). It enabled an interconnection of the national agricultural information systems. The eight countries (Cape Verde, the Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Nigeria, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Togo) that are not yet integrated into the ECOAGRIS system to ensure timely acquisition of statistics on Agriculture and Trade of agricultural products within ECOWAS. Thus, we could have a yearly report on Agriculture and Trade of agricultural products within ECOWAS in the coming two years. A cooperation Protocol is due to be signed among the regional institutions concerned with the agricultural information systems for the operationalization of the mechanism (ECOWAS, UEMOA, CILSS, FAO/SRO).



- Signing of partnership agreements with nine socio-professional organizations (APESS/CORET, AFAO/WAWA, COFENABVI-AO, UOFA-AO, NANTS, RBM, RESIMAO, ROPPA), and Civil Society (POSCAO) with regional bases and national functional platforms for boosting the Agricultural sector booster Plant and animal productions (plant and animal productions) in the region. These organizations are responsible for aiding ECOWAS in establishing Observatories on peasant agriculture, cross-border grazing, cattle rearing within ECOWAS, and the collection of statistics within the territorial space of ECOWAS as well as the ECCAS countries, especially Cameroun and Chad, which practice a lot of trade in cattle rearing with the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Furthermore, given the existence of a high number of women working in the area of agricultural produce processing in urban areas and especially in rural areas, AFAO/WAWA will assist ECOWAS training to evolve towards establishing acceptable norms for the processed products (packaging, hygiene, etc.) agreements. Signing the agreements will improve professional organizations' participation in the implementation of the ECOWAP/PDDAA within the framework of the ongoing structuring of the chains.
- Concerning extension, a framework document proposing a structuring of the animal production chain (meat – milk) was prepared with FAO technical support. This work will be compared with what UEMOA did in federating initiatives in the region in the ECOWAS agricultural policy. Similar work is underway for the plant production chains, and will be completed in the course of 2014. The space will thus have different stages in the area of the different agricultural production chains.
- The validation by the EU under the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF, of the “Regional project to combat fruit flies” (Euro 17 million), which will equally be accorded financial contribution by the French Development Agency (supplementary amount of 1.5 million euro) that will enable the project take-off in early 2014.
- Soil fertility in West Africa is a serious problem. The ECOWAS Commission is therefore working on networking the laboratories on fertilizer quality control. Moreover, to ensure an improved use of nitrogen by the plant, a programme for spraying the plants, through Urea landfills is in the process of formulation. This will improve crop productivity and reduce the emission of nitrogen oxide. Moreover, the first annual forum of fertiliser promoters made important recommendations for preventing the use of chemical fertilizers from adversely affecting the environment. Several recommendations were made and a draft programme is being discussed between the Commission and the partners (IFDC and other bilateral cooperation). As a recommendation, it is worth considering the formalization of the stakeholders' platform on fertilizers.

✓ ***Reduction of food vulnerability and the promotion of sustainable food access***

211. This component is the manifestation of ECOWAS solidarity vis-à-vis Community citizens and member States. During the period under review, ECOWAS Commission conducted the following actions leading to:
- the adoption of a consultation strategy for the coordinated and harmonized adoption of an ECOWAS consultation strategy (including Mauritania and Chad): and
  - the formulation and financial evaluation of a regional programme of support to national social security sectors in West Africa. The Council of Ministers is requested to provide the Commission with resources through the Regional Food and Agriculture Agency (RFAA) for an immediate implementation of the programme.
212. Food and nutritional insecurity can be worsened by the phenomenon of post-harvest contaminations, especially aflatoxin. Aflatoxin is linked to the multiplication of mycotoxins synthétised by the *Aspergillus flavu specie*. Several types exist that are essentially found in groundnut grains and in their

(cakes) higher than 15 and 30° and an 80-85% humidity, infect large quantities of maize and groundnuts during large storage in several countries. It is also toxic to man and animals, especially poultry and animals, the large proportion of whose food composition derives from groundnut cake and maize. An action plan is underway for combatting the phenomenon. A consultation framework for the development of strategies adapted to a successful fight against the expansion of these mycotoxins is underway. The regional plan of action with national definitions could be available during 2014;

213. Access to land is one of the projects ECOWAS is highly engaged in. In that area, during 2013, in keeping with the decision of the African Union Heads of State and Government to develop favourable access conditions for promoters and small producers, including women. A Directive was issued to all Regional Economic Communities to ensure the harmonization of land policies. The ECOWAS Commission, with the support of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), formulated a policy aimed at harmonizing land issues within ECOWAS, and the study was followed by a draft Directive, which was validated by the land and cadastral specialists of the member states in 2013 at Abuja. It was subsequently submitted to the Member States for amendment and comments.

✓ ***Governance, Coordination and Monitoring-Evaluation of ECOWAP implementation***

214. The implementation of the ECOWAP/PDDAA falls within the responsibility of the ECOWAS Commission based on the mandate of the Heads of State and Government. In this specific area, the following major activities were undertaken :
- The institutional mechanism was established and the implementation mechanisms are in the process of finalization mainly through the establishment of an Advisory Committee for Food and Agriculture, the Regional Food and Agriculture Agency and the Regional Food and Agriculture Fund. Regarding support to the States, each Member State has, to date, a concerted framework for programming, coordination and monitoring of interventions in the Agricultural sector. As regards the National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP), the ECOWAS Commission continued to mobilize support for the member States for the implementation of their NAIP. Moreover, to facilitate the establishment of a Monitoring-Evaluation system, the ECOWAS Commission will lend support to the national mechanisms of NAIP monitoring and evaluation, starting from 2014.
215. ***Regarding the development and implementation of new regional programmes: with the support of the group of ECOWAP donors (ECOWAP Donor Group)***, the Commission continued to implement the programmes underway and mobilize funds from the partners of the new programmes and projects for the agricultural sector stakeholders. The new financing acquired in the course of the year for the implementation of these major programmes amounts to more than US\$33.35 million. They are :
- The regional programmes for seeds development (WASP), funded by USAID for about US\$9 million.
  - The regional programme for the development of fertilizers (WAFP), financed by USAID for nearly US\$20 million.
  - The Project of veterinary governance in Africa funded by the European Union;
  - The Programme for building capacities for the participation of African states in Standardization organizations (PAN-SPSO, 2<sup>nd</sup> phase), funded by the European Union. The execution of the programme is underway. The resource team has travelled through all the countries to dispense training sessions and to put in place reflection platforms for reflection on the adaptation of cattle rearing workshops in relation with several foods, exchanges with animal products etc.).
  - The “West Africa Hunger-Free Zone” Project financed by German Cooperation at the cost of US\$2 million. This programme was officially launched on 27 September 2013 in Lome and should commence its activities in early 2014.

- The project in support of the implementation of the regional food security reserve, which is in the process of validation by the European Union in the framework of the 10th EDF in the amount of Euro 56 million. Negotiations for this programme have attained their point of completion. The programme could thus commence in 2014, and the institutions that will be responsible for its implementation have already been identified. The technical unit for the management of the reserve should be located at the Regional Food and Agriculture Agency in Lome (Togolese Republic).
- A proposal made for the establishment of an aspect on Cattle food within the Regional Food Reserve has also been prepared in the framework of partnership signed between ECOWAS and RBM. The configuration of this aspect is the same as that of the Regional Food Reserve (financial stocks and physical stocks) as indicated in the table below

Table 5 : Comparison of regional reserves.

	<b>Regional Food Security Reserve</b>	<b>Food components of cattle</b>
Years 1 to 4	176,000 tonnes including 60,000 tonnes in physical	3 in physical
Years 5 to 7	294,000 tonnes including 100,000 tonnes in physical	50,000 tonnes including 16,000 tonnes in physical
Year 8	411,000 tonnes including 140,000 tonnes in physical	70,000 tonnes including 23,000 tonnes in physical

- The Commission's capacity building programme to support the member States in formulating projects under NAIP, and the region under RAIP, funded by Spain and implemented by FAO. This programme will help develop the capacities of the region and the Member States (upon request) to develop credible and bankable projects, that meet the criteria laid down by the donors and the financing institutions;;
- USAID and Spanish cooperation's support for the capacity development of the Commission with a view to operationalizing the RFAA.

216. **Monitoring programmes under implementation:** Several cooperation projects have been negotiated since 2010/2011 with technical and financial partners and are under implementation. They are the West African Agricultural Productivity Programme (WAPP), the joint UEMOA-CEDEAO project Regional market of inputs (MIR PLUS), the Food facility project, the West African regional food security project, etc. On the basis of the principles of subsidiarity and complementarity, the implementation of these programmes is entrusted to the regional technical and financial partners (ECOWAS partnership agreements). The Commission ensures its role of coordination, steering and orientation. The key partner institutions, among others, are: CSAO/OCDE, IFDC, CORAF/WECARD, UNOPS, IFPRI, regional-FAO, CILSS, etc.

### 2.3.2 Environment

217. In the course of 2013, the Commission pursued the implementation of the ECOWAS environmental policy by strengthening the attainment of the following programmes:
- Improvement of environmental governance and capacity building;
  - Promotion of sustainable resource management for the enhancement of the sub-regional economy in due respect of the environment; and
  - Promotion of an improved management of pollution, nuisance and hazardous wastes.
218. *Regarding the programme for the improvement of environmental governance and Capacity building, the Commission launched a programme named "Monitoring for Environment and Security in Africa*

(MESA)" in replacement of the project "African Monitoring of Environment for Sustainable Development (AMESD)", the first phase which was due in March 2013.

219. The major achievements of the first phase are:
- The availability of infrastructure and a database of the observation of the earth in the countries.
  - The development of expertise that is largely acknowledged in the sub-region.
  - Contribution to enhance decision-making by politicians in monitoring agricultural harvests across the services made available by the project.
220. These various successes will be consolidated in the project MESA (2013- 2018), the main area of whose intervention has been widened in relation to that of the AMESD project to include the management and monitoring of Coastal and Marine resources.
221. Furthermore, the Commission lent support to the organization of the June 18<sup>th</sup> international SIFEE colloquium on the theme "Environmental evaluation as a tool for disaster prevention and management".
222. As regards the programme for the promotion of sustainable resource management for improving the regional economy in an environmental-friendly manner, the Commission's activities related to:
- Building the capacities of the member States and national stakeholders in the member states' forestry sector. This was mainly reflected in the sub-region's technical validation strategy of communal/Community forest management in West Africa. This is a reference tool for promoting the decentralized and participatory management of forests in the region. There was formal adoption by the Ministers of Forestry and Environment of the Convergence plan for the management and sustainable utilization of forest ecosystems in West Africa.
  - Capacity building of the Negotiators on the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification campaign. This involves convening of a meeting to take stock of the decisions taken at the Conference of the Parties held in South Korea in October 2011 and prepare the region's contribution to common African positions as a prelude to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention held from 16 to 27 September 2013 at Windhoek, Namibia.
  - The organization of two meetings (experts and Ministerial meetings) as part of the regional anti-desertification programme. The Sub-regional Action Programme to Combat Desertification was adopted by the meeting of ECOWAS member States' Ministers of Environment in September 2013. Thus, ECOWAS became the second African region to have drawn up and adopted its programme after that of Arab Maghreb Union (AMU).
  - The implementation of NEPAD Institutional support project at the ECOWAS Commission for the expansion of the sustainable management of lands and water resources. This was reflected by stakeholder capacity building through workshops on sustainable land and water resource management practices in the context of climate change, and a study trip to Zambia on sustainable land management in the face of climate change.
  - The implementation of strategic programme activities for climate change adaptation. The Commission embarked on advocacy through presentations to the ECOWAS Parliament through its joint Committee on "Agriculture, Environment, Water Resources and Rural Development/Infrastructure and Industrial Development". This led the parliamentarians to recommend that due account of climate change be taken in all national budgets that will be submitted to them for budgetary consideration.
  - The Commission further signed a financing agreement with Sweden, which made available to ECOWAS about six million, seven hundred thousand dollars (US\$ 6,700,000) for the

implementation of the strategic regional programme for reducing vulnerability and ensuring adaptation to climate change.

223. Draft Regulation on technological risk prevention. The Commission produced the draft Regulation on the prevention of technological risks and organized various consultation meetings leading to the improvement of the draft Biodiversity Regulation on the prevention of biotechnological risks. They are mainly the meeting of ECOWAS and UEMOA legal experts and that of the Drafting Committee set up to prepare the draft of the Biodiversity Regulation.
224. As regards the promotion of a better way of addressing pollution, nuisance and hazardous waste, the Commission implemented the following activities:
- Capacity building in the area of the establishment of a legislative and regulatory framework on the implementation of the GEF/UNIDO/ UNEP capacity building of the least developed countries for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention on the Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP). Also, the Commission embarked on the training of trainers on the implementation of the Best Available Techniques (BAT) and Best Environmental Practices (BEP) in chemical products management, electrical equipment wastes, DEEE and plastic waste management.
  - The finalization and technical validation of the draft text of the harmonized ECOWAS regulation on the ozone layer depleting substances (ODS).

## **2.4 Infrastructure Development**

### **2.4.1 Transport**

225. The Transport programme oversees the implementation of multimodal transport infrastructure and policies to promote physical cohesion among Member States and to facilitate the movement of persons, goods and services within the Community with special emphasis on increased access to island and land-locked countries.

#### **✓ Road Transport sector**

226. The principal activity in the Road Transport sector has been the continued implementation of the ECOWAS Regional Road Transport and Transit Facilitation Programme. Key achievements for the year 2013 include the following:

#### **- ECOWAS Joint Border Posts Programme:**

227. Tremendous progress was made on the physical construction of the Noepe Joint Border Post (JBP) between Ghana and Togo. The physical progress rose from about 50% to over 80% with the project expected to be handed over to ECOWAS and the two countries in December, 2013. The works and consultancy contracts for the Seme JBP came to an end in March 2013, and with a total progress under 30% completion, the European Union has given approval for the contract to be re-awarded under a framework contract. Works are expected to commence in November, 2013.

#### **- Axle Load Harmonization Policy**

228. The Authority of Heads of State and Government during their February 2012 approved the Supplementary Act relating to the Harmonization of Standards and Procedures for the Control of Dimensions, Weight and Axle Load of Goods Vehicle within ECOWAS Member States. The Act subsequently received the full signature of all Heads of States and Governments in June, 2013. A Roadmap with timelines and specific activities for national Governments, private sector, seaports and

other stakeholders, has been prepared for Member States to begin implementation. Full implementation is expected by June 2014.

***- Nigeria-Cameroon Multinational Highway and Transport Facilitation Programme as part of the Trans-Africa Highway programme***

229. This Programme involves the rehabilitation of sections of the Enugu-Bemenda road between Nigeria and Cameroon. It also involves the construction of a Joint Border Post (JBP) and a border bridge at the Mfum border, as well as trade and transit facilitation components. The ECOWAS Commission successfully selected and negotiated a Consultancy Contract in April 2013, for the development of a legal framework for the Mfum JBP and for the harmonization of Axle Load control standards between Cameroon and Nigeria.
230. Within the framework of this project, the Commission successfully organized a study tour for members of the Joint Technical Committee, to the Walvis Bay Corridor Secretariat in Namibia to gain practical insights into the Corridor Management and Development. The delegation was made up of government officials from Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon and Congo Brazzaville.

***- Abidjan-Lagos Corridor Development Programme***

231. In line with the Directives of the Presidents of the five countries along the Abidjan-Lagos Corridor in February 2013, to construct a 6-Lane dual-carriage Highway from Abidjan in Côte d'Ivoire through Accra, Lome, Cotonou to Lagos in Nigeria, the Commission held four meetings of the Steering Committee established by the Presidents to oversee the project. The Committee is made up of all the Road Infrastructure Ministers from the five countries. The Commission in collaboration with Legal experts from the five member States has completed a Draft Treaty (Agreement) to be signed by the countries for the project. The Commission has also concluded the Terms of Reference for feasibility and detailed design studies for the highway construction. These were validated by the Steering Committee at the last meeting on 17<sup>th</sup> September, 2013, in Accra.

***- Trans-Gambia transport corridor***

232. This includes the construction of the Trans-Gambia Bridge and Joint Border Posts (JBP) as well as the rehabilitation of 137 km of roads connecting the northern and southern parts of both The Gambia and Senegal. The AfDB in July, 2013 initiated the process of conducting a detailed study for the establishment of the JBP and the Border Procedures and Processes along the Trans-Gambia Bridge.

✓ ***Railways sub sector***

233. In the Railways sub sector, detailed engineering studies of the Kaya-Dory-Niamey link connecting the Abidjan-Ouagadougou railway line to the Republic of Niger was initiated with funding from the European Union in 2010 and is expected to end by 31<sup>st</sup> December 2013. Due to unforeseen difficulties that hampered progress of the work of the Consultants, the Commission and the European Commission are considering a request for an extension by three and half more months, bringing the new end date to 14<sup>th</sup> April, 2014.

✓ ***Air Transport sub sector***

234. The objective of the Air Transport sub-sector is to implement the Yamoussoukro Decision for air transport liberalization, strengthen aviation safety and security, enhance capacity building for the Civil Aviation Authorities within the region, facilitate operation and cooperation of West African airlines and other relevant stakeholders (airports, air navigation services providers, ground handling companies).

235. ECOWAS Commission has been assisting member States to provide a safe reliable and coordinated air transport system that can provide regular air links among the member States as well as exploring means of ensuring equitable access of eligible airlines to the West African air transport market.

236. The achievements of Air Transport Project during the year 2013 are in accordance with the ECOWAS Air Transport Action Plan 2009-2015, and include the following:

**- Fostering the implementation of the Yamoussoukro Decision (YD) for air transport liberalization:**

237. Nine (9) Supplementary Acts were adopted on 17<sup>th</sup> February 2012 relating to the following air transport economic regulations: Ground Handling, Slot Allocation, Denied Boarding, Approval of Air Carrier, Market Access, Air Tariffs, Liability of Air Carrier in case of an Accident, Exemptions to Rules of Competition; Aviation Security. Within this framework, a coordinating meeting of ECOWAS/UEMOA/World Bank was held on 10 and 11 July 2013 in Abidjan, the 43<sup>rd</sup> Summit of the Authority of Heads of State and Government, held in Abuja on 17 July 2013 made commitment to fast track implementation of the YD in West Africa. The on-going activity is preparation of publication of the Supplementary Acts before end 2013.

**- Strengthening of aviation safety & security:**

238. Drafting of a Regulation on Aviation Security in order to complement the newly adopted Supplementary Act on Aviation Security dated 17 February 2012 during a Seminar on Aviation Security (AVSEC) held in Dakar from 26 to 28 February 2013; Finalization and closing of the Phase 1 of COSCAP Programme for Aviation Safety Oversight in West Africa funded by the ADB grant and preparation of the Phase 2; Participation in the Steering Committee of the ACP/project for air transport and satellite in Africa (SAFA); Training on Logistic Response for Humanitarian Air Services, 16-24 June 2013 in Brindisi, Italy; and, Organization of an ECOWAS/ICAO Seminar on Man Portable Air Defence Systems (MANPADS) in Niamey, from 27-29 August 2013 in response to persistent terrorist threats against civil aviation in West Africa.

**- Promotion of a Viable Airline Industry in ECOWAS region:**

239. Meetings of the Steering Committee of ECOWAS airlines held in Lome in March 2013 and in Accra in July 2013 with a view to fostering cooperation (interline agreements, code sharing, consortium, joint venture, alliances, mergers, etc.) among airlines in the region.

**- Implementation of ECOWAS Air Transport flagship projects:**

240. Creation of an Aircraft Leasing Company (Brazilian EMBRAER and BNDES expressed interest for joint venture during an exploratory mission in Brazil from 19 - 23 August 2013), establishment of a Regional Aircraft Maintenance Facility, creation of a Database/Information System–Observatory, Master plan for ECOWAS Airports (a feasibility study is to be launched financed by PPDU).

**- Negotiation of air service agreements with third parties:**

241. Workshop (in Lome from 15-19 June 2013) and meeting of Air transport Committee (in Banjul from 21-23 October 2013) were held for preparation of negotiations for ECOWAS/EU (Horizontal) Agreement on certain aspects of air services and for negotiations for ECOWAS/Brazil based on the proposed draft Air Services agreement by ANAC-Brazil.

**- Aeronautical cooperation:**

242. With main aviation organizations TCB/ICAO, IATA, EU, ECAC, AFCAC, Brazil, BAG and UEMOA, in different areas of civil aviation notably a Coordination Meeting in Roma, Italy, from 8-11 May 2013 between ECOWAS and World Food Programme (WFP) for the implementation of the Technical Agreement signed on 17 October 2012; Coordination Meeting ECOWAS/ECAC in Montreal, Canada, on 30 September 2013 for the implementation of the MOU on Civil Aviation signed on 11 July 2013; Participation in the ICAO/6<sup>th</sup> World Conference on Air Transport in Montreal, Canada, from March 18-22, 2013; Participation in the 23<sup>rd</sup> Plenary Session of the African Civil aviation Commission (AFCAC) in Accra, from 2-5 April 2013; Participation in the ICAO Symposium on Aviation and Climate Change held in Montreal, Canada, from 14-16 May 2013; and Participation in the 38<sup>th</sup> ICAO Assembly in Montreal, Canada, from 24 September to 4 October 2013.

**- Financial resource mobilization:**

243. Negotiations are still on going with the AfDB for a grant and with the World Bank which carried out a study in order to right-size its financial assistance.

**2.4.2 Telecommunications**

244. The telecommunications priority is the development of a reliable and modern regional Telecoms broadband infrastructure including the INTELCOM II programme, alternative broadband infrastructures and sub marine cables as well as the establishment of single liberalized telecoms market.

245. By 2013, eleven (11) coastal member States were connected to submarine cables with at least one (1) new landing station and the three landlocked countries (Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger) have now at least 2 access routes to the submarine cables.

246. A detailed feasibility study including business plan is ongoing on the missing inter-states links in the ECOWAS region with a focus on Mano River countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea), Mali and Guinea Bissau. Two studies to develop a harmonized law on the right of way to facilitate transit and reduce cost for the access to submarine cables by ECOWAS landlocked countries and another on taxation on Telecommunication/ICT services and related products in the region, being funded by the ITU through the HIPSSA project and the AfDB respectively, have been completed and validated by the Member States. The draft regulation to facilitate access of landlocked countries will be reviewed next year for validation prior to its submission to the Ministers.

247. Many ECOWAS Countries have drafted and adopted a national Law on Cyber security in compliance with Community texts in order to secure cyber space including Child Online Protection (COP).

248. The eleventh meeting of the ECOWAS Ministers in charge of Telecoms/ICT adopted common minimum technical specifications for Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT) receivers in the ECOWAS region to ensure their affordability and a Roadmap for the implementation of the DTT. The ECOWAS Ministers in charge of Telecom/ICT after officially set up adopted the Convention on the West African Postal Conference (WAPCO) as well as the Rules of Procedure of the WAPCO, requested ECOWAS to support the activities of WAPCO, and in the mid-term, transform WAPCO into a Specialized Agency for Postal Sector. The Ministers also agreed to work with telecommunications operators in the region to implement a proposal for a 50% region-wide reduction in the cost of telecommunications services on the ECOWAS Day (May 28th) for the benefit of the citizens and for the regional integration purpose.



### 2.4.3 Energy

249. During 2013, the emergency electrical energy supply programme of Conakry was fully implemented and three other emergency programmes adopted, namely (i) the emergency programme for electrical energy supply to Grand Banjul, (ii) the emergency programme for the supply of electrical energy to Freetown and (iii) the special Programme for Mali.
250. Following a financing request submitted to ECOWAS by the Gambia, Mali and Sierra Leone seeking support for their distressing electricity supply problem, these requests were analysed by evaluation missions fielded to those countries and successively adopted by the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting of Energy Ministers and the Council of Ministers. The Commission, thus, made a budget allocation of US\$108 million for these programmes as follows:
- **The Gambia** for electricity supply to Banjul: **24.8 million Euros (US\$31.90 million)**. This project relates to the rehabilitation and maintenance of the means of production, purchase of fuel, NAWEC and Ministry of Energy capacity building, capacity, reparation, implementation, supervision and monitoring-evaluation;
  - **Mali** for fuel and the rehabilitation of the means of production and electricity networks of the liberated zones; and
  - **Sierra Leone: US\$21.80 million:** The project comprises the current maintenance aspect of the power plant, purchase of fuel, purchase of pre-paid meters for revenue improvement, and urgent rehabilitation of the transport and electrical energy distribution network.
251. Besides the adoption of the three projects above, the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Council of Energy Ministers held in May 2013, approved other projects in conformity with the decisions of the 42nd Session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government.
252. With a view to increasing energy services, especially support to Member states in the process of adherence to the sustainable energy initiative for all, the Commission performed analytical studies on the gaps and the elaboration of the plans of action. The consultants entrusted with the task lent support to the member States with a view to ensuring the region's total adherence to the process. An Experts meeting was, therefore, convened in September 2013 to validate the studies and align the objectives of the White Paper to the ~~Energy for All Initiative~~. Lastly, a training workshop on Gas and Access to Energy was convened in Abidjan in November 2013 with the support of UNIDO and the International Gas Association, mainly aimed at developing the capacities of the sectors' stakeholders.

## 2.5. Human Development

### 2.5.1 Humanitarian Affairs and Social Affairs

#### ✓ Humanitarian Affairs

253. (i) Development and adoption of draft model of Disaster management Agency with UN-OCHA, June-November 2013; (ii) organisation of Annual Review seminar on International Humanitarian Law (IHL) for 2013 in collaboration with ICRC; and (iii) Enhancement and improvement of the internal coordination of Humanitarian Affairs between ECOWAS Directorates in May 2013. Our cooperation with our partners enhanced with the following activities: (iv) ECOWAS-Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Meeting on Humanitarian coordination; (v) UNHCR-ECOWAS Ambassadorial Retreat.

#### ✓ ECOWAS Emergency Response Team:

254. (i) delivery of humanitarian assistance to victims of the crisis in Mali and Member States hosting refugees; (ii) support to Member States affected by flood disaster – Mali, Niger and Cape Verde; (iii)

deployment of an EERT members in Mali to support delivery of Humanitarian Assistance to Internally displaced persons( IDPs);

✓ **Disaster Risk Reduction:**

255. (i) The development of Disaster Risk Reduction National Platforms in Niger and Guinea Bissau as part of the Commission's mandate to harmonise capacities for disaster risk reduction across the region and strengthening the capacities of Member States; (ii) organisation of a regional training workshop on information sharing and early warning coordination sharing mechanisms for DRR platforms and meteorological service in Niamey, Niger, in November. During this meeting the West African Position on the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) Post 2015 was adopted. (iii) implementation of the FOREWARN Initiative with Kings College London on strengthening capacities within ECOWAS for DRR; (iv) Our cooperation with UNISDR was consolidated through working sessions held during the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Geneva in May.

✓ **Trafficking in Persons and Child Protection:**

256. Activities implemented included: (i) Sensitisation of the Media on Trafficking in Persons issues. (ii) Development of guidelines for a Media and Communication Strategy on Trafficking in Persons (TIP) in October. (iii) Conduct of TIP Plan of Action Impact Review Study; Collection and collation of reports on the implementation of the TIP Plan of Action by Member States for the TIP synthesis report for 2012; (iv) Strengthened cooperation with IOM and ILO on the implementation of the migration component on the TIP in the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF.

**Social Affairs**

257. Adoption by the Authority of the
- ECOWAS General Convention on Social security;
  - ECOWAS Plan of Action on Youth Employment and
  - ECOWAS Regional Action Plan against Child Labour.
258. The adoption of these documents allows ECOWAS to develop appropriate legal and policy instruments to enable among other things, the migrant workers to maintain their rights to social security after retirement in their home countries. These documents will also facilitate job creation in ECOWAS for youth and strengthen the fight against child labour.

**2.5.2 Gender, Child Development, Youth/Sports, Civil Society, Employment and Drug Control**

✓ **Gender and Child**

259. The Commission continued to assist different directorates and ECOWAS Institutions in mainstreaming Gender into their activities, namely in the trade, energy and agricultural sectors. In collaboration with UN Women a Documentary on Women and cross-border trade was launched and it served as a tool to sensitize Member States on the plight of women involved in cross-border trading. The Commission organised a meeting of ECOWAS Ministers of Women Affairs on the margins of the UN Commission on the Status of Women in February to brief them on ongoing activities and receive their suggestions on the way forward.
260. With regards to child protection, the Commission in collaboration with the African Union developed the capacities of Member States 'experts on the domestication International and Regional Instruments on Child Protection, including child marriage issues during a meeting in Cotonou in July. In collaboration with the African Child Charter Project a similar meeting was held for the benefit of the Civil Society Organisations from ECOWAS Member States.

261. In terms of population and development, the ECOWAS Commission and the United Nations Population Fund, UNFPA's West and Central Africa Regional Office (WCARO), convened an ECOWAS member states Experts' Consultation on the Review of the Programme of Action (PoA) of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) + 20 in September 2013, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It contributed to the AU Declaration on Population and Development in Africa beyond 2014.

✓ ***Youth, Sports and Employment***

262. Within the framework of the implementation of the ECOWAS Youth Action Plan, The Commission trained the Member States on the development of National Youth Action Plans in Accra, in May, 2013. The training took place during a workshop organized in collaboration with the International Labour Organization (ILO) primarily to equip participants with the necessary capacities and skills for the development of regional frameworks to effectively address the challenge of youth employment in the region. It also acquainted member states with the ILO guidelines for the preparation of National Action Plans on Youth Employment. With this new expertise participants are now equipped with the necessary skills to drive the process or be involved in driving the process of developing in their Member States youth employment action plans.

263. Training sessions were organised for National Youth Councils to facilitate youth empowerment and development of entrepreneurship and enterprise development thereby promoting job creation and self-employment among youth of the West African Region in October 2013. Experts that participated were equipped with requisite capacities and skills that would assist them in starting off businesses, mobilising resources, and in effective management of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) etc. Participants were also expected to transfer knowledge gained to their members as practical steps in promoting entrepreneurial spirit among National Youth Councils to reduce unemployment among youth in the region.

264. As part of our cooperation with the African Union, ECOWAS contributed to the 9th Session of the Labour and Social Affairs Commission of the African Union which was held in April, 2013 in Addis Ababa Ethiopia. Theme was: "Labour Market Institutions in Africa to meet current and Future Challenges". The Ministers essentially adopted the report of the meeting of experts which included labour and migration, social protection for the informal sector and youth unemployment. They also adopted the following recommendations among others: (i) The need to explore new strategies to increase the representation of Africans within the ILO. (ii) The Special Session of the LSAC should be held as a prelude to the Extra-ordinary Summit of Heads of State and Governments, in September 2014, to mark 10 years after the 2004 Ouagadougou Summit. The Summit would reaffirm job creation and decent work in the Post 2015 Development Agenda;

265. Within the Framework of ECOWAS- African Union Commission (AUC) cooperation, the Commission undertook a study mission to the AUC in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in April, 2013. The aim of this mission was to strengthen the collaboration and partnership between the AUC and the Economic Community of West Africa States for better delivery and implementation of the sports and youth sector programme and increase synergy between the two institutions with a view to achieve better performance and sharing experience in these areas.

✓ ***Drug Control and Civil Society***

• ***Drug Control***

*The ECOWAS/WHO Collaborative Project for Establishing the West African Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (WENDU)*

266. With the collaboration of WHO , ECOWAS facilitated the establishment of the West African Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (WENDU) in June 2013. The aim of the Network is to implement a sentinel surveillance system with a public health orientation, for the collection and dissemination of comparable data on drug use and related problems in the region. Specifically, the participants at the meeting reviewed and validated the data reporting form, defined the data sites and proposed mechanism for data collection and reporting. In addition, Focal Points to undertake the epidemiological survey in each Member State were identified.

*Regional Workshop for Stakeholders in Formal and In-formal Educational Institutions on the Prevention of Drug Abuse, Drug Trafficking and Organized Crimes in West Africa.*

267. Strategies were identified with a view to prevent drug use in formal and informal Educational Institutions at a workshop in Guinea in July. Experts examined drug abuse trends and patterns among youths in and out of school, and participants were exposed to drug use prevention and treatment. One of the key outcomes of the meeting was a commitment by Member States to focus drug prevention interventions on vulnerable children and youth groups in the formal and informal sectors. They also agreed to conduct regular baseline studies on drug use in schools and outside of the school setting.

*Study to Review Existing National Drug Law and Related Legislations in West Africa*

268. The objective of the Study is to review and assess the existing national drug laws and to identify gaps, shortcomings and divergences with the view to assisting Member States to update drug laws, related legislations and institutional structures to comply with international standards.

• **Civil Society**

269. ECOWAS Commission granted an Annual subvention to the West Africa Civil Society Forum (WACSOFF) to support its National Platform Strengthening Programme. The programme aims to facilitate the re-structuring of Civil Society Platforms at the national level towards a more results-oriented and proactive contribution to the regional integration and development agenda of ECOWAS.
270. ECOWAS provided grants to two Civil Society Thematic Working Groups, namely, Women and Gender and Peace and Security, Democracy and Good Governance Groups, to support the implementation of the second year action plan aimed at strengthening Civil Society participation in the regional integration and development agenda of ECOWAS.

**2.5.3 ECOWAS Gender Development Centre**

271. The activities that were carried out during the period under review fell under the main programmes as elaborated below :

- ✓ **National Gender training workshops were held in Banjul and Niamey in April 2013 aimed at mainstreaming gender in national policies and programmes and strengthening the capacities of women.**

272. This programme will contribute more effectively to the promotion of gender equality in the ECOWAS region. Participants drawn from the sector ministries, national parliaments, and security and law enforcement agencies, women groups, civil society organisations, private sector operators, youth groups, the ECOWAS National Unit and the media. The training was to enhance the knowledge and

skills of the participants to undertake gender analysis and gender mainstreaming into the national policies, strategies and programmes of their respective countries.

***- Launching of the Niger National Chapter of the Network of Young Female Leaders of West Africa (ROAJELF)***

273. During the period under review, the EGDC supported the launching of the Niger national chapter of the Network of Young Female Leaders of West Africa (ROAJELF). The main goal of ROAJELF is to bring together young girls from ECOWAS Member states for the purpose of playing leadership roles in the promotion of human rights, gender equality, women's empowerment and capacity building.

***- Peace and Security***

274. The EGDC provided support to the Network on Peace and Security for Women in the ECOWAS Region (NOPSWECO) towards the implementation of the ECOWAS Plan of Action on UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 on Women, Peace and Security. This activity seeks to create the framework for women to play a more active role in peace mediation, peace building and negotiations and post-conflict reconstruction at the national and regional levels.

***- Award of Scholarships of Excellence to Girls in Specialised Technical and Professional Education***

275. One hundred and thirty (130) scholarships of excellence were awarded to brilliant girls from modest homes in technical and professional training institutions in all the ECOWAS Member States during the academic year 2012/2013. These scholarships are aimed at contributing to the promotion of gender equity and equality in the education sector in ECOWAS Member States.

***- Provision of Medical and Financial Support to Women and Girls suffering from Obstetrics Fistula***

276. A total of one hundred and twenty-four (124) women suffering from obstetrics fistula have so far undergone surgery. The main objective of this programme is to improve the sexual and reproductive health of women and girls suffering from obstetric fistula with the view to enabling them to live useful, dignifying and productive lives.
277. This programme has two main components, namely surgical/medical interventions to correct the fistula condition and the socio-economic re-integration of the women who have been fully treated. Nine (9) Member states are currently benefitting from this activity, namely Burkina Faso, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, G. Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo; and the EGDC plans to progressively extend the activity to all Member states. In the long term, the EGDC aims at eradicating fistula obstetrics from the ECOWAS region

***- Provision of Technical and Financial support to Women engaged in the Processing of Agricultural and Handicraft Products.***

278. A total of one hundred and fifty (150) women from eight Member states were trained on the techniques of food processing and basic business management skills to enable them set up and manage profitable and sustainable businesses in the agricultural, fisheries and handicraft sectors. The EGDC has provided these women with financial and technical support for establishing their businesses.

***- Technical and Bilateral Cooperation***

279. A Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU) was signed between ECOWAS and the Spanish Foundation “Mujeres por Africa” with a view to establish cooperation in the areas of gender equality and Women’s empowerment. More specifically, projects in the sectors of education; healthcare; conflict mediation; economic development and economic empowerment were identified.

#### **2.5.4 Education, Culture, Science and Technology**

##### **✓ Education et formation**

280. Conscious of the priority of Education and Training towards imparting employable skills to the teaming youths of the Community, the Commission organised a series of capacity building sessions in Member States on the use of multimedia approach for the development and revision of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) curriculum and instructional materials. Additional content of capacity building sessions in five countries (Cape Verde, Guinea, Liberia, Niger and Sierra Leone) included the use of the internet to source modern animations and other resource materials to enhance the quality of teaching and learning, competency based approach to teaching that lay more emphasis on practical; integration of entrepreneurship education into TVET curriculum to address challenges associated with values, attitudes and dignity; and the use of ICT in the teaching and management of TVET.
281. Furthermore, a survey was conducted in five countries (Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal) in the course of the year towards revitalization of TVET Management Information Systems and Delivery in order to optimize the comparative advantage of Member States for the overall benefit of the Community and source for funds for identified gaps.
282. The Status report on Girls’ Education was prepared by the Commission with the collaboration of experts on education of girls and other vulnerable groups in Banjul in April 2013. The meeting also identified and documented best practices that could be replicated at the Regional level, namely in the areas of advocacy and sensitization; information sharing on Regional and Global trends towards achieving the MDGs in 2015 and beyond.
283. Towards the promotion of higher education with emphasis on the production of high level professionals for the region, the project of a West African University was adopted in 2012. The terms of reference for the feasibility study was developed by some of the Chancellors and Vice Chancellors of ECOWAS Member States Universities in September, 2013. Finally the ECOWAS Experts on education discussed the following issues at a meeting held in Banjul in December: girls’ education; equivalence of certificates; E-learning; Education Management Information Systems (EMIS). Recommendations on these thematics have been formulated for the Ministers’ approval.

##### **✓ Culture**

284. The Commission gave a prize for Integration during the 23<sup>rd</sup> edition of the Pan African Film Festival of Ouagadougou (FESPACO) in March, 2013. Mr. Moussa Toure of Senegal won the “ECOWAS Special Prize for the Best Film on West African Integration” for his film titled “*La Pirogue*”. The award was given by the President of the Commission. The Commission also organised the first Exhibition on ECOWAS.
285. Modalities for the production and distribution of the Community hologram were finalised at the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Regional Copyright Observatory (RCO) held in May, 2013. The RCO also carried out assessments on the situation of copyright protection in ECOWAS Member States with weak or no Copyright Bureau and Collective Management Societies. The Gambia, Liberia, and Sierra Leone are beneficiaries of this project. Furthermore, sensitization workshops for copyright enforcement and related workers in Benin, Togo and Niger have taken place in November 2013.

286. The ECOWAS Regional Cultural Fund was created to serve as a resource basket for the promotion of Culture and cooperation. The ECOWAS Cultural Calendar of Events has been finalised in April 2013. The ECOWAS Culture website, [ecowasculture.com](http://ecowasculture.com), has also been hosted in September 2013.
287. A four year Action Plan (2013-2016) on the identification, preservation and safeguarding of West African Cultural patrimony was developed at a meeting of ECOWAS Directors of Cultural Heritage and Museums held in Ouagadougou in July 2013.
288. ECOWAS Commission supported many West Africa, Cultural events of regional scope.

✓ ***Science and Technology***

289. Science, Technology and innovation indicators (STI) were developed by Member States experts in Niamey in June 2013. The meeting focused on acquiring techniques and tools for measuring data on Research and Development (R&D) and Innovation. The participants agreed to prioritize Human Resources and expenditures for R&D Indicators. The workshop developed the eleven (11) main categories of indicators such as defined by the Oslo Manual for Innovation, and the Innovation Indicators on Bibliometry developed by the AOSTI. The meeting made the following recommendations: member states should be more involved in the process of formulation and implementation of Science and Technological Innovation policies; building the member states' capacities in STI through the organization of national workshops; developing a tool for the traceability of doctorate holders to address and monitor their regional mobility and strategy for promoting local scientific publications and an STI information system.
290. In August 2013, in Dakar the Commission built the capacity of experts in drafting research projects in science, technology and innovation (STI) with a view to respond competitively to international bids. The workshop was aimed at enabling Research, Development and Innovation Institutions benefit from the techniques and methods used in designing and formulating projects funded by international partners. This will enable the increase of resources for Scientific and Technological activities and the attainment of the 1% of the GNP devoted to Science and Technological Innovation as recommended by the African Union.
291. Jury meeting on the selection for the Award of the 2013 Regional Prize for Scientific Women was held in August 2013 in Abuja. At the end of the deliberations the Regional scientific panel recommended that two (2) women in the region be awarded prizes in the categories of **Life Sciences and Earth Sciences and Fundamental and Innovative Science**.

**2.5.5 ECOWAS Youth and Sports Development Centre**

- ***Development of traditional games and sports***

292. The Commission organised two African wrestling tournaments in Niamey, Niger and Dakar, Senegal with the participation in each tournament by national teams from 13 member states, of 65 wrestlers. During tournament over 100 matches took place. The high number of matches contributed to developing the skills of the wrestlers, which enabled them win and excel at African Wrestling championships and the 7th Francophonie games held respectively at Ndjamena in Chad and Nice in France.
- i. ECOWAS games**
293. Meetings and consultations to prepare the Third ECOWAS Games to be held in 2014 in Côte d'Ivoire were organised in March 2013

✓ ***The Youth***

294. The implementation of capacity building component of the Youth Employment Programme in Burkina Faso and Benin was continued. In Burkina Faso the training was held at the Ziniaré Reference Professional Centre in Refrigeration/Air conditioning and in vehicle mechanics. It was attended by young girls and boys from thirteen (13) Member states. In Benin, the training was held at the Songhai Centre of Porto-Novo, in agricultural production and transformation, and in cattle breeding. It was attended by youth from fourteen (14) Member states.

✓ ***ECOWAS Volunteers Programme (EVP).***

295. Under the ECOWAS Volunteers Programme (EVP) a total of One hundred and forty eight (148) volunteers were deployed in Liberia, in Guinea and in Sierra Leone in May 2013. The ECOWAS Commission initiated the ECOWAS Volunteers Programme (EVP) with the support of the African Development Bank (AfDB), the United Nations Volunteers Programme (UNV) and the European Union. ECOWAS volunteers are men and women (ages of 18 to 35 years) from ECOWAS Member States who because of their training and commitment to peace are agents of peace, reconciliation, and regional integration and development of their countries in particular and the region in general. Sixty-nine per cent (69 %) of the volunteers are assigned to the education sector, 30% to the health sector and 1% to the youth sector in these countries. All volunteers have received induction training at the beginning of their service.

***2.5.6 Malaria Elimination Programme***

296. Further to the signing of the framework for the execution of the Framework Agreement for the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between ECOWAS and the Bolivarian Republic for the eradication of malaria in West Africa at the 69th ordinary session of the ECOWAS Council of Ministers, the ceremonies for the launch of the works for the construction of the biolarvicide factories were organized in Côte d'Ivoire, Yamoussoukro in the margins of the Summit of Heads of State on 28 February 2013 in Nigeria, Port Harcourt in the Rivers State on 11 April, and in Accra, Ghana on 06 August 2013.

297. For the purpose of ensuring ownership by the member states while safeguarding sustainability leading to the success of the malaria eradication campaign, awareness meetings have begun with the National Units and will be pursued, among other things, with the sensitization of Chiefs of Defence Staff for the participation of the armed forces alongside the populations in the efforts at disinfecting and applying the biolarvicides.

***2.6. Political Affairs, Regional Peace and Security***

***2.6.1 Political Affairs***

298. The Commission derives its core mandate from the Protocol Relating to the ***Mechanism*** for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peace-Keeping and Security of 1999, and the Supplementary Protocol A/SP1/12/01 on Democracy and Good Governance of 2001. The ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework, adopted in January 2008, provides useful guidelines for the operationalization of the ***Mechanism***, the Supplementary Protocol, and related normative documents of the Organization. The Directorate, thus, facilitates the popularization, implementation, and monitoring of these key Governance, Political, and Security documents.

299. A summary of the status of implementation of programmes and projects during the period under review were as follows:



✓ ***Political Affairs and International Cooperation***

***- Preventive Diplomacy***

300. In the year under review, the activities of the Commission focused on the efforts to find peaceful solutions to the crises in Mali and Guinea Bissau. They also involved servicing high-level political meetings of ECOWAS Organs, ECOWAS participation in international meetings, and the sustained building of the Commission's capacity in preventive diplomacy. . The activities of the Commission also included the coordination and servicing of the work of the Mediation and Security Council (MSC) at the ambassadorial, ministerial and Heads of State levels, as well as facilitating the participation of ECOWAS at high-level political meetings with external partners, including the Summits of the African Union and the meetings at the United Nations
301. In **Mali**, the Commission continued its multi-faceted support to the stabilization of the country and the conclusion of the transitional process. Following the liberation of the north and the successful transfer of mandate from AFISMA to MINUSMA in July 2013, the ECOWAS mediation efforts yielded the Ouagadougou Preliminary Agreement of 18 June 2013 between the Government of Mali and the rebel groups in the north (MNLA and HCUA). This paved the way for the holding of the Presidential election in July and August 2013 throughout the territory of Mali with legislative elections programmed to hold in November and December 2013. The Division also coordinated the participation of ECOWAS, as Co-Chair of the Support and Follow Up Group on the Situation in Mali, in the meetings of the Group on 01 July and 2 November 2013.
302. In **Guinea Bissau**, the Commission continued to support the transitional process and consensus building among international partners towards the resolution of the political and security crises in the country, in particular the holding of general elections before the end of December 2013. To this end, the Commission facilitated the joint assessment missions of ECOWAS, the AU, the UN, the CPLP, the EU and OIF.

***- Capacity Enhancement***

303. In the area of capacity enhancement, the Commission implemented the following activities:
- Work progressing on the establishment of a database of eminent personalities in the Region with a view to constituting the new Council of the Wise, in line with the new Council of the Wise Statute.
  - Coordinated the holding of a needs assessment Workshop on the establishment of the ECOWAS Mediation Facilitation Division, which resulted in the recruitment of staff for the Division.
  - Coordinated the meetings of the Internal Steering Committee.
  - Contribution to the finalisation and adoption of the 3 years Priority Plan of Action for the 15 ECPF Components by the Internal Steering Committee which has paved way for the effective facilitation of the implementation of the programmes and activities of the Framework at the ECOWAS Community.
  - Enhanced networking with international partners, including; the establishment of Desk-to-Desk meetings between ECOWAS and the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA) at the cross-departmental technical level; joint ECOWAS-UNOWA support to the elaboration and adoption of the Mano River Union Cross-Border Security Strategy, and Joint ECOWAS-AU-UNDP process towards the "Building of National Infrastructures for Peace (Facilitation of Accra Meeting from 9-10 September 2013).
304. **Important Follow-Up Actions planned for implementation in 2014 include (i)** Support to the work of the Dialogue and National Reconciliation Commission in Mali; **(ii)** support to the completion of the transitional process in Guinea Bissau; **(iii)** operationalization of the Mediation Facilitation Division **(iv)** renewal the Council of the Wise; **(v)** publication of the Departmental Journal.

✓ ***Democracy and Good Governance***

305. A summary of the major achievements recorded during the period under review were as follows:
- Deployment of ECOWAS Experts to monitor and report on Human Rights Violations in Mali, as part of the African-Led International Support Mission to Mali (AFISMA). The Human Rights Observer Mission is expected to remain in the country to contribute to the restoration of the rule of law beyond the first quarter of 2014.
  - Capacity enhancement for senior officials of National Human Rights Commissions in Member States on monitoring and reporting of human rights violations in Member States.
  - Facilitation of phased in-country capacity enhancement programmes for the National Human Rights Commissions in ECOWAS Member-States, with the support of the Open Society Initiative for West Africa (OSIWA) to deepen the skills of Human Rights Officers in the Monitoring and Reporting of Human Rights Violations in Member States.
  - Elaborations of an inclusive strategy to support political stakeholders in Guinea and Guinea-Bissau in organizing a more institutionalized and representative Inter-Party Advisory Committees (IPAC) as part of measures to strengthen the institutional infrastructure of democracy, resolve election-related disputes, and promote constructive resolution of differences throughout the election cycle.
  - Elaboration and adoption of two training modules on effective campaigning and gender mainstreaming, in order to enhance the capacity and competitiveness of political parties in Member States.
306. In order to consolidate the achievements recorded, the following activities are planned for implementation in 2014:
- Development of a Reporting Manual to enhance seamless exchanges between the Commission and Member States on human rights violations, in accordance with the provisions of the 2001 Supplementary Protocol;;
  - Facilitation of technical support and advocacy to targeted Member- States towards ensuring the establishment of Anti-Corruption Commissions in line with the UNCAC as well as for the ratification of the ECOWAS Protocol on the fight against Corruption;
  - The delivery of 2 BRIDGE Modules for political parties on a pilot basis and the facilitation Inter-party Dialogue Forums in Guinea Bissau and Guinea.
  - Support the implementation of the Work Plans of the regional Networks on Corruption and Human Rights.

✓ ***Electoral Assistance***

307. Several achievements were recorded by the Commission during the period under review, but the following stand out:
- Successful completion of a Roster for ECOWAS Election Observers. The Roster has been finalized and officially presented to relevant ECOWAS Directorates for review and comments;
  - The support for the professionalization of the ECOWAS Election Observation Mission through the joint organization by ECOWAS and KAIPTC of election observation training;
  - Organized BRIDGE Training on Voter Registration for 30 Participants from the National Electoral Commissions of the 15 ECOWAS Member States;
  - A working visit by the ECOWAS Network of Electoral Commissions to the President of the Commission, and the commitment by the Commission to finance aspects of the Network's activities;
  - Deployment of an ECOWAS Electoral Technical Assistance Mission to Mali to provide support to the country's EMBs in the preparation of the 2013 Presidential Election;

- Coordination of the ECOWAS Fact-Finding and Observation missions to the Presidential Election in Mali (July and August 2013), and Legislatives Elections in Togo, elections in Guinea

308. In order to consolidate the achievements recorded, there is need to prioritize the implementation of the following activities namely, (i) finalization and availability of Roster for Election Observers in English, French and Portuguese; (ii) conduct of the annual meeting of the network of ECOWAS EMBs (ECONEC) by first quarter of 2014 so as to critically assess the electoral process in the region; (iii) follow-up on the ongoing electoral process in Guinea-Bissau; and (iv) further capacity building for Member States on Electoral Processes

### **2.6.2 Peacekeeping and Regional Security**

#### **✓ Mission Planning And Management Cell (MPMC)/ECOWAS Standby Force (ESF)**

309. Statutory and extraordinary meetings of the Committee of Chiefs of Defence Staff (CCDS) were held to address the security challenges in Mali and Guinea Bissau. An important outcome of these meetings was the deployment of the African-led International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA) in January 2013.
310. In Guinea Bissau, the continuous management of the ECOWAS Mission in Guinea Bissau (ECOMIB) has enhanced the security profile of the country through the engagement of long range patrols to the regions and the conduct of security and protection duties. The Defence and Security Sector Reform Programme (DSSRP) commenced with the rehabilitation and reconstruction of barracks facilities as well as the demobilization process of the old combatants of the Guinea Bissau Armed Forces. Also, security support was provided to the interim government of Guinea Bissau and humanitarian assistance to the people of Bissau.
311. The Commission also participated in the following training activities on Peace Support Operations:
- Western ACCORD 13 - a Command Post Exercise (CPX) organized by the United States African Command (AFRICOM) in Accra Ghana in June 2013.
  - African Endeavour Exercise – a communication exercise organized by the United States AFRICOM in August 2013 in Zambia.
  - African Union Planning Element Conference on planned Field Training Exercise (FTX) AMANI Africa II (AA II) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 12 to 13 September 2013.
  - Planning Conference of Exercise Western ACCORD 14 in Dakar, Senegal in September 2013.

#### **✓ Police Planning Cell**

312. A Strategic Planning Workshop on training of the Police Component of the ECOWAS Standby Force was held in Abuja, Nigeria in March 2013. Also, a Training Needs Assessment (TNA) Workshop was organised in June 2013 in Abuja to build the capacity of the Police Planning Element (PLANELM) of the ECOWAS Commission to enable it carry out training needs assessment and develop a TNA Roadmap for the Police Component of the ESF. In addition, a pilot TNA was undertaken in September 2013 for the Police personnel of the ESF using the ECOWAS Mission in Guinea Bissau (ECOMIB) as a target group.

#### **✓ Regional Security**

313. Under regional security, the following actives were undertaken:
- Independent Expert Workshop on the ECOWAS Integrated Maritime Strategy (Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire), 20<sup>th</sup> – 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2013;

- Legal Experts Workshop on the Multilateral Agreement for the ECOWAS Maritime Zone E (Abuja, Nigeria), 7<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> March 2013;
- ECOWAS – ECCAS Inter-Ministerial Conference on Maritime Safety and Security in the Gulf of Guinea (Cotonou, Benin), 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> March 2013;
- Regional Civil Society and Media Networks Workshop to review the ECOWAS Integrated Maritime Strategy (EIMS) Dakar, Senegal, 29<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> May 2013;
- ECOWAS – ECCAS Heads of States and Government Summit on Maritime Safety and Security in the Gulf of Guinea, Yaoundé Cameroun, 24<sup>th</sup> – 25<sup>th</sup> June 2013;
- National Training Manual on Counter Terrorism (CT) in Member States, Bamako Mali, 10<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> June 2013;
- Regional Training on CT Manual, Abidjan Côte d'Ivoire, 8<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> July 2013.
- Annual General Assembly of the West African Police Chiefs Committee (WAPCCO) Niamey, Niger Republic, 18<sup>th</sup> – 21<sup>st</sup> September 2013

### ✓ **Small Arms**

314. A meeting on Management of Exemption Procedures, which is a major pillar of the ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms, as a follow up on efforts to identify focal points/person and begin the process of building their capacities to ensure a smooth management of the process. Also, the Commission provided financial support in the form of grants to thirteen National Commissions with whom MoUs had been signed, towards the implementation of the ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms.
315. The Commission also undertook missions to Sierra Leone and Ghana to monitor the pace of implementation of the Convention. During the missions, concrete efforts were made to support resource mobilization efforts of the NATCOMs of both countries.
316. Other activities carried out during the year include sensitisation and capacity-building of the media on the Convention, participation in the ATT negotiations, meetings of the EU EDF negotiations, the Africa Union-European Union Steering Committee as well as the UN Meeting on Monitoring sanctions against Iran.

### **2.7. Information and Communication Technology (ICT)**

317. During the year 2013, the ECOWAS Commission engaged in many activities and programmes. Within the context of Harmonization of ICT infrastructure and development of an ECOWAS ICT Policy for ECOWAS Institutions, a coordination meeting of Information Technology (IT) staff of all ECOWAS institutions was organized. The basic aim of the meeting was to define and harmonize the technical specifications for IT equipment to be used in all ECOWAS institutions. The meeting provided the platform to define standards and prepare the Terms of Reference for the engagement of a Consultant to develop an IT strategy, policy and business processes to guide the delivery of IT services in all Institutions of ECOWAS. Also, continuous technical assistance was provided to all Institutions and partners to design Websites and review/revamp existing ones. Workshops on the ECOWAS ICT Policy were organized to identify and prioritize ICT Policy in ECOWAS.
318. In the area of development and deployment of sectoral applications to Member States, the technical assistance to Member States programme was vigorously pursued. Within the *ALISA project*, Guinea Bissau Custom authority was assisted with computer equipment. This is in line with the preparatory activities to facilitate the transition from ASYCUDA 2 to ASYCUDA++. The Commission also organised training for ECOWAS Staff on MS Office 2013 Suite. The one-month training was designed to enhance the skill of staff in the ECOWAS Commission, ECOWAS Parliament and the ECOWAS Court of Justice. With respect to ECOWAS Intranet, the nascent structures for the organisational intranet linking all

ECOWAS institutions and agencies were established in 2013. Owing to logistic constraints the facility has been partially opened to the executive, directors and selected staff numbering about seventy (70) whilst waiting for the appropriate equipment to enable the CCC connect all staff and in Abuja.

319. Under *the ECOWAS e-Learning Initiative*, the Commission organised a Train-the-Trainer programme on e-content development for IT staff in ECOWAS institutions and the CCC. The programme is intended to improve the technical skills of IT staff of ECOWAS institutions to enable them contribute to the development of websites and thereby promote the visibility of the institutions. Also, the Commission supported needy West African e-Learning experts to participate in the e-Learning Africa conference held in Windhoek, Namibia.
320. In addition, the Commission undertook initiatives to strengthen and broaden the scope of sensitization activities of the ECOBIZ system. These activities involved strengthening partnership with the Federation of West African Chambers of Commerce to ensure effective commitment of the various National Chambers of Commerce to use the system in conducting business transactions. There was also assistance to the Regional Agricultural Market Information System (RESIMAO) to build a website and link it to the ECOBIZ system so as to help boost trade in agricultural products in West Africa. There was continuous updating of the ECOBIZ database particularly during trade events in Member States.
321. Under the IT Partnership and Networking sub-programme, the Commission embarked on constituting an ECOWAS Regional Computer Society (ERCS) whose mission is to provide an avenue for the development of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) and promote best practices within the region. The activities involve data gathering and sensitisation in Member States with the aim of facilitating the consolidation of existing ICT societies and aid in initiating the creation of a national body in two Member States where none exists.
322. As part of the Commission's obligation to ECOWAS Institutions, there was commencement of Unified Communication Platform. This is in working alliance with CISCO to enhance the network environment of the Commission and its Annexes in Lomé and Lagos. The Commission also provided a test platform pending acquisition of equipment for final deployment. The Commission through the CCC and other Directorates commenced preliminary work towards the deployment of an Enterprise Information System (EIS) for the ECOWAS Community. The long-term objective is to implement a single, fully integrated EIS solution that leverages Enterprise Resource Planning, Content Management and other associated software and best practice processes for the Organisation and to replace several stand-alone systems that currently exist. The EIS provides a technology platform that enable ECOWAS to integrate and coordinate its business processes.

## **2.8 Legal and Institutional Matter**

### **2.8.1 Legal Affairs**

323. A landmark project driven by the Commission relates to the enhancement of the powers of the ECOWAS Parliament which seeks to extend legislative powers of the Parliament and establish a co-decision power arrangement between the Parliament and the Council of Ministers. The Commission provided extensive support to this project building on the proposals initially developed by the Parliament with regard to power distribution amongst decision-making institutions of ECOWAS, the Parliament included, new working procedures and relationships with other Community Institutions and a restructured Parliament.
324. The Commission continued to carry out legal-specific projects in support of the strategic priorities of ECOWAS. In this respect, the Commission facilitated the harmonization of eleven (11) Instruments in the business sector towards the creation of a competitive business environment. These legal instruments include the following:

- Draft Supplementary Act Adopting Community Rules on the Establishment of the ECOWAS Accounting Standards Agency;
  - Draft Supplementary Act on Community Principles on Agency;
  - Directives on Community Rules on Hire Purchase and Conditional Sale Transactions;
  - Directive on the Sales of Goods
  - Directive on the Principles of Commercial Contracts;
  - Draft Supplementary Act, on the Uniform Rules on Carriage of Goods by Sea;
  - Draft Supplementary Act, on the Uniform Rules Carriage of Goods by Road;
  - Draft Supplementary Act, on the Uniform Rules on Carriage of Goods by Air;
  - Draft Supplementary Act on Security of Tenure for Local and Foreign Nationals Relating to Business Premises in ECOWAS;
  - Draft Supplementary Act on Employment/Labour Matters in ECOWAS;
  - Directives on Common Principles of Company Law and Related Commercial Entities.
325. Furthermore, the Commission continued to work on the project for the promotion of greater recognition and compliance with the Intellectual Property Rights within the region. The project will enable the Commission develop a regional Intellectual Property Policy framework for the region and strengthen the legislative framework of Intellectual Property Rights within Member States. It will also promote industry, investment, innovation and technology and also assure the integrity of West African manufactured goods.
326. Also, extensive support was given to the Peace and Security Sector. A Legal Adviser was deployed to Mali for over three (3) months to support the AFISMA deployment in Mali.
327. In addition, the Commission effectively facilitated the adoption of a number of regional policies and Legal Texts including the ECOWAS Quality Policy (ECOQUAL), a tri-regional Policy on Maritime Security to be jointly implemented by the ECCAS Community and the Gulf of Guinea Commission, establishment of the regional food security reserve, the ECOWAS strategy on the fight against terrorism and Decisions underpinning structural changes in Community Institutions and those allocating management (statutory) positions within Institutions to Member States.

### ***2.8.2 Strategic Planning***

328. During the period under review, the Commission reviewed internal and external factors that have implications for development planning within the region. This review provided guidance on action plans, implementation, time lines, budgets, and results. In the area of planning and programming, the consolidation of the Medium Term Action Plan (RMTAA) at the level of ECOWAS institutions was undertaken. Also, planning and bi-annual meetings of the SPCC were held and an action plan for the preparation of the 2016-2020 strategic plan was developed. To focus on system integration and improvement, the Commission engaged in building and strengthening the capacity of ECOWAS staff in the areas of development planning and management.
329. The Commission also engaged in collaboration with internal and external development partners. This was a strategic alliance framework on capacity building and it extended to include technical collaboration with internal and external stakeholders. As a means of mainstreaming ECOWAS vision into regional strategic plan and regional action area, the Commission undertook sensitization and advocacy activities with various stakeholders to support the implementation of the ECOWAS vision 2020 and related regional plans.
330. These activities achieved positive results such as the development of strategic documents like ECSP and MTAP that were used as basis for performance measurement and evaluation, provision of the base documents for the development of the ECOWAS Monitoring and Evaluation Manual and commencement of activities for the automation of the Logical Framework for the Medium Term Action Plan (MTAP). The Commission also commenced the preparatory activities of 2016-2020

Regional Strategic Plans, with the development of a Road Map for the preparation of the regional plans.

### **2.8.3 Monitoring and Evaluation System**

331. The mandate of the Monitoring-Evaluation unit (M&E) is to ensure the obligation of reporting from all the stakeholders in the regional integration process on the performance in the implementation of the ECOWAS projects and programmes.
332. There are two programmes under the 2011-2015 Strategic plan, namely: (i) establishment of a Monitoring/Evaluation operating system at the ECOWAS Commission ECOWAS. As regards the first, programme, the Commission in 2013 pursued the consolidation of the effective reporting mechanism on the performance of Commission programmes while the establishment of the sustainable ECOWAS mechanism for the consolidated reporting of ECOWAS programme performance constitutes the strategic outcome aimed at by the programme.
333. Under the first programme, the Commission's performance report under 2012 was prepared and a document submitted. Strategic surveillance was also regularly maintained, especially through the quarterly monitoring of the Commission's activities. The two types of report were prepared in keeping with the procedures and tools of the ECOWAS Commission's M&E Manual in force since December 2011. Overall, the reporting tradition of the ECOWAS Commission is improving with an increasing number of timeouts quarterly reports. Regarding the quality, more efforts need to be made: A large number of reports submitted by the Directorates and departments are still yet to be improved.
334. The technical assistance offered by the M&E unit to the directorates and services for the preparation of their annual performance reports is carried out in traditional fashion in the form of an annual retreat (generally in November of the current year. Under 2013, this retreat has been scheduled for 19 to 21 November 2013.
335. As regards the second programme relating to the extension of the M&E mechanism to all ECOWAS stakeholders, the principal measures undertaken under 2013 deal with: (i) the finalization of the performance and reference data frameworks of key regional integration programmes, (ii) the preparation of an ECOWAS M&E Manual, and (iii) training of stakeholders (from institutions and member states) in results-based M&E. The strategic orientation of the second programme is ensured under the aegis of the Annual Forum of stakeholders on the ECOWAS M&E system, which has been meeting every year since 2011.
336. The second programme yielded the following outcomes :
- The project of performance frameworks and reference data of the key regional integration programmes were finalized. ;
  - The ECOWAS Draft M&E Manual was prepared ;
  - A total of 160 training sessions in results-based M&E (in 4 modules) were planned for 2013, almost 75% of which have been actually organized over the period under review.
337. The draft performance and reference data Framework of the Key programmes as well as the ECOWAS Draft M&E Manual, were endorsed by the Forum of stakeholders on the ECOWAS M&E system at Third meeting in Abuja from 8 to 10 October 2013.
338. In terms of prospects, the year 2014 will be devoted to the consolidation of the 2013 results. In that regard, the implementation framework of the consolidated performance report will be prepared. It will mainly consist of the operationalization of reference data and the ECOWAS M&E Manual. The implementation of the results-based M&E training programme will equally be pursued with the support of GIZ, which remains the principal contributor to the resources of the M&E Unit's resources.

### **2.8.4 External Relations**

339. During the period under review, the Commission pursued its efforts at strengthening regional programme ownership by the member states and consolidating a policy geared and coordinated towards the mobilization and use of resources for supporting the implementation of ECOWAS programmes.

✓ ***As regards the strengthening of the Member states' role in the regional integration process***

340. The member states' role through the National Units' involvement in the process of monitoring and implementing Community programmes was particularly strengthened. Special emphasis was placed on regional programme promotion at national level and the consolidation of the platform for coordination between the Commission and the various stakeholders in the integration process. Thus, for an enhanced visibility of regional programmes, the Republics of Niger and Bénin specially benefited from technical assistance as part of their integration, sensitization and promotion activities. Besides enabling the participation of some Unit officials in the activities with a view to experience sharing, the Commission contributed to their development through public debates on priority ECOWAS programmes. It is equally in that perspective that the support accorded should be channelled through the office of the ECOWAS special representation in Guinea for the commemorative festivities of the 38th ECOWAS anniversary revolving around the Community programmes underlying ECOWAS vision 2020.

341. The Commission further reached an important stage with the finalization of the operational Manual of the National Units. This important document adopted at the annual meeting of the Heads of the National Units, was held from 19 to 21 August 2013, embracing the broadlines and modus operandi of the Units. It was mainly aimed at safeguarding (i) the harmonization of the structure, role and functions of the Units; (ii) the standardization of the operating modalities and procedures, and (iii) the establishment of inter-institutional coordinating mechanisms for an efficient monitoring of ECOWAS programme implementation at national level.

342. Furthermore, the Commission's activities related to the consolidation of the platform for information exchange and coordination between the ECOWAS institutions and the member states. For effective communication in the coordinated implementation of regional programmes, the seventh edition of the joint retreat between Community Institutions, National Units and Permanent Representations in Abuja held from 14 to 16 March 2013 at Uyo (Akwa Ibom State) especially made it possible to map out prospects of improved cooperation between the Community Institutions and various stakeholders involved in the promotion and implementation of Vision 2020. Besides the recommendations relating to the institutionalization of Open Days on regional programmes, the Retreat emphasized the need to establish periodic consultation Platforms for periodic consultation between the Community Institutions and the Permanent Representations.

✓ ***As Regards Coordination and resources mobilization***

343. Significant results were recorded with the redynamization of various coordinating mechanisms. The annual ECOWAS coordination meeting between ECOWAS and the development partners held from 08 to 10 April 2013 mainly led to the adoption of a three-tier institutional coordinating mechanism: at operational level through Thematic Group meetings, at intermediate level through half-yearly meetings, and at political and strategic level through half-yearly meetings through an Annual Coordinating Meeting, at intermediate level through half-yearly meetings, at political and strategic level through Annual Coordinating Meeting. This mechanism guarantees coherence, harmonization and effective harmonization and coordination of interventions for deepening the integration process and an effective monitoring of the integration process and regional programmes. In that regard, the thematic Group on capacity building held a series of meetings to not only finalize the joint financing agreement (JFA) but also to launch the process of preparing an interim ECOWAS capacity building programme. The definition of a priority plan of action with the support of Denmark is in line with this



scheme. It is also worth emphasizing the discussions underway within the thematic group on peace and security for finalizing the mapping exercise of the various interventions of the partners around the axes of the ECOWAS Strategic Conflict Prevention framework.

344. Consultations intensified respectively with UEMOA and EU to ensure improved coordination in the implementation of the 10th EDF RIP but also to anticipate the 11th EDF RIP programming process. The different exchanges observed during the period under review, especially at the 10th National Authorizing Officers meeting (Brussels, April 2013) the experts meeting of EDF National Authorizing Officers (Abidjan, October 2013), the regional seminar on NIR programming and the regional Seminar and regional seminar on 11th EDF Programming (Brussels, October) were involved in this coordination and are corroborating the commitment of these two Regional Organizations for strengthening their convergence process and deepening relations with West Africa and the European Union around regional priorities.
345. Apart from the initiatives, activities were conducted to concretize the necessary partnerships for the implementation of ECOWAS programmes. In addition to the signing of an over USD \$6 million grant agreement with Sweden for reducing the vulnerability of, and ensuring adaptation to, climate change in West Africa, a Euro 50 million subvention agreement and a 26 million Euro financing agreement were signed with the EU to respectively support MISMA and free movement of persons and migrations in West Africa. Besides, the discussions with the EU on the prospects of the 11th EDF RIP, in comparison with the 10th EDF RIP, makes believe a substantial increase in the regional envelope for the 2014-2020 financial framework. The regional envelope will be devoted to deepening regional integration, especially peace issues, peace and security, regional market integration, infrastructure, and issues of resilience and food security. Furthermore, there were increased efforts in the identification of new partners, especially from Turkey, whose Memorandum of Understanding, which is pending signature will make it possible to formalize cooperation between ECOWAS and that country, especially in the areas the private sector, trade and investments.
346. During the period under review, the Commission also engaged in discussions with some traditional partners such as USAID, the World Bank, ADB, Sahel Club, for the identification of new areas of cooperation aimed at enhanced consideration of the emerging challenges in the deepening of regional integration. Activities are under way to build a consensus and mobilize the partners around the ECOWAS strategy on the Sahel. New moves have equally been explored with Asia. The Commission pursued its efforts towards China to concretize the commitments made. In July 2013 in the area of Infrastructures. Furthermore, the 5th Tokyo Conference for Africa's development (TICAD V) attended by the Commission in Yokohama in early June enabled discussions to be held with the Japanese government and the cooperation agency (JICA) whose finalization should consolidate the expedient partnership towards the realization of Vision 2020 of ECOWAS.

### **2.8.5 Communication**

347. During the period under review, the Commission supported the News Agencies of Guinea and Mali with critical communication equipment to improve their effectiveness in realizing their national aspirations and contributing to ECOWAS visibility in these countries. The equipment provided included computers, laptops, cameras, and related infrastructure and internet connectivity.
348. At the regional level, the Commission provided US\$20, 000 dollars to support the West African Journalists Association for a training programme on investigative journalism with the aim of not only improving the reporting skills of journalists but also their roles in improving good governance.
349. The Commission also undertook a massive media campaign to mark the ECOWAS anniversary through interviews, syndicated reports, articles and placements in local and international media such as Jeune Afrique, Africa Today, Newswatch, The Guardian and online publications in order to generate effective publicity for the Commission.

350. Documents emanating from the Commission and external sources related to ECOWAS programmes and activities are captured, processed, stored and preserved for future use by the Library and Documentation Division of the Commission. This is aimed at achieving the following; (i) providing quality clientele service in an environment of continuous improvement. (ii) Providing access to a variety of resources and services that meets the information needs of the community, and (iii) Improving community access to system-wide resources through maintenance and use of the library's online network.
351. In line with the requirements of our regional instruments, and in order to facilitate the implementation of Community decisions, the Commission continues to publish official Journals which provide the official platform for the dissemination of vital information within the community. Volumes 61 and 62 which contain the outcomes of the Seventieth Session of the Council of Ministers, (2012) and the 43rd Session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government (2013) were printed during the period under review.
352. The Commission also continues to provide adequate reprographic and minor printing and binding services resulting in most official meetings of the Commission and its Institutions adequately covered during the period. Meanwhile, document presentation has been improved through the acquisition of modern sophisticated photocopiers, binders, trimmers, etc.
353. Over 500 new titles of journals and periodicals were acquired and processed for staff and Community citizens during the period under review. The Community Library also recorded over 1,200 reference enquiries from Community citizens, and institutions mainly through on-line; SMS; and physical visits to the Library. Video clips and photos of the Commission's events and eminent personalities, were also captured, captioned, and organized into a database.

### **2.8.6 ECOWAS Peace Fund**

354. During the period under review, the Commission's activities under the ECOWAS Peace Fund fell under four main headings: i) Core Peace Fund; ii) PADEP Project; iii) Africa Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) Support Programme; iv) Project Support to Training Institutions.

#### **✓ Core Peace Fund**

355. Activities under taken under the Core Peace Fund related to support, from the annual allocation of funds from the Community Levy that was given to eligible initiatives by relevant departments of the Commission. The initiatives that were support include
- *Development of ECOWAS Specific Communication Strategy for Mali 2013 following the transformation of AFISMA into MINUSMA;*
  - Support to convene a Regional Seminar on the threat and dangers posed by the possible illegal use of Man Portable Air Defence Systems (MANPAD) in West Africa. This activity was a joint initiative of the ECOWAS Commission and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); and
  - Support given to the Department of Political Affairs Peace and Security (PAPS) to co-organise a ministerial consultative meeting in Benin, and a summit of Heads of State of West and Central Africa which was aimed at addressing the plague of maritime insecurity in the Gulf of Guinea.

#### **✓ PADEP Project**

356. The implementation of the Support to ECOWAS for Peace and Development Project (PADEP), supported by the African Development Bank, which started in 2006, reached its full completion stage in 2013. Activities that were undertaken under the project during the year included:

- The Bank supervision mission in July 2013 to assess the status of implementation of PADEP since 2006 to date;
- Organization of an induction training for volunteers deployed into Guinea and Sierra Leone.
- finalization of the financial audit of the project for the fiscal years 2008, 2009 and 2010;
- humanitarian assistance to ex-refugees and returnees in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea and Guinea Bissau in partnership with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

✓ **APSA Support Programme**

357. The Africa Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) Support Programme is supported by the African Union and the European Union under the Africa Peace Facility of 10<sup>th</sup> EDF Activities accomplished under this project related to training and capacity building exchanges and purchase of equipment. The outcomes achieved so far include the strengthening of ECOWAS Peace and Security Architecture, the improvement of our collaboration/relationship with the African Union and sister Regional Economic Communities and the European Union.

✓ **Support to Training Institutions**

358. Training institutions and centres operating in the area of peace and security in West Africa are being supported by the ECOWAS Commission and the Africa Peace Facility to enable them strengthen the capacities of the ECOWAS Standby Force. The Commission organized a Joint Coordinating Meeting (JCM) with thirteen (13) Training institutions in February 2013 which was attended by the Commandants and Directors of these institutions. Also, with the support of the African Union and the European Union, nine training institutions (out of the thirteen) received financial and technical support to help build the capacities of ECOWAS Stand-by Force (civilian, police and military components)

### **CHAPTER III: ECOWAS' ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE, SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT CHANGES**

359. In general, climate change refers to all the variations of climatic characteristics over time at a given place. It may also be a phenomenon of warming and cooling. Some forms of air pollution caused by human activities are a threat to climate balance due to global warming. The impacts of climate change are extremely serious and can cause significant damage to the environment, human activities and to the very existence of mankind. The rise in sea level caused by water warming and the melting of the ice caps as well as the intensification of extreme climatic events such as droughts, floods and cyclones are the most significant. To this should also be added destabilization of the forest ecosystems, threats to freshwater resources, disruption of farming activities, desertification, reduction in biodiversity as well as increase in tropical diseases like malaria and infectious diseases like salmonellosis or cholera.
360. One of the most visible aspects of climate change is the threat to many archipelagos and lowlands such as the Netherlands, Maldives and Bangladesh, as well as some coastal areas, in particular the deltas, mangroves, coral reefs and the Aquitaine beaches. As a result, the 1997 Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) mentions the possibility of a 17.5% and 1% reduction in Bangladesh and Egypt land area respectively. In its "2010 World Development Report: Development and Climate Change ", the World Bank predicts that global warming will lead to a significant proportion of population movement due to low agricultural productivity in African countries and Southern Asia.
361. In 2008, approximately 20 million people considered as "climate refugees" were counted according to a study of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). It envisages an increase in this number of "refugees" in the coming years, a number that could attain one billion in forty years. IOM has estimated that the number of natural disasters has more than doubled in twenty years. Between 1979 and 2008, 718 million people were victims of storms, with people living in coastal areas being the most affected. It is estimated at 634 million the number of people in the world living 10 metres or less from sea level. Similarly, nearly 1.6 billion people were affected by drought.
362. More recently, the 2013 IPCC report painted an even darker picture of the earth and emphasized the extremely alarming nature of climate change. The assessment made is unequivocal: the world is getting warmer, an accelerated sea-level rise, the level of receding ice in the Arctic has doubled, the melting of glaciers and ice caps is faster, and the oceans are becoming more acidic. In addition, the experts say that these negative changes would continue if the current rate of greenhouse effect is maintained.
363. There is a looming threat of climate change over the entire planet and no region of the world is immune to its direct and indirect consequences. In particular, even though its impact on West Africa is not sufficiently evaluated, it is so obvious with its vast Sahara-Sahelian region and the large expanse of its coastal area with a greater part below sea level. Consequently, the ECOWAS region with its 327 million inhabitants spread over 5.1 million km<sup>2</sup>, has a very high level of vulnerability in terms of climate change. This situation is made even more critical in a region where over 60% of the population depends on agriculture. Agriculture, which is still at a rudimentary stage, is more prone to suffer the negative impacts of climate change. Therefore, the region's heavy reliance on natural resources increases the risks of vulnerability.

#### **3.1 Characteristics of Climate Change in the ECOWAS region**

364. It is difficult to make an accurate assessment of the impacts of climate change and attempts in this area are limited, especially in African countries. However, even though it is vague on some impacts, the 2013 IPCC report is a benchmark for analysing the overall impacts of climate change on the West

African region. It would therefore be useful to appreciate the impacts on some key elements underpinning the adaptation and resilience policies and strategies of the ECOWAS region.

### **3.1.1 Overall impacts on West Africa**

365. The last IPCC report (2013) clearly indicates that West Africa will pay a heavy price as a result of the negative impacts of climate change in the coming years. The forecasts/projections contained in this report are particularly alarming with regard to the evolution of some natural resources and phenomena.

- **Water resources:** The cost of water will become higher because of the management of waste water on the one hand, and on the other hand, because of the issues relating to the sustainability of supply. There would also be high risks of flooding that could threaten the people, the fauna and the flora. A decline in agricultural yields which could be a threat to food security, could result from prolonged drought and heavy floods.
- **Rising sea level:** this phenomenon will result in the loss of 5 to 10% of GDP, even in case of the implementation of adaptation or immersion risk mitigation strategies in some coastal territories. Besides these risks, scientists mention those relating to the supply of potable water in the cities located along the coasts.
- **Rainfall:** the rainfall deficit which began since 1913 peaked in the 1960s with sharp reduction in the amount of rain and drought in 1970 which became chronic in the 1980s (Spittler, 1992). Since 1970, the decline in rainfall in the agro-ecological areas varied from around 15% to over 30%. This resulted in a significant shift of isohyets in the semi-arid (Sahelian) and Sudanese area over at least 200 km along the North-South gradient. There is therefore a decline in precipitations in the Northern part of the Southern countries, moving from around 1000 mm of water per year to about 700-800 mm. In particular, Northern Mali, Burkina, Niger and Senegal, where a large area was made up of arid and semi-arid areas with an average rainfall of 200 in the North and 600 southward, have seen the emergence of isohyets of 150 to 400 mm. This has resulted in greater aridity which, in passing, led to a rapid disappearance of the perennial herb layer, steppes and thorny bushes used for livestock feed. It has been the same for dried ponds and cracked soil that have become more vulnerable to wind erosion.

366. In all, the various climatic issues in West Africa are as follows:

- A steady decline in the amount of rain, and high temporal and spatial variation;
- Significant changes in natural features, due mainly to the arid climate, successive droughts and especially human activities;
- The degradation of natural features has increased with urban population growth leading to higher urban wood energy demand;
- The frequent droughts which, more than any other factor, contributed to further weakening of the ecosystems, thereby making them more vulnerable to any disruption and accelerating the rate of natural resource degradation;
- The resulting water deficits led to a reduction in primary production, a change in the plant cover structure and a massive reduction in wildlife and livestock.

**Box: Examples of recent extreme hydro-climatic events which occurred in the CILSS/ECOWAS region, and their impacts**

**2005:** Between 16 and 22 August, Dakar recorded 367 mm of rain, representing more than half of the average annual cumulated rainfall. It was followed by the flooding of many homes in the suburb and the N1 highway.

**2007:** The worst floods in West Africa for more than 30 years happened in Burkina Faso, with 33 dead, 26 000 displaced, flooding of 17 689 ha of crops, loss of 13 500 tons of production, overflow of 55 dams whose embankments gave away. In Togo, there were 23 dead in the North of the country and 14 000 displaced.

**2008:** Heavy rains in the High Plateau region in Central Togo destroyed thousands of arable lands, over 30 000 houses and 6 dams. 68 bridges collapsed including the N1 highway in Amakpapé; over 10 000 displaced persons, 20 dead. In Benin: 25 000 ha of food crops and 1204 ha of cotton farms were destroyed, with about 53 674 producers affected. The damages were estimated at FCFA 9.4 billion.

**2009:** Heavy rains and floods in Burkina Faso: Ouagadougou and its environs recorded between 1st and 2nd September a cumulated rainfall of 263 mm. These rains were 130% above the 90th percentile (extreme rainfall) causing more than 150 000 victims and 8 dead, the destruction of several bridges; over 9300 ha of crops were flooded throughout the country.

**2012:** The floods in Nigeria killed over 350 people with 2.1 million displaced according to the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). NEMA reported 7.7 million people affected by the floods between 1st July and 31 October. In all, 363 people were killed and 18 282 others injured. The President of the country described these floods as the worst national disaster in half a century.

*Adapted by Sarr B. (2012):*

### **3.1.2 Impact on plants and agriculture, livestock, water resources and migration**

367. The impacts of climate change are multi-dimensional. However, this section assesses its impacts on agriculture, livestock, water resources and migration.

#### **3.1.2.1 Impact on agriculture**

368. By affecting soil conditions, precipitations, insect biology, sunshine, wind direction, the climate etc., climate change has an impact on plant and agricultural development.

369. In the ECOWAS region, this situation is of great concern in view of the fact that 60% of the population depend directly on agriculture. It is basically an extensive agriculture using rudimentary means that are unlikely to adapt to climate change. The most alarming scenarios concern subsistence agriculture characterized by a high number of family farms that are expected to decline substantially, in particular, grain production.

370. As a result, the experts stated that climate change contributed to water stress, land degradation, decline in crop yields and increased risk of bush fires. The 2007 IPCC estimates indicate that the falling yields in some countries could exceed 50% by 2020. Net harvest losses could attain 90% by 2100. The small producers would be the most affected. IPCC has estimated that the fall in agricultural revenue in Africa will correspond to a shortfall of 2 to 7% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 2100. The cost of adaptation could rise to at least 5-10% of GDP.

371. The assessment also shows that agricultural yield, local food supply in particular, will be adversely affected by the following factors:

- The decline in fishery resources of major rivers, due to increased water temperature. This situation could be exacerbated by overfishing. Indeed, according to a World Bank study, in Africa, rain-fed farms lose 27 dollars per year each time the temperature rises by 1° C, while an irrigated farm earns 35 dollars;

- Extreme climate causes the resurgence of pests such as locusts and other predators, which are a threat to agriculture in general and any plant resources in particular. The danger of locust infestation in several Sahelian countries of the ECOWAS region is a clear example. The swift reaction of the countries prevented a food and ecological disaster.
- Successive droughts, exacerbated by poor natural resources management, caused the extinction of some forest species used as non-timber products. This situation has had a negative impact on agro-forestry revenue.

372. In summary, Africa's vulnerability to climate change is a sad reality. The most recent studies rank Africa among the most vulnerable continents in the world due especially to her low anticipation and adaptation capacity. The fact that Africa lags behind in terms of innovation and technology, and low level of infrastructural development, in particular the production of some resources such as potable water, food and energy contributes strongly to her climate vulnerability.

### **3.1.2.2 Impact on livestock**

373. The livestock system prevailing in the ECOWAS region is pastoralism. Studies show that it is affected by climate change because of the decline in pasture production in the West African arid and semi-arid areas, the outbreak of animal diseases, disruption in available water resources and inter-communal conflicts.
374. Disruptions in seasonal cycles caused by climate change lead to parasite development at inappropriate times. They are mainly ectoparasites that appear during dry season rains. Therefore, it leads to the reproductive cycle of ticks which cause blood diseases (babesiosis and theileriosis, Ehrlichiosis and anaplasmosis, equine infectious anaemia, Lyme borreliosis) and the outbreak of certain bacterial diseases such as coals, which are harmful to animals. These deadly diseases have some serious impacts on livestock activity and human health as well, thereby causing economic losses. Apart from the damage caused by diseases, those caused by unpredictable rain water and drought are quite significant.
375. In addition to poor pastoral investments associated with approximate management methods, all these scourges affect the economic situation of the pastoral populations. Besides, in view of the lack of appropriate adaptation and resilience strategies, the farmers are compelled to continuously look for better pastures at the risk of causing conflict between the nomadic and sedentary populations.
376. Some studies show that the causes of inter-communal conflicts in Mali and Niger (involving the Touregs, Fulanis, nomads, sedentary and the Central Government) is the destruction of livestock following the drought of the 1970s. Generally, even though the conflicts related to the acquisition of national resources are not new, they can take on quite dangerous proportions under the current climate change conditions.

### **3.1.2.3 Impact on water resources**

377. West Africa's potential in terms of surface and ground water is very huge. However, the spatial distribution of water resources is quite uneven. The water system is characterized by high seasonal variability of its flow which is closely related to low rainfall patterns of the aquifers.
378. Climate change with its attendant desertification and drought led to major changes in the structure of water resources. For instance, the events of the Niger River are symbolic of the impacts of climate change in West Africa. This 4 184 km-long river, which rises from the Tingi Mountains at the Sierra Leone and Guinea border and which flows through much of West Africa to empty into the Atlantic ocean at Port Harcourt is a vital source of water for many people. Its river basin spreads over 2 262 000 km<sup>2</sup> representing 44% of the ECOWAS region. The Niger crosses several major cities like Bamako, Koulikoro, Ségou, Djenné, Mopti, Niafunké, Timbuktu, Gao, Tillabéri, Niamey, Onitsha and Port Harcourt. The surface waters of the Niger River are highly sensitive to climate change. Indeed, studies

have shown an 18% decline in rain causes a 35% reduction in surface water, while for a 15% increase in rains, the surface water increases by 18%.

379. On the other hand, renewable ground waters are of average sensitivity: 15% increase in rains leads to a 9% increase in renewable resources, while the 20% drop in precipitations leads to 15% reduction in renewable resources. In Sahelian climate areas, sensitivity to climate change is very high, as shown by the estimates made in the specific case of the Niger River:
- Between KéMacina and Timbuktu, the Niger River spreads over a vast flooded plain of nearly 30 000 km<sup>2</sup> called the inner delta that the drought-related phenomena have significantly affected (30 000 Km<sup>2</sup> in 1960, 5 000 Km<sup>2</sup> in 1980). In addition, the degradation of the vegetation cover contributing to the silting of water bodies and ponds limits the possibility of farming and water supply to the people and the livestock;
  - The change in the natural flood system due to climate change, among other things, creates an important transformation of the traditional production systems based on recession crops and also reduces the natural pasture areas thereby resulting in land conflicts between farmers and herdsman;
  - The ground and surface water resources are seriously threatened, particularly because of wastage, poor management, silting of water bodies, lakes and ponds as well as various pollutions. The annual losses are estimated at 30 000 billion cubic metres of water in the Inner Niger Delta, with also an annual deposit of 13 million tons of silt in major rivers;
  - Drying and silting are the main factors of degradation of oasis, and their changes.
380. In all, despite the huge potential of ground water, its development is confronted with a very irregular spatial distribution, mobilization difficulties and challenges in accessing the water (water table depth).
381. Desertification is also seen through silting which affects homes, farm lands, roads and waterways, as well as streams and water points including the Niger River.
382. The issue of water resources is crucial in coastal areas and the impacts of climate change will equally be dramatic. Indeed, the issue of supply of potable water to cities located along the coasts would arise since the level of the sea would be high, thereby causing an increase in salinity and a reduction in the availability of water along the coasts.

#### **3.1.2.4 Impact on migration**

383. Climate change, with disasters and the often irreversible destruction of natural resources it causes, is the reason for some migration in West Africa. This population migration can be internal or external depending on whether it takes place within a country or between countries.
384. In the Sahara-Sahelian areas, particularly in countries like Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger, the early movements of herdsman southward and toward the coasts, due to changes in climatic conditions, can lead to an increased competition for resources and the destruction of crops in the destination regions, thereby creating conflicts with the rural communities. These movements destroy the biophysical environments with the degradation of forest formations which still exist.
385. Climate change will create major challenges for governance in West Africa. The competition among the communities for scarce resources, in particular arable lands, water and forests requires an enhanced regional cooperation to diffuse tensions, manage risks and reduce the possibilities of conflicts and environmental migration.



### **3.2. ECOWAS response to climate change, food security, and nutritional challenges.**

386. The issue of climate change has become a core concern of ECOWAS as seen through some major Policies as well as its adaptation and resilience strategies.

#### **3.2.1 ECOWAS Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP)**

387. The ECOWAS Agricultural Policy is the product of a concerted effort of stakeholders in the region. Relying on some pillars of the NEPAD, it aims at *accelerating the transformation of the region in the area of agricultural production with a view to overcoming hunger and food insecurity*. After its adoption (ECOWAS, 2005), the Policy is broken down into two components for its operational implementation.

- The first concerns the *National Agricultural Investment Programme and Food Security* adopted by ECOWAS Member States and currently being implemented till 2015. At the end of this phase, an assessment will be made in order to develop a new agricultural development programme.
- The second concerns the *Regional Agricultural Investment Programme*, an ambitious programme financed with an amount of USD 900 million (ECOWAS, 2012). Its implementation revolves around the execution of specific programmes including in particular:
  - ✓ The Regional Programme on social safety nets;
  - ✓ The Regional Agricultural Intensification and Pastoralism Development Programme;
  - ✓ The Regional Market Regulatory Programme;
  - ✓ The Village Poultry Farming Development Programme;
  - ✓ The «Rice Initiative» Programme etc.

#### **3.2.2 ECOWAS Environmental Policy (ECOWEP)**

388. The degradation of the physical environment is very damaging to human security. The main elements of the environment policy adopted by the ECOWAS Heads of State and Government places the environment at the heart of development policies.

##### **3.2.2.1 Scope and Vision**

389. Adopted in 2008, the ECOWAS Environmental Policy covers all the activities relating to the management of natural resources (lands, forests, wildlife, water resources...), mines, ecosystem conservation and biological diversity, prevention and management of technological risks, the climate, pollution, and other environment risks.

390. The objectives of the Environmental Policy include reversing the state of degradation of natural resources, improving the quality of living environments as well as conserving biological diversity, with a view to ensuring a healthy and productive environment, by improving the balance of the ecosystems and the well-being of the people. The implementation of the policy takes into consideration the interventions and initiatives of various actors (parliamentarians, elected public officers, civil society, private sector,) and sub-regional institutions responsible for the sustainable development of the environment.

391. To ensure a sound sustainable development of a viable green environment in the sub-region, the implementation of the policy focuses on four areas.

### **3.2.2.2 Objectives and strands of the Environmental Policy**

392. **Promoting Environmental Governance and Capacity Building** with an aim to strengthen coordination and consultation among regional organizations, to facilitate dialogue and to create a strong synergy of initiatives and actions aimed at reaching and adopting common positions on the sound management of natural resources and environmental issues at regional level.
393. **Promoting the sustainable management of Resources for improving the Regional Economy in an environmentally responsible manner** which targets the regional economic integration where the environment and the economy are strongly interdependent based on the sustainable management of natural resources and the optimization of resources.
394. **Promoting an improved management of Pollution and Nuisances, and the flow of dangerous products into the region's economies** with a view to guaranteeing a viable environment through a better control of pollution and related nuisances, chemical products and the sound management of hazardous wastes
395. **Promoting Regional Information, Education, Research and Communication on the Environment** for a responsible participation of citizens and institutions with a strong environmental conscience and more committed to ensuring their eco-citizenship and supporting environmental initiatives for the sound management of natural resources and the preservation of the environment.

### **3.2.3 West African Water Resources Policy (PREAO)**

396. The general objective of the regional water policy is to contribute to poverty reduction and sustainable development by steering the Community and its Member States towards a management of water resources combining economic development, social equity and environment preservation.
397. The main challenges of water resources management being addressed are:
- Better knowledge of surface as well as groundwater resources
  - Better usage of water for assisting in regional socioeconomic development;
  - Anticipate crises and preserve water resources as well as related ecosystems;
  - Establish participatory management mechanisms for better water governance;
  - Ensure the financial sustainability of the water sector.
398. To achieve the regional policy's general objective, the following strategic areas of intervention are proposed:
- reform water governance:
    - ✓ set up an enabling legal and institutional framework;
    - ✓ establish instruments of economic governance;
    - ✓ promote private sector as well as civil society participation;
    - ✓ develop information and knowledge about water;
    - ✓ encourage research and capacity building;
    - ✓ encourage the incorporation of the environmental dimension;
  - promote investments in the water sector:
    - ✓ drinking water and sanitation;
    - ✓ water and food security ;
    - ✓ hydro-electricity : hydroelectricity is a source of clean renewable energy;

- ✓ waterway transport system – tourism;
  - ✓ environmental risks reduction (floods, drought, pollution, degradation of ecosystems, stiling-up) ;
  - promote regional cooperation and integration in the water sector by:
    - ✓ Promoting joint management of Cross-border Waters;
    - ✓ Promoting mechanisms for conflict and crises prevention and regulation ;
    - ✓ Monitoring the implementation of international commitments.
399. La PREAO is influenced by the ECOWAS Vision 2020 and is the product of an ECOWAS/UEMOA/CILSS agreement.

#### ***3.2.4 Strategic Vulnerability Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Programme in West Africa***

400. The universal objective of this Programme is to develop and enhance the capacities of ECOWAS Member States for resilience and adaptation to climate change and extreme climate phenomena by:
- building regional scientific and technical capacities for the reduction of vulnerability to climate change;
  - mainstreaming climate change issues into policies, strategies, development programmes and projects being developed at national and regional level;
  - developing and implementing national and regional programmes and projects for climate change adaptation.
401. In order to speed up the implementation of the programme, the Commission launched the African Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development (AMESD), to adequately monitor the environment for the sustainable management of natural resources by monitoring surface waters, farmland and pastureland. There is enhanced dissemination of environmental information in real time via satellite images to enable better policies and decision making processes.
402. To date, all countries within the Community have benefited from: i) assistance in the installation of satellite receiving stations for the AMESD programme and the upgrading of PUMA stations, the maintenance of equipment, capacity building of national and regional frameworks for AMESD products and data; ii) production and dissemination of environmental watch bulletins and the sensitization of decision-makers on AMESD products.

### ***3.3 Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Strategies***

403. In order to address or lessen the effects of climate change, countries and communities are advised to set up adaptation and resilience strategies. The Intergovernmental Panel of experts on Climate Change (IPCC) defines climate change adaptation as “the adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects that moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities”.
404. Adaptation can be autonomous, spontaneous, anticipated or planned. Adaptation and Resilience Strategies are being set up across the ECOWAS space and more strategies are required to truly yield convincing results. The following is a synthesis.

#### ***3.3.1. Adapt Production Systems to Climate Variations***

405. The 1970 and 1980 low rainfall experience considerably destabilized the production systems of land and livestock farmers. They are in the rehabilitation process. In fact, the rise in and the very wide variability of temperatures, the increasing drought and the floods result in a drop in agricultural and livestock productivity. The farmers have become aware of the issue. According to a recent study of

the FAO in eleven African countries, farmers are already planting a variety of crops, modifying their planting calendars, and adapting crop production to shorter growing periods, (FAO, 2008). The effect of the movement is obvious thanks to the work of the Agronomic and Zootechnical Research Centres in our Countries.

### **3.3.2. Improved management of the physical environment**

406. The climate change problem in Africa varies greatly. As regards soil degradation, the solution is in the use of organic compost, as well as the planting and maintenance of useful trees. Water, therefore being a requisite, there is a need to develop certain measures.

### **3.3.3. Collect and Manage Rainwater and Make use of Groundwater for Dry Season Farming**

407. Agriculture and animal husbandry existing in the West African space are mainly dependent on rainwater. It is therefore necessary to build dams, cisterns and promote irrigation. This action should be carried out at national level with the support of ECOWAS which has already stated its NAIP agenda on the issue of irrigation. In these programmes, countries have envisaged the control of rainwater that otherwise flows in streams towards the sea.
408. At regional level, the CCRE is working towards the consistency of the Action Plan for Integrated Water Resource Management (PAGIRE) across ECOWAS Member States. With the Commission's support, the latter have benefited from CCRE interventions to set up their own *PAGIRE*. A two-fold vast hydraulic programme for production is currently being prepared. This includes the sinking of wells and boreholes (about 2500) to provide the people with constant water supply as well as for watering animals in remote areas. Also, it will enable women, especially, to develop horticulture in rural areas.
409. The micro-dams are in many cases widely used like those built in Burkina Faso in 1984. There were small dams of 8 to 10 metres in depth that were used to supply water to the people, to water animals, and to cultivate small gardens. Also, the traditional irrigation methods such as those developed in Northern Nigeria can equally be explored in order to identify possible ways of improvement.
410. Land management is also important in the rainwater and runoff water collection strategy. Of the several methods the "zai" and the "half-moon" have proved successful in some arid regions of Burkina Faso.

### **3.3.4. Assist the Farmers to gain access to scientific progress**

411. Access to scientific progress is expensive and generally out of the reach of small rural communities. In most ECOWAS countries, the public authority, thanks to research, is developing adapted seeds varieties and is making such available to farmers at moderate prices. Some in these programmes are enshrined in the NAIP. However, some key efforts are still need to be accomplished.

### **3.3.5. Develop New varieties adapted to Climate Change**

412. Seasons are increasingly short with the variation in the length of rainy seasons and the occurrence of climate extremes which lead to rain in the middle of the dry season in some Sahel countries. The ECOWAS Commission is working with its partners in the quest to develop seeds adapted to the new climate condition. This is the case with CORAF/WECARD where a West African Agricultural Productivity Programme has been developed. Its goal is to help countries develop adapted seeds (plants, animals and fisheries) in their agronomical and zoo-technical research centres. At present, the programme is being implemented in 13 countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Gambia, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo) Depending on the climate contexts, some are working to develop short-cycle and high-yield seeds, roots or tubers while others are working on animal husbandry and fishery. They all contribute towards saving the farming community from

climate risks and ensuring nutritional food security in the region. Another aim of the research activities is to develop plants varieties. An extension to this regional programme is the biotechnology programme which is being implemented (ECOWAS, 2006).

### **3.3.6. Assist the fishing systems to adapt**

413. With global warming which leads to increase in water temperatures and a drop in the river levels, fish production is reducing. Within the framework of the West African Agricultural Productivity Programme, some countries are working on the development of aquaculture. The ECOWAS Commission is also developing regional programmes along the same lines in order to assist countries to fit this sub-sector into the National Agriculture Investment Programmes. Aquaculture is an important part of this initiative. The introduction of freshwater fish farming project in dams, freshwater bodies, is expected. To this end, it is extremely important to endeavour to stop the silting-up of the rivers, streams and natural ponds as is the case with some parts of the Niger River.
414. In terms of **conclusion and recommendations**, the effects of climate change are visible in the ECOWAS space and constitute a fundamental issue for development and poverty reduction. The IPCC in 2013 reveal that West Africa will be seriously affected by the harmful effects of climate change over the next few years. In particular, if the current trend persists, there is no doubt that the countries in the region will experience water shortage as a result of evaporation, salinisation and especially the high cost of water treatment.
415. The regional response of ECOWAS involves implementing a set of policies and strategies for adaptation and resilience.
416. These responses emphasize the need to increase regional cooperation in the management of natural resources, management of migrations, as well as conflict management as they make up the immediate corollary of climate change.
417. Lastly, all adaptation and resilience strategies which are extremely expensive and involve matters of regional cooperation and coordination efforts, require greater resource mobilization.

## **CHAPTER IV: ACTIVITIES OF OTHER COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS**

### **4.1 THE ECOWAS PARLIAMENT**

418. The Third Legislature of the Parliament continued to discharge its mandate in 2013 which translated into various activities, guided by the strategic objectives outlined the Parliament's Strategic Plan 2011-2015.
419. The major activities undertaken by the Parliament between January and November 2013 include:
- An Extra Ordinary Session in February 2013;
  - The First Ordinary Session in May 2013;
  - The project on the Enhancement of the Powers of Parliament
  - The Conference of Speakers of West African Parliaments in September 2013;
  - The Second Ordinary Session in September 2013;
  - The Conference on Human Security and Political Stability in October 2013;
  - Several working sessions of Standing Committees of Parliament

#### **First Ordinary Session**

420. In line with its First Strategic Objective, the Parliament held its First Ordinary Session for the year from 6<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> May 2013. This Session which is statutory was the main working session of the Parliament. Accordingly, Country Reports were presented by each delegation and subsequently debated. Also, the President of the ECOWAS Commission presented the Activity Report for 2012/2013, which gave a vivid account of the state of the Community. This presentation was very vital in the activities of the Parliament as it afforded Members the opportunity to understand and keep abreast with the Community's development programmes. In addition, the Parliament received five referrals from the ECOWAS Commission on the issues listed below for consideration:
- The ECOWAS Security and its Administrative and General conditions on Social Arrangement;
  - The Supplementary Act on Social Dialogue and Forum;
  - The Regional Action Plan on Youth Employment;
  - The Regional Action Plan Against Child Labour;
  - The draft Supplementary Act relating to the Establishment and Implementation of Joint Border Posts within Member States.
421. The Parliament also used the opportunity provided by the 2013 First Ordinary Session to further deliberate on the security and political crises in Mali. The Parliament's ad hoc Committee on Mali conducted a hearing on the prevailing situation in the country and received reports from the ECOWAS Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security and stakeholders. Accordingly, the ad hoc Committee made recommendations to plenary, which resulted in the adoption of a Resolution requesting the ECOWAS Authority of Heads of State and Government to:
- Support the mechanism put in place by the Malian Authorities , notably the National Dialogue and Reconciliation Commission, to restore national unity and harmony while respecting the integrity and secularity of the State;
  - Pursue efforts towards implementing the roadmap, especially the deployment of an exploratory mission to inquire about the material conditions of the electoral preparations. It also called for the constitution of a multidisciplinary team for the supervision of the electoral process as well as the establishment of an effective Joint ECOWAS/EU/AU/UN Joint Observation Mission, charged with the oversight of activities at the polling stations;
  - Take up the required measures to ensure the effective liberation of the Kidal Region as a necessary step towards the preservation of the territorial integrity of Mali;

- Encourage Partners to recognize the risks associated with botched elections and the need to take steps towards ensuring transparency, credibility and safety at future elections in Mali;
- Accelerate the deployment of UNIMASA under an African leadership that is committed to defending ECOWAS objectives. These include the restoration of the authority of the Malian State, deter separatist tendencies and eradicate terrorism.

### **Second Ordinary Session**

422. The Second Ordinary Session of the Parliament was held from 16th September to 2nd October 2013. The Session was essentially budgetary, aimed at considering the draft budget of the Institution for the 2014 financial year. Earlier, the Honourable Speaker had set up an Ad-hoc Committee to draft the budget, in line with the provisions of the Parliament's Rules of Procedure. The report of the Ad-hoc Committee was considered by the Committee on Finance and Budget Control. The plenary finally adopted the budget, balanced in revenue and expenditure to the tune of UA14, 194, 692.
423. The Parliament also considered Country Reports and debated same. Also, the President of the ECOWAS Commission presented an Activity Report of the state of the Community.

### **Extraordinary Session**

424. An Extra Ordinary Session of the Parliament was organised from 26<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> February 2013 to examine unfolding events in Mali, especially as they affect peace and security in the region. The Parliament's ad-hoc Committee on the political and security crisis in Mali and Guinea Bissau reported on the outcome of a fact finding mission it undertook to the country from 18<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2013 and made several recommendations which were debated in plenary. At the end of the Session, the Parliament adopted a Resolution relating to the political and security situation in Mali with the following proposals:

- Requested all ECOWAS Member States to cooperate in the implementation of the international arrest warrant issued by the State Prosecutor of the Republic of Mali against Leaders of the terrorist groups, particularly of MNLA, Ansardine, MIA, MUJAO and AQMI and entreated the other African States and the entire international community to collaborate in this regard;
- Further requested ECOWAS Heads of State and Government to initiate a case before the ECOWAS Court of Justice, against the perpetrators, co-perpetrators and accomplices of the acts of human rights violation committed during the occupation and subsequently the coup d'état of 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2012. It further called for the transformation of the ECOWAS Standby Force into a permanent operational Intervention Force, capable of acting on time in the event of a terrorist threat against the territorial integrity of Member States.
- The Parliament further requested the Heads of State and Government to enforce the prescribed sanctions on persons already identified who were found guilty of obstructing the transitional process in the Republic of Mali. To ensure that steps were taken towards involving ECOWAS in the process of preparing for elections and effectively securing elections in Mali.

The Resolution also requested ECOWAS to diligently take the necessary steps to effectively secure Mali's transitional Institutions to enable them function fully and be free from all attempts and temptation of influence from elements of the ex-junta.

425. 16. On the situation in Guinea Bissau, the Honourable Speaker of the ECOWAS Parliament, His Excellency Senator Ike Ekweremadu, CFR, paid a working visit to the country to have a first-hand assessment of progress so far made towards the attainment of peace and stability in Guinea Bissau.

At the end of the visit, the Parliament became convinced that the situation in the country was quite encouraging and that peace and stability had almost been restored.

426. 17. The 2013 Extra Ordinary Session of Parliament was very significant because it was during the said Session that Members of Parliament from Cote d'Ivoire took their seat for the first time. Suffice it to mention that since the inauguration of the Parliament in November 2000, Côte d'Ivoire was never represented. The Extra Ordinary Session however changed that scenario with the administering of the oath on Members of Parliament from Côte d'Ivoire.

### **Project on the Enhancement of Powers of Parliament**

427. The Project on the Enhancement of the Powers of Parliament was situated within the second Strategic Objective of the Parliament. This project is intended to provide adequate and democratic representation of the people of the ECOWAS region in the integration process by transforming the Parliament from an advisory and consultative body into a full-fledged legislature. The ECOWAS Parliament therefore established an ad-hoc Committee, which undertook a study and produced a draft Supplementary Act.
428. In order to advance this process a meeting of Multidisciplinary Experts from Member States and other regional institutions (ECOWAS Commission, Community Court of Justice and GIABA) was held in Accra from 22 to 26 April 2013 at the instance of the President of the ECOWAS Commission, to consider the proposals made in the draft Supplementary Act with the aim of making necessary recommendations for adoption.
429. The salient points contained in the draft Supplementary Act on the Enhancement of the Powers of the ECOWAS Parliament were in the following areas:
- Elections to the Parliament by Electoral College;
  - Parliament to legislate by co-decision with the Council of Ministers;
  - Parliament exercises oversight on Community Sector Policies and confirms the appointment of Statutory Appointees;
  - The integration of the Parliament into the Community Mechanism on Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peacekeeping and Security;
  - Establishment of the Office of the Ombudsman;
  - The strengthening of interactions between ECOWAS Parliament and National Parliaments.
430. Presentations were made on the impact of the draft Act proposed by Parliament in various areas. They range from the political and legal implication, to impact on the existing operational arrangements of the Community Institutions, as well as the Financial Implication. An important outcome of the meeting was the adoption of a roadmap with the following actions which are currently being implemented strictly according to the schedule:
- Multidisciplinary Experts Session on the draft Supplementary Act to consider the political, legal and financial implications of the proposal- 22<sup>nd</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> April 2013;
  - Joint Steering Committee (Legal Advisers of all ECOWAS Institutions) to fine tune the draft Act- May 2013;
  - Meeting of Financial and Human Resource Team to access the Human Resources and Financial implications of the draft Act- May 2013;
  - Presentation of the draft Revised Act to the Administration and Finance Committee (AFC)- June 2013;
  - Submit approved draft Act to the Statutory Legal Committee- 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2013;
  - Submit draft Act approved by the Statutory Legal Committee back to AFC if there are additional financial implications proposed by the Legal Committee- 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2013;
  - Submit draft Act to Council for onward transmission to the Authority- 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2013.

### **Other Activities of the Parliament**



431. During the period under review, the Standing Committees of the Parliament engaged in working sessions at various locations within the region. In all, seven such delocalized Committee meetings were held. The meetings considered different subjects of Parliament's own-initiative referrals that have direct bearing on the regional integration process. They were translated into resolutions, adopted by plenary and transmitted to the Community decision-makers through the President of the ECOWAS Commission.
432. Furthermore, The Parliament and the European Parliamentarians with Africa (AWEPA) jointly organised a conference on Human and Political Stability in West Africa in Dakar, Senegal. At the end of the meeting, the following resolutions were made:
- Nurture and strengthen constitutional democracies in the West Africa region leading to periodic political competition and opportunity for choice;
  - Uphold Separation of Powers, including the protection of the independence of the Judiciary and an effective Parliament;
  - Facilitate the development of a vibrant civil society organisation, including strengthening human rights institutions at the national and regional levels;
  - Promote and protect economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights as enshrined in all African and international human rights instruments;
  - Strengthen existing laws at the national and regional level to promote and protect the rights of women; to promote and protect the rights of the child and of young persons; and to promote and protect the rights of vulnerable groups, including pastoralists, displaced persons and refugees;
  - Support the African Charter, African Commission and Court on Human and People's Rights as important instruments for ensuring the promotion, protection and observance of human rights;
  - Strengthen cooperation with the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights;
  - Advocate the creation of a network of Parliamentarians on responsible governance around issues of protection, rapid response to natural resources threats, natural resources management, under the auspices of the ECOWAS Parliament and AWEPA
  - Establish a joint Committee of Parliamentarians from the ECOWAS region and Development Partners to monitor implementation of policies and laws on good governance and the protection of human rights; and
  - Make this declaration public by publishing it in the agenda of our national and regional parliaments, and tabling it for debate in the relevant parliamentary committees and/or plenary sessions.
433. The ECOWAS Parliament, in collaboration with the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, hosted the 4th Conference of Speakers of West African Parliaments in Abuja on 14th and 15th September 2013. The main aim was to revive and institutionalize the Conference and make it an operational framework for parliamentary dialogue that will help fast track the integration process and strengthen democracy and peace in West Africa.
434. The Speakers reiterated their belief that the ultimate goal of achieving integration was by contributing towards the wellbeing of the people of the sub-region. They therefore called for a greater involvement of the National Assemblies of ECOWAS Member States in the regional integration process. The Conference emphasized the role that National Parliaments can play in the

ratification and domestication of ECOWAS Protocols and Conventions. Consequently, the Speakers resolved to strengthen parliamentary oversight, while expecting regular information from the ECOWAS Commission on the status of the ratification of various treaties, protocols and conventions.

435. During the period under review, the Honourable Speaker of the ECOWAS Parliament paid a visit to the European Parliament. The visit afforded the Honourable Speaker the opportunity to interact with the President of the European Parliament on issues of mutual interest to the two regional blocs, especially the proposed Partnership Agreement on trade between Europe and West Africa. The Honourable Speaker used the occasion to advocate for a visa free regime between Europe and West Africa.
436. The Parliament also participated in the 128th Assembly and related meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) that held in Quito, Equador, from 22nd to 27th March 2013. The meeting with the theme: "From unrelenting growth to purposeful development, new approaches new solution", afforded the Parliament an opportunity to be on the global stage of parliamentary activities.

## **4.2 COMMUNITY COURT OF JUSTICE**

437. This section is a summary of the principal activities carried out by the Court of Justice between January and September 2013, within the framework of its work programme and in line with its core mandate, which is the interpretation and application of the Revised Treaty of ECOWAS, and of the Community texts.

### **4.2.1 Judicial Activities**

438. This area of activity concerns applications filed before the Court, publication of court cases, and the updating of the website.

#### ***Status of applications filed before the Court***

439. During the period under review, the Court registered eighteen (18) new cases and two (2) applications for revision of judgment. The Court held forty-seven (47) court sessions and delivered eight (8) final judgments and ten (10) rulings. As at 26 September 2013, forty nine (49) cases were pending before the Court and were undergoing the written and oral procedure.

#### ***Publication of court cases***

440. This activity is carried out through the Official Journal of ECOWAS, the Law Report and the Court Website.

441. During the period under review, the Court published in French and English Volume 60 of the official Journal of ECOWAS containing the notice of registration of five new applications.

442. The Court completed Volume II of its Law Report, devoted to judgments delivered in 2010. Work is in progress towards finalisation of Volumes III and IV of the Law Reports for 2011 and 2012 respectively.

#### ***Giving the Court Website ([www.courtecowas.org](http://www.courtecowas.org)) a new lease of life***

443. The Website Committee of the Court has been working in close collaboration with the Computer Unit of the Court so that all the judgments delivered by the Court since inception will be made available in PDF on its official website ([www.courtecowas.org](http://www.courtecowas.org)) for use by all visitors to the site. This transformation process is ongoing and will be concluded very soon.

### **4.2.2 Non-Judicial Activities**

444. In this section of the report, it will be mentioned the activities which contribute to making the Court widely known, administrative activities, relations between the Court and external bodies, as well as inter-institutional relations.

#### ***Promotional activities***

445. This concerns radio and television programmes as well as sensitisation and conferences activities.

#### ***Radio and television programmes in Guinea and The Gambia***

446. From 23 to 28 July 2013, the ECOWAS Court of Justice organised a radio and television programme in the Gambia and Guinea. The programme was aimed at sensitising the Community citizens on the powers and activities of the Court, and to make the Court much more known to the citizens. In the course of the programme, three activities were organised, namely a press conference, a radio programme and a TV programme. It must be noted that the ECOWAS National Units as well as the ministries responsible for integration contributed significantly to the success of the programmes.

#### ***The Court's participation in sensitisation days organised by the ECOWAS Commission***

447. From 26 to 28 March 2013, the ECOWAS Court of Justice and other Community Institutions and Specialised Agencies joined hands with the Commission to organise a three-day sensitisation programme on ECOWAS at Conakry in the Republic of Guinea. This activity, which was the brainchild of the ECOWAS Commission, was carried out in close collaboration with the Ministry of International Co-operation of the Republic of Guinea, with special contribution from the General Directorate of African Integration and the ECOWAS National Unit of Guinea. The Court was represented by its Information Officer, who presented the objectives, achievements and challenges faced by the Court as an institution.

#### ***Administrative activities***

448. This pertains to all activities whose ultimate purpose is to contribute to the improvement of the performance output of the Institution. The activities dealt with were judicial retreat, budget retreat and capacity building.

#### *Judicial and Budget retreats*

449. The Court held its 5th Judicial Retreat between 7 and 11 August 2013 in Cotonou, Republic of Benin. The theme for the retreat was: "Measures and Strategies for Effective Service Delivery in Legal Research, Library and Communication". At the end of the discussions, greater light was shed on the role of the Legal Research Department and the challenges involved in the search for a more efficient legal research approach.

450. The Budget Retreat was also held from 12 to 14 July 2013, in Cotonou, Republic of Benin. The discussions focused on general administration of the Court and an assessment of staff training.

#### ***Capacity building***

451. During the year under review, staff members of the Court received training in various areas:

#### *Monitoring and evaluation system*

452. An information session on Result Based Management (RBM) and Result Based Monitoring and Evaluation (RBME) was organised on 15 and 16 January 2013 in Abuja for professional staff entrusted with administrative functions, Registry recorders, and translators and interpreters of the Court with the objective of promoting a change in culture at the Court towards increased output. ,

453. Organised by the ECOWAS Commission and GIZ, the training session arose out of a common concern for both the Court and the Commission. For the Court, it was a question of mapping out a course for the systemisation of RMB and RBME in the management of the Institution, whereas for the Commission, the objective was to join hands with the Court in setting out a process that will ultimately equip the Community with a common evaluation monitoring system, the concrete realisation of which will be an ECOWAS-specific evaluation monitoring handbook.

#### *Strategy for improving upon the performance output of the Court*

454. On 14 February 2013, a workshop was organised on "***Strategies for improving upon the performance output of the Institution***". Present at the workshop were the Honourable Judges and Professional Staff of the Court. The objectives of the workshop, among others, were: institutionalisation of RBM and RBME at the Court, providing a forum for determining the key principles which will enable the Court to equip itself with the suitable human resources, and fashioning out a platform of collaboration between the Court and the Commission.

### ***Training on RBM and RBME***

455. From 3 to 7 June 2013, 28 Professional Staff and General Service Staff of the Court received training on RBE and RBME in Abuja> this session was the first in a series of four scheduled to take place in the year 2013. It was organised by GIZ and the ECOWAS Commission for the Court, to provide the beneficiaries with in-depth knowledge of RBM and RBME and make it possible for them to use the concepts in the exercise of their duties. The training was also aimed at preparing the participants towards the use of an ECOWAS-specific evaluation monitoring handbook, and to help them contribute towards the preparation of performance output reports for the Institution.

### ***Computerisation of the Departments of the Court***

456. Yiris platform was ushered in during the course of the year 2013 and was consulted for the purposes of facilitating the management of administrative documents at the Office of the President. The platform is the web type, it is accessible and secure, the key reason for adopting it being that it can contain all the past and future administrative documents which are to transit through or have already transited through the Office of the President. The Computer Unit trained the staff assigned to the use of the Yiris platform.

457. In addition, Multitrans, a new translation software, was acquired in September 2013, consisting of two central components:

- **Multitrans Prism:** is an electronic translation engine which, via a centralised data base, enables one to build a translation dictionary for several languages, by constituting a specific terminology for a group of users (Translators and Revisers).
- **Multitrans Flow:** is a task management and planning engine. It is indeed a software component which enables one to create, organise and manipulate various work flows.

458. An initial group of staff attended a course in Brussels, Belgium with the ultimate purpose of applying the technology involved. The use of the Multitrans software will therefore become operational soon. The software will enhance greater organisation of translation tasks and better co-ordination with other Departments of the Court.

### ***Capacity building in computer literacy for staff of the Court***

459. With the support of the Management of the Court and the collaboration of the Centre of Excellence at the Community Computer Centre (CCC), the Computer Unit of the Court was able to train staff of the Court in New Information and Communication Technologies (NICTs) deployed on the Court's intranet.

### ***Improving the configuration of the local network of the Court***

460. Within the framework of implementing its intranet platform design, the Court is seeing to a change the physical layout of its local network, comprising the computer infrastructures at its Main Office and Annex locations. The concrete realisation of this approach, which seeks to operate a fusion in resources, was made successful through the use of an optic fibre interconnection between the Main Office and the Annex Office of the Court, with the creation of a server centre at the Main Office.

461. Having crossed that hurdle, the Computer Unit then proceeded further to put in place an integrated Microsoft system of communication which harmoniously operates all the functionalities of Windows and MS Office, comprising the following software:

- MS Exchange: e-mail server
- MS SharePoint: intranet web platform
- MS Lync: IP telephone and video conference software

***Relations between the Court and the external world***

462. This section deals with relations the Court engages with the national, regional and international judicial institutions, and inter-institutional relations.

**Collaboration with the national courts of the Member States**

463. The Court continued to take part in the activities of the domestic courts of Member States, so as to strengthen the bonds of collaboration with them. In that vein, the Court participated in a seminar organised by the International Union of Lawyers and the 2nd Congress of the Conference of African Constitutional Courts.

**Participation of the Court in the seminar of the International Union of Lawyers**

464. From 22 to 23 March 2013, the International Union of Lawyers organised a seminar at Porto-Novo, Benin, in which the Court participated. The chosen theme was "*Economic integration and the practice of the legal profession*", with one of the sub-themes being "*Powers of the courts of justice of African Communities*". The delegation from the Court was led by Hon. Justice Awa Nana Daboya, the President of the Court, who made a presentation on the powers of the ECOWAS Court of Justice.

**Participation in the 2nd Congress of the Conference of African Constitutional Courts**

465. From 7 to 11 May 2013, via the invitation of Robert S. M. Dossou, President of the Constitutional Court of Benin and President, Congress of the Conference of African Constitutional Courts, the President of the ECOWAS Court, the Dean of Judges of the ECOWAS Court, and another Member of the ECOWAS Court participated in the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Benin and in the 2nd Congress of the Conference of African Constitutional Courts. The international symposium which was organised to mark the 22 years of the Constitutional Court of Benin and 20 years of the establishment of the Constitutional Court had the theme "*The experience of the Constitutional Court of Benin in strengthening the rule of law and democracy*". The theme for the 2nd Congress of the Conference of African Constitutional Courts was "Constitutional justice in Africa: current situation and prospects".

**Working visit to the Court of Justice of the European Union**

466. As is customary, the ECOWAS Court of Justice participated in a seminar organised by the Court of Justice of the European Union, from 24 to 26 April 2013. The objective was to enable judges and staff of the Court to familiarise themselves with the practices of the European Court so as to emulate their example. Indeed, in the course of the year under review, and in a three-day period of interaction, the participants, numbering 18, and drafted from the Courts of Justice of ECOWAS, UEMOA and CEMAC, demonstrated particular interest in the various sessions conducted by the officials of the Curia (the European Court) and asked questions on issues which, to them, needed further clarification. A second group, made up of English-speaking judges and staff, visited the Court in June 2013.

**Collaboration between the Court and academic institutions of Member States**

467. The Community Court of Justice, ECOWAS has consistently emphasised how necessary it is for the academic institutions of Member States, particularly the Faculties of Law and the Schools of Law, to introduce Community Law of ECOWAS as a course of study in their curriculum. The year under review saw the University of Calabar, Calabar, Nigeria, recently introduce Community Law of ECOWAS in its *General Studies Citizenship Course*. The Dean of Judges of the ECOWAS Court, Hon. Justice Hansine Donli, led a delegation to deliver a lecture in an inaugural seminar at the Faculty of Law from 16 to 18 April 2013.

### ***Inter-institutional relations***

468. Inter-institutional relations during the period under review were mainly marked by the participation of the Court in the 7th edition of the joint retreat of ECOWAS Institutions, and the Court's participation in the 8th edition of National Integration Week of the Republic of Benin. The Court will also participate in the 7th ECOWAS Trade Fair scheduled to take place from 31 October to 11 November 2013.

#### ***Participation of the Court in the 7th edition of the joint retreat of ECOWAS Institutions***

469. The Court took part in the 7th edition of the joint retreat organised for ECOWAS Institutions and permanent representatives of the ECOWAS National Units, which was held from 14 to 16 March 2013 at Uyo, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. The retreat adopted a proposal for the creation of an appellate chamber at the ECOWAS Court and the establishment of sub-registries for the Court. Moreover, the retreat assembly recommended the expansion of the powers of the Court, particularly in the area of widespread violations of human rights, and the setting up of a legal aid scheme for easing access to justice.

#### ***- The Court's participation in the 8th edition of National Integration Week of the Republic of Benin***

470. During this event, the Court distributed promotional materials and the basic texts of the Court. The Integration Week took place from 27 January to 2 February 2013. The theme was on free movement of persons, goods and capital and the right of residence and establishment. The event was organised in the administrative zone of *Zou et Collines*, located in the middle zone of the Republic of Benin, and saw the participation of the ECOWAS Commission, the ECOWAS Parliament, the ECOWAS Court, the UEMOA Commission, and representatives from the ECOWAS National Units of Burkina Faso and Guinea. The event was organised at the instance of directives from the Authority of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS, who purposed that the occasion should be used by stakeholders, as a clarion call, to facilitate the integration process through education of citizens, particularly those living in the least accessible zones.

#### ***- Other programmes contained in the work programme of the Court for the year 2013***

471. The Court envisages organising at the beginning of December 2013, external court sessions. In addition, a number of activities will be implemented to bring to completion its work programme for the year under review, namely: the conduct of ordinary court sessions, from 23 October to mid-November 2013, and the holding of AJAO/WAJA meeting, in November ending this year.

### ***4.2.3 Challenges***

472. The implementation of the 2013 activities was not without its difficulties. Among the difficulties, one could mention the obstacles on the path of enforcement of the Court's judgments, the unsuitable nature of the premises of the seat of the Court, problems concerning the filing of cases, and difficulties relating to the translation of court processes.

#### **Enforcement of the Court's judgments:**

473. It is a major challenge facing the Court. Most of the decisions made by the Court have not been implemented. In accordance with the Protocol on the Court, as amended, Member States shall be responsible for execution of the decisions of the Court, in line with the rules of procedure of

execution in force in each Member State. The Member States are therefore called upon to appoint the competent national authority responsible for implementation of the Court's decisions. From 2005, with the adoption of the new provision, only three (3) Member States have appointed the competent national authority entrusted with such duty (Guinea, Togo and Nigeria). Article 15(4) of the Revised Treaty of ECOWAS provides that judgments of the Court shall be binding on the Member States, the Institutions of the Community and on individuals and corporate bodies. In addition, Article 22(3) of Protocol A/P1/7/91 provides that Member States and Institutions of the Community shall take immediately all necessary measures to ensure execution of the decision of the Court. In spite of these provisions, most of the Member States have not taken the necessary measures to execute the decisions of the Court, nor have they informed a competent national authority to do so. Presented below is the number of decisions still awaiting execution by the Member States and Institutions of the Community:

- The Federal Republic of Nigeria	6 Decisions
- The ECOWAS Commission	4 Decisions
- The Republic of Liberia	1 Decision
- Burkina Faso	1 Decision
- The Republic of the Gambia	2 Decisions
- The Republic of Niger	3 Decisions
- The Republic of Togo	1 Decision
- The Republic of Senegal	1 Decision
- The Republic of Côte d'Ivoire	1 Decision

**Unsuitable nature of the premises of the seat of the Court:**

474. The offices and staff of the Court are housed in unacceptably cramped conditions at the temporary seat of the Court, offered by the Federal Republic of Nigeria in 2002. This is the reason why it is absolutely necessary to provide the Court with an appropriate and convenient building equipped with suitable offices for the judges and staff, as well as courtrooms, a library, a reading room and a computer unit.

**Problems relating to the filing of cases:**

475. To facilitate access to the Court, and to minimise litigation costs incurred by applicants, it is important to allow the filing of applications, through the opening of sub-registries within the ECOWAS National Units of the Member States, and amend the existing texts, notably the Rules of Procedure of the Court, so as to make it possible for applicants to file cases through the electronic medium.

476. In all, the ECOWAS Court of Justice has acquired an aura of high importance and it is necessary to encourage it towards higher performance and make it much more known. This forms an integral part of Vision 2020.

477. Besides, delays in the translation of court processes constitute a significant challenge. As at 23 September 2013, 46 court processes were still awaiting translation. Such delays tend to put brakes on the smooth and efficient running of the judicial activities of the Court. The situation calls for the recruitment of more translators.



### **4.3 WEST AFRICAN HEALTH ORGANISATION (WAHO)**

478. Activities of WAHO undertaken during the period January - December 2013 are part of the programmes outlined in its 2009 – 2013 Strategic Plan, whose strategic orientations are as follows:

- Support to quality improvement in the health systems of the ECOWAS sub-region;
- Support to improvement of health coverage in the ECOWAS sub-region;
- Support to the development of sustainable health financing;
- Institutional Development of WAHO.

#### **4.3.1 Main Achievements**

479. **Coordination and Harmonization of Policies:**

- Harmonized codes of practice of professionals of environmental health, biology and medical imaging and health information are available;
- Harmonized curricula of undergraduate medical training and dental surgery, pharmacy technicians, health information and medical imaging professionals are available, along with their codes of ethics and those of medical doctors and environmental health professionals;
- National Standards and Procedures for nursing and midwifery practices are developed
- The Regional Strategic Plan for Malaria Control is adopted by the Steering Committee ;
- Three countries (Liberia, Burkina Faso, and Ghana) respectively have a Non-communicable Disease control plan, data from the STEP survey and the findings of a food security survey which was conducted with the financial support of WAHO;
- The second review of the national maternal, new-born and child health programmes was held and progress towards the attainment of MDGs 4 and 5 was monitored and appraised. An annual regional Partners Forum for Reproductive Health has been institutionalized;
- A collaborative framework of support to the local pharmaceutical industry under a public-private partnership is signed by ECOWAS Member States;
- The convergence criteria for a minimum legal framework on HIV/AIDS in ECOWAS Member States are adopted by the ECOWAS Parliament.

480. **Strengthening of Health Information**

- A regional health data warehouse is established within the WAHO ;
- A reference guide of health tracer indicators in the ECOWAS region is adopted;
- An annual epidemiological bulletin on epidemic-prone diseases is published in the three ECOWAS languages;

481. **Epidemic Control**

- A Guide for WAHO's intervention in countries in the situation of epidemics is developed ;
- Nigeria and Ghana supported financially to adapt the revised IDSR guide and respond to cholera outbreak;
- A strategy document for WAHO's support to Member States in the event of epidemic outbreak is developed.

482. **Promotion of Health Research**

- Policy document and plan for the development of health research developed in Niger and Togo developed;
- The first issue of West African Journal of Research for Health was published;

- Capacity building for one hundred and thirty (130) personnel of five (5) countries (Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau, Mali and The Gambia) to use the HRWeb platform for management of information on Research for Health.

483. **Development of Human Resources for Health:** Given the importance of Human Resources for Health, WAHO has provided technical and financial support to countries to build the capacities of health professionals in various fields:

- Fifteen (15) Cape Verde specialists capacity being built through refresher training in Brazil, while four (4) medical doctors from Sierra Leone were supported for specialities trainings in Nigeria;
- The capacity of thirty nine (39) trainers from Senegal and the Côte d'Ivoire were strengthened in the use of a platform for distance learning;
- Teams of Maternal and Child Health Champions in five (5) countries (Benin, Guinea, Liberia, Mali and Senegal) were trained and monitored as part of the Champions initiative to accelerate progress towards MDGs 4 and 5 in conjunction with Jhpiego.

484. **Promotion and Dissemination of Best Practices:** Within the context of promoting best practices for health systems strengthening, WAHO initiated a regional platform to boost identification and documentation of best practices that have a strong impact on health with a view to accelerating the effective and efficient implementation of priority programmes in ECOWAS Member States.

485. **Medicines and Vaccines**

- ECOWAS Medical Products Anti-Counterfeit Committee (EMACCOM) established;
- Capacity building for Technicians of National Medicines Regulatory Authorities (NMRAs) of the 15 ECOWAS Member States in the use of WAHO Manual.

486. **Traditional Medicine**

- Twelve (12) countries have Associations of Traditional Medicine Practitioners duly established and functional;
- The conservation and local production of medicinal plants encouraged:
  - o A West African Herbal Pharmacopoeia was published and officially launched
  - o An inventory of herbal formularies with proven efficacy was compiled for further scientific evaluation;
- The WHO technical guidelines for TM Regulation, Code of Ethics, Intellectual Property Rights, Training, and Collaboration was adapted to the unique situation of the ECOWAS region and validated;

487. **Actions Conducted in the Area of Partnership**

- Two (2) MOUs signed with the East Central and Southern Africa Health Community (ECSA-HC) ECSA and Management Sciences for Health (MSH);
- Two additional contracts signed with IDRC for financing the Sierra Leone Northern Polytechnic research project (CAN \$ 41,000) and the capacity building of research teams (CAN \$ 320,000);
- Four National Advocacy Champions Networks for Adequate Health Financing (Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Niger and Togo) have been launched.

488. **Monitoring and Evaluation**

- Monitoring and Evaluation has been institutionalized into WAHO's system;
- -The creation and update of databases as well as preparations for the consolidation of the data generated from 2009 to 2013 with a view to providing summary information for the final evaluation of the second Strategic Plan of WAHO.
- Capacity of twenty (20) WAHO Staff (Professionals and Directors) strengthened in Monitoring and Evaluation and Results-based Management (RBM) through funding from the ECOWAS Commission and GTZ.

### **4.3.2 Challenges**

489. In addition to continuing epidemic outbreaks, the implementation by WAHO of planned activities, has been hampered by the following factors :
- Delayed disbursement of funds by the ECOWAS Commission;
  - Weak coordination of WAHO's activities in countries;
  - Weak collaboration with partners, with regard to improving the synergy of actions;
  - At the country level, limited implementation of resolutions, decisions and recommendations which emanate from the various deliberative bodies.

#### **4.4 INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP AGAINST MONEY LAUNDERING IN WEST AFRICA (GIABA)**

490. This report summarizes the major activities undertaken by the Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa (GIABA) between January and December 2013 under its 2011-2014 Strategic Action Plan as part of its mandate of assisting ECOWAS member States to put in place effective Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorist Financing (AML/CFT) regimes.

##### **Mutual Evaluations**

491. Conducting a mutual evaluation of the anti-money laundering and counter financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) regimes of member States of ECOWAS to determine their compliance with acceptable international standards is a core function of GIABA. The evaluations are conducted based on the FATF 40+9 Recommendations using the FATF 2004 Methodology for Assessing Compliance (as amended from time to time), the FATF Handbook for Countries and Assessors, and the GIABA Mutual Evaluation Process and Procedures, which help to ensure fair, proper and consistent evaluation of member States.
492. In line with this function, GIABA undertook on-site evaluation visit to Sao Tome and Principe from 03 to 14 December 2012, thus, bringing to an end the first round of evaluations which commenced in 2007 following the approval of the GIABA Strategic Plan for 2007-2009 by the ECOWAS Council of Ministers at its 57th Ordinary Session. All the MERs have been adopted by the GIABA Technical Commission and approved by the Ministerial Committee and published on the GIABA website. All countries evaluated are implementing the recommendations in their MER and submitting follow up report on an annual basis to determine their progress or otherwise. The second round of mutual evaluations is scheduled to start in 2015.
493. Following the completion of the first round of Mutual Evaluations, the Secretariat commenced preparations for the second round. In this regard, a strategic review was conducted in order to have a good picture of how that round was conducted and learn useful lessons to facilitate the conduct of the second round.

##### **Statutory Meetings**

494. All scheduled statutory meetings of the organisation were held as planned. The 19th and 20th Technical Commission/Plenary meetings of GIABA were respectively held in Accra, Ghana, on 6-10 May 2013 and Cotonou, Benin Republic, on 4-7 November 2013
495. Also, the 12<sup>th</sup> GIABA Ministerial Committee Meeting (GMC) took place in Accra, Ghana, on 11<sup>th</sup> May 2013. The meeting was declared open by H.E. John Dramani Mahama, President of the Republic of Ghana, while General Yakubu Gowon, former Head of State of the Federal Republic of Nigeria delivered a key note address and made a public presentation of two reports: ***The GIABA 2012 Annual Report*** and the ***"Overview of GIABA Operations from 2004 to 2013: A Chronicle of the evolution of a promising African Institution from its beginnings"***.
496. The major outcome of these statutory meetings was the adoption of the following reports
- Mutual Evaluation Report of Sao Tome and Principe (STP)
  - The Report on the GIABA/FATF Joint Typologies Study on terrorist Financing in West Africa
  - The Monitoring and Evaluation Report on GIABA Activities for January –June 2013
  - Report of the Strategic Review of GIABA First round of Mutual Evaluation,
  - The Independent Mid-Term Evaluation Report on the Implementation of the GIABA Strategic Plan -2011-2014.

### Typologies

497. GIABA and the Financial Action Task Force, the global standard setter on AML/CFT issues, collaborated on a typologies research project to identify the methods used by terrorists, terrorist groups, and their supporters in the West African region to collect, transfer and utilise funds. The report has been published and it is expected that the report will be beneficial to institutions and organisations involved in countering terrorism and terrorist financing in ECOWAS Member States.

### Technical Assistance Programme

498. In line with its mandate to provide technical assistance to member States, GIABA continues to provide necessary capacity building support and assistance to its members, particularly in the area of establishing and/or strengthening of Financial Intelligence Units (FIU).

499. In 2013 GIABA accelerated the pace of its technical assistance to its member States and focused on:

- increasing the number of beneficiaries at national level to ameliorate the problem of “fungibility” of capacity and transfers of trained personnel;
- improving the absorptive capacity of member States;
- facilitating inter-agency coordination and collaboration among national stakeholders on AML/CFT issues; and
- Improving response time of member States to emerging issues that could adversely affect the implementation of effective AML/CFT measures.

500. The technical assistance was categorized into four types: (a) assessment of needs and support for the development of appropriate national AML/CFT frameworks; (b) capacity-building, including training and institutional building; (c) provision of technical equipment, where necessary; and (d) legal and other technical advisory services. Thus the following regional programmes were organized in 2010.

501. The major technical assistance project implemented in 2013 was the installation of AML/CFT analytical software in some countries. The three-year project, which commenced in 2011, has been successfully implemented despite unavoidable challenges according to the table below:

S/No	Country	Installation of Hardware & Primary Software	Installation of Analytical Software
1	The Gambia	Completed	Completed
2	Burkina Faso	Completed	Completed
3	Ghana	Completed	Completed
4	Cabo Verde	Completed	Completed
5	Benin	Completed	Completed
6	Togo	Completed	Completed
7	Côte d’Ivoire	Completed	Completed
8	Mali	Completed	Completed
9	Guinea Bissau	On-going	On-going. Suitable office accommodation only obtained recently.
10	Sierra Leone	On-going	On-going. Awaiting suitable office accommodation
11	Liberia	-	Awaiting suitable office accommodation
12	Niger	On-going	On-going. Suitable office accommodation only obtained recently.

S/No	Country	Installation of Hardware & Primary Software	Installation of Analytical Software
13	Guinea Conakry	-	Awaiting suitable office accommodation

502. The deployment encountered some challenges with regard to the readiness of many countries to absorb this assistance. The project is expected to be closed by December 31, 2013. However, due to unforeseen events in some Member States especially Guinea, the project may spill-over into the first quarter of 2014.

### **Installation of Cash Detection Scanners**

503. Another dimension of the technical assistance programme is support to Member States for improving surveillance on illegal movements of cash and security at the national airports. This programme evolved as an outcome of the 59<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the ECOWAS Council of Ministers held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso on 14-15 December 2007 which adopted the Report of the 8th GIABA Technical Commission, including the typologies report on cash transactions and directed GIABA to implement the recommendations of the report. Under this programme, scanners were installed at the airports in Cotonou, Benin Republic and Praia, Cape Verde in 2013. This brought to six the number of airports in the region where scanners have been installed under the programme, the facilities having been previously installed at airports in Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), Bissau (Guinea Bissau), Conakry (Guinea) and Monrovia (Liberia).

### ***Regional Workshop on Freezing of Terrorist Assets***

504. In a bid to ensure the active participation of all stakeholders involved in AML/CFT, GIABA, in collaboration with the Counter Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) of the United Nations, and with the support of the Swiss Government, jointly organized a regional workshop on the freezing of terrorist assets under Resolution 1373 (2001) of the United Nations, in Dakar, Senegal, 11-14 December, 2012. The objectives of the workshop were to provide an opportunity for participants from WAEMU Member States and Guinea, to exchange views and discuss best practices on the legislative and operational aspects of the asset freezing procedures under Resolution 1373 (2001) of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). Among the observations made at the workshop were, that:

- the definition of the concept of freezing terrorist assets is not clearly reflected in the legislation of member States of WAEMU countries and Guinea;
- no WAEMU Member Country has a national list of designated terrorists and therefore no freezing order has been issued. With regard to the processing of requests for freezing emanating from other countries, the status of the legislation in the WAEMU zone presents some inadequacies, as the Uniform WAEMU CFT law makes no provision for such arrangement;
- the provisions relating to appeal procedures and observance of the rule of law are yet to be completely covered by the WAEMU Uniform Law, which limits the freezing measures to informal appeal.

505. In response to these observations the following recommendations were made:

- WAEMU Member States should implement the Uniform Law on CFT by appointing a Competent Authority to administer the freezing requirements;
- The competent Designation Authorities should prepare a national list which should be circulated to reporting entities;

- Member States were urged to strengthen cooperation between the Competent Designation Authorities and other anti-terrorist financing units, particularly the FIUs;
- Member States should enhance their analysis of the terrorist threat at both national and regional levels as well as its financing;
- The competent anti-terrorism financing Authorities in Member States should be encouraged to cooperate and collaborate closely among themselves and with the private sector (banks, DNFBPs and Civil Society Organizations-CSOs) in order to facilitate the implementation of freezing measures;
- GIABA should give priority to capacity building of intelligence and investigation structures to enable them track funds or assets subject to freezing;
- WAEMU Member States were urged to distribute their lists of terrorist individuals or entities without further delay;
- Member States were enjoined to develop/implement national anti-terrorism strategies;
- Guinea should endeavour to enact a CFT legislation and designate a competent Authority for the implementation of freezing measures;
- BCEAO should immediately undertake the review of the Community AML/CFT frameworks and take into account the provisions on the implementation of freezing measures consistent with international standards; and
- GIABA should monitor the effective implementation of freezing measures and all the workshop's recommendations in member States.

506. These recommendations have been forwarded to the Ministers of Justice for implementation.

***Support for Ghana to review and adopt executive guidelines for the implementation of UNSCRs 1718, 1373, 1267 and 1737 and successor resolutions.***

507. At the invitation of the Government of the Republic Ghana GIABA undertook a mission to the country on 28 and 29 January 2013 to assist the Ghanaian authorities to review a draft Executive Instrument prepared by Ghana in respect of Special Recommendation III of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) 40+9 Recommendations following a decision by the International Cooperation Review Group/Regional Review Group (ICRG/RRG) taken at the exit meeting held with the Ghanaian Authorities on 18<sup>th</sup> January, 2013

***SCUML/GIABA AML/CFT Training for DNFBPs in Nigeria***

508. In order to increase awareness among Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professionals (DNFBPs) on the negative consequences of money laundering and terrorist financing, GIABA, in collaboration with the Special Control Unit on Money Laundering (SCUML), organised a national programme in February 2013 for all DNFBPs in Nigeria to acquaint them with their roles in AML/CFT. About 183 officials from different DNFBPs such as Nigerian Bar Association, Accountants, Real Estate businesses, Hotel and Hospitality businesses, Car/Vehicle Sellers, Jewelleries and Luxury Goods sellers, casino operators, etc., participated in the 3-day workshop.

509. The discussions that ensued focused on the establishment of channels for information sharing and identification of possible areas of collaboration between regulators and operators to enhance the effective implementation of AML/CFT regime in Nigeria.

***GIABA Open House on AML/CFT sensitization for Youth in Bissau***

510. In continuing efforts to ensure the involvement of all stakeholders in the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing in West Africa, the Secretariat organised Open House Sessions for the youth on 28 March 2013 in Bissau, Guinea Bissau.
511. This Open House forum, which was the 6<sup>th</sup> in the series, aimed at mobilising the youth from tertiary institutions, civil society and the media, in the fight against the laundering of the proceeds of crime and the financing of terrorism. About 150 youth participated in the programme.

***Organisation of Regional Workshops on Risk Based Approach (RBA)***

512. In response to requests from Member States to enhance the capacity of Compliance Officers of reporting entities in the region, GIABA organized a workshop on the Risk Based Approach (RBA) for Compliance Officers in Dakar, Senegal, from 22 to 24 May 2013 and in Cotonou, Benin, from 17 to 19 July 2013. The main objective of both workshops was to raise the awareness of Compliance and Risk Officers of financial institutions in the Member States on the revised FATF Recommendations with particular emphasis on Recommendation 1 which requires countries to first identify, assess and understand their ML and TF risks and apply a risk-based approach in the implementation of the ML/TF compliance measures. The Dakar event was attended by over 30 compliance officers from financial institutions, while the Cotonou event was attended by about 41 compliance and risk officers...

***Regional Workshop on Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Risk Assessment for GIABA Member States,***

513. This workshop was organised from 12 to 14 August 2013 in Saly, Senegal, in the context of compliance with the revised FATF Recommendations (2012), in particular Recommendation 1, which places obligation on countries to identify, assess and understand money laundering and terrorist financing risks they face and to apply risk-based approach in the implementation of their AML/CFT programme. The overall objective of the workshop was to assist Member Countries build capacities to conduct national money laundering and terrorist financing risk assessments. Specifically, it was aimed at familiarising participants with the FATF requirements for National Risk Assessment (NRA); exposing them to the existing frameworks for conducting NRA and raising awareness on the challenges in conducting NRA and how to overcome these challenges as well as adopt and adapt the NRA methodology to their country specificities.

***GIABA Regional Training for Financial and Regulatory Institutions on the Revised FATF Recommendations, Lagos, Nigeria, 28-29 August 2013***

514. The main objective of this programme was to enhance the capacity of relevant officers of financial institutions and regulatory authorities in the Anglophone GIABA member States on the Revised Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Recommendations and their obligations under the revised FATF standards. About 175 participants comprising managing directors/CEOs, chief compliance officers of financial institutions and officials of regulatory authorities responsible for decision-making and policy matters on AML/CFT implementation and compliance in their respective institutions attended the programme. The programme was delivered by technical experts from the region and GIABA Secretariat.



***GIABA Regional Workshop on Prosecution of Economic and Financial Crimes and Asset Recovery, Dakar, Senegal, December 2-6, 2013***

515. Within its technical assistance programme, the Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa (GIABA) organized a regional seminar on criminal asset recovery from 02 - 06 December, 2013 in Dakar, Senegal.
516. The objective of the Seminar was to provide relevant personnel and stakeholders in member States, especially prosecutors, law enforcement and judicial officials with appropriate tools to trace, and recover the proceeds of crime. Participants will consider possible options for addressing the problem of capital flight, as well as other issues relating to recovery of criminal assets and stolen funds. Furthermore, the causes of the low level of money laundering convictions in the region will be examined with a view to making recommendations for improvement.

**REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

***Cooperation with the Egmont Group<sup>7</sup>***

517. One of the priorities of GIABA is to promote the establishment and/or strengthen the financial intelligence units<sup>8</sup> (FIUs) in Member States. To achieve this objective, GIABA works closely with Member States and the Egmont Group to enhance the operational capacities of the FIUs as well as promote their membership of the Egmont Group.
518. During the period under review, GIABA participated in the Egmont Group meeting with FSRBs, in Ostend, Belgium, January 20-25, 2013; the Joint FSRB/Egmont Group Meeting, Doha, Qatar, 16-17 April 2013; and the Egmont Group meeting with FSRBs/Plenary, Sun City, South Africa, July 1-5, 2013 in furtherance of its collaboration with the Egmont Group. During these meetings, GIABA promoted and facilitated the membership of three (3) eligible FIUs in the region to the Egmont Group. Two (2) FIUs of GIABA Member States - Burkina Faso and Togo\_ were admitted during the Egmont plenary meeting in July 2013. Other key outcomes/decisions at the meetings aimed at enhancing cooperation between FSRBs and the Egmont Group include the following:
- Greater collaboration and coordination in the activities of the Egmont Secretariat, Egmont Regional Representatives and the FSRBs. These may include sharing of draft agendas, business plans, GNCG update documents, other documents on relevant secure websites (FSRB, Egmont, ESW) teleconferences (before/after meetings) between Egmont and FSRB Secretariats and Regional Representatives.
  - Renewal of the Africa Outreach and Assistance Strategy. This strategy is aimed at promoting the establishment of FIUs in jurisdictions of the African region and to provide potential African candidates for Egmont Group membership with information, technical assistance and support
  - Possible increase in Egmont regional groupings for geographical balancing and increased participation. Currently, the Egmont Regional Representatives are only five with the African region being represented by the Head of the South African FIU.
  - Strong need for Egmont to attend all FSRB meetings and FSRBs to attend Egmont meetings and to designate points of contact in both Secretariats

***Removal of Ghana and Nigeria from the FATF ICRG/RRG Review Process***

<sup>7</sup> Egmont Group is an informal network of FIUs, established in 1995 with the primary objective of cooperating in information exchange, training and sharing of expertise in support of the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing.

<sup>8</sup> A Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) is a central, national agency responsible for receiving (and, as permitted, requesting), analyzing and disseminating to the competent authorities, disclosures of financial information: (i) concerning suspected proceeds of crime and potential financing of terrorism, or (ii) required by national legislation or regulation, in order to counter money laundering and terrorism financing

519. The FATF, in efforts to enforce global compliance with acceptable international AML/CFT standards, undertakes in collaboration with the FSRBs, targeted review of countries and jurisdiction identified as having strategic deficiencies in their AML/CFT regimes on account of the poor ratings of a country's AML/CFT system in its Mutual Evaluation Report or on account of the estimated size of its banking assets being in excess of Five Billion US Dollars (\$ 5 Billion).
520. Both Ghana and Nigeria were subjected to this review process based on the deficiencies identified in their mutual evaluation reports, as well as the size of their banking assets which was above Five Billion US Dollars.
521. GIABA supported Ghana and Nigeria to address the strategic deficiencies in their AML/CFT systems leading to the removal of Ghana from the FATF ICRG review in February, 2013, and Nigeria, in October, 2013.

***Validation Workshop of the Mid-Term Review Report of the GIABA 2011-2014 Strategic Plan, Saly, Senegal, 15-16 August 2013***

522. GIABA held a workshop on 15 and 16 August 2013, to validate the Mid-Term Evaluation Report on the Implementation of the GIABA 2011-2014 Strategic Plan. The workshop brought together GIABA Member States and observers from IMF, World Bank, the European Commission, the Delegation of the European Union in Senegal, Switzerland, the ECOWAS Commission, the West African Development Bank (BOAD), the West African Monetary Agency (WAMA), and Central Banks of GIABA Member countries. The independent consultant commissioned to undertake the evaluation presented her preliminary findings highlighting GIABA in its regulatory, operational and institutional capacities, strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, as well as lessons to learn from and provided recommendations. The report provided an opportunity for participants to ascertain the level of progress made and to make recommendations on the way forward. Participants generally agreed with the preliminary findings of the report and adopted the report subject to the reflection of comments and observations they made.

***Participation in FATF activities***

523. GIABA continued to participate in the FATF Plenary and other activities. During the period under review, GIABA participated in the FATF/ICRG Regional Review Group (RRG) for Africa and the Middle East meetings to discuss reports from jurisdictions that were targeted for prima facie review, as well as progress reports from countries that were under the ICRG review process. GIABA also participated in the intercessional working group meeting on the Methodology for assessing countries based on the revised FATF standards.
524. Several GIABA members formed part of the GIABA delegation to the FATF Plenary in Paris, France, in February 2013 where the revised FATF Methodology for assessing compliance was adopted. The FATF Plenary also approved the withdrawal of the Republic of Ghana from the ICRG review process in view of the significant progress made by Ghana in implementing its Action Plan. Nigeria, the other GIABA member State under ICRG review also made significant progress with the enactment of the Terrorist Financing law in February 2013. The new legislation is being reviewed to ascertain its compliance with acceptable international AML/CFT standards.
525. In conclusion, this report summarises the major activities and programmes executed by GIABA in the third year of the implementation of the GIABA 2011-2014 Strategic Plan. Despite the significant progress in promoting the FATF standards, the low capacity of member countries still remains a challenge. GIABA shall continue to assist member States to improve on their systems and ensure the effective implementation of acceptable international standards on AML/CFT in the region.

#### **4.5 ECOWAS BANK FOR INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (EBID)**

526. This contribution of the ECOWAS Bank for Development and Development (EBID) to the Annual Report of the ECOWAS Commission for 2013, covers the performance of the Bank during the period 1st January to 30th September, 2013.
527. During the period under review, the activities carried out by the Bank involved the strengthening of interventions in Member States, the improvement of governance and the intensification of resource mobilization for *financing its operations*.
528. *The report is* organized into four parts. Part (I) discusses the activities of the Bank's governing bodies; Part (II) reports on the financing of operations; Part (III) highlights resource mobilization initiatives, and finally Part (IV) presents the provisional accounts of the Bank as at 30th September, 2013.

##### **4.5.1 Activities of the Governing Bodies**

###### **✓ Board of Governors**

529. The Board of Governors of the Bank held its Eleventh Ordinary Meeting in Bissau, the Republic of Guinea Bissau on the 4<sup>th</sup> of July 2013. Among the key decisions taken at the meeting was the approval of the account of the Bank as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2012. The Bank recorded a surplus of UA514 212 and a net increase in its balance sheet of 18.0% over the level at end-December 2011.

###### **✓ Board of Directors**

530. During the first three quarters of 2013, the Board of Directors of EBID, held its 40<sup>th</sup>, 41<sup>st</sup> and 42<sup>nd</sup> meetings on the 27<sup>th</sup> of March, 28<sup>th</sup> of June and 3<sup>rd</sup> of October 2013 respectively in Lome, Togo. These resulted in the approval for the financing of seventeen (17) projects, of which six (6) are public sector projects...

##### **4.5.2 Operational Activities**

531. The operational activities of the Bank for the first nine (9) months of the year essentially involved operational evaluation of projects, loan approvals, signing of loans and project supervision.

###### **✓ Projects Evaluation**

532. During the period under review, twenty one (21) projects were evaluated, of which five (5) were public sector projects and sixteen (16) private sector projects, amounting to a total of UA 151.8 million or USD228.6 million. The situation is summarized in Annex 1.

###### **✓ Loan Approvals**

533. The Board of Directors of the Bank, approved a total UA121.0 million or USD182.1 million in loans for the financing of seventeen projects. See Annex 2.

###### **✓ Signing of Financing Agreements**

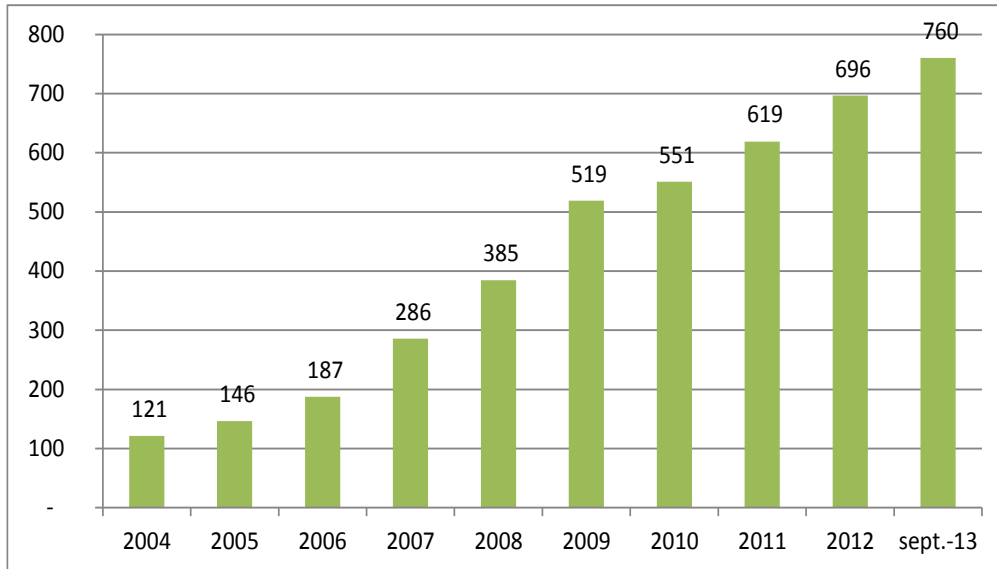
534. Eleven (11) financing agreements were signed in the amount of UA 67.7 million or USD101.9 million for projects in Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali and Nigeria. It is noteworthy to state that 83 % of this amount went to finance private sector projects. The situation is summarized in Annex 3.

✓ **Commitments as at 30th September, 2013**

• **Situation of commitments**

535. At the end of September 2013, total net cumulative commitments of the Bank to Member States stood at UA 760 257 296 or USD1.114 billion for 130 active projects.

Figure 12: Growth of Net Cumulative Commitments of EBID from January 2004 to September 2013 (In millions UA)



536. Compared with end-December 2012, the level of commitments as at end-September 2013 constituted an increase of 9.2%.

• **Distribution of Commitments**

➤ **By sector of activities**

537. EBID continues to direct its intervention towards the financing of infrastructure in all sectors, including electrical connections, construction of inter-state roads, port facilities, opening up of rural areas and the development of digital coverage. These together, account for about 65.2 % of the Bank's net cumulative commitments, as indicated in the chart below.

Figure 13 : Breakdown of net cumulative commitments of EBID by area of intervention as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 (%)

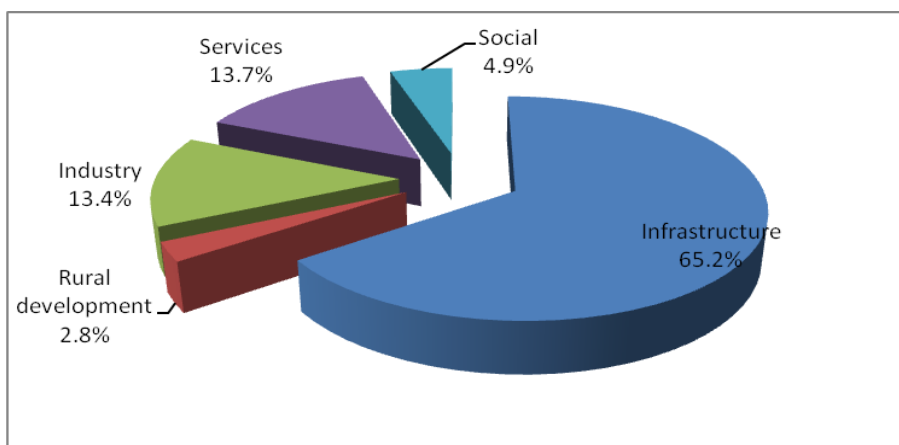


Table 6 : Sectorial Development of Net Cumulative of EBID between December 2012 and May 2013 (UA)

MODE OF INTERVENTION	Sectors	December 2012		September 2013		Variation (%)	
		Num	Amount	Num	Amount	Num	Amount
Loans	Infrastructure	65	443 608 435	70	482 744 626	7,7%	8,8%
	Rural Development	7	21 488 624	7	21 488 624	0,0%	0,0%
	Industry	12	63 142 055	15	87 295 736	25,0%	38,3%
	Services	16	72 854 798	16	76 727 240	0,0%	5,3%
	Social	5	37 090 117	5	37 090 117	0,0%	0,0%
	<b>Total Loans</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>638 184 029</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>705 346 343</b>	<b>7,6%</b>	<b>10,5%</b>
Equity participation	Services	13	26 665 112	13	27 163 615	0,0%	1,9%
	<b>Total Participation</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>26 665 112</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>27 163 615</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>1,9%</b>
	Infrastructures	3	14 573 337	2	13 096 109	-33,3%	-10,1%
	Industry	3	17 043 615	2	14 229 651	-33,3%	-14,0%
	Services	-	-	0	-		
	<b>Total Guarantees</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>31 616 952</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>27 747 338</b>	<b>-33,3%</b>	<b>-12,2%</b>
<b>COMMITMENTS</b>		<b>124</b>	<b>696 466 093</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>760 257 296</b>	<b>4,84%</b>	<b>9,16%</b>

➤ **By areas of intervention:**

538. As at 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2013, the net cumulative commitments of EBID relative to the financing of public sector projects stood at UA 478 594 356 for 71 projects, representing 62.95% of total net cumulative commitments of the Bank.
539. With regard to support to the development of the private sector, the Bank counts among its portfolio of projects 59 active projects, with a total value of UA 281 663 134, representing 37.05% of total net cumulative commitments.
540. Compared with their levels at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2012, the net cumulative commitments of the Bank to the public sector increased by 10.6%, while that to the private sector rose by 6.8%.

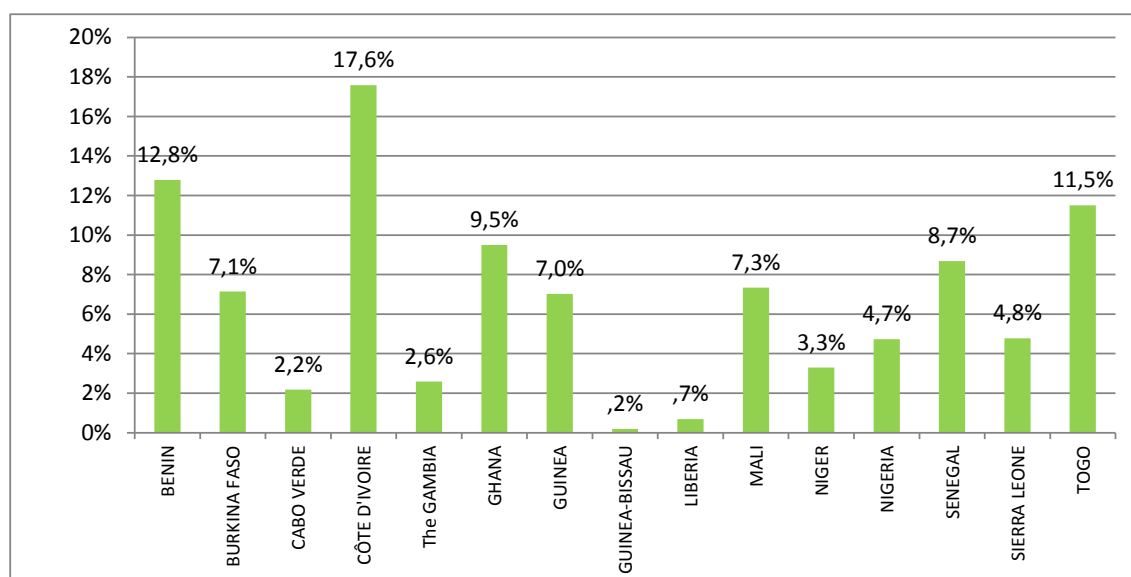
Table 7: Distribution of Net Cumulative Commitments of EBID by sectors as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013

Sector of Intervention	Num	Amount	Amount in US\$	%
Public Sector	71	478 594 162	720 604 873	62,95%
Private Sector	59	281 663 134	424 091 731	37,05%
<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>760 257 296</b>	<b>1 144 696 603</b>	<b>100%</b>

➤ **By country :**

541. Although each Member State has benefitted from support of the bank, it is clear from the distribution of the net cumulated commitments, shown in Table 4 and Chart 3 below that a sizable portion of net cumulated commitments has gone to Côte d'Ivoire (17,6%), Benin (12,8), Togo (11,5%) and Ghana (9,5%).

Figure 14: Distribution of Net Cumulative Commitments by Countries as at 31st May 2013 (in %)



542. As can be seen in Table 4, the Bank's intervention in Member States during the period was mainly concentrated in Ghana (+51.7%), Nigeria (+38.4%), Guinea (+22.8%) and Mali (+21.6%).

Table 8: Evolution of Net Cumulative Commitments by Countries December 2012 –September 2013 (UA)

Countries	Commitments as at Dec. 2012	Commitments as at Sept. 2013	Variation Dec. 2012 / Sept. 2013	Share (%)
	UA	UA		
BENIN	91 463 711	97 187 948	6.3%	12.8%
BURKINA FASO	57 459 301	54 282 454	-5.5%	7.1%
CAP VERT	16 582 141	16 582 141	0.0%	2.2%
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	126 500 393	133 691 853	5.7%	17.6%
The GAMBIA	19 683 339	19 683 339	0.0%	2.6%
GHANA	47 562 883	72 152 726	51.7%	9.5%
GUINEE	43 429 837	53 351 916	22.8%	7.0%
GUINEE-BISSAU	1 421 512	1 421 512	0.0%	0.2%
LIBERIA	5 243 425	5 243 425	0.0%	0.7%
MALI	45 887 278	55 809 357	21.6%	7.3%
NIGER	25 007 151	25 007 151	0.0%	3.3%
NIGERIA	26 006 532	35 997 901	38.4%	4.7%
SENEGAL	66 018 101	66 018 101	0.0%	8.7%
SIERRA LEONE	36 355 175	36 355 175	0.0%	4.8%
TOGO	87 845 314	87 472 297	-0.4%	11.5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>696 466 093</b>	<b>760 257 296</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

✓ **Disbursements as at 30th September, 2013**

543. For the first nine (9) months of the year, disbursements amounted to UA 54.4 million, bringing the total cumulated disbursements to UA 403.0 million for all active projects. Accumulated disbursements thus recorded an increase of 15.6% compared to end-December, 2012, where it stood at UA 348 580 206. This amount represents 53.0% of net commitments as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013.

### 4.5.3 **Partnership, Cooperation and Resource Mobilization Activities**

544. The implementation of activities related to cooperation, partnership and mobilisation of financial resources is an important focus in the development strategy of EBID. It has the double objective of strengthening the bank's reputation within the Community and with development partners. It also enables the Bank to have adequate resources for its project financing activities, thus ensuring its profitability and sustainability.

#### ✓ **Cooperation and Partnership Activities**

545. In the area of cooperation and partnership, the main activities undertaken during the first three quarters of 2013 are as follows:

- The signing of a memorandum of understanding on 24 February 2013 in Johannesburg with the Public Investment Corporation (PIC) of South Africa for the opening of a line of credit to EBID;
- Preparation towards a joint resource mobilization mission of EBID and the ECOWAS Commission to China, Venezuela and Brazil, scheduled to take place in November 2013;
- The signing with AfDB on March 4, 2013, of a grant of USD 950, 400 to build the capacity of the Bank. The grant will enable the Bank to :
  - Strengthen its intervention in the private sector;
  - Develop the technical competences of EBID staff;
  - Improve the Bank's capacity in financial resource mobilization.

#### ✓ **Resource Mobilisation Activities**

546. Resource mobilisation activities focused on capital resources, loans and special resources.

547. With respect to capital resources, the Bank received payments by Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Benin and Niger in the amount of UA 13.7 million, as part-payment of the second tranche of called-up capital in 2012. It brings to six (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger, Nigeria and Togo), the number of countries that have paid the second tranche of capital.

548. Regarding loan resources, major advances made during the period under review focused on:

- On-going negotiations with the Turk EximBank for participation in EBID's capital and the opening of a line of credit to the Bank;
- The signing in March 2013 of an agreement for a line of credit in the amount of USD 40 million from Afreximbank;
- The pursuit of negotiations with IDC, with a view to renewing a line of credit of more than USD 30 million;
- On-going negotiations with Brookfield Multiplex and Associates for a loan facility of USD 1.0 billion

549. With regard to special resources, the focus was essentially on the mobilisation of internal resources at the level of the Community. The discussions have reached an advanced stage and a definite decision is expected to be taken. The allocation of a fixed amount of the Community Levy will enable the Bank to finance development projects within the region.

550. In total, the question of resource mobilisation remains a major challenge to the Bank, in view of the considerable financing needs for projects and programmes both at the regional and national levels. In this context, contribution to the capital resources by each Member State and giving EBID access to a portion of the Community Levy, constitute a viable alternative for strengthening the Bank's own funds and enable it to provide financial resources for public sector projects at concessional rates.

#### 4.5.4 Financial Situation of Eid as 30th September, 2013

551. The financial situation of the Bank as at 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2013 is as follows:

##### ✓ Balance Sheet as at 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2013

552. Compared to December 2012, an analysis of the provisional accounts of the Bank during the first three quarters of the year showed a growth of the Bank's balance sheet by 2.8 %, on account of a 13.9 % increase in loans to Member States. The Bank's balance sheet stood at UA 369.5 million at end-September 2013 against UA 359.5 at end-December 2012.

553. The total balance sheet, however, increased by 6.1 % between September 2012 and September 2013, driven by the increase in net loans to Member States (+24.8%).

Table 9: Balance Sheet as at 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2013 (In thousands UA)

Items	30/09/2012	31/12/2012	30/09/2013	Variation	
				Sep13/sept 12	Sept13/Dec. 12
<b>Assets</b>					
Cash and Statement of Account	1 100	3 929	2 910	164.5%	-26.0%
Short term investment	61 268	47 743	22 130	-63.9%	-53.6%
Loan to member states	235 337	257 887	293 790	24.8%	13.9%
	418	425	991	137.3%	133.3%
Other Outstanding balance	10 680	8 524	12 206	14.3%	43.2%
Long-term investment	22 590	22 301	21 318	-5.6%	-4.4%
Fixed Assets	16 863	18 710	16 120	-4.4%	-13.8%
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>348 255</b>	<b>359 518</b>	<b>369 466</b>	6.1%	2.8%
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Accounts Payable	4 016	6 878	9 564	138.1%	39.1%
Loans	155 629	171 147	164 231	5.5%	-4.0%
Inter-Institutional Accounts	1 451	1 465	143	-90.1%	-90.2%
Capital	147 421	142 130	155 832	5.7%	9.6%
Free Reserves	30 760	28 569	30 300	-1.5%	6.1%
	<b>339 277</b>	<b>350 189</b>	<b>360 070</b>	6.1%	2.8%
Minority Interest	8 978	9 329	9 395	4.6%	0.7%
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>348 255</b>	<b>359 518</b>	<b>369 466</b>	6.1%	2.8%
<b>Off- Balance Sheet</b>					
Guarantees Outstanding	33 445	31 617	27 747	-17.0%	-12.2%

##### ✓ Income Statement as at 30th September, 2013

554. Consolidating the surplus of UA 0.514 million at end-December 2012, the Bank's operations resulted into a profit of UA 1.731 million as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013.



Table 10: Income Statement of EBID as at 30th September 2013 (In thousands UA)

Income		Description	CHARGES	
31/12/2012	30/09/2013		31/12/2012	30/09/2013
12 734	9 476	Interests and Income/Similar charges	6 197	4 116
3 438	2 441	Commissions (Income/charges)	-	-
<b>16 172</b>	<b>11 917</b>	<b>Total Interest and commissions</b>	<b>6 197</b>	<b>4 116</b>
<b>9 976</b>	<b>7 801</b>	<b>Interest Margin</b>		
763	14	Gains or Losses on Placement of Portfolios	1 473	71
<b>16 935</b>	<b>11 931</b>	<b>Total Income/Bank Charges</b>	<b>7670</b>	<b>4 187</b>
<b>9 265</b>	<b>7 744</b>	<b>NET BANKING INCOME</b>		
281	74	Other incomes / general operating charges	6 820	6 056
		Subv /DAT sur immo corp et incorp.	1 068	
<b>17 216</b>	<b>12 005</b>	<b>Total income/expenditure</b>	<b>15 558</b>	<b>10 242</b>
<b>1 658</b>	<b>1 797</b>	<b>GROSS OPERATING INCOME</b>		
		Risk Related Cost	650	66
<b>1 015</b>	<b>1 731</b>	<b>Operating Income</b>		
		Minority Participation	501	
<b>514</b>	<b>1 731</b>	<b>NET INCOME</b>		

555. During the period 1st January 2013 to 30 September, 2013, EBID showed dynamism in its operational activities, marked by an increase of 9.2% in commitments and a rise of 13.9% in loans to Member States, relative to the level at end-December 2012.
556. In terms of mobilisation of resources, the Bank continues to intensify its operations in finding sources of funding to support its programmes, with a view to guaranteeing its viability and sustainability. In this regard, the Management of the Bank led several high level missions to Heads of State and Government of Member States and financial partners. This led to the payment of about UA 14 million in the second tranche of called up capital, bringing to six, and the number of countries that have made part-payment of the second tranche of capital.
557. Despite these favourable developments, the main challenge for the Bank remains the mobilisation of adequate resources, especially at the level of the Community. To this end, the expeditious implementation of the decision of the Heads of State and Government relative to the Community Levy, would be a viable alternative in ensuring the long-term sustainability of the Bank. Similarly, the payment by Member States of the second tranche of capital will no doubt send a strong signal to non-regional members, who may be interested in EBID's capital.

#### **4.6 WEST AFRICAN POWER POOL (WAPP)**

558. The West African Power Pool (WAPP) was established by Decision A/DEC.5/12/99 of the 22nd Ordinary Session of ECOWAS Heads of State and Government with the aim of promoting power supply in the West African sub-region. Subsequently, through Decisions A/DEC.18/01/06 and A/DEC.20/01/06 the 29th Summit of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS Member States respectively adopted the Articles of Agreement for the establishment and functioning of WAPP, and granted the WAPP Secretariat the status of a specialized institution of ECOWAS.
559. The strategic objective of WAPP is based on a dynamic vision to integrate the operations of national power systems into a unified regional electricity market, which will, over the medium to long term, assure the citizens of ECOWAS Member States a stable and reliable electricity supply at competitive cost. In order to achieve this objective, the WAPP is striving to ensure the promotion and development of power generation and transmission facilities, as well as the coordination of power trade among ECOWAS Member States.

##### **4.6.1 WAPP Priority Projects**

560. The WAPP investment programme is derived from the ECOWAS Master Plan for the Generation and Transmission of Electrical Energy developed in 1999 and revised in 2005. The Master Plan was updated and adopted in 2012 by the 40<sup>th</sup> Session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government through Supplementary Act A/SA/12/02/12 with an investment requirement of U\$ 26.416 billion. The progress made by WAPP in the implementation of its investment programme, during the period under review by this report, is as follows.

##### **✓ Projects under preparation**

561. **225 kV Ghana – Burkina Faso - Mali Interconnection Project:** Pre-investment studies that were funded by the European Investment Bank have been concluded. With support from the Indian government, Mali has commenced the implementation of the project with the construction of the Sikasso – Bamako segment. With regard to the remaining part of the interconnection, the WAPP Secretariat has recruited consultants to develop an appropriate commercial framework, prepare the relevant tender documents and update the environmental and social impact and line route study. These complementary studies are funded by the EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund through the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and the expected commissioning of the project is 2018.
562. **330 kV Côte d'Ivoire - Ghana Interconnection Reinforcement Project:** Funding of €1.75 million for the pre-investment studies was secured by WAPP from the EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund through the European Investment Bank (EIB). A provisional line route for the interconnection of approximate length of 296 km and spanning from Akoupé-Zeudji (Côte d'Ivoire) to Dunkwa 2 (Ghana) has already been adopted by both countries and a related environmental and social impact study is being finalised. The preliminary cost estimate for implementing the project has been estimated at € 131 million and so far, the KfW, EIB, Africa Development Bank and Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (BOAD) have already indicated their firm interest to participate in the financing. The project is expected to be commissioned in 2016.
563. **225 kV Guinea – Mali Interconnection Project:** The WAPP Secretariat has launched the pre-investment studies of the project with a funding from AfDB. The line route and environmental impact studies are underway. Similarly, work on the feasibility study and preparation of tender documents was kicked-off in March 2013. The project is expected to be commissioned by 2017.
564. **450 MW Domunli (Ghana) and Maria Gléta (Benin) Regional Power Generation Facilities:** 46 hectares of land at Maria Gleta with free zone status has been granted by the Government of Benin. With regard to the Domunli project, a 40-hectare site has been identified and efforts are underway to

secure title to the land from the Government of Ghana. Furthermore, the project implementation schedule has been developed and adopted in February 2013 with the private partner, Sithe Global, with which WAPP signed a Joint Development Agreement, in April 2012, for the development of the regional power plants. The Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG, Ghana), Energie du Mali-SA (EDM-SA, Mali) and Société Nationale d'Electricité du Burkina (SONABEL, Burkina) have already confirmed their participation, as Off-takers, in the Domunli project. Studies are also underway to ensure reliable gas supply to both regional power plants upon their commissioning by 2017-2018.

565. **225 MW Tiboto (Côte d'Ivoire - Liberia) Hydropower Project:** A funding request of €517,100 for the realization of the project pre-feasibility studies was submitted to the AfDB NEPAD-IPPF in August 2013.
566. **515 MW Souapiti (Guinea) Hydropower Facility:** The WAPP Secretariat mobilized funding from the World Bank (WB) to among others, update the project feasibility study and optimise the Konkouré water resources. The recruitment of Consultants for the preparation of the studies is underway and the project is expected to be commissioned by 2018.
567. **330 kV Birnin Kebbi (Nigeria) - Malanville (Benin) - Niamey (Niger) - Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) Interconnection Project :** Discussions with the AfDB NEPAD-IPPF are well advanced in order to secure funding for studies to elaborate an appropriate commercial framework as well as update the feasibility, environmental and social impact assessment for the project. The recruitment of Consultants for these complementary studies is being finalised and the project is expected to be commissioned by 2018.
568. **330 kV TCN (Nigeria) - CEB (Benin - Togo) Interconnection Reinforcement Project:** A Request for Funding of €2.5 million was submitted to the AfDB NEPAD-IPPF for funding of the pre-investment studies.
569. **147 MW Adjarala (Togo/Benin) Hydropower Facility:** The project, which is estimated to cost US\$318.7 million, is at the negotiation phase. The AfDB, BOAD, KfW, World Bank (WB), Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID), Saudi Fund and UEMOA have indicated firm interest to participate in the project's financing. All pre-investment studies for the project have been concluded and complementary studies to update the Economic and Financial Analyses on the project, including the Environmental and Social Management Plan as well as the Resettlement Action Plan are ongoing. The project is expected to be commissioned by 2018.
570. **225 kV OMVG Energy Project including the realization of the 240 MW Kaleta Hydropower Plant, the development of the 128 MW Sambangalou hydropower dam and the 225 kV The Gambia - Guinea – Guinea Bissau - Senegal Interconnection Project:** With support from China, Guinea commenced work on the project with the construction of the 240 MW Kaleta Hydropower Plant. The energy sharing arrangement for electricity generated from the Kaleta plant was defined by mutual agreement among the OMVG Member States. Meanwhile, the China Gezhouba Group Co. LTD has been selected to carry out the construction of 128 MW Sambangalou Hydropower Dam. The OMVG Secretariat has also initiated discussions with donors to redirect their funding intentions to the project interconnection component whose updated cost is estimated at €494.11 million.
571. **Medium Voltage Cross-Border Electrification Projects:** Under Phase II of the 2<sup>nd</sup> ACP-EU Energy Facility, the WAPP Secretariat has commenced the preparation of four new medium voltage cross-border electrification projects involving Ghana - Burkina Faso, Burkina Faso - Niger, Senegal – The Gambia and Côte-d'Ivoire - Guinea. Also the WAPP Secretariat has initiated discussions with the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) to secure its participation in the financing of these projects to the tune of €30 million within, the framework of the Bank's "Energy for the Poor" programme.
572. **Emergency programmes for the Gambia, Sierra Leone and Mali:** In addition to emergency programmes funded by the ECOWAS Commission, which have already been developed for Guinea-

Bissau and Guinea-Conakry, the WAPP Secretariat has developed, in consultation with the ECOWAS Commission, Emergency Power Supply Programmes for The Gambia, Sierra Leone and Mali. These programmes were submitted to the 10<sup>th</sup> Meeting of Ministers in charge of Energy for consideration and adoption. At the end of the meeting, the Ministers approved the said programmes, whilst granting funding of US\$55.34 million to Mali, US\$21.8 million to Sierra Leone and US\$31.9 million to the Gambia.

✓ **Projects under Implementation**

573. **330 kV Volta (Ghana) – Lome ‘C’ (Togo) – Skeet (Benin) Interconnection Project:** The project is being financed by the AfDB, KfW, WB and BOAD to the tune of US\$105 million. Construction works on the Ghana line segment are near completion and works on the Togo/Benin segment are ongoing. The project is expected to be commissioned in 2015.
574. **225 kV Bolgatanga (Ghana) - Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) Interconnection Project:** The project is being financed by the WB, AfDB and EIB to the tune of US\$105 million. The Transmission Service Agreement (TSA) and the Power Sales and Purchase Agreement (PSPA) have been signed between the national power utilities of the two countries. The Owner’s Engineer has been selected for supervision of works and the project is expected to be commissioned by 2015.
575. **330 kV Aboadze (Ghana) – Prestea (Ghana) – Kumasi (Ghana) - Bolgatanga (Ghana) Transmission Line Project:** The technical specifications for the transmission line and substations have been completed and financing of €141 million has been secured from AFD for the construction of the Kumasi – Bolgatanga segment by the Ghana Grid Company (GRIDCo). The Owner’s Engineer has been recruited for supervision of works and the project is expected to be commissioned by 2017.
576. **161 kV Tumu (Ghana) – Han (Ghana) - Wa (Ghana) Transmission Line Project:** Construction works on the Sawla, Wa and Tumu transmission line and sub-stations are being completed and commissioning is expected in 2014.
577. **60 MW Felou Hydropower Facility (Organisation pour le mise en valeur du Fleuve Sénégal - OMVS):** Construction works have been completed and commissioning completed. The available energy is evacuated through the OMVS network. The project was funded by the World Bank and the EIB in the amount of US\$236 million.
578. **225 kV Côte d’Ivoire – Liberia - Sierra Leone - Guinea Interconnection Project:** The project financing, estimated at €329 million, has been totally secured from the AfDB, WB, EIB and KfW and corresponding Loan Agreements have already been executed with the WB, EIB and KfW. In addition, the four countries have signed and ratified an International Treaty for the implementation of the project. The project’s main governance Bodies, notably the Steering Committee, composed of the Ministers in charge of Energy of the four countries and the Implementation Committee comprising Representatives from the Ministries in charge of Finance and Energy from the concerned countries have been established. In conformity with the International Treaty, a regional transmission company called "TRANSCO CLSG" was created for the construction and operation of the line. The Shareholders’ Agreement and Articles of Association for the Company were signed in August 2013 by the national power utilities of the four countries. Similarly, an International Project Agreement was concluded and signed in November 2013 between the Steering Committee acting on behalf of the CLSG countries and “TRANSCO CLSG”. The Project Implementation Unit has already been established and the Interconnection Line is expected to be commissioned by 2017.
579. **Cross- Border Electrification Projects:**
- **Côte d'Ivoire - Liberia (1<sup>st</sup> Energy Facility):** This project was funded by the European Union (EU), Liberia Electricity Corporation (LEC) and Société des Énergies de Côte d’Ivoire (CI-Energies), to the tune of €9.6 million for the electrification of 18 rural communities in Liberia

from Côte d'Ivoire. Works on the Côte d'Ivoire segment has been completed. In Liberia, works in the Nimba County have been completed and commissioned. Ongoing works in Grand Gedeh and Maryland Counties will be completed by 2014.

- **Ghana - Togo South (2nd Energy Facility):** This project was funded by the EU, ECG, Communauté Électrique du Bénin (CEB) and Compagnie Energie Electrique de Togo (CEET) to the tune of €2.3 million for the electrification of 15 rural communities in southern Togo from Ghana. The ongoing Works are expected to be commissioned by December 2014.
- **Benin - Togo North (2nd Energy Facility):** This project was funded by the EU, CEB and CEET to the tune of €2.1 million for the electrification of 10 rural communities in northern Togo from Benin. Works have commenced and are expected to be commissioned by December 2014.

#### **4.6.2 Regional Electricity Market**

580. The ultimate goal of the WAPP is to establish a regional electricity market. To this end, WAPP has been gradually integrating the national power systems so as to increase electricity supply within the region. Up to date, WAPP Zone A Countries (Côte-d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Burkina Faso and Niger) are all interconnected and have been trading electricity among themselves. However, within the WAPP Zone B (Mali, Senegal, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Gambia, Liberia, and Sierra Leone), only Senegal and Mali are interconnected. Towards the end of 2012, WAPP Zones A and B were partially integrated following the commissioning of the Côte d'Ivoire – Mali interconnection line.
581. In anticipation of the establishment of a regional electricity market, WAPP ensures the promotion and coordination of activities among its member utilities. WAPP has also enabled the development of technical standards for an effective functioning of the interconnected systems. WAPP Secretariat has developed Governance documents and has put in place the appropriate framework that shall guide the development of the regional electricity market.
582. To this end, thanks to the support of the USAID, WAPP Secretariat has developed an Operations Manual to achieve a harmonized and non-discriminatory access of all the parties to the Electricity Market. The WAPP Secretariat has also developed a transmission tariff methodology. A Market Design and Market Rules have been adopted for the well-functioning of the wholesale electricity market. The WAPP Market Design and WAPP Market Rules have already been filed with the ECOWAS Regional Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERERA) for consideration and adoption, and shall subsequently be presented to the Authority of the ECOWAS Heads of State and Government for approval.
583. As part of the regional electricity market development, the WAPP Secretariat has completed the Basic Design and Feasibility Study for the Information & Coordination Centre (ICC) that shall among others, coordinate the trading and the stable operation of the WAPP interconnected system.
584. The Bidding Documents to implement the project have also been finalized. Following its last monitoring and evaluation working visit to the WAPP Secretariat, the European Union is about to conclude funding of the project to the tune of € 30 million.
585. The WAPP Secretariat has also secured a Grant of US\$31.5 million from the World Bank to among others, enhance the stable and synchronized operation of the WAPP Interconnected system.
586. The establishment of a Geographical Information System (GIS) is in progress, for a better monitoring of WAPP interconnected network. The elaboration of GIS Manual that will enable the harmonization of symbols for substations, power plants and transmission lines, is in progress. A Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) System for WAPP Operations has been developed with the support of US\$0.63 million grant from the World Bank. In addition, M&E Units have been set-up in all WAPP Member

Utilities of ECOWAS Member States and equipped with internet-connected computer and M&E software

## **4.7 West African Monetary Agency (WAMA)**

587. The West African Monetary Agency (WAMA) continued to discharge its mandate under the ECOWAS Monetary Cooperation Programme (EMCP) in 2013. The activities focused on multilateral surveillance and duties assigned to the Agency under ECOWAS Single Currency Roadmap, relating to harmonization of monetary policy frameworks, accounting and financial reporting frameworks, regulatory and supervisory of banks and non-bank financial institutions, balance of payments statistics, current and capital account transactions and exchange rate monitoring.

### **4.7.1 Status of Implementation of Activities under the ECOWAS Single Currency Roadmap**

588. Work on the various policy harmonization programmes progressed steadily in 2013. The Agency organized a number of Workshops on the roadmap activities aimed at fostering consultation on issues of mutual concern.

#### **✓ Harmonization of Monetary Policy Framework**

589. WAMA organized a Regional Workshop in June, 2013 in The Gambia on the harmonization of monetary policy frameworks in ECOWAS. The Workshop, which assembled representatives from the Central Banks of ECOWAS Member States and other regional institutions, considered WAMA's proposal for a common monetary policy framework. The proposal was based on a comparative analysis of existing monetary policy frameworks and studies relating to demand for money and monetary policy transmission mechanisms in ECOWAS, among others. To help achieve a harmonized platform, participants recommended the adoption of a flexible inflation targeting regime as the common monetary policy framework for the ECOWAS region.

590. The Committee of Governors noted the recommendation for adoption of the inflation targeting-lite framework and requested WAMA to constitute an Expert Working Group (legal and monetary policy experts) to further review the proposal. The establishment of a Working Group is currently in progress, expected to be constituted before end-2013.

#### **✓ Harmonization of Rules Governing Current and Capital Account Transactions**

591. WAMA organized a Regional Workshop on the Harmonization of Regulations Governing Current and Capital Account Transactions in ECOWAS in Dakar in May, 2013, with the aim of discussing the modalities for development of an appropriate harmonization scheme.

592. This Workshop, which brought together key stakeholders from the Central Banks and other institutions, took stock of existing regulations, identified structural constraints hindering the harmonization process and developed a scheduled timeframe intended to achieve harmonization in a systematic manner. The schedule, which spans from 2013 to 2016, covers the following activities:

- Create conditions necessary for successful implementation of current and capital account liberalization;
- Ensure full adoption of Article VIII of the IMF Articles of Agreement;
- Harmonize rules relating to exports and imports, income and transfers, services, capital and financial accounts and foreign exchange and financial markets in ECOWAS.

593. Concerning this activity, the Committee of Governors approved, in principle, a gradual liberalization of the external account. WAMA is currently developing modalities for execution of the relevant activities.

✓ ***Balance of Payments Statistics***

594. WAMA, in collaboration with the ECOWAS Commission, is undertaking the project on harmonization of Balance of Payments (BOP) statistics and International Investment Position (IIP). Work on this activity is already in an advanced stage. A diagnostic study undertaken during the year helped to define the framework for harmonization of various methodologies for preparation and presentation of BOP statistics. The relevant implementation guide has been scheduled for validation before end-2013.

✓ ***Harmonization of Regulatory and Supervisory Frameworks of Banks and Non-bank Financial Institutions***

595. WAMA, in collaboration with WAMI, organized a Regional Workshop in Guinea, focusing on Harmonization of Regulatory and Supervisory Frameworks of Banks and Non-bank Financial Institutions in ECOWAS. The Workshop identified various constraints, defined modalities for accession to a common platform, proposed the scheme for harmonization, and recommended a well-defined timetable for harmonization.

596. In view of the aforementioned, the Committee of Governors recommended that member countries should establish comprehensive national financial development plans and define the stages to facilitate convergence of national financial systems in order to accelerate the harmonization process.

✓ ***Harmonization of Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards for Banks and Non-bank Financial Institutions***

597. The implementation of this programme entered into an active phase with the organization of a Regional Workshop on this issue in The Gambia. This Workshop focused on comparative analysis of existing accounting and reporting frameworks of banks and non-bank financial institutions in ECOWAS and proposed modalities for harmonization.

598. Following its review of the conclusions, the Committee of Governors recommended the adoption of the IFRS by the Member States as the basis for the harmonization and directed WAMA to develop a mechanism for monitoring the process of migration and implementation of the required standards. In line with these directives, a follow-up Workshop is being organized in collaboration with BCEAO before end-2013.

✓ ***Exchange Rate Monitoring***

599. Under this activity, WAMA has been monitoring the exchange rate performance of the currencies of Member States against the West African Unit of Account (WAUA). During the period under review, the exchange rates fluctuated within a wide margin of +/-12.0%. In 2013, developments in the exchange rates of ECOWAS currencies were marked by a depreciation of the Dalasi, Cedi, and Liberian dollar whilst the CFA franc, the Escudo and the Guinean Franc appreciated slightly. The Guinean Franc strengthened against all ECOWAS currencies, followed by the Leone, while the Dalasi exhibited the highest depreciation followed by the Ghanaian Cedi.

600. Overall, the movements of the exchange rates of ECOWAS currencies reflect the trends in the international foreign exchange market as well as the specific economic situation of some countries. The widening fluctuation margin of the various currencies presents a major challenge in view of the imminent implementation of an exchange rate mechanism.



**4.7.2 Challenges and Conclusion**

601. The implementation of the Roadmap activities remains confronted by a number of challenges, including inadequate capacity at both the regional and national levels, lack of adequate infrastructure, especially in the financial sector, and non-compliance with agreed protocols and policy decisions. To help address the challenges and ensure effective implementation of various activities, the Agency needs to be empowered with adequate resources (human, financial and material) and relevant technical assistance.
602. In spite of these challenges, WAMA remains committed to its deliverables of achieving its mandate and realization of the ultimate objective of an ECOWAS-wide monetary union. With adequate support from member countries and the Supervisory Authorities, the prospects for an ECOWAS-wide monetary union are bright.

**CONCLUSION**

603. The 2013 Annual Report presents an in-depth analysis on key activities carried out by the Commission and its Institutions during the period under review. The report establishes that the guidelines for the implementation of the Commission's 2013 work programme have been strictly adhered to.
604. As regards the economic situation, the growth rate of the global economy is projected to decline from 3.2 percent in 2012 to 2.9 percent in 2013. The IMF's forecast indicates that the advanced economies, which had a 1.5 percent growth in 2012 compared to 1.7 percent in 2011, would suffer a decline of 1.2 percent in 2013. However, the growth situation is expected to reverse in 2014 to reach 2.0 percent. In sub-Saharan Africa, growth in 2013 is projected to increase from 4.9 percent in 2012 to 5.0 percent in 2013 partly as a result of high growth rate of 6.3% expected in West Africa. The key growth drivers include the high demand for minerals and hydrocarbons, improved production in the agricultural sector and consolidation of growth in the major ECOWAS economies such as Nigeria (7.0%), Côte d'Ivoire (9.0%), Ghana (8.0%), Burkina Faso (6.8%) and Senegal (4.0%).
605. In line with its mandate of promoting the development of the region's infrastructure, the Commission is taking appropriate measures to improve the efficiency of interconnectivity projects in all the ECOWAS Member States, including the West African Gas Pipeline. The Construction of Joint Border Posts (JBPs) at Seme/Krake (Nigeria/Benin) and Noepe (Ghana/Togo) is ongoing. In the Air Transport Sub-sector, the Commission is implementing a "Single Africa Sky" project to replace the existing ground base air navigation aids by a satellite-based system. As regards the West African rail master plan, the Commission has launched a process for detailed engineering studies of the highest ranking link connecting the Abidjan-Ouagadougou railway line to the republic of Niger.
606. Significant achievements have been made in the implementation of multilateral surveillance programmes on economic and financial policies of ECOWAS Member States. The Commission, in collaboration with the West African Monetary Agency (WAMA) and the West African Monetary Institute (WAMI), conducted joint surveillance missions to ECOWAS Member States to evaluate the status of macroeconomic convergence in the region and assess prospects for 2013. As part of key activities outlined in the Roadmap for the ECOWAS Single Currency Programme, the Commission organised two validation meetings in Abuja on the harmonisation of public finance frameworks in ECOWAS with specific focus on the harmonisation of policies and practices in public debt management and public procurement in the region. Progress was also been made in finalizing and validating the study report on the harmonization of public debt management and Public Procurement procedures and practices in ECOWAS Member States.
607. With regards to private sector development, considerable progress has been made on the formulation of the Common Investment Code (CIC) and ECOWAS Investment Policy (ECOWIP). The Commission has also inaugurated the West Africa Capital Markets Integration Council (WACMIC) in February 2013 with a view to promoting Capital Market Integration in West Africa. Furthermore, Markets rules and regulation harmonization as well as Operational procedures harmonization framework have been successfully put in place. A project feasibility study on the establishment of Investment Guaranty Mechanism in ECOWAS was also adopted at a regional experts meeting held in June 2013.
608. In the domain of Trade, Customs and Free Movement, the Commission organized a high level expert meeting on the establishment of the ECOWAS Regional Competition Authority (RCA). The Commission also accelerated activities in respect of the EPA with a view to arriving at a development friendly agreement, which takes in to consideration concerns of both West Africa and Europe. With regards to the ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET) mechanism, the Council of Ministers has adopted all the six (6) Regulatory texts that will accompany the implementation of the ECOWAS.
609. In line with its mandate of promoting agricultural development for food sufficiency in West Africa, the Commission is strengthening the implementation of the Regional Agricultural Investment

Programme (RAIP) with particular focus on the promotion of strategic products for food security and sovereignty . On that note, the activities of the Commission are being focused on creating a global environment conducive to regional agricultural development for the reduction of food vulnerability and the promotion of sustainable food access for the entire West African region.

610. The 2013 achievements by the Commission are quite impressive. However, the Commission is encouraged to exert more efforts towards endowing the Institution with full powers to undertake regional projects. It is therefore worth making the following recommendations:

- i. In order to sustain the impressive growth prospects of the region, the Commission should continue encouraging the implementation of appropriate macroeconomic policy measures in Member States, particularly those directed towards meeting convergence criteria to fast track the ECOWAS Single Currency project
- ii. The Commission should maintain the momentum on its commitment towards addressing the regional infrastructural challenges as well as its regional food security drive with a view to mitigating constraints on the free movement of people and the growing food insecurity in the region;
- iii. Expedite processes leading to the finalization of the EPA negotiations and ensure the signing of a development-oriented agreement in conformity with the efforts being made towards accelerating regional integration in West Africa.
- iv. Accelerate the effective implementation of the ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme (ETLS) in Member States following the adoption of all the six (6) Regulatory texts by the ECOWAS Council of Ministers.
- v. More importantly, the Commission should ensure that the existing regulations on the Community Levy and free movement of goods, persons and right of residence are fully implemented by all Member States.

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***ANNEXES***

## **A ECOWAS GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE**

### **A.1 Introduction.**

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) comprises three arms of governance, namely, the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary. At the helm of the organization structure is the Chairman of the Authority of Heads of State and Government. The Chairman is the current Head of State and Government appointed by other Heads of State and Government to oversee the affairs for a period of one year. The Minister in charge of ECOWAS affairs in the country of the Chairman of the Authority automatically becomes the Chairman of Council of Ministers; similarly, that country presides over all other ECOWAS statutory meetings for the year (ministerial and senior level, such as the Technical Committees).

At the helm of the Executive arm of the Community is the President of ECOWAS Commission appointed by the Authority for a non-renewable period of four years. He is assisted by a Vice President and 7 Commissioners, respectively in charge of (1) Administration and Finance, (2) Agriculture and Water Resources, (3) Human Development and Gender, (4) Infrastructure, (5) Macroeconomic Policy, (6) Political Affairs, Peace and Security and (7) Trade, Customs and Free Movement.

The legislative arm of the Community is the Community Parliament headed by the Speaker of the Parliament. The administrative functions of the Parliament are directed by the Secretary General of the Parliament. Pending elections by direct universal suffrage in future, parliamentarians are seconded by national Parliaments to the Community Parliament for a period of four years.

The judicial arm of the Community is the Community Court of Justice, headed by the President. They are all seconded by the Supreme Courts of their respective Member States to fill the country positions. The Court ensures the interpretation and application of Community laws, protocols and conventions. The administrative functions of the Court are handled by the Court Registrar who is assisted by other professionals.

## A.2 Authority of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS

The Authority of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS for the year 2013 comprises the following:

S/N	Country	President
1	Benin	H.E. Dr. Thomas Boni Yayi
2	Burkina Faso	H.E. Blaise Compaoré
3	Cabo Verde	H.E. Jorge Carlos Fonseca
4	Côte d'Ivoire	H.E. Alassane Dramane Ouattara (Président)
5	The Gambia	H.E. Alhaji Dr. Yahya A.J.J. Jammeh
6	Ghana	H.E John Dramani Mahama
7	Guinea	H.E. Alpha Conde
8	Guinée-Bissau	H.E Serifo Nhamadjo
9	Liberia	H.E. Ellen Sirleaf-Johnson
10	Mali	H.E. Ibrahim Boubacar Keita
11	Niger	H.E. Issoufou Mahamadou
12	Nigeria	H.E. Goodluck Ebele Jonathan
13	Senegal	H.E Maky Sall
14	Sierra Leone	H.E. Ernest Bai Koroma
15	Togo	H.E. Faure Essozimna Gnassingbe

**A.3 Annual Ordinary Sessions of the ECOWAS Authority of Heads of State and Government (1975-2013)**

S/N	Date	Venue	President
1	November 1976	Lomé	H.E. Général Gnassingbé Eyadema
2	22 April 1978	Lagos	H.E. Général Olusegun Obasanjo
3	29 May 1979	Dakar	H.E. Léopold Sedar Senghor
4	28 May 1980	Lomé	H.E. Général Gnassingbé Eyadema
5	29 May 1981	Freetown	H.E. Dr. Siaka P. Stevens
6	29 May 1982	Cotonou	S.E Mathieu Kerekou
7	29 May 1983	Conakry	H.E. Ahmed Sekou Toure
8	23 November 1984	Lomé	H.E. Général Gnassingbé Eyadema
9	6 July 1985	Lomé	H.E. Général Gnassingbe Eyadema
10	1 July 1986	Abuja	H.E. Général Ibrahim B. Babangida
11	9 July 1987	Abuja	H.E. Général Ibrahim B. Babangida
12	25 June 1988	Lomé	H.E. Général Gnassingbe Eyadema
13	30 June 1989	Ouagadougou	H.E. Capitaine Blaise Compaore
14	29 Mai 1990	Banjul	H.E. Alhaji Sir Dauda Jawara
15	6 July 1991	Abuja	H.E. Général Ibrahim B. Babangida
16	29 July 1992	Dakar	H.E. Abdou Diouf
17	24 July 1993	Cotonou	H.E. Nicéphore D. Soglo
18	6 August 1994	Abuja	H.E. Général Sani Abacha
19	28 July 1995	Accra	H.E. Lieutenant Vaiss. Jerry J. Rawlings
20	26 July 1996	Abuja	H.E. Général Sani Abacha
21	28 August 1997	Abuja	H.E. Général Sani Abacha
22	30 October 1998	Abuja	H.E. Général Sani Abacha
23	9 December 1999	Lomé	H.E. Général Gnassingbe Eyadema
24	15 December 2000	Bamako	H.E. Alpha Oumar Konaré



S/N	Date	Venue	President
25	21 December 2001	Dakar	H.E. Abdoulaye Wade
26	31 January 2003	Dakar	H.E. Abdoulaye Wade
27	19 December 2003	Accra	H.E. John A. Kufuor
28	19 January 2005	Accra	H.E. John A. Kufuor
29	12 January 2006	Niamey	H.E. Mamadou Tandja
30	14 June 2006	Abuja	H.E. Mamadou Tandja
31	19 January 2007	Ouagadougou	H.E. Blaise Compaore
32	15 June 2007	Abuja	H.E. Blaise Compaore
33	18 January 2008		H.E. Blaise Compaoré
34	23 June 2008	Abuja	H.E. Blaise Compaoré
35	19 December 2008	Abuja	H.E. Umaru Yar'Adua
36	22 June 2009	Abuja	H.E. Umaru Yar'Adua
37	16 February 2010	Abuja	H.E. Goodluck Ebele Jonathan
38	2 July 2010	Sal	H.E. Goodluck Ebele Jonathan
39	24 March 2011	Abuja	H.E. Goodluck Ebele Jonathan
40	16 February 2012	Abuja	H.E. Alassane Dramane Ouattara
41	29 June 2012	Yamoussoukro	H.E. Alassane Dramane Ouattara
42	27 February 2013	Yamoussoukro	H.E. Alassane Dramane Ouattara
43	17 June 2013	Abuja	H.E. Alassane Dramane Ouattara

**A.4 ECOWAS Technical Committees**

- Administration and Finance ;
- Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources;
- Human Development and Gender;
- Infrastructure;
- Macro-economic Policy;
- Political Affairs, Peace and Security;
- Trade, Customs and Free Movement of Persons ;
- Legal and Judicial Affairs;
- Communication and Information Technology.

**A.5 Executive Secretaries and Presidents of the ECOWAS Commission (1977 – 2013)**

PHOTO	YEAR	NAME	COUNTRY
	1977 -1985	Dr. Aboubakar DIABY-OUATTARA	Côte d'Ivoire
	1985 – 1989	Alhaji Momodu MUNU	Sierra Leone
	1989 – 1993	Dr. Abass BUNDU	Sierra Leone
	1993 – 1997	Mr. Edouard BENJAMIN	Guinée
	1997 – 2002	Ambassador Lansana KOUYATÉ	Guinée
	2002 – 2010	Dr. Mohamed Ibn CHAMBAS	Ghana
	2010-2012	Ambassador James Victor Gbeho	Ghana
	2012-	Ambassador Kadré Désiré OUEDRAGO	Burkina Faso

**B. STATUS OF RATIFICATION OF THE ECOWAS REVISED TREATY, PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS AS AT 15<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2013**

This section contains tables and charts (Annexes I - VI) showing the status of ratification of the ECOWAS Revised Treaty, Protocols and Conventions as at 15<sup>st</sup> November 2013.

**B.I. ANNEXES AND SUMMARY OF THE STATUS OF RATIFICATION OF ECOWAS PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS AS AT 15<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2013**

- (a) Annex I, attached hereto shows that, fourteen (14) out of fifteen (15) Member States have ratified the Revised Treaty as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2010. The ECOWAS Commission is yet to receive the instruments of ratification of the Revised Treaty from the Republic of Guinea Bissau. In accordance with Article 89, the Treaty entered into force on 23 August 1995, the date on which it was ratified by the ninth signatory State;
- (b) Annex II shows, in chronological order the total number of Protocols and Conventions ratified by Member States;
- (c) Annex III shows, also, in chronological order, the total number of Protocols and Conventions that are yet to be ratified by each Member State;
- (d) Annex IV lists the Protocols and Conventions that have entered into force. It also shows the date each Protocol was signed and the date it entered into force;
- (e) Annex V lists Protocols and Conventions which have not yet come into force. Sixteen (16) Protocols and Conventions are yet to enter into force;
- (f) Annex VI shows the date on which each Member State ratified each Protocol or Convention.

**B.II. PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS YET TO ENTER INTO FORCE**

The Commission proposes the early ratification of the following outstanding Protocols and Conventions by Member States that are yet to ratify them.

1. Protocol A/P.2/7/96 establishing Value Added Tax in ECOWAS Member States.
2. Protocol A/P.1/12/99 signed in Lomé on 10<sup>th</sup> December 1999, relating to Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peace-keeping and Security.
3. Protocol A/P.1/12/00 amending articles 12 and 13 of the Protocol relating to the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peacekeeping and Security.
4. Protocol A/P.1/01/03 relating to the Definition of the Concept of Products Originating from Member States of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).
5. Protocol A/P.2/01/03 Relating to the Application of Compensation Procedures for Loss of Revenue Incurred by ECOWAS Member States as a Result of the Trade Liberalisation Scheme.
6. Supplementary Protocol A/SP.1/01/05 amending the Preamble and Articles 1, 2, 9, 22 and 30 of Protocol A/P.1/7/91 relating to the Community Court of Justice and Article 4, Paragraph 1 of the English version of the said Protocol;
7. General Convention A/C/1/01/03 on the Recognition and Equivalent of Degrees, Diplomas, Certificates and Other Qualifications in ECOWAS Member States;
8. Protocol A/P.3/01/03 on Education and Training;
9. Protocol A/P.3/12/01 on the Fight Against Corruption;
10. Supplementary Protocol A/SP.2/12/01 amending the Protocol on the establishment of an ECOWAS Brown Card relating to motor vehicle third party liability insurance;
11. Protocol A/P.4/01/03 on Energy;
12. Protocol A/P.1/01/06 Establishing an ECOWAS Criminal Intelligence and Investigation Bureau.
13. Supplementary Protocol A/SP.1/01/06 amending Articles VI-C, VI-L, IX-8, X1-2 and XII of Protocol A/P2/7/87 on the Establishment of the West African Health Organization (WAHO);
14. Supplementary Protocol A/SP.1/06/06 amending the Revised ECOWAS Treaty;
15. Supplementary Protocol A/SP.2/06/06 amending Article 3 Paragraphs 1, 2 and 4, Article 4 Paragraphs 1, 3 and 7 and Article 7, Paragraph 3 of the Protocol on the Community Court of Justice.
16. Supplementary Protocol A/SP.3/06/06 amending Protocol A/P2/8/94 relating to the Community Parliament;
17. ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, their ammunition and other related materials of 14<sup>th</sup> June 2006.

**B.III. PROTOCOLS WHICH ENTERED INTO FORCE PROVISIONALLY UPON SIGNATURE, PENDING RATIFICATION:**

1. Protocol A/P.1/12/99 relating to the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peace-keeping and Security;
2. Protocol A/P1/12/00 amending Articles 12 and 13 of the Protocol relating to the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peacekeeping and Security;
3. Protocol A/P.1/01/03 relating to the Definition of the Concept of Products Originating from Member States of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS);

4. Protocol A/P.2/01/03 relating to the Application of Compensation Procedures for Loss of Revenue Incurred by ECOWAS Member States as a Result of the Trade Liberalisation Scheme;
5. Supplementary Protocol A/SP.1/01/05 amending the Preamble and Articles 1, 2, 9, 22 and 30 of Protocol A/P.1/7/91 relating to the Community Court of Justice and Article 4, Paragraph 1 of the English version of the said Protocol;
6. General Convention A/C/1/01/03 on the Recognition and Equivalent of Degrees, Diplomas, Certificates and Other Qualifications in ECOWAS Member States;
7. Protocol A/P.3/01/03 on Education and Training;
8. Protocol A/P4/01/03 on Energy;
9. Supplementary Protocol A/SP.1/01/06 amending Articles VI-C, VI-L, IX- 8, X1-2 and XII of Protocol A/P2/7/87 on the Establishment of the West African Health Organization (WAHO);
10. Supplementary Protocol A/SP.1/06/06 amending the Revised ECOWAS Treaty;
11. Supplementary Protocol A/SP.2/06/06 amending Article 3 Paragraphs 1, 2 and 4, Article 4 Paragraphs 1, 3 and 7 and Article 7, Paragraph 3 of the Protocol on the Community Court of Justice;
12. Supplementary Protocol A/SP.3/06/06 amending Protocol A/P2/8/94 relating to the Community Parliament.

**B.IV. TABLE OF RATIFICATION OF THE ECOWAS REVISED TREATY AT 15<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2013**

COUNTRY / PAYS	DATE OF RATIFICATION DATE DE RATIFICATION
1. BENIN	14 DÉCEMBRE 1995
2. BURKINA FASO	24 JUIN 1994
3. CAP VERT	15 JUILLET 1996
4. COTE D'IVOIRE	5 NOVEMBRE 1996
5. THE GAMBIA	26 AOÛT 1997
6. GHANA	29 JUIN 1995
7. GUINÉE	18 JUILLET 1994
8. GUINÉE BISSAU	
9. LIBERIA	29 DÉCEMBRE 1993
10. MALI	14 JUILLET 1994
11. NIGER	23 AOÛT 1995
12. NIGERIA	1ER JUILLET 1994
13. SIERRA LEONE	10 MAI 1994
14. SENEGAL	14 JUIN 1994
15. TOGO	27 OCTOBRE 1995

The ECOWAS Revised Treaty was signed in Cotonou on 24 July 1993. It entered into force on the 23<sup>rd</sup> August 1995.

**B. IV. T TABLE OF PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS THAT HAVE ENTERED INTO FORCE AS AT 15<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2013**

<b>PROTOCOL OR CONVENTION</b>		<b>VENUE AND DATE OF SIGNATURE</b>	<b>DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE</b>
1.	General Convention on Privileges and Immunities of ECOWAS.	Lagos, 22 April 1978	5 June 1980
2.	Protocol on Non-Aggression.	Lagos, 22 April 1978	4 August 1982
3.	Protocol A/P1/5/79 relating to free movement of persons, residence and establishment.	Dakar, 29 May 1979	8 April 1980
4.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP1/5/79 amending the French text of the Protocol relating to the definition of the concept of products originating from Member States (Article 1).	Dakar, 29 May 1979	6 April 1982
5.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP2/5/79 amending the Protocol relating to the definition of the concept of Products originating from Member States (Article 2).	Dakar, 29 May 1979	30 July 1984
6.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP3/5/80 amending Article 8 of the French text of the Protocol relating to the definition of concept of originating products from Member States (Treatment of Mixtures).	Lome, 28 May, 1980	29 June 1985
7.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP1/5/81 amending Article 2 of the Protocol relating to the definition of the concept of originating products of the Member States of ECOWAS.	Freetown, 29 May 1981	18 June 1986
8.	Additional Protocol A/SP2/5/81 amending Article 4 of the ECOWAS Treaty relating to the Institutions of the Community.	Freetown, 29 May 1981	24 June 1985
9.	Protocol A/SP3/5/81 relating to Mutual Assistance on Defense.	Freetown, 19 May 1981	30 September 1986
10.	Protocol A/P1/5/82 on the establishment of an ECOWAS Brown Card relating to Motor Vehicle Third Party Liability Insurance.	Cotonou, 29 May 1982	10 July 1984
11.	Convention A/P2/5/82 regulating Inter-State road transportation between ECOWAS Member States.	Cotonou, 29 May 1982	17 July 1984
12.	Protocol A/P3/5/82 relating to the definition of Community citizen.	Cotonou, 29 May 1982	10 July 1984
13.	Convention A/P4/5/82 relating to inter-state road transit of goods.	Cotonou, 29 May 1982	30 July 1984
14.	Convention A/P5/5/82 on Mutual administrative assistance in Custom matters.	Cotonou, 29 May 1982	2 April 1985
15.	Protocol A/P1/11/84 relating to Community enterprises.	Lome, 23 November 1984	12 May 1989
16.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP1/11/84 amending	Lome, 23 November	10 July 1989



<b>PROTOCOL OR CONVENTION</b>		<b>VENUE AND DATE OF SIGNATURE</b>	<b>DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE</b>
	Article 9, Paragraph 1 (c) of the ECOWAS Treaty.	1984	
17.	Convention A/P1/7/85 relating to the temporary importation of passenger vehicles into Member States.	Lome, 6 July 1985	13 October 1989
18.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP2/7/85 on the code of conduct for the implementation of the Protocol on free movement of persons, the right of residence and establishment.	Lome, 6 July 1985	28 June 1989
19.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP1/7/86 on the second phase (right of residence) of the Protocol on free movement of persons the right of residence and establishment.	Abuja, 1 July 1986	12 May 1989
20.	A/P1/7/87 Cultural Framework Agreement for ECOWAS.	Abuja, 9 July 1987	25 April, 1990
21.	Protocol A/P2/7/87 on the establishment of a West African Health Organisation.	Abuja, 9 July 1987	16 August 1989
22.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP1/6/88 amending Articles 4 and 9 of the ECOWAS Treaty relating to the Institutions of the Community and its technical and specialised Commissions respectively.	Lome, 25 June 1988	25 May 1990
23.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP2/6/88 amending Article 53 of the ECOWAS Treaty on the budget of the Community.	Lome, 25 June 1988	23 April 1990
24.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP1/6/89 amending and complementing the provisions of Article 7 of the Protocol on Free Movement right of residence and establishment.	Ouagadougou, 30 June 1989	19 May 1992
25.	Supplementary Convention A/SP1/5/90 establishing a Community Guarantee Mechanism for inter-state road transit of goods.	Banjul, 29 May 1990	19 May 1992
26.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP2/5/ 90 on the implementation of the Third Phase (Right of Establishment) of the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons, Right of Residence and Establishment.	Banjul, 29 May 1990	19 May 1992
27.	Protocol A/P1/7/91 on the Community Court of Justice.	Abuja, 6 July 1991	5 November 1996
28.	Convention A/P1/7/92 on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters.	Dakar, 29 July 1992	28 October 1998
29.	Protocol A/P1/7/93 relating to the West African Monetary Agency.	Cotonou, 24 July 1993	1 <sup>st</sup> August, 1995
30.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP1/7/93 amending Article 1 of the Protocol Relating to contributions by Member States to the budget of the Economic Community of West African States.	Cotonou, 24 July 1993	6 August 1997
31.	Convention A/P1/8/94 on Extradition	Abuja, 6 <sup>th</sup> August 1994	8 <sup>th</sup> December 2005
32.	Protocol A/P2/8/94 relating to the Community Parliament.	Abuja, 6 August 1994	14th March 2000
33.	Protocol A/P1/7/96 on Conditions Governing the	Abuja, 27 July 1996	4 <sup>th</sup> January 2000

PROTOCOL OR CONVENTION		VENUE AND DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE
	Application of the Community Levy		
34.	Protocol A/P1/12/01 amending Articles 1, 3, 6 and 21 of the ECOWAS Revised Treaty	Dakar, 21 December 2001	10 <sup>th</sup> August 2004
35.	Protocol A/P2/12/01 relating to the ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID)	Dakar, 21 December 2001	10 <sup>th</sup> August 2004
36.	Protocol A/SP1/12/01 on Democracy and Good Governance supplementary to the Protocol relating to the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peacekeeping and Security.	Dakar, 21 December 2001	20 <sup>th</sup> February 2008
37.	Protocol A/P4/01/03 on Energy		
38.	ECOWAS Convention on small arms and light weapons, their ammunition and other related materials.	Abuja, 14 <sup>th</sup> June 2006	5 August 2009

39. Protocol A/P1/12/99 signed in Lomé on 10<sup>th</sup> December 1999, relating to the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peace-keeping and Security entered into force temporarily upon signature on 10 December 1999, pending ratification.
40. Protocol A/P1/12/00 signed in Bamako on 16<sup>th</sup> December 2000, amending Articles 12 and 13 of the Protocol relating to the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peace-keeping and Security.
41. Protocol A/P.1/01/03 signed in Dakar on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2003, relating to the Definition of the Concept of Products Originating from Member States of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) entered into force temporarily upon signature on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2003, pending ratification.
42. Protocol A/P.2/01/03 signed in Dakar on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2003, Relating to the Application of Compensation Procedures for Loss of Revenue Incurred by ECOWAS Member States As A Result of the Trade Liberalisation Scheme entered into force temporarily upon signature on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2003, pending ratification.
43. ECOWAS Protocol A/P3/1/03 on Education and Training entered into force temporarily upon signature on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2003, pending ratification.
44. General Convention A/C.1/01.03 on the recognition and equivalence of Degrees, Diplomas, Certificates and other Qualification in ECOWAS Member States entered into force temporarily on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2003, pending ratification.
45. Supplementary Protocol A/SP.1/01/05 amending the preamble and Article 1, 2, 9, 22 and 30 of Protocol A/P.1/7/91 relating to the Community Court of Justice and Article 4 Paragraph 1 of the English version of the said Protocol entered into force temporarily upon signature on 19 January 2005, pending ratification.
46. Supplementary Protocol A/SP.1/01/06 amending Articles VI-C, VI-L, IX-8, X1-2 and XII of Protocol A/P2/7/87 on the Establishment of the West African Health Organization (WAHO)
47. Supplementary Protocol A/SP.1/06/06 amending the Revised ECOWAS Treaty entered into force temporarily upon signature on 14<sup>th</sup> June 2006
48. Supplementary Protocol A/SP.2/06/06 amending Article 3 Paragraphs 1, 2 and 4, Article 4 Paragraphs 1, 3 and 7 and Article 7, Paragraph 3 of the Protocol on the Community Court of Justice entered into force temporarily upon signature on 14<sup>th</sup> June 2006

49. Supplementary Protocol A/SP.3/06/06 amending Protocol A/P2/8/94 relating to the Community Parliament entered into force temporarily upon signature on 14<sup>th</sup> June 2006.

**B. V. TABLE OF PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS THAT ARE YET TO ENTER INTO FORCE AS 15<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2013**

<b>PROTOCOL OR CONVENTION</b>		<b>VENUE AND DATE OF SIGNATURE</b>
1.	A/P2/7/96 Protocol establishing Value Added Tax in ECOWAS Member States.	Abuja, 27 <sup>th</sup> July, 1996
2.	Protocol A/P3/12/01 on the Fight Against Corruption.	Dakar, 21 <sup>st</sup> December 2001
3.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP.2/12/01 amending the Protocol on the establishment of an ECOWAS Brown Card relating to motor vehicle third party liability insurance.	Dakar, 21 <sup>st</sup> December 2001
4.	Agreement on Cooperation in Criminal Matters Between the Police of Member States of ECOWAS	
5.	Protocol A/P.1/01/06 Establishing an ECOWAS Criminal Intelligence And Investigation Bureau.	Niamey, 12 <sup>th</sup> January 2006

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS THAT HAVE NOT YET ENTERED INTO FORCE AS AT 3<sup>RD</sup> OCTOBER 2012 IS Five (5).**

**ELEVEN (11) PROTOCOLS HAVE ONLY ENTERED INTO FORCE PROVISIONNALLY.**

**C. TABLE OF RATIFICATION OF PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS OF THE ECOWAS/  
TABLEAU DE RATIFICATION DES PROTOCOLES ET CONVENTIONS DE LA CEDEAO**

**C.I. NOMBRE DE PROTOCOLES ET CONVENTIONS SIGNES DE 1978 AU 15 NOVEMBRE 2013 = 54**

**NUMBER OF PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS SIGNED FROM 1978 TO 15TH NOVEMBRE 2013= 54**

COUNTRY / PAYS	NOMBRE DE PROTOCOLES & CONVENTIONS RATIFIES NUMBER OF PROTOCOLS & CONVENTIONS RATIFIED/ ETAT DE RATIFICATION AU 16 DECEMBRE 2011 STATUS OF RATIFICATION AS AT 16 <sup>th</sup> DECEMBER 2011	NOMBRE DE PROTOCOLES & CONVENTIONS RATIFIES NUMBER OF PROTOCOLS & CONVENTIONS RATIFIED/ ETAT DE RATIFICATION AU 10 MAI 2012 STATUS OF RATIFICATION AS AT 10 MAY 2012	NOMBRE DE PROTOCOLES & CONVENTIONS RATIFIES NUMBER OF PROTOCOLS & CONVENTIONS RATIFIED/ ETAT DE RATIFICATION AU 24 MAI 2012 STATUS OF RATIFICATION AS AT 24 MAY 2012	NOMBRE DE PROTOCOLES & CONVENTIONS RATIFIES NUMBER OF PROTOCOLS & CONVENTIONS RATIFIED/ ETAT DE RATIFICATION AU 15 AOÛT 2012 STATUS OF RATIFICATION AS AT 15 AUGUST 2012	NOMBRE DE PROTOCOLES & CONVENTIONS RATIFIES NUMBER OF PROTOCOLS & CONVENTIONS RATIFIED/ ETAT DE RATIFICATION AU 3 OCTOBRE 2012 STATUS OF RATIFICATION AS AT 3 OCTOBER 2012
1. NIGER	43	43	43	43	43
1. <sup>EX</sup> GHANA	43	43	43	43	43
1. <sup>EX</sup> TOGO	43	43	43	43	43
4. SIERRA LEONE	42	42	42	42	42
5. <sup>EX</sup> MALI	42	42	42	42	42
5. <sup>EX</sup> SENEGAL	42	42	42	42	42
7. GAMBIE	41	41	41	41	41
7. <sup>EX</sup> BURKINA FASO	41	41	41	41	41
9. NIGERIA	40	40	40	40	40
10. GUINEE	39	39	39	39	39
11. BENIN	38	38	38	38	38
12. COTE D'IVOIRE	31	31	31	31	31
13. LIBERIA	25	25	25	25	25
14. GUINÉE BISSAU	24/51*	24/51*	24/51*	24/51*	24/51*
15. CAP VERT	24/50**	24/50**	24/50**	24/50**	24/50**

The Republic of Guinea Bissau has not signed or acceded to the Convention on Extradition.

The Republic of Cape Verde had neither signed nor acceded to the Protocol relating to Mutual Assistance on Defence, the Protocol relating to the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peace-keeping and Security and the Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance

Supplementary to the Protocol relating to the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peacekeeping and Security.

**C.II. TABLE OF NON-RATIFICATION OF PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS OF THE ECOWAS****TABLEAU DE NON-RATIFICATION DES PROTOCOLES ET CONVENTIONS DE LA CEDEAO****NUMBER OF PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS SIGNED FROM 1978 TO 15TH NOVEMBER 2013= 54**

COUNTRY/ PAYS	NON-RATIFICATION AU 16 DECEMBRE 2011  NON-RATIFICATION SITUATION AS AT 16 <sup>th</sup> DECEMBER 2011/  NUMBER OF PROTOCOLS & CONVENTIONS /	NON-RATIFICATION AU 10 MAI 2012  NON-RATIFICATION SITUATION AS AT 10 MAY 2012/  NUMBER OF PROTOCOLS & CONVENTIONS /	NON-RATIFICATION AU 24 MAI 2012  NON-RATIFICATION SITUATION AS AT 24 MAY 2012/  NUMBER OF PROTOCOLS & CONVENTIONS /	NON-RATIFICATION AU 15 AOUT 2012  NON-RATIFICATION SITUATION AS AT 15 AUGUST 2012/  NUMBER OF PROTOCOLS & CONVENTIONS /	NON-RATIFICATION AU 3 OCTOBRE 2012  NON-RATIFICATION SITUATION AS AT 3 OCTOBER 2012/  NUMBER OF PROTOCOLS & CONVENTIONS /
1. LIBERIA	29	29	29	29	29
2. GUINEE BISSAU	28/53*	28/53*	28/53*	28/53*	28/53*
3. CAP VERT	26/51**	26/51**	26/51**	26/51**	26/51**
4. COTE D'IVOIRE	23	23	23	23	23
5. BENIN	16	16	16	16	16
6. GUINEE	15	15	15	15	15
7. NIGERIA	14	14	14	14	14
8. BURKINA FASO	13	13	13	13	13
8 <sup>ex</sup> . GAMBIE	13	13	13	13	13
10. MALI	12	12	12	12	12
10. <sup>ex</sup> SIERRA LEONE	12	12	12	12	12
10. <sup>ex</sup> SENEGAL	12	12	12	12	12
13. TOGO	11	11	11	11	11
13. <sup>ex</sup> GHANA	11	11	11	11	11
13. <sup>ex</sup> NIGER	11	11	11	11	11

\* The Republic of Guinea Bissau has not signed or acceded to the Convention on Extradition.

\*\* The Republic of Cape Verde had neither signed nor acceded to the Protocol relating to Mutual Assistance on Defence, the Protocol relating to the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peace-keeping and Security and the Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance Supplementary to the Protocol relating to the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peacekeeping and Security.

**C.III. DATE of RATIFICATION OF THE PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS AS AT 3rd OCTOBER 2012**

AND PROTOCOLS CONVENTIONS		DATE OF RATIFICATION							
		BENIN	BURKINA FASO	CAPE VERDE	COTE D'IVOIRE	GAMBIA	GHANA	GUINEA	GUINEA A BISSAU
1.	General Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the ECOWAS signed in Lagos on 22 <sup>nd</sup> April, 1978.	Ratified 27/02/79	Ratified 20/04/82	Ratified	Ratified 11/08/83	Ratified 30/07/84	Ratified 30/03/79	Ratified 16/03/82	Ratified 27/04/79
2.	Protocol on Non-Aggression signed in Lagos on 22 <sup>nd</sup> April, 1978.	Ratified 26/02/79	Ratified 04/08/82	Ratified 28/05/84	Ratified 11/08/83	Ratified 30/07/84	Ratified 30/03/79	Ratified 16/03/82	Ratified 13/11/90
3.	Protocol A/P1/5/79 relating to free movement of persons, residence and establishment signed in Dakar on 29th May, 1979.	Ratified 04/01/81	Ratified 06/04/82	Ratified 11/06/84	Ratified 19/01/81	Ratified 30/10/80	Ratified 08/04/80	Ratified 17/10/79	Ratified 20/08/79
4.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP1/5/79 amending the French text of the Protocol relating to the Definition of the concept of Products originating from Member States (Article 1) signed in Dakar on 29th May, 1979.	Ratified 04/09/79	Ratified 06/04/82	Ratified 29/06/85	Ratified 19/07/91	Ratified 30/07/84	Ratified 02/04/85	Ratified 17/10/79	Ratified 20/08/79
5.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP2/5/79 amending the definition of the concept of Products originating from Member States (Article 2) signed in Dakar on 29th May, 1979.	Ratified 05/01/93	Ratified 06/04/82		Ratified 19/07/91	Ratified 30/07/84	Ratified 02/04/85	Ratified 17/10/79	Ratified 08/01/80
6.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP3/5/80 amending Article 8 of the French text of the Protocol relating to the Definition of Concept of originating Products from Member States (Treatment of Mixtures) signed in Freetown on 29th May, 1980.	Ratified 05/01/93	Ratified 04/08/82	Ratified 29/06/85	Ratified 19/07/91	Ratified 10/07/89	Ratified 02/04/85	Ratified 13/10/89	
7.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP1/5/81 amending Article 2 of the Protocol relating to the Concept of Originating products (Handicraft Products) signed in Freetown on 29th May, 1981.	Ratified 24/05/91	Ratified 04/08/82	Ratified 18/06/86	Ratified 07/11/90	Ratified 10/07/89	Ratified 02/04/85	Ratified 16/03/82	Ratified 13/11/90
8.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP2/5/81 amending Article 4 of the ECOWAS Treaty relating to Community Institutions signed in Freetown 29th May, 1981.	Ratified 24/05/91	Ratified 04/08/82	Ratified 24/06/85	Ratified 11/08/83	Ratified 10/07/89	Ratified 02/04/85	Ratified 13/10/89	Ratified 13/11/90

PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS		DATE OF RATIFICATION							
		BENIN	BURKINA FASO	CAPE VERDE	COTE D'IVOIRE	GAMBIA	GHANA	GUINEA	GUINEA BISSAU
9.	Protocol A/SP3/5/81 relating to Mutual Assistance on Defence signed in Freetown on 29th May, 1981.	Ratified 08/08/06	Ratified 04/08/82	Had not signed the Protocol	Ratified 11/08/83	Ratified 26/08/97	Ratified 12/05/89	Ratified 16/03/82	Ratified 02/07/91
10.	Protocol A/P1/5/82 on the establishment of an ECOWAS Brown Card relating to Motor Vehicle Third Party Liability Insurance, signed in Cotonou on 29th May, 1982.	Ratified 30/10/91	Ratified 28/06/8 9		Ratified 15/03/88	Ratified 05/03/84	Ratified 02/04/85	Ratified 17/02/8 3	Ratified 10/02/83
11.	Convention A/P2/5/82 regulating Inter-State Road Transportation between ECOWAS Member States, signed in Cotonou on 29th May, 1992.	Ratified 24/05/91	Ratified 28/06/8 9		Ratified 06/05/88	Ratified 05/03/84	Ratified 02/04/85	Ratified 17/02/8 3	Ratified 10/02/83
12.	Protocol A/P3/5/82 relating to the Definition of Community Citizen, signed in Cotonou on 229th May, 1982.	Ratified 24/05/91	Ratified 28/06/8 9	Ratified 24/06/ 85	Ratified 07/11/90	Ratified 05/03/84	Ratified 02/03/85	Ratified 17/02/8 3	Ratified 10/02/83
13.	Convention A/P4/5/82 relating to Inter-State Road Transit of Goods, signed in Cotonou on 29th May, 1982.	Ratified 08/08/06	Ratified 28/06/8 9	Ratified 29/06/ 85	Ratified 06/05/88	Ratified 30/07/84	Ratified 02/03/85	Ratified 17/02/8 3	Ratified 10/02/83
14.	Convention A/P5/5/82 on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters, signed in Cotonou on 29th May, 1982.	Ratified 05/01/93	Ratified 28/06/8 9	Ratified 18/06/ 86	Ratified 06/05/88	Ratified 05/03/84	Ratified 02/04/85	Ratified 17/02/8 3	Ratified 27/06/91
15.	Protocol A/P1/11/84 relating to the Community Enterprises signed in Lomé, 23rd November, 1984.	Ratified 1/02/02	Ratified 24/04/9 0		Ratified 19/07/91	Ratified 10/07/89	Ratified 12/05/89	Ratified 13/10/8 9	Ratified 13/11/90
16.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP1/11/84 amending Article 9, paragraph 1(c) of the Treaty of the Economic Community of West African States signed in Lomé, 23rd November, 1984.	Ratified 24/05/91	Ratified 25/04/9 0	Ratified 13/03/ 90	Ratified 19/07/91	Ratified 10/07/89	Ratified 12/05/89	Ratified 18/07/9 2	Ratified 27/06/91
17.	Convention A/P1/7/85 relating to the temporary importation of passenger vehicles into Member States signed in Lomé, 23rd November, 1984.	Ratified 08/08/06	Ratified 24/04/9 0	Ratified 13/04/ 92	Ratified 19/07/91	Ratified 25/05/90	Ratified 12/05/89	Ratified 13/10/8 9	Ratified 13/11/90

PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS		DATE OF RATIFICATION							
		BENIN	BURKINA FASO	CAPE VERDE	COTE D'IVOIRE	GAMBIA	GHANA	GUINEA	GUINEA BISSAU
18.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP1/7/85 relating to the Code of Conduct for the Implementation of the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons the Right of Residence and establishment signed in Lomé, 6th July, 1985.	Ratified 24/05/91	Ratified 28/06/89	Ratified 13/04/92	Ratified 19/07/91	Ratified 04/06/90	Ratified 12/05/89	Ratified 13/10/89	Ratified 13/11/90
19.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP1/7/86 on the Second Phase on Free Movement of Persons (Right of Residence) signed in Abuja, 1st July, 1986.		Ratified 28/06/89		Ratified 19/07/91	Ratified 04/06/90	Ratified 12/05/89	Ratified 13/10/89	Ratified 13/11/90
20.	A/P1/7/87 Cultural Framework Agreement for the ECOWAS signed in Abuja, 9th July, 1987.	Ratified 24/05/91	Ratified 25/04/90	Ratified 09/07/93	Ratified 19/07/91	Ratified 25/05/90	Ratified 12/03/91	Ratified 13/10/89	Ratified 13/11/90
21.	A/P2/7/87 Protocol on the Establishment of a West African Health Organisation signed in Abuja, 9th July, 1987.	Ratified 24/05/91	Ratified 08/12/88	Ratified 13/04/92	Ratified 19/07/91	Ratified 26/08/97	Ratified 12/05/89	Ratified 13/10/89	Ratified 13/11/90
22.	A/SP1/6/88 Supplementary Protocol amending Articles 4 and 9 of the ECOWAS Treaty relating to the Institutions of the Community and its technical and specialized Commissions respectively signed in Lomé, 25th June, 1988.	Ratified 05/01/93	Ratified 25/04/90	Ratified 13/03/90	Ratified 19/07/91	Ratified 04/05/90	Ratified 12/05/89	Ratified 13/10/89	Ratified 13/11/90
23.	A/SP2/6/88 Supplementary Protocol amending Article 53 of the ECOWAS Treaty on the Budget of the Community signed in Lomé, 25th June, 1988.	Ratified 05/01/93	Ratified 23/04/90	Ratified 13/03/90	Ratified 19/07/91	Ratified 09/04/91	Ratified 12/05/89	Ratified 13/10/89	Ratified 13/11/90
24.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP1/6/89 amending and complementing the Provisions of Article 7 of the Protocol on Free Movement, Right of Residence and Establishment signed in Ouagadougou on 30th June, 1989.		Ratified 19/05/92	Ratified 13/04/92		Ratified 26/08/97	Ratified 14/12/92	Ratified 18/07/92	
25.	Supplementary Convention A/SP1/5/90 establishing a Community Guarantee Mechanism for Inter-State Road Transit of Goods. Signed in Banjul, 29th May, 1990.	Ratified 08/08/06	Ratified 19/05/92			Ratified 09/04/91	Ratified 16/04/91	Ratified 18/07/92	Ratified 27/06/91
26.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP2/5/90 on the Implementation of the Third Phase (Right of Establishment) of the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons, Right of Residence and Establishment signed in Banjul, 29th May, 1990.	Ratified 08/08/06	Ratified 19/05/92	Ratified 13/04/92		Ratified 09/04/91	Ratified 16/04/91	Ratified 18/07/92	Ratified 27/06/91
27.	Protocol A/P1/7/91 on the Community Court of Justice	Ratified 14/3/200	Ratified 16/01/9		Ratified 05/11/96	Ratified 26/08/97	Ratified 07/12/92	Ratified 18/07/9	



AND PROTOCOLS CONVENTIONS		DATE OF RATIFICATION							
		BENIN	BURKINA FASO	CAPE VERDE	COTE D'IVOIRE	GAMBIA	GHANA	GUINEA	GUINEA BISSAU
	signed in Abuja on 6th July, 1991.		6					2	
28.	Convention A/P1/7/92 on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters signed, in Dakar, on 29th July, 1992.		Ratified 12/5/98	Ratified 22/11/ 04	Ratified 20/07/12	Ratified 20/04/94	Ratified 07/12/92	Ratified 01/07/9 3	
29.	Protocol A/P1/7/93 relating to the West African Monetary Agency signed in Cotonou, on 24 July, 1993.	Ratified 14/12/95	Ratified 06/10/9 4		Ratified 05/11/96	Ratified 03/09/96	Ratified 29/06/95	Ratified 18/07/9 4	
30.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP1/7/93 amending Article 1 of the Protocol relating to the Contributions by Member States to the Budgets of the Economic Community of West African States, signed in Cotonou on 24 July, 1993.	Ratified 14/12/95	Ratified 24/06/9 4		Ratified 22/01/97	Ratified 26/08/97	Ratified 29/06/95	Ratified 18/07/9 4	
31.	Convention A/P1/8/94 on Extradition signed in Abuja on 6 <sup>th</sup> August 1994.	Ratified 08/08/06	Ratified 12/05/9 8	Ratified 22/11/ 04	Ratified 18/07/12		Ratified 29/06/95	Ratified 14/05/9 7	
32.	Protocol A/P2/8/94 relating to the Community Parliament.	Ratified 14/3/00	Ratified 18/06/9 7			Ratified 03/09/96	Ratified 29/06/95	Ratified 14/05/9 7	
33.	Protocol A/P1/7/96 on Conditions governing the application of the Community Levy.	Ratified 01/02/02	Ratified 23/07/9 7		Ratified 10/11/98	Ratified 28/01 /98	Ratified 24/09/98	Ratified 06/08/9 7	
34.	Protocol A/P2/7/96 establishing Value Added Tax in ECOWAS Member States.	Ratified 01/02/ 02	Ratified 23/07/97				Ratified 28/10/98	Ratified 06/08/9 7	
35.	Protocol A/P1/12/99 relating to the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peace-keeping and Security		Ratified 14/12/01	Did not sig n the Pro toc ol			Ratified 24/01 /05	Ratified 20/06/0 3	Ratified 12/02/12
36.	Protocol A/P1/12/00 Amending Articles 12 and 13 of the Protocol relating to the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peacekeeping								Ratified 13/02/12

AND PROTOCOLS CONVENTIONS		DATE OF RATIFICATION							
		BENIN	BURKINA FASO	CAPE VERDE	COTE D'IVOIRE	GAMBIA	GHANA	GUINEA	GUINEA BISSAU
	and Security								
37.	Protocol A/P1/12/01 amending Articles 1, 3, 6 and 21 of the ECOWAS Revised Treaty.	Ratified 24/06/03	Ratified 30/10/03	Ratified 27/12/05	Ratified 07/01/03	Ratified 21/5/08	Ratified 18/10/02		
38.	Protocol A/P2/12/01 relating to the ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID).	Ratified 24/06/03	Ratified 30/10/03	Ratified 27/12/05	Ratified 07/01/03	Ratified 23/9/03	Ratified 18/10/02	Ratified 20/6/03	
39.	Protocol A/P3/12/01 on the Fight Against Corruption.	Ratified 01/12/05	Ratified 10/08/06			Ratified 16/5/08	Ratified 18/10/02		
40.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP.1/12/01 on Democracy and Good Governance Supplementary to the Protocol relating to the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peacekeeping and Security.	Ratified 04/02/05	Ratified 09/09/04			Ratified 21/5/08	Ratified 18/10/02	Ratified 20/12/02	Ratified 12/02/12
41.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP.2/12/01 amending the Protocol on the establishment of an ECOWAS Brown Card relating to motor vehicle third party liability insurance.						Ratified 18/10/02		
42.	General Convention A/C.1/01/03 on the Recognition and Equivalence of Degrees, Diplomas, Certificates and Other Qualifications in ECOWAS Member States.					Ratified 21/5/08			
43.	Protocol A/P.1/01/03 relating to the Definition of the Concept of Products Originating From Member States of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).					Ratified 21/5/08	Ratified 24/01/05		
44.	Protocol A/P.2/01/03 Relating to the Application of Compensation Procedures for Loss of Revenue Incurred by ECOWAS Member States As A Result of the Trade Liberalisation Scheme.					Ratified 21/5/08	Ratified 24/01/05		
45.	Agreement on Cooperation in Criminal Matters Between the Police of Member States of ECOWAS of 19 <sup>th</sup> December 2003								
46.	Protocol A/P.3/01/03 on Education and Training.	Ratified 01/12				Ratified 21/5/08		Ratified 10/02/05	

AND PROTOCOLS CONVENTIONS		DATE OF RATIFICATION							
		BENIN	BURKINA FASO	CAPE VERDE	COTE D'IVOIRE	GAMBIA	GHANA	GUINEA	GUINEA BISSAU
		/ 0 5							
47.	Protocol A/P.4/01/03 on Energy.	Ratified 14/09 / 0 5	Ratified 05/07/12			Ratified 1/3/07	Ratified 24/01/ 05	Ratified 10/02/05	Ratified 13/02/12
48.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP.1/01/05 amending the Preamble and Articles 1, 2, 9, 22 and 30 of Protocol A/P.1/7/91 relating to the Community Court of Justice and Article 4 Paragraph 1 of the English version of the said Protocol.								
49.	Protocol A/P.1/01/06 Establishing an ECOWAS Criminal Intelligence And Investigation Bureau								
50.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP.1/01/06 amending Articles VI-C, VI-L, IX-8, X1-2 and XII of Protocol A/P2/7/87 on the Establishment of the West African Health Organization (WAHO).								
51.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP.1/06/06 amending the Revised ECOWAS Treaty.								
52.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP.2/06/06 amending Article 3 Paragraphs 1, 2 and 4, Article 4 Paragraphs 1, 3 and 7 and Article 7 Paragraph 3 of the Protocol on the Community Court of Justice.								
53.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP.3/06/06 amending Protocol A/P2/8/94 relating to the Community Parliament.								
54.	ECOWAS Convention on small arms and light weapons, their ammunition and other related materials.	Ratified 05/08/ 09	Ratified 19/10/ 07	Ratified 20/7/09				Ratified 24/02/12	Ratified 12/02/12

PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS		DATE OF RATIFICATION						
		LIBERIA	MALI	NIGER	NIG ERI A	SENEGAL	SIERRA LEONE	TOGO
1.	General Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the ECOWAS signed in Lagos on 22nd April, 1978.	Ratified 05/05/83	Ratified 05/06/80	Ratified 19/12/9 0	Ratified 09/03/7 9	Ratified 28/02/79	Ratified 13/05/82	Ratified 03/03/80
2.	Protocol on Non-Aggression signed in Lagos on 22nd April, 1978.	Ratified 09/04/92	Ratified	Ratified 19/12/9 0	Ratified 17/05/7 9	Ratified 18/05/79	Ratified 13/05/82	Ratified 03/03/80
3.	Protocol A/P1/5/79 relating to free movement of persons, residence and establishment signed in Dakar on 29th May, 1979.	Ratified 01/04/80	Ratified 05/06/80	Ratified 11/01/8 0	Ratified 12/09/7 9	Ratified 24/05/80	Ratified 15/09/82	Ratified 09/11/79
4.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP1/5/79 amending the French text of the Protocol relating to the Definition of the concept of Products originating from Member States (Article 1) signed in Dakar on 29th May, 1979.	Ratified 14/02/80	Ratified 11/09/87	Ratified 11/01/8 0	Ratified 12/09/7 9	Ratified 15/07/86	Ratified 13/05/82	Ratified 17/02/88
5.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP2/5/79 amending the definition of the concept of Products originating from Member States (Article 2) signed in Dakar on 29th May, 1979.	Ratified 14/02/80	Ratified 11/09/87	Ratified 11/01/8 0	Ratified 12/09/7 9	Ratified 15/07/86	Ratified 30/09/86	Ratified 03/03/88
6.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP3/5/80 amending Article 8 of the French text of the Protocol relating to the Definition of Concept of originating Products from Member States (Treatment of Mixtures) signed in Lome on 28th May, 1980.	Ratified 05/05/83	Ratified 15/05/90	Ratified 04/05/8 9	Ratified 18/04/8 8	Ratified 12/10/81	Ratified 13/05/82	Ratified 29/05/82
7.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP1/5/81 amending Article 2 of the Protocol relating to the Concept of Originating products (Handicraft Products) signed in Freetown on 29th May, 1981.	Ratified 04/03/83	Ratified 24/11/89	Ratified 23/10/8 7	Ratified 18/04/8 8	Ratified 10/04/83	Ratified 30/09/86	Ratified 29/05/82
8.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP2/5/81 amending Article 4 of the ECOWAS Treaty relating to Community Institutions signed in Freetown 29th May, 1981.	Ratified 07/03/83	Ratified by virtue of A/SP1/11/8 4	Ratified 23/10/8 7	Ratified 18/04/8 8	Ratified 10/04/83	Ratified 30/09/86	Ratified 19/10/83
9.	Protocol A/SP3/5/81 relating to Mutual Assistance on Defence signed in Freetown on 29th May, 1981.	Ratified 04/03/83	Acceded 03/06/98	Ratified 23/10/9 7	Ratified 18/04/8 8	Ratified 10/04/83	Ratified 30/09/86	Ratified 21/05/82
10.	Protocol A/P1/5/82 on the establishment of an ECOWAS Brown Card relating to Motor Vehicle Third Party Liability Insurance signed in Cotonou on 29th May, 1982.	Ratified 09/04/92	Ratified 20/08/84	Ratified 14/04/8	Ratified 26/05/8	Ratified 17/02/84	Ratified 10/07/84	Ratified 21/03/84

PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS		DATE OF RATIFICATION						
		LIBERIA	MALI	NIGER	NIG ERI A	SENEGAL	SIERRA LEONE	TOGO
				7	3			
11.	Convention A/P2/5/82 regulating Inter-State Road Transportation between ECOWAS Member States signed in Cotonou on 29th May, 1992.	Ratified 09/04/92	Ratified 11/09/87	Ratified 23/10/8 7	Ratified 25/04/8 3	Ratified 17/07/84	Ratified 10/07/84	Ratified 21/03/84
12.	Protocol A/P3/5/82 relating to the Definition of Community Citizen signed in Cotonou on 29th May, 1982.	Ratified 09/04/92	Ratified 08/08/83	Ratified 23/10/8 7	Ratified 31/03/8 3	Ratified 26/03/85	Ratified 10/07/84	Ratified 22/03/84
13.	Convention A/P4/5/82 relating to Inter-State Road Transit of Goods, signed in Cotonou on 29th May, 1982.	Ratified 09/04/92	Ratified 11/06/83	Ratified 23/10/8 7	Ratified 26/05/8 3	Ratified 17/07/84	Ratified 10/07/84	Ratified 22/03/84
14.	Convention A/P5/5/82 on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters, signed in Cotonou on 29th May, 1982.		Ratified 11/09/87	Ratified 23/10/8 7	Ratified 22/06/8 3	Ratified 17/07/84	Ratified 10/07/84	Ratified 22/03/84
15.	Protocol A/P1/11/84 relating to the Community Enterprises signed in Lomé, 23rd November, 1984.	Ratified 09/04/92	Ratified 30/06/89	Ratified 23/10/8 7	Ratified 18/04/8 8	Ratified 10/09/86	Ratified 30/09/86	Ratified 17/02/88
16.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP1/11/84 amending Article 9, paragraph 1(c) of the Treaty of the Economic Community of West African States signed in Lomé, 23rd November, 1984.	Ratified 09/04/92	Ratified 16/05/89	Ratified 04/05/8 9	Ratified 18/04/8 8	Ratified on 23/07/90 by  virtue of A/SP1/ 6/88	Ratified 30/09/86	Ratified 17/02/88
17.	Convention A/P1/7/85 relating to the temporary importation of passenger vehicles into Member States signed in Lomé, 6th July, 1985.	Ratified 09/04/92	Ratified 18/01/89	Ratified 04/05/8 9	Ratified 18/04/8 8	Ratified 08/04/91	Ratified 08/11/88	Ratified 17/02/88
18.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP1/7/85 relating to the Code of Conduct for the Implementation of the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons the Right of Residence and establishment signed in Lomé, 6th July, 1985.	Ratified 09/04/92	Ratified 02/12/88	Ratified 04/05/8 9	Ratified 18/04/8 8	Ratified 08/04/91	Ratified 08/11/88	Ratified 17/02/88
19.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP1/7/86 on the Second Phase on Free Movement of Persons (Right of Residence) signed in Abuja, 1st July, 1986.	Ratified 09/04/92	Ratified 02/12/88	Ratified 04/05/8 9	Ratified 18/04/8 8	Ratified 11/02/87	Ratified 08/11/88	Ratified 17/02/88

PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS		DATE OF RATIFICATION						
		LIBERIA	MALI	NIGER	NIG ERI A	SENEGAL	SIERRA LEONE	TOGO
20.	A/P1/7/87 Cultural Framework Agreement for the ECOWAS signed in Abuja, 9th July, 1987.	Ratified 09/04/92	Ratified 30/06/89	Ratified 04/05/8 9	Ratified 07/09/8 9	Ratified 23/07/90	Ratified 20/12/88	Ratified 05/01/90
21.	A/P2/7/87 Protocol on the Establishment of a West African Health Organisation signed in Abuja, 9th July, 1987.	Ratified 09/04/92	Ratified 30/06/89	Ratified 14/06/8 8	Ratified 16/08/8 9	Ratified 23/07/90	Ratified 21/02/89	Ratified 09/08/89
22.	A/SP1/6/88 Supplementary Protocol amending Articles 4 and 9 of the ECOWAS Treaty relating to the Institutions of the Community and its technical and specialised Commissions respectively, signed in Lomé, 25th June, 1988.	Ratified 09/04/92	Ratified 19/02/91	Ratified 22/05/9 2	Ratified 18/04/9 0	Ratified 23/07/90	Ratified 19/09/89	Ratified 15/05/90
23.	A/SP2/6/88 Supplementary Protocol amending Article 53 of the ECOWAS Treaty on the Budget of the Community signed in Lomé, 25th June, 1988.	Has ratified the Revised Treaty on 29/12/93	Ratified 19/02/91	Ratified 22/05/9 2	Ratified 18/04/9 0	Ratified 23/07/90	Ratified 19/09/89	Ratified 15/05/90
24.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP1/6/89 amending and complementing the Provisions of Article 7 of the Protocol on Free Movement, Right of Residence and Establishment signed in Ouagadougou on 30th June, 1989.	Ratified 09/04/92	Ratified 19/02/91		Ratified 18/04/9 0	Ratified 30/06/94	Ratified 02/11/00	Ratified 01/12/99
25.	Supplementary Convention A/SP1/5/90 establishing a Community Guarantee Mechanism for Inter-State Road Transit of Goods. Signed in Banjul, 29th May, 1990.		Ratified 25/07/94		Ratified 27/08/9 0	Ratified 01/10/93	Ratified 02/11/00	Ratified 30/01/91
26.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP2/5/90 on the Implementation of the Third Phase (Right of Establishment) of the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons, Right of Residence and Establishment signed in Banjul, 29th May, 1990.	Ratified 09/04/92	Ratified 07/02/95	Ratified 03/03/0 6	Ratified 27/08/9 0	Ratified 11/09/92	Ratified 02/11/00	Ratified 30/01/91
27.	Protocol A/P1/7/91 on the Community Court of Justice signed in Abuja on 6th July, 1991.		Ratified 23/05/92	Ratified 12/01/0 4	Ratified 01/07/9 4	Ratified 30/06/94	Ratified 02/11/00	Ratified 01/12/99
28.	Convention A/P1/7/92 on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters signed, in Dakar, on 29th July, 1992.		Ratified 27/03/95	Ratified 25/10/0 1	Ratified 01/07/9 4	Ratified 30/04/99	Ratified 02/11/00	Ratified 28/10/98
29.	Protocol A/P1/7/93 relating to the West African Monetary Agency							

PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS		DATE OF RATIFICATION						
		LIBERIA	MALI	NIGER	NIG ERI A	SENEGAL	SIERRA LEONE	TOGO
	signed in Cotonou, on 24 July, 1993.		Ratified 01/08/95	Ratified 25/10/0 1	Ratified 01/07/9 4	Ratified 14/06/94	Ratified 17/05/95	Ratified 18/08/97
30.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP1/7/93 amending Article 1 of the Protocol relating to the Contributions by Member States to the Budgets of the Economic Community of West African States, signed in Cotonou on 24 July, 1993.		Ratified 24/08/95		Ratified 20/11/0 0	Ratified 14/06/94	Ratified 02/11/00	Ratified 01/12/99
31.	Convention A/P1/8/94 on Extradition.		Ratified 24/08/95	Ratified 08/12/0 5	Ratified 20/11/0 0	Ratified 19/05/95	Ratified 23/11/95	Ratified 24/09/03
32.	Protocol A/P2/8/94 relating to the Community Parliament.		Ratified 04/04/95	Ratified 27/07/0 0	Ratified 14/01/0 0	Ratified 19/05/95	Ratified 23/11/95	Ratified 09/01/03
33.	Protocol A/P1/7/96 on Conditions governing the application of the Community Levy.		Ratified 3/06/98	Ratified 27/10/9 8	Ratified 14/01/0 0	Ratified 30/04/99	Ratified 02/11/00	Ratified 01/12/99
34.	Protocol A/P2/7/96 establishing Value Added Tax in ECOWAS Member States.		Ratified 6/06/99		Ratified 20/11/0 0	Ratified 30/04/99		Ratified 01/12/99
35.	Protocol A/P1/12/99 relating to the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peace-keeping and Security.		Ratified 23/05/00			Ratified 08/10/04	Ratified 02/11/00	Ratified 23/02/04
36.	Protocol A/P1/12/00 amending Articles 12 and 13 of the Protocol relating to the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peacekeeping and Security							
37.	Protocol A/P1/12/01 amending Articles 1, 3, 6 and 21 of the ECOWAS Revised Treaty.		Ratified 8/05/02	Ratified 15/4/03	Ratified 23/08/0 2	Ratified 03/02/03	Ratified 10/08/04	Ratified 12/11/02
38.	Protocol A/P2/12/01 relating to the ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID).		Ratified 8/05/02	Ratified 15/4/03	Ratified 23/08/0 2	Ratified 03/02/03	Ratified 10/08/04	Ratified 12/11/02
39.	Protocol A/P3/12/01 on the Fight against Corruption.		Ratified 16/05/03		Ratified 23/08/0 2		Ratified 10/08/04	Ratified 14/09/09

PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS		DATE OF RATIFICATION						
		LIBERIA	MALI	NIGER	NIG ERI A	SENEGAL	SIERRA LEONE	TOGO
40.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP.1/12/ 01 on Democracy and Good Governance Supplementary to the Protocol relating to the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peacekeeping and Security.		Ratified 30/04/03	Ratified 08/12/0 5		Ratified 10/09/04	Ratified 10/08/04	Ratified 20/02/08
41.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP.2/12/ 01 amending the Protocol on the establishment of an ECOWAS Brown Card relating to motor vehicle third party liability insurance.		Ratified 30/04/03		Ratified 23/08/0 2			Ratified 20/02/08
42.	General Convention A/C.1/01/03 on the Recognition and Equivalence of Degrees, Diplomas, Certificates and Other Qualifications in ECOWAS Member States.			Ratified 21/02/0 6		Ratified 08/10/04		
43.	Protocol A/P.1/01/03 relating to the Definition of the Concept of Products Originating from Member States of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).		Ratified 14/11/05	Ratified 15/02/0 6	Ratified 20/09/0 6		Ratified 10/08/04	
44.	Protocol A/P.2/01/03 Relating to the Application of Compensation Procedures for Loss of Revenue Incurred by ECOWAS Member States As A Result of the Trade Liberalisation Scheme.						Ratified 10/08/04	
45.	Agreement on Cooperation in Criminal Matters Between the Police of Member States of ECOWAS of 19 <sup>th</sup> December 2003							
46.	Protocol A/P.3/01/03 on Education and Training.			Ratified 15/02/0 6		Ratified 08/10/04		Ratified 20/02/08
47.	Protocol A/P.4/01/03 on Energy.			Ratified 03/04/0 6	Ratified 22/10/0 4	Ratified 20/09/06		Ratified 20/02/08
48.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP.1/01/05 amending the Preamble and Articles 1, 2, 9, 22 and 30 of Protocol A/P.1/7/91 relating to the Community Court of Justice and Article 4, Paragraph 1 of the English version of the said Protocol.						Ratified 22/06/07	
49.	Protocol A/P.1/01/06 Establishing an ECOWAS Criminal Intelligence and Investigation Bureau							



PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS		DATE OF RATIFICATION						
		LIBERIA	MALI	NIGER	NIG ERI A	SENEGAL	SIERRA LEONE	TOGO
50.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP.1/01/06 amending Articles VI-C, VI-L, IX-8, XI-2 and XII of Protocol A/P2/7/87 on the Establishment of the West African Health Organization (WAHO).							
51.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP.1/06/06 amending the Revised ECOWAS Treaty							
52.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP.2/06/06 amending Article 3 Paragraphs 1, 2 and 4, Article 4 Paragraphs 1, 3 and 7 and Article 7, Paragraph 3 of the Protocol on the Community Court of Justice							
53.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP.3/06/06 amending Protocol A/P2/8/94 relating to the Community Parliament							
54.	ECOWAS Convention on small arms and light weapons, their ammunition and other related materials.	Ratified	Ratified 10/12/07	Ratified 9/2/07	Ratified 27/10/08	Ratified	Ratified 22/06/07	Ratified 22/9/08

## **STATISTICAL ANNEXES**

## I. REAL SECTOR

Table 1.1. Trend of real GDP growth rates

Country	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*	2014**
Benin	4.6%	5.0%	2.7%	2.7%	3.5%	5.4%	6.2%	6.5%
Burkina Faso	3.6%	5.2%	3.2%	7.9%	5.0%	9.0%	6.8%	7.0%
Cape Verde	8.6%	6.1%	4.0%	5.4%	1.7%	1.0%	0.5%	4.4%
Côte d'Ivoire	1.6%	2.3%	3.8%	2.4%	-4.7%	9.8%	9.0%	9.1%
The Gambia	6.9%	6.1%	4.6%	5.5%	-4.3%	3.9%	6.4%	8.5%
Ghana	6.5%	8.4%	5.0%	6.6%	15.0%	7.9%	8.0%	6.1%
Guinea	1.3%	5.0%	-0.3%	1.9%	3.9%	3.9%	2.9%	4.5%
Guinea Bissau	3.2%	3.2%	3.0%	3.5%	5.3%	-1.5%	0.3%	3.5%
Liberia	8.1%	7.8%	4.6%	6.3%	8.2%	8.3%	8.1%	6.8%
Mali	4.3%	5.0%	4.5%	5.8%	2.7%	-0.4%	5.1%	6.6%
Niger	3.2%	9.6%	-0.9%	8.0%	2.3%	10.8%	2.5%	8.2%
Nigeria	6.5%	6.0%	7.0%	7.9%	7.4%	6.6%	6.9%	7.4%
Senegal	4.9%	3.7%	2.2%	4.2%	2.1%	3.5%	4.0%	4.6%
Sierra Leone	6.4%	4.3%	4.4%	4.9%	6.0%	15.2%	14.6%	14.0%
Togo	2.1%	2.4%	3.4%	3.7%	4.8%	5.9%	5.6%	6.0%
ECOWAS	5.6%	5.5%	5.6%	6.7%	6.4%	6.7%	6.3%	7.1%

Sources: Member States. ECOWAS Commission

\* Projections \*\*Forecast

Table 1.2: Inflationary trend

Country	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*	2014**
Benin	0.3%	9.9%	2.2%	2.1%	2.7%	6.7%	2.8%	2.7%
Burkina Faso	2.3%	9.9%	-0.3%	-0.3%	2.8%	3.8%	1.5%	2.6%
Cape Verde	4.4%	6.8%	1.0%	2.1%	4.5%	2.5%	3.3%	2.7%
Côte d'Ivoire	1.5%	8.9%	1.0%	1.8%	4.9%	1.3%	2.7%	2.4%
The Gambia	6.0%	6.8%	2.7%	5.8%	4.8%	4.6%	6.0%	6.0%
Ghana	12.8%	18.1%	16.0%	8.6%	8.7%	9.2%	11.0%	9.8%
Guinea	12.8%	13.5%	7.9%	20.8%	21.4%	15.2%	12.0%	9.3%
Guinea Bissau	9.3%	8.7%	-1.6%	2.3%	5.1%	2.1%	1.1%	2.0%
Liberia	11.7%	9.4%	9.7%	6.6%	8.5%	6.8%	7.7%	6.6%
Mali	2.2%	7.8%	2.2%	1.2%	3.1%	5.3%	-0.7%	0.5%
Niger	4.7%	10.2%	-3.1%	2.7%	2.9%	0.5%	0.9%	2.0%
Nigeria	6.6%	15.1%	14.0%	11.8%	10.8%	12.2%	9.9%	8.2%
Senegal	6.1%	5.0%	2.2%	4.3%	3.4%	1.4%	1.2%	1.6%
Sierra Leone	13.8%	12.3%	12.2%	17.8%	18.5%	13.8%	10.3%	7.7%
Togo	3.4%	10.2%	1.9%	1.4%	3.6%	2.6%	3.2%	3.1%

Sources: Member States. ECOWAS Commission

\* Projections \*\*Forecast

## II. PUBLIC FINANCE

Table 2.1. Ratio of budget deficit (including grants) to nominal GDP (Commitment basis)

Country	2011	2012	2013*	2014**
Benin	-1,4%	-0,5%	-1,4%	-1,4%
Burkina Faso	-2,4%	-3,2%	-3,2%	-1,6%
Cape Verde	-7,7%	-9,9%	-7,3%	-7,4%
Côte d'Ivoire	-5,7%	-3,4%	-2,7%	-2,3%
The Gambia	-4,7%	-4,4%	-2,7%	-2,0%
Ghana	-5,5%	-9,3%	-7,0%	-7,3%
Guinea	-1,3%	-3,3%	-4,8%	-2,2%
Guinea Bissau	-2,1%	-3,1%	-0,1%	-1,7%
Liberia	-3,1%	-1,6%	-5,5%	-5,3%
Mali	-3,7%	-1,0%	-2,8%	-2,8%
Niger	-1,9%	-1,1%	-5,9%	-4,0%
Nigeria	0,8%	-1,8%	-1,8%	-1,8%
Senegal	-6,7%	-5,8%	-5,3%	-4,6%
Sierra Leone	-4,6%	-5,2%	-3,1%	-4,0%
Togo	-2,9%	-6,9%	-6,0%	-4,1%

Sources: Member States. ECOWAS Commission

\* Projections \*\*Forecast

## IV. EXTERNAL SECTOR

Table 4.1 : Current account in % of GDP

<i>Country</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013*</i>	<i>2014**</i>
Benin	-7,1	-5,8	-6,1	-6,5
Burkina Faso	-1,6	-1,6	-6,3	-5,0
Cap Verde	-16,2	-12,9	-9,9	-9,5
Côte d'Ivoire	11,7	-0,8	-0,2	1,6
The Gambia	-15,5	-17,0	-16,2	-15,6
Ghana	-9,1	-12,2	-12,9	-10,7
Guinea	-20,5	-34,1	-15,9	-46,3
Guinea Bissau	-1,4	-9,5	-6,0	-8,6
Liberia	-32,7	-33,6	-47,4	-50,0
Mali	-6,2	-11,1	-5,4	-9,7
Niger	-22,3	-15,2	-19,5	-13,8
Nigeria	3,6	7,6	3,2	3,6
Senegal	-7,9	-10,3	-9,3	-8,7
Sierra Leone	-44,9	-36,7	-16,6	-8,9
Togo	-11,1	-12,3	-10,9	-10,2
CEDEAO	<b>0,1</b>	<b>1,7</b>	<b>-1,3</b>	<b>-1,3</b>

Sources: Member States. ECOWAS Commission \* Projections \*\*Forecast

Table 4.2 :Gross External reserves in months of import cover

	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Benin	5.3	5.7	6.6	6.9	7.1	5.7
Burkina Faso	5.3	5.7	6.6	6.9	7.1	5.7
Cap Verde	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.2	3.1	4.1
Côte d'Ivoire	5.3	5.7	6.6	6.9	7.1	5.7
The Gambia	4.4	4.3	4.7	7.1	6.5	6.1
Ghana	3.9	1.8	4.1	3.7	3.2	3
Guinea	0.4	1.1	2.2	1.9	4.3	3.1
Guinea Bissau	5.3	5.7	6.6	6.9	7.1	5.7
Liberia	0.7	0.7	3.6	4.3	3.3	2.3
Mali	5.3	5.7	6.6	6.9	7.1	5.7
Niger	5.3	5.7	6.6	6.9	7.1	5.7
Nigeria	17.4	15.3	16.6	7.8	6.8	8.4
Senegal	5.3	5.7	6.6	6.9	7.1	5.7
Sierra Leone	5.1	4.2	6.2	5.1	2.5	3.1
Togo	5.3	5.7	6.6	6.9	7.1	5.7

Sources: Member States. ECOWAS Commission

Tableau 4.3: Trends of external trade of Member States in millions of US Dollars(1999-2012)

Country/Pays	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 prev	2012 prev
<b>Exports (en millions USD)</b>														
Benin	224,4	199,4	201,8	249,3	323,6	323,3	337,4	327,1	469,0	434,3	411,9	436,3	523,6	628,3
Burkina Faso	219,1	169,6	181,3	175,4	317,0	413,6	338,6	476,1	524,9	523,5	741,3	1 327,3	1 526,4	1 755,4
Cape Verde	38,2	44,3	50,7	47,5	23,5	37,5	35,3	46,7	53,9	186,1	108,1	161,3	134,7	148,0
Cote d'Ivoire	4 324,7	3 580,7	3 648,6	5 027,6	5 448,5	6 583,1	7 244,5	8 194,8	8 043,2	9 848,1	10 301,0	10 272,5	11 102,1	10 687,3
Gambia, The	10,2	15,6	6,3	3,6	3,8	11,4	5,0	10,3	12,4	13,7	26,8	41,4	51,7	62,1
Ghana	1 790,9	1 676,5	1 806,1	1 715,8	1 681,4	2 200,5	2 244,0	5 796,1	3 264,2	4 275,7	5 320,5	5 765,9	11 235,4	8 500,6
Guinea	512,2	692,1	554,3	475,0	644,4	169,5	205,9	148,9	118,4	1 450,1	1 312,1	1 749,8	1 837,3	1 984,3
Guinea Bissau	-	-	57,3	43,1	52,9	139,1	64,6	56,8	58,2	56,7	80,5	66,3	73,4	77,1
Liberia	-	-	127,9	176,1	108,7	103,8	131,3	153,0	186,7	233,6	155,2	200,0	177,6	188,8
Mali	544,9	544,6	709,6	868,3	982,8	723,6	1 080,3	1 513,4	1 431,2	1 938,4	1 736,9	1 837,6	1 787,2	1 812,4
Niger	183,7	201,3	167,5	173,2	202,6	405,9	282,6	259,3	324,3	474,2	325,7	399,9	362,8	381,4
Nigeria	16 148,8	28 127,8	18 047,7	17 795,6	24 186,2	38 587,8	50 464,5	59 311,6	54 806,1	81 329,3	49 765,3	86 531,4	129 755,0	108 143,2
Senegal	771,7	627,8	726,7	918,6	1 048,0	1 091,8	1 115,4	1 148,4	1 196,3	1 645,5	1 699,8	1 687,5	2 265,2	1 976,4
Sierra Leone	4,3	2,2	3,8	0,9	2,0	1,2	11,9	29,7	5,8	123,5	112,9	102,2	318,4	210,3
Togo	223,7	161,8	176,9	199,9	348,6	356,0	253,7	264,2	306,1	688,7	741,9	581,6	698,0	732,9
<b>CEDEAO</b>	<b>22 412,6</b>	<b>33 196,4</b>	<b>24 032,4</b>	<b>24 545,6</b>	<b>31 996,7</b>	<b>46 861,8</b>	<b>59 055,8</b>	<b>68 533,5</b>	<b>67 113,0</b>	<b>94 334,9</b>	<b>66 441,5</b>	<b>104 149,7</b>	<b>149 978,3</b>	<b>127 655,5</b>
<b>Imports (en millions USD)</b>														
Benin	694,2	585,3	627,4	765,9	927,8	901,6	945,4	1 822,8	2 433,3	2 083,9	1 576,6	1 504,9	1 655,3	1 820,9
Burkina Faso	566,9	500,7	560,7	580,0	775,4	1 034,7	1 134,9	1 326,4	1 641,5	2 087,4	1 800,6	2 178,4	2 505,1	2 880,9
Cape Verde	291,7	257,8	278,5	326,2	494,8	591,8	654,4	789,9	1 068,5	825,1	708,9	742,3	725,6	733,9
Cote d'Ivoire	2 889,9	2 493,2	2 549,4	2 586,6	3 520,7	4 703,9	5 863,8	7 686,9	6 676,9	7 894,1	6 999,3	7 872,1	6 718,8	7 295,5
Gambia, The	179,7	180,5	127,1	150,3	149,7	225,0	242,7	246,1	312,4	315,0	290,7	269,3	336,6	403,9
Ghana	3 123,4	2 691,5	2 649,3	2 587,8	3 480,3	3 084,8	4 174,7	4 481,3	4 108,1	8 771,5	6 590,7	9 186,6	12 223,1	10 704,9
Guinea	616,8	520,1	504,6	711,9	697,6	846,8	934,7	977,6	847,1	1 720,2	1 466,4	1 834,4	1 907,8	2 060,4
Guinea Bissau	-	-	39,2	47,3	61,3	111,8	79,2	94,7	113,7	112,0	123,3	125,0	124,1	130,3
Liberia	-	-	228,7	178,2	169,7	295,1	324,2	466,7	529,6	649,0	563,0	650,0	606,5	628,3
Mali	803,8	792,9	984,5	930,7	1 223,4	1 422,4	1 399,3	1 780,0	2 381,1	3 245,6	2 190,4	2 176,5	2 183,4	2 179,9
Niger	321,8	283,0	327,7	406,6	502,6	725,9	684,1	806,2	879,1	1 106,5	1 481,9	2 169,1	1 825,5	1 997,3
Nigeria	4 442,3	5 663,0	7 769,2	8 514,3	14 775,0	10 895,5	12 762,5	22 613,2	32 659,2	27 846,2	33 860,8	44 222,6	55 281,0	49 751,8
Senegal	1 611,4	1 542,4	1 879,2	2 152,7	2 540,6	3 138,2	3 508,7	3 669,2	4 770,3	6 411,8	4 708,8	4 568,0	5 594,8	5 081,4
Sierra Leone	115,1	135,0	220,7	204,8	224,7	169,1	222,2	771,1	496,6	496,6	496,6	496,6	496,6	496,6
Togo	455,8	351,0	398,5	438,3	592,4	601,7	622,0	779,4	918,0	954,4	984,2	897,0	1 076,4	1 130,2
<b>CEDEAO</b>	<b>14 428,8</b>	<b>13 672,1</b>	<b>16 274,9</b>	<b>17 976,0</b>	<b>26 384,8</b>	<b>23 947,2</b>	<b>27 877,3</b>	<b>42 544,0</b>	<b>52 978,0</b>	<b>54 881,0</b>	<b>58 712,0</b>	<b>72 323,3</b>	<b>86 520,4</b>	<b>80 409,3</b>

Sources: Member States. ECOWAS Commission

Tableau 4.4: Trend of the external trade of Member States in % of GDP (1999-2012)

Pays	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 prev	2012 prev
<b>Exports (in % of GDP)</b>														
Benin	9,0	8,5	8,1	8,9	9,2	7,9	7,7	6,9	8,4	6,5	6,2	6,0	7,0	8,4
Burkina Faso	8,1	6,6	6,4	5,4	7,4	8,1	6,0	7,7	7,3	6,4	8,8	13,7	15,0	17,2
Cape Verde	5,7	7,6	8,1	6,7	2,6	3,7	3,3	3,8	3,9	9,3	4,5	5,9	4,8	5,3
Cote d'Ivoire	34,9	33,4	32,6	40,7	36,1	40,8	42,3	47,5	39,5	40,9	43,1	40,3	39,3	37,8
Gambia, The	2,7	4,2	1,9	1,3	1,5	4,5	1,8	3,5	3,4	2,9	6,5	9,2	10,9	13,1
Ghana	22,8	32,9	34,0	27,9	22,0	24,8	20,9	46,3	22,2	25,9	34,6	28,6	50,5	38,2
Guinea	13,3	19,6	16,2	13,0	15,8	3,9	6,3	5,6	3,6	40,5	37,8	55,9	51,6	55,8
Guinea Bissau	-	-	28,8	21,1	22,3	48,2	20,7	16,9	14,6	12,3	17,0	10,4	10,6	11,1
Liberia	-	-	22,4	29,1	23,8	18,7	21,6	22,0	24,9	28,0	16,9	17,3	14,1	15,0
Mali	18,5	20,5	23,5	27,2	23,4	14,5	19,7	24,7	19,9	22,2	19,4	17,9	16,6	16,9
Niger	9,6	12,1	9,2	8,4	7,7	14,0	8,4	7,1	6,5	8,9	6,0	6,3	5,4	5,7
Nigeria	34,5	49,9	32,7	32,2	35,8	44,1	45,0	40,4	30,0	39,3	29,7	39,2	55,0	45,8
Senegal	15,0	13,4	14,9	17,2	15,5	13,7	12,9	12,5	10,9	12,8	13,0	10,7	13,6	11,8
Sierra Leone	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,8	1,8	0,3	5,7	5,3	4,7	13,7	9,1
Togo	29,9	27,1	29,9	29,8	35,6	30,6	29,5	34,3	35,6	33,1	34,4	28,9	34,3	36,0
<b>ECOWAS</b>	<b>24,8</b>	<b>35,5</b>	<b>25,5</b>	<b>24,9</b>	<b>26,5</b>	<b>31,8</b>	<b>33,4</b>	<b>31,8</b>	<b>25,4</b>	<b>31,3</b>	<b>25,3</b>	<b>31,6</b>	<b>42,5</b>	<b>36,2</b>
<b>Exports (in % of GDP)</b>														
Benin	27,9	24,8	25,1	27,3	26,2	22,0	21,7	38,7	43,6	31,4	23,9	20,6	22,0	24,2
Burkina Faso	20,9	19,5	19,9	18,0	18,1	20,3	20,2	21,5	22,9	25,6	21,4	22,4	24,6	28,3
Cape Verde	43,9	44,1	44,7	45,6	54,6	58,5	61,8	65,0	76,8	41,0	29,3	27,2	26,0	26,3
Cote d'Ivoire	23,3	23,3	22,8	20,9	23,3	29,2	34,2	44,5	32,8	32,8	29,3	30,8	23,8	25,8
The Gambia	46,9	48,8	38,8	54,7	59,4	88,8	86,9	83,6	85,3	67,6	70,5	59,9	70,9	85,1
Ghana	39,8	52,8	49,8	42,0	45,6	34,8	38,9	35,8	28,0	53,2	42,8	45,6	55,0	48,1
Guinea	16,1	14,8	14,8	19,5	17,1	19,5	28,5	37,1	25,8	48,0	42,2	58,6	53,6	57,9
Guinea Bissau	-	-	19,7	23,2	25,8	38,8	25,5	28,2	28,6	24,3	26,0	19,7	17,9	18,8
Liberia	-	-	40,1	29,5	37,2	53,2	53,3	67,0	70,6	77,9	61,2	56,2	48,1	49,8
Mali	27,4	29,9	32,6	29,2	29,2	28,5	25,5	29,0	33,1	37,1	24,4	21,2	20,3	20,3
Niger	16,8	17,0	18,1	19,7	19,2	25,1	20,3	22,1	17,7	20,7	27,5	34,3	27,2	29,8
Nigeria	9,5	10,0	14,1	15,4	21,9	12,5	11,4	15,4	17,9	13,4	20,2	20,0	23,4	21,1
Senegal	31,3	33,0	38,5	40,4	37,5	39,5	40,6	39,9	43,6	49,8	36,0	28,9	33,5	30,4
Sierra Leone	11,9	14,0	18,9	15,5	15,7	11,9	14,9	46,7	25,4	23,0	23,4	23,0	21,4	21,4
Togo	29,9	27,1	29,9	29,8	35,6	30,6	29,5	34,3	35,6	33,1	34,4	28,9	34,3	36,0
<b>ECOWAS</b>	<b>16,0</b>	<b>14,6</b>	<b>17,3</b>	<b>18,2</b>	<b>21,9</b>	<b>16,3</b>	<b>15,8</b>	<b>19,7</b>	<b>20,1</b>	<b>18,2</b>	<b>22,4</b>	<b>22,0</b>	<b>24,5</b>	<b>22,8</b>

Source: Member States. ECOWAS Commission

**Table 4.5: intra-regional trade of Member States (1999-2012)**

Pays	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 prev	2012 prev
<b>Exports towards ECOWAS (in % of total value of the country exports)</b>														
Benin	11.0	7.8	13.7	20.7	19.9	24.2	26.7	30.0	24.9	39.4	49.3	55.6	55.6	55.6
Burkina Faso	32.2	19.4	22.0	23.0	87.8	78.3	23.8	26.3	32.2	25.6	7.5	9.6	9.6	9.6
Cape Verde	0.1	0.2	3.0	5.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	5.8	14.9	2.5	1.7	0.6	1.1	0.8
Cote d'Ivoire	20.8	25.5	24.6	24.6	17.5	22.2	24.8	23.4	25.4	26.0	24.5	24.9	21.1	22.9
The Gambia	52.1	53.8	8.0	18.6	11.1	2.6	55.1	36.0	26.5	19.8	14.7	36.1	36.1	36.1
Ghana	10.4	7.7	7.6	9.9	11.6	7.3	9.7	52.8	32.1	7.6	11.2	10.3	30.6	23.7
Guinea	1.4	0.7	1.6	2.4	9.8	6.8	27.4	10.1	10.1	6.1	3.0	9.3	9.3	9.3
Guinea Bissau	...	...	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.1	1.0	4.2	0.7	2.6	2.6
Liberia	...	...	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	3.0	2.3	1.5	1.9	1.7
Mali	19.2	12.7	13.0	8.6	9.1	14.0	10.4	5.7	9.0	13.2	10.5	11.9	11.2	11.6
Niger	39.5	48.2	45.1	43.6	40.8	23.2	30.3	28.2	31.3	45.8	53.1	48.8	50.7	49.7
Nigeria	6.5	5.1	4.5	6.7	4.6	3.7	4.0	6.3	4.2	7.2	4.3	2.4	3.4	3.0
Senegal	16.9	16.2	17.1	21.3	26.5	30.3	30.0	32.4	37.4	31.9	32.0	34.7	32.1	33.2
Sierra Leone	33.0	46.7	65.3	93.8	28.2	0.5	11.6	5.9	47.4	91.9	53.4	6.8	2.1	3.2
Togo	16.0	22.0	46.2	46.4	46.7	53.8	53.5	57.0	60.0	68.7	51.0	58.2	58.2	58.2
<b>ECOWAS</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.8</b>
<b>Imports from ECOWAS (in % of the total value of the country imports )</b>														
Benin	13.5	17.9	24.0	22.5	21.9	23.0	22.0	31.7	21.3	18.3	18.0	17.9	17.9	17.9
Burkina Faso	23.8	25.2	27.2	26.5	44.6	43.7	27.6	29.1	25.9	25.5	23.9	26.2	26.2	26.2
Cape Verde	1.4	1.0	2.1	3.3	8.1	6.6	7.2	9.7	4.1	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.5
Cote d'Ivoire	15.0	27.7	20.7	16.1	16.2	21.6	25.7	22.7	26.1	31.7	23.0	28.0	25.9	27.0
Gambia, The	7.3	14.3	10.7	8.7	8.6	16.3	15.7	13.4	10.0	13.4	17.6	23.4	23.4	23.4
Ghana	9.9	15.2	15.3	18.4	18.6	14.5	17.5	4.6	10.4	13.7	6.7	9.3	4.9	6.8
Guinea	8.9	13.5	18.5	14.8	8.8	21.4	25.4	19.9	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0
Guinea Bissau	...	...	22.9	24.8	18.8	38.4	53.9	44.2	39.2	26.8	18.8	16.3	17.6	17.6
Liberia	...	...	0.9	0.1	0.7	1.1	1.8	1.5	0.9	10.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
Mali	29.4	35.9	33.7	36.9	36.4	47.4	35.5	39.6	46.6	40.4	39.0	29.9	34.5	32.2
Niger	30.8	35.0	34.1	30.8	31.5	31.0	29.2	23.6	23.5	18.7	14.9	11.4	12.8	12.1
Nigeria	0.5	1.4	4.3	1.0	2.4	2.9	6.1	1.0	2.3	3.3	0.2	0.4	1.4	0.9
Senegal	10.2	21.8	19.9	18.7	22.8	22.5	21.9	11.3	17.3	25.6	15.1	13.9	14.5	14.2
Sierra Leone	26.7	26.9	34.4	26.8	28.5	33.7	33.6	76.4	66.8	44.3	55.6	49.9	52.7	51.3
Togo	19.9	17.0	14.2	12.9	14.1	16.9	13.3	12.8	12.2	14.2	13.1	12.5	12.5	12.5
<b>ECOWAS</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>

Sources: Member States. ECOWAS Commission