The West Africa Agricultural Productivity Programme’s scaling model for regional integration and agriculture transformation in the sub-region

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Vision of sub-region authorities (ECOWAS and member countries)

- Promoting Regional Integration to:
  - Build Food Systems
  - End Hunger and Malnutrition
  - Reduce Poverty

CORAF/WECAR, a technical arm of ECOWAS, tasked with Regional Coordination of WAAPP, in its role of the Clearing House
# Main challenges before WAAPP started

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<td>Regional food gap</td>
<td>• 20% and projected to increase in the future</td>
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<td>Average cereal yield</td>
<td>• Less than 1 ton/ha (compared to a potential of 3 tons/ha)</td>
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<td>Aging scientists</td>
<td>• Average 55 years old</td>
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<td>Limited number of women accessing agricultural technologies</td>
<td>• 15 to 20%</td>
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<td>Inefficient Seed System</td>
<td>• Less than 5% area covered with certified seeds</td>
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<td>Weak and inefficient research and extension systems</td>
<td>• Underfunded</td>
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Technologies Generation by National Centers of Specialization (NCoS), as Key Partners of CGIARs and CIRAD in the ECOWAS

- 270 Researchers and Scientists working together
- 916 MS and PhD under training (568 Ms & 348 PhD), 30% Women

Countries:
1. Dry Cereals
2. Rice
3. Fruits & Vegetables
4. Livestock
5. Mangrove Rice
6. Banana & Plantain
7. Roots & Tubers
8. Maize
9. Aquaculture
Developing Sustainable Funding Mechanism of Agric. Research, Extension and Advisory Services from Endogenous Sources

= Local sources of funding
WAAPP: creating innovations to reduce yield gap and increase income and access to food

- High yielding Rice varieties
- High yielding Cassava varieties
- Animal improved breed
- Catfish Production
- Seed Calibrator
- Composite bread with 15% either millet, maize or cassava flour
WAAPP: Scaling Transboundary Exchange and Adoption of Technologies and Innovations in the ECOWAS Sub-region

- Improved rice varieties
- Improved maize varieties
- Improved sweet potatoe varieties
- Improved millet varieties
- Multi nutritionnal blocs
- Improved sorghum varieties
- Improved cassava varieties
- Improved yam varieties
- Pics bags
- E-extension
- Rice Seeder
- Dried meat « Kilichi »
- Animal Breeds
- Vaccins thermostables
- Preboiled rice
- Planting Canne
- Composite flour
Major outcomes: increased number of beneficiaries and adopters

- Direct beneficiaries from 13 countries in West Africa
- Indirect beneficiaries in the sub region
- Female farmers beneficiaries

5 797 396

About 30 million

45%
Preliminary impacts

30% average yield increase for improved varieties of millet, sorghum, maize and fonio.

34% average income increase among project beneficiaries.

Reduction of “hunger period” (time with no food reserves between two harvests) increased from 2,777 kcals to 2,964 kcals.

Impact on food security - caloric intake consumption increased from 2,777 kcals to 2,964 kcals.
A Strong Political Support and Commitment to WAAPP by ECOWAS Member Countries

Guinea Agric. Minister visiting a rice field

President Sirleaf launching WAAPP SRI Initiative in Liberia

President Bai Koroma, opening the Wrap-up ceremony with ECOWAS commissioner in Sierra Leone

Prime minister Duncan at WAAPP technology Fair in Abidjan
WAAPP: Flagship Program for ECOWAS and a Model for Developing Other Regional WB Programs (WASP, EAAPP, APPSA, PRAPS, Sahel Irrigation)

- Implementation of CAADP Pilar IV in ECOWAS sub-region
- Largest Regional Program involving 13 West African countries
- Create enabling conditions for Regional Cooperation and integration
- Build human and institutional capacity across the sub-region
- Create Youth Employment, engage Women, and adapt to Climate Change.
Challenges - next steps: Consolidation of Achievements and Scaling-up

1. Up-grading NCoS into RCoE capable of generating Climate Smart Agricultural Technologies with strong partnerships with the CGIARs;

2. Innovative approaches to boost technology adoption: (Innovation platforms, E-extension, Adoptive villages and schools, ESOP with private sector lead);

3. Establishment of national and regional sustainable funding mechanisms for agricultural research, extension and education in the new generation of NAIPs and RAIP;

4. Incubation of technologies-base enterprises to create Job opportunities for youths and women to improve food security and nutrition.
Thank you for your attention