



ECOWAS COMMISSION

ANNUAL REPPORT 2010

***“Towards a coordinated response for the achievement of the
ECOWAS vision 2020”***

**ECOWAS Commission
Abuja, December 2010**

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ABREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABSA	Advisory Council for Statistics in Africa
ADB	African Development Bank
ADF	African Development Fund
AFRISTAT	African Statistical Observatory Office
AID	International Development Association
AIF	Inter-governmental Francophone Agency
ASF	African Standby Force
AU	African Union
BCEAO	Central Bank of West African States
CADI	Canadian International Development Agency
CAMI	Conference of African Ministers of Industry
CCC	Community Computer Centre
CEEAC	Economic Community of Central African States
CET	Common External Tariff
CILSS	Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
COMESA	Common Market for East and Southern Africa
CORAF	West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development
COSCAP	Cooperative Development of Operational Safety and Continuing Airworthiness Programme
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
EBID	ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa (United Nations)
ECOMAC	ECOWAS Common Statistics database System for Multilateral Surveillance
ECOSAP	ECOWAS Small Arms Programme
ECOSUITE	ECOWAS Intranet System
ECOWAP	ECOWAS Agricultural Policy
EERT	ECOWAS Early Warning Team
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EU	European Union
EUROTRACE	ECOWAS Software for Compilation of External Trade Statistics
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FOPAO	Federation of West African Employers Organisations
FOSCAO	Civil Society Forum for West Africa
FTA	Free-Trade Area
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFP	Public finance management
GIABA	Intergovernmental Group against Money Laundering In West Africa
GIS	Geographic Information System
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries

ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IDSR	Regional plan for surveillance and integrated reaction to epidemics
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPH	Regional Institute of Public Health
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDRI	Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCC	National Coordination Committees
NEEDS	National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (Nigeria)
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ODA	Official Development Aid
OMVG	Organization for the Development of the Gambia Basin
OMVS	Organization for Development of the Senegal Basin
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
PCMC	ECOWAS Monetary Cooperation Programme
PGAGE	Governance and Economic Management Assistance Programme
PHCN	Power Holding Company of Nigeria
PPDU	Project Preparation Development Unit
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRGF	Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
REC	Regional Economic Community
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
StatBase	Computerized information dissemination system
UEMOA	West Africa Economic and Monetary Union
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAT	Value Added Tax
WABA	West African Bankers Association
WADB	West Africa Development Bank
WAGP	West African Gas pipeline Project
WAHO	West African Health Organisation
WAHP	West Africa Health Programme
WAMA	West African Monetary Agency
WAMI	West African Monetary Institute
WAMZ	West Africa Monetary Zone
WAPP	West Africa Power Project

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The Report was prepared by a team from the Department of Macroeconomic Policy made up of the following persons: Lassane Kabore (Director of Multilateral Surveillance), Khalilou Sylla (Executive Assistant), Nelson Magbagbeola (Principal Programme Officer), Dadzie Kofi (Principal Programme Officer) Simeon Koffi (Principal Programme Officer), Gideon Gbappy (Programme Officer), Amadou Diouf and Abdoulaye Zonon (Community Development Programme Experts), Kouenkoun Millogo and Degol Mendes (Consultants at the Directorate of Multilateral Surveillance).

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE ECOWAS COMMISSION

Year 2010 which ends the first decade of the 21st Century also marks the end of a decade of notable political, economic, and social developments in the ECOWAS Member States. During the decade, the Community experienced a number of positive developments including enthronement of democratic governance in most Member States, absence of active armed conflicts and entrenchment of macroeconomic stability in the ECOWAS region. Many ECOWAS Member States implemented both microeconomic and macroeconomic reforms that enhanced a generally improved business environment and investment climate that resulted in increased aid and debt relief. In spite of the high economic growth rates in the years prior to the advent of the global fuel, food and financial crises (the 3 F's), the Community's strong economic performance could not translate into meaningful gains in terms of the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which requires a sustained minimum economic growth rate of 7 percent.

Attainment of the MDGs by 2015 is hampered by a number of challenges that require continuously the concerted efforts of our Member States and development partners. These challenges include climate change, infrastructure gap, and economic mismanagement. Climate change, manifested in acts of nature such as flooding and drought, poses a significant threat to our present and future welfare and has a significant impact on both flora and fauna biodiversity and increases the vulnerability of our people to natural disaster. With respect to infrastructure, 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 accelerate progress towards the attainment of the MDGs.

At the regional level, we shall continue to support our Member States in their efforts towards improving the standard of living of their citizens. This regional support is anchored within the framework of Vision 2020 of the Community which aims at *"moving from an ECOWAS of States to an ECOWAS of people through the creation of a single economic space in which the people transact business and live in dignity and peace under the rule of law and good governance."* To actualize the Vision and ensure sustained socio-economic and political development of the Community, we make sure that the Community Work Programme, approved by the Council of Ministers, reflects the socio-economic and political aspirations of the Community citizens. It is in recognition of the need to expedite the implementation of programmes essential for the realization of the Vision 2020 that I have chosen as the theme of this annual report **"Towards a Coordinated Response to the Realization of the ECOWAS Vision 2020."**

The 2010 Community Work Programme aimed at achieving the following

goals: consolidation of food security and environmental protection, implementation of the ECOWAS common external tariff, finalization of the negotiations of the economic partnership agreement, effective application of the Community levy, sustained drive towards macroeconomic convergence, particularly among the Member States of the second monetary zone, and fostering democratic good governance in the Community.

This report of activities of the ECOWAS Commission, the other Community

Institutions and Specialized Agencies for 2010 comprises the following sections:

- *West African Economic Situation.* This section covers economic trends in the ECOWAS Member States in 2010, presented within the international and continental contexts.

It captures regional economic performance and provides the prospects and challenges for the region in 2011.

- *Community Work Programme.* This section reviews the Community work programme and highlights the activities in 2010. Against the backdrop of the restructured Community Institutions and Vision 2020, the integration prospects for the region in 2011 and beyond are presented.
- *Topical Community Issue in 2010.* This section is devoted to reflections on the Community Development Programme (CDP), adopted by the Authority of Heads of State and Government. The CDP is a comprehensive package of regional programmes necessary for the integration and development of the ECOWAS Member States on a sustained basis.
- *Report of Other Community Institutions:* This section provides a brief account of the 2010 activities of the other Community Institutions and Specialized Agencies. Highlights of activities of the ECOWAS Parliament, the Community Court of Justice, the ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development, the West African Monetary Agency, and the West African Monetary Institute are presented in this section.

In spite of the challenges we experienced during the last decade, especially

political instability in a few Member States which led to the suspension of Niger, Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire from the Community, our Community has remained resilient and become a shining example as a formidable regional economic community on the African continent. Our Authority of Heads of State and Government has always been conscious of the overriding need to achieve sustained regional peace and security, and provide a stable environment for all economic and political agents to operate within the confines of the rule of law.

It is important to note that the ECOWAS Chairman, His Excellency Goodluck

Ebele Jonathan *GCFR*, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, has enhanced a lasting peace process in the region. His many personal contributions to the peace process have included convening extra-ordinary summits, meeting with all parties involved in the various conflicts, ensuring constant communication with his colleague Heads of State and Government, and involving the international community in the ECOWAS peace initiatives. The entire Community is grateful to the ECOWAS Chairman and all the other ECOWAS Heads of State and Government for their commitment to the sustenance of regional peace and stability.

In addition, I would like to commend members of the Council of Ministers and the other ECOWAS Ministers for their collegial and active participation in the regional integration process. Also deserving our commendation are our development partners who have been very supportive of our integration and development process. The development partners have given financial, technical and moral support for our different regional initiatives – consolidation of economic integration, facilitating and monitoring of the attainment of MDGs, harmonisation of sectoral policies, promotion of regional peace and stability, and the institutional capacity building of the ECOWAS Commission. We are sincerely grateful to all our development partners for their cooperation and collaboration with us in our drive towards establishing an integrated and economically developed West Africa.

Moreover, I would like to sincerely thank the officials of all ECOWAS institutions – statutory, professional and support staff – for their dedication to duty and commitment to the vision of the ECOWAS leadership. I am particularly grateful to the Vice President,

the Commissioners and the Financial Controller who have been very supportive to me since my assumption of duty on ... 2010. I appreciate their commitment to the integration and development of the Community. I wish us all the best of luck and God's guidance in our future endeavours including service to the Community in other capacities.

Ambassador James Victor Gbeho
President, ECOWAS Commission

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Name	Function
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The theme of the 2010 ECOWAS Annual Report is **“Towards a coordinated response in achieving the ECOWAS Vision 2020”**. The report gives an account of programme activities implemented by the various Departments during the year under review. It also provides an update on the activities implemented by the other Community Institutions.

This Report was prepared primarily on the basis of reports submitted by Departments of the Commission and other Community Institutions on the implementation of their activities in 2010. The activities were carried out within an international environment marked by economic recovery, after the 2009 recession which came in the wake of the economic and financial crisis. At regional level, the environment was characterised, among other things, by the conduct of presidential elections in four (4) Member States as well as the consolidation of peace and democracy in several Member States. ECOWAS played an important role in providing support to the electoral processes and remains committed to finding a solution to the post-electoral crisis in Cote d’Ivoire.

The 2010 ECOWAS Annual Report on the status of implementation of activities is presented in four (4) chapters. The recent economic developments in West Africa are presented in Chapter I whereas Chapter II deals with the status of implementation of the Commission’s 2010 Work Programme. Chapter III considers the theme of the report through the preparation of the Community Development Programme (CDP) and the activities of the other ECOWAS Institutions are presented under Chapter four (4).

Concerning **economic performance**, within the favourable context of global economic recovery following the various measures taken by the Governments in cooperation with the International financial institutions to mitigate the effects of the 2009 economic and financial crisis, the West Africa region (including Mauritania) is expected to recover and grow by 6.2% in 2010 compared to 4.4% the previous year. However, compared to the 2009 accelerated growth rate, the 2010 growth rate is below the 7% minimum requirement to achieve the MDGs.

Regarding the status of implementation of the Commission’s Work Programme in 2010, the Commission continued implementing activities programmed in the intervention areas., the following concrete achievements, amongst others, were made:

Monetary integration: progress was made in implementation of the monetary integration programme following adoption of the ECOWAS Single Currency Roadmap in 2009 and the launch of the ECOWAS Multilateral Surveillance Mechanism. Within the framework of implementation of this roadmap, many activities were undertaken including the harmonisation process of the regional convergence criteria (ECOWAS Criteria, UEMOA Criteria and WAMZ Criteria), effective launching of the fiscal policies harmonisation programme, regulation of the banking sector, financial institutions and public finance statistical framework. For the first time since putting in place the Multilateral Surveillance Mechanism, joint multilateral surveillance missions were undertaken in Member States by the ECOWAS Commission, the West African Monetary Agency (WAMA) and the West African Monetary Institute (WAMI). The joint missions made it possible to strengthen macroeconomic surveillance of Member States and establish coordinated action among the three institutions.

Customs Union: after official adoption of the ECOWAS CET by the Authority of Heads of State and Government in January 2006 in Niamey and creation of the ECOWAS-UEMOA Joint Committee to ensure successful implementation of this project, significant progress was made. This includes:

Adoption of a Supplementary Act by the Authority on the creation of a fifth tariff band at 35% for the ECOWAS CET

Adoption of common criteria of eligibility for all States presenting products under the fifth band;

Adoption of a road map on future actions towards finalising the CET.

Agricultural Development: the following activities were undertaken:

At national level

- ✓ preparation by all fifteen (15) Member States of their National Agricultural Investment Programme. This federating framework takes into account the concerns and/or principles of the Maputo Declaration, the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda;
- ✓ finalisation and adoption of the 2011-2015 Investment Plans by fourteen (14) Member States. The objectives of the Investment Plans are in line with the MDGs;
- ✓ external and independent review of twelve (12) National Plans as well as the Regional Plan, an essential requirement for submission of requests to GAFSP (Aquila Fund).

At regional level, significant progress was made which centred on:

- ✓ finalisation of the logical framework, the regional agricultural investment Plan for implementation of the 2011-2015 ECOWAP programme estimated at US \$900 million;
- ✓ finalisation of the implementation arrangements and funding mechanism (Fund + Agency);
- ✓ commitment by the ECOWAS Commission to make a significant contribution of US \$150 million over 5 years to ensure implementation of the Regional Agricultural Investment Plan;
- ✓ mobilisation of development partners to support the implementation of the regional programmes by establishing the “ECOWAP-donors Group” under the leadership of the Spanish Cooperation. The donor group already includes twenty five (25) international partners committed to providing support to the ECOWAS Commission.

Peace and Security: the overall security situation in the region improved with stabilisation indicators in many areas. Efforts jointly made by ECOWAS and Member States to promote dialogue, preventive diplomacy and peace-building are yielding positive results. However, the post-electoral situation in Cote d'Ivoire is of great concern to our regional Community as well as the International Community.

Concerning political affairs and international cooperation, the region made significant progress on democratisation and electoral processes by holding peaceful, free, credible, transparent and fair elections in many Member States. To continue consolidating its achievements, the Commission held Mediation and Security Council meetings which led to important decisions aimed at promoting regional peace;

Regarding electoral assistance, the Commission continued providing support to Member States in the conduct of elections. More specifically, the Commission deployed observer missions to Togo, Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire to ensure credible, transparent, free and fair elections were held.

With regard to Regional Peace-keeping and Security, the Commission's main objective in 2010 was to ensure operationalisation of the 1999 Protocol relating to Regional Peace-keeping and Security as well capacity-building for its human resources. Special attention was paid to the establishment process of the ECOWAS Standby Force and the development of regional conflict management instruments in conformity with Article 21 of the Mechanism.

In the area of programme coordination, the Community Development Programme (CDP) was prepared in order to provide the region with a coherent long-term development strategy to ensure the realisation of the ECOWAS Vision 2020 which is "to move from an ECOWAS of States to an ECOWAS of People".

The main objective of the programme is to establish coherence and synergy at three (3) levels:

- ✓ among the internal sectoral programmes of the ECOWAS Commission;
- ✓ between ECOWAS policies and programmes and those of other regional organisations;
- ✓ between ECOWAS policies and programmes and development strategies of Member States.

In 2010, fourteen (14) national studies were validated alongside the strategic programming study.

Concerning activities undertaken by other Community institutions, below is a summary of the implementation of their work programmes:

ECOWAS Parliament: in 2010 the Parliament continued giving opinions on various issues either at its own initiative or following requests submitted by Community Institutions, principally the ECOWAS Commission, in line with its competence. Through its Standing Committees, the Parliament held meetings outside the Headquarters and decentralised other meetings in order to bring its activities closer to the populations;

Community Court of Justice: its activities were enhanced in 2010, the year which marks the 10th anniversary of its inception. Activities centred on the legal domain, awareness creation to bring the Court closer to the citizens, sessions held outside the Headquarters and capacity-building activities.

West African Health Organisation (WAHO): activities were undertaken in 2010 within the framework of implementation of its 2009-2013 Strategic Plan. The strategic orientations are as follows:

- ✓ support for improvement of the ECOWAS sub-region's health systems quality;
- ✓ support for improvement of health cover within the ECOWAS sub-region;
- ✓ support for the development of sustainable health financing;
- ✓ WAHO Institutional Development.

Inter-governmental Action Group Against Money Laundering in West Africa (GIABA): In conformity with its mandate, in 2010 GIABA continued implementing capacity building programmes for Member States and organising statutory meetings. In addition to that, GIABA continued providing necessary support and assistance to its members, especially those in need of establishing and/or strengthening their Financial Intelligence Units (FIU)

ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID): from 1st January to 30 September 2010, operational activities were mainly centred on project identification operations, project evaluation, loan approval, signing of financing agreements and project supervision. With regard to project approval, during the first three quarters of the year 2010, the EBID Board of Directors approved ten (10) projects including five (5) loans, three (3) guarantees and two (2) equity participation amounting to UA 73 964 300 (110 112 133 US\$).

West African Monetary Agency (WAMA): During 2010, it undertook various activities which centred mainly on:

- ✓ Multilateral surveillance, which involves monitoring the macroeconomic situation and ECOWAS Member States performances in compliance with the Community macroeconomic convergence criteria;
- ✓ Monitoring of national currencies exchange rate trends;
- ✓ Preparation and organization of a series of studies identified in the Roadmap or assigned by the Committee of Central Bank Governors;
- ✓ Institutional capacity building through organization of training workshops for senior officials.

In conclusion, it can be noted that the 2010 Report highlights the significant progress made towards achieving an ECOWAS of the Peoples and deepening regional integration. Indeed, the ECOWAS Commission continued its efforts to ensure peace, security and good governance in the region. Concrete results were achieved in the various concentration sectors of activities undertaken by the Commission and regional institutions in conformity with their missions.

In spite of these achievements, decisive actions must be undertaken to identify constraints, particularly the inadequate coordination of interventions in the region and the relative weak ownership of regional initiatives by the populations.

Thus, in view of accelerating the regional integration process and consolidating ECOWAS efforts in the promotion of peace, security, good governance and economic development, the following recommendations were made:

- ✓ Maintain and strengthen the actions undertaken in order to make the Community a region of peace, security, where democratic principles are upheld;
- ✓ Ensure greater involvement of States in negotiations for the finalisation of the ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET), especially the re-classification of products under the new CET structure;
- ✓ Accelerate macroeconomic convergence through strict application of budgetary and monetary policies and effective implementation of the multilateral surveillance mechanism;
- ✓ Accelerate the CDP finalisation and strengthen its internal institutional basis;
- ✓ Finalise the establishment of a cooperation platform for all inter-governmental organisations in West Africa;
- ✓ Put in place the Agricultural Development Fund;

- ✓ Finalise the EPA negotiations with the view to signing a development-oriented agreement which respects regional development efforts;
- ✓ Accelerate the establishment of the Project Preparation and Development Unit (PPDU).
- ✓ Ensure implementation by Member States of Community provisions, particularly in the areas of free movement of persons and goods and Community Levy.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1. The 2010 activities of ECOWAS were carried out in an environment characterised chiefly by the conduct of presidential elections in four (4) Member States and preparations for similar polls in six (6) other Member States, to hold in 2011. ECOWAS provided considerable support for these political processes, in the pre and post-electoral stages as much as in the organisation and supervision of the voting exercise. In this way, the Community Institution contributed to the successful transition in Guinea and has continued to deploy efforts in view of the presidential elections in Niger and the resolution of the post-electoral crisis in Cote d'Ivoire according to the expressed will of the Ivorian people.
2. In this busy political context, the regional economy benefitted positively from the worldwide recovery observed in 2010 after the global economic crisis of 2008 and 2009. Economic growth within the Community rose to 6,2% in 2010, compared to 4.7% and 4.4% in 2008 and 2009 respectively.
3. In this regard, it is important to highlight that the Commission made significant effort to implement the recommendations of the 37th Ordinary Session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government, held in Abuja on 16 February 2010, regarding in particular, measures to take in order to limit the harsh effects of the economic crisis. These measures centred primarily on strengthening structural, economic and financial reforms, but also on continued efforts geared towards the liberalisation of Member States' economies and promotion of private sector, as well as establishment of a common market, mainly through implementation of priority integration projects.
4. The action of the ECOWAS Commission revolves around two basic pillars which are the promotion of peace, security and good governance on the one hand, and improvement of the economic and social conditions of the people, on the other hand. The priorities are the following major areas:
 - 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 framework to prepare for the creation of the single currency and a business environment conducive to the creation of wealth,
 - Continuation of the preparation process for the Community Development programme (CDP) ;
 - Development of a strategy to enable the region participate more effectively in the world economy through management at the regional level, of relationships with regional powers especially China, India, Brazil and European Union.
 - Continuation of institutional reforms at the Commission.
5. The implementation of these activities will no doubt strengthen regional integration and political stability in the region and make it possible to respond to the many challenges in the area of development.

6. In the efforts made to enhance regional integration, particular attention is paid to the coordination of efforts and ownership of regional programmes by the people of the region, in view of the numerous initiatives undertaken by around thirty regional integration organisations and a host of regional non-State organisations.
7. The search for a reference framework under which to bring together these activities and an instrument to translate into reality the Vision 2020 of the ECOWAS Heads of State and Government adopted in Abuja in June 2007, provides justification for the theme of the 2010 ECOWAS Report, namely: “the Community Development programme: Towards a coordinated response in achieving the ECOWAS Vision 2020”.
8. This programme, launched in 2008 on the initiative of ECOWAS, took on an accelerated pace in its preparation process in 2010. Furthermore, this document provided the opportunity for exchange between all actors of the region on the progress and prospects of the process, as well as challenges to be overcome in order for the region to have a proper innovative and federating framework for action.
9. This 2010 ECOWAS Annual Report is structured into four (4) major sections. While the first section presents a review of the recent economic changes in the region, the second section focuses on the status of implementation of the 2010 Work Programme of the Commission. The last two sections deal respectively with the Community Development programme and the activities of the other ECOWAS Institutions.

CHAPTER I: RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN WEST AFRICA^{1,2}

10. This chapter highlights the economic performance of the West Africa region in 2010. It also updates the economic and financial policy reforms put in place in the ECOWAS Member States, especially structural reforms that have been undertaken to ensure their economic development. In conclusion, the chapter presents the challenges and prospects for the region for 2011.

1.1 External environment: the global economic environment

11. The recovery of the global economy from the recent financial and economic crisis is proceeding as expected although the extent of economic recovery differs importantly across regions. As shown in Table 1, global economic output is projected to increase by 4.8 percent in 2010 and 4.2 percent in 2011 while the economic activity of the emerging and developing economies is forecast to expand at the rates of 7.1 percent and 6.4 percent in 2010 and 2011 respectively, with Asia in the lead (9.4 percent in 2010 and 8.4 percent in 2011).
12. In advanced economies, which consist of United States, Euro Area, Japan, United Kingdom, Canada, and the other advanced economies (including the newly industrialized Asian economies), growth is projected to be 2.7 percent and 2.2 percent in 2010 and 2011 respectively. As at June 2010, growth in the advanced economies was 3.5 percent, a growth rate considered to be low considering the fact that these economies are emerging from the deepest recession since World War II.
13. An analysis of the pre-global economic crisis and post-crisis situations reveals that the advanced economies can be grouped into three categories:
 - p be unusually cautious in lending.
14. Many developing economies were less affected by the global recession and now seem to be partaking in the recovery in the world trade, and estimates for growth in 2010 are encouraging. Growth in emerging Asia is projected to be 9.4 percent in 2010 as a result of high domestic demand spread from China, India, and Indonesia to other Asian economies. Latin America also recovered strongly, with real GDP growth estimated to be 5.7 percent in 2010. The recovery in Latin America and the Caribbean is being led by Brazil, where real GDP growth has been running close to 10 percent since the third quarter of 2009.
15. Africa is expected to grow by 4.5 percent in 2010 and 5.2 percent in 2011. Much of the Africa's economic growth will be accounted for by growth in sub-Saharan Africa which is expected to reach 5.0 percent in 2010 and 5.5 percent in 2011. The five largest economies in sub-Saharan Africa namely, South Africa, Nigeria, Angola, Ethiopia, and Kenya depict the economic heterogeneity of the region.
16. Among the five, only South Africa went into recession in 2009. It felt the impact of the crisis particularly strongly both because of its stronger trade and financial linkages with the global economy and because the crisis hit the country after economic growth had already started decelerating. The effect was quite worrisome, leading to the loss

¹ The information in this section is culled from the ECOWAS database and files contained in IMF publications (World Economic Prospects and Regional Economic Prospects – Sub-Saharan Africa, October 2009) and the 2009 Economic Report of the African Development Bank.

² The GDP figures of ECOWAS member States are based on the harmonised ECOWAS framework for an improved GDP.

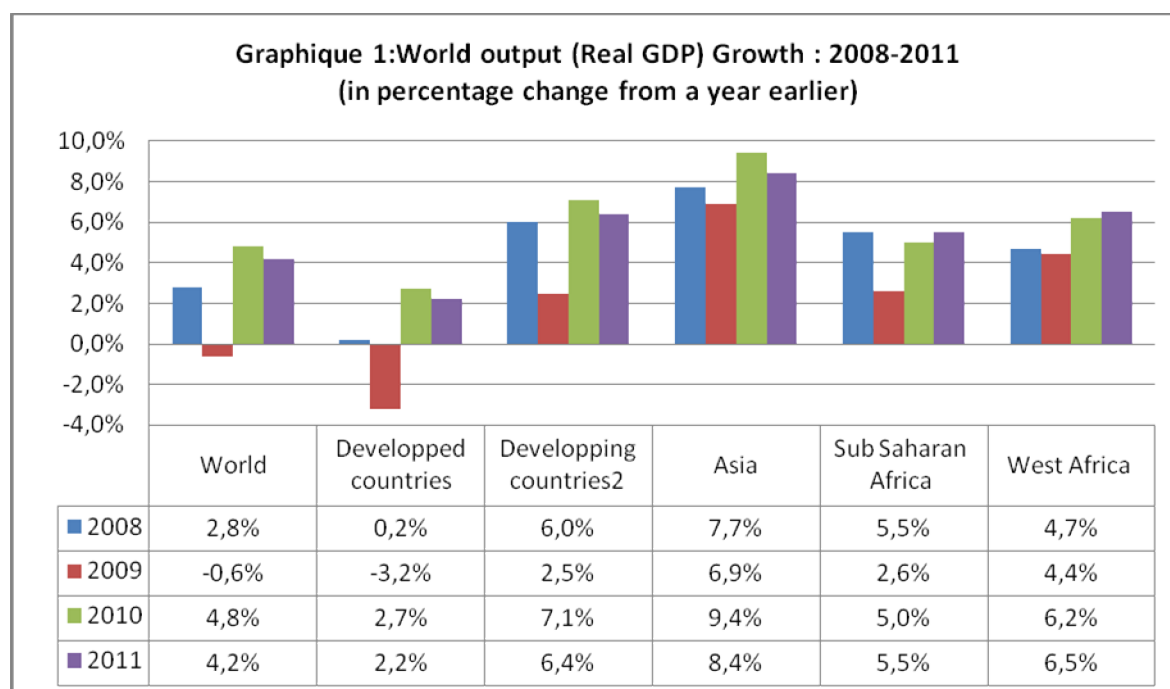
of about 1 million jobs. Angola was also affected heavily by global developments, particularly the volatility in oil prices, and growth decelerated from more than 13 percent in 2008 to under 1 percent in 2009. The other three countries fared much better. In Nigeria and Kenya, growth actually increased slightly; whereas in Ethiopia the marginal fall still left growth at almost 10 percent. The five countries are set to grow on average by 5 percent in 2010 and 5.5 percent in 2011.

17. In West Africa, economic growth is projected to be 6.2 percent and 6.5 percent in 2010 and 2011 respectively. Two factors that helped to underpin West Africa's resilience (indeed the whole of sub-Saharan Africa) during the global recession will be important in sustaining the region's recovery. First, the improved economic fundamentals and reforms will continue to provide some protection from future fluctuations. Second, the shift in the region's trading pattern toward faster-growing parts of the global economy (such as China and India) should help to maintain export growth.

Table 1: World Economic Output (annual percent change)

		Projections			
	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Output					
Global	2.8	-0.6	4.8	4.2	
Developed Countries	0.2	-3.2	2.7	2.2	
Developing Countries	6.0	2.5	7.1	6.4	
Asia	7.7	6.9	9.4	8.4	
Latin America & the Caribbean	4.3	-1.7	5.7	4.0	
Africa	5.2	1.7	4.5	5.2	
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.5	2.6	5.0	5.5	
West Africa	4.7	4.8	6.2	6.5	
Consumer Prices:					
Advanced economies	3.4	0.1	1.4	1.3	
Emerging and developing economies	9.2	5.2	6.2	5.2	

Sources: IMF (2010) *World Economic Outlook*, October
IMF(2010) *Regional Economic Outlook: Sub-Saharan Africa*, October
AfDB (2010) *African Economic Outlook 2010*



18. Concerning global inflation, the recovery of commodity prices has raised the level of consumer prices during 2010. In advanced economies, headline inflation ran at about 1.75 percent for many months, but towards the last quarter of 2010 it began to slow down to under 1.5 percent. Core inflation has been much lower, recently falling below 1 percent. In emerging economies, headline and core inflation rates are about 5.75 percent and 3 percent, respectively. With market indicators suggesting that commodity prices should remain stable and with downward pressure on wages gradually diminishing, headline and core inflation in advanced economies should converge to about 1.25 percent in 2011 and in emerging and developing economies to about 5 percent.

1.2 The growth of the African Economy³

19. At a time when the world economy shows credible signs of recovery, prices of oil and non-petroleum products have stabilized at a satisfactory level, and fiscal measures have been put in place worldwide to stimulate the economies and global demand, Africa should be among the regions that should record the highest growth rates in 2010.

20. After considerably dwindling and pegging at 2.5% in 2009, Africa's economic growth rate should have attained 4.8% in 2010. The continent should have quickly attained the high growth rates recorded before the crisis even if the effects of the recession could still be felt.

21. Africa's economic recovery largely depends on raw material exports. Indeed, after a 2.5% decline in 2009, the volume of exports from African countries increased by an average of 3.2% in 2010. Nonetheless, this recovery is still hardly diversified given the sluggish growth of the other economic performance indicators. Investments and

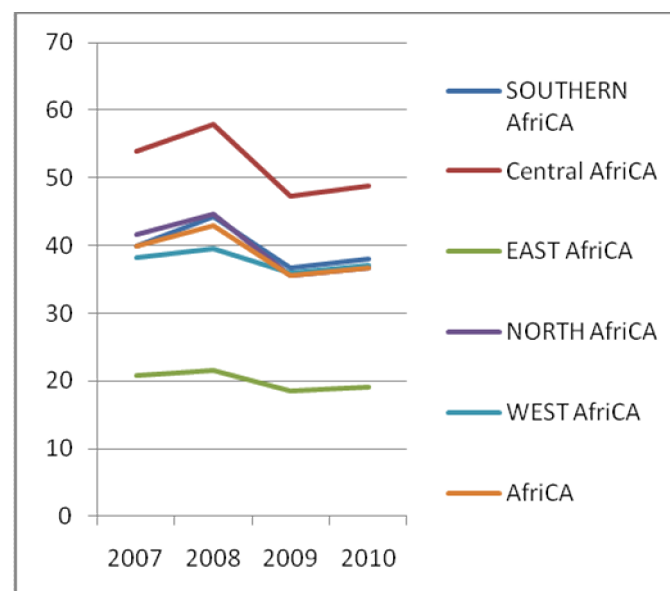
³ Most of information in this section was obtained from the ECA and the AU Economic Report on Africa, 2009, Addis-Ababa: ECA

private consumption therefore remained low in most countries since employment and private remittances were only gradually picking up. In addition, the large and continued dependence of most African economies on raw material exports was a major structural risk to their economic growth. As a result, these countries were exposed to fluctuations in the demand for, as well as in the prices of, raw materials.

Table: Exports (% of GDP)

	2007	2008	2009	2010
SOUTHERN AFRICA	40.0	44.3	36.8	38.0
CENTRAL AFRICA	53.9	57.9	47.4	48.9
EAST AFRICA	20.8	21.5	18.6	19.2
NORTH AFRICA	41.6	44.6	35.5	36.7
WEST AFRICA	38.3	39.5	35.9	37.1
AFRICA	40	42.9	35.5	36.7

Graph: Exports (% of GDP)



Source: African Development Bank

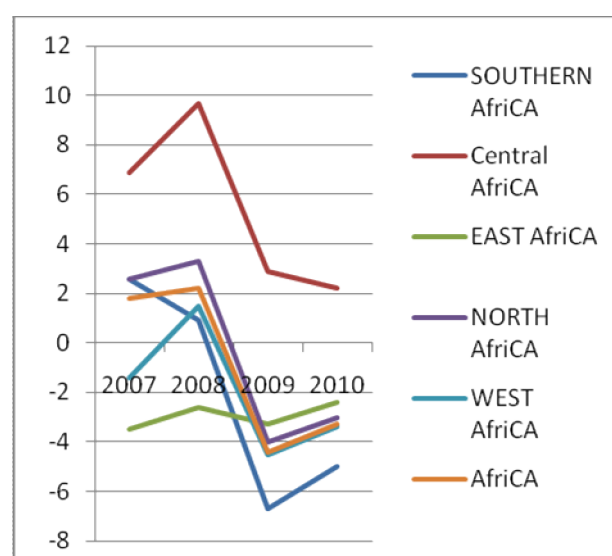
22. Inflation continued its downward trend, from an average of about 10% in 2009 to 7.7% in 2010. Most African countries recorded inflation rates of about 2% in 2010. This trend is essentially due to the consolidation of good macroeconomic policies which were implemented by most countries.
23. Economic recovery entailed an improvement in public revenues. This trend, combined with the gradual halt of recovery programmes, reduced budget deficits from an average of 4.4 % of GDP in 2009 to 3.3 % in 2010. In some petroleum exporting countries, budget surpluses increased once again to between 15% and 25% of GDP. In several other countries, however, budget deficits remained considerable and it would be desirable to make efforts to clean up public finances.

Table: Budget Deficit (% of GDP)

	2007	2008	2009	2010
SOUTHERN AFRICA	2.6	0.9	-6.7	-5.0
CENTRAL AFRICA	6.9	9.7	2.9	2.2
EAST AFRICA	-3.5	-2.6	-3.3	-2.4
NORTH AFRICA	2.6	3.3	-4.0	-3.0
WEST AFRICA	-1.4	1.5	-4.5	-3.4
AFRICA	1.8	2.2	-4.4	-3.3

Source: African Development Bank

Graph: Budget Deficit (% of GDP)



24. Global economic recovery engendered a gradual improvement in the foreign trade and current accounts balances of African countries, but external positions varied considerably from one country to another. Petroleum exporting countries benefited from price-level restoration.

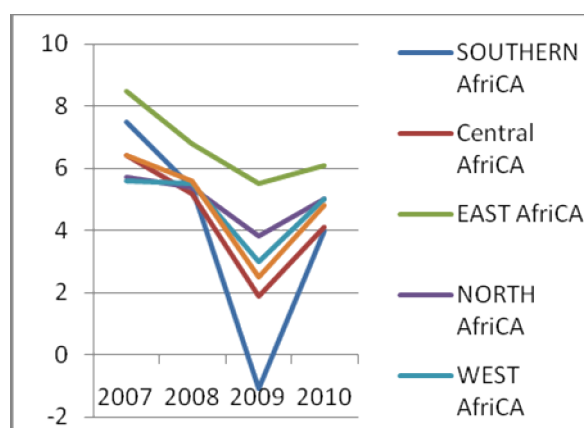
25. Southern Africa which, in 2009, was the region most affected by the crisis, will recover more slowly than the rest of the continent. On the average, it recorded a 4% growth rate in 2010. In Central Africa, growth was pegged at 4.1%. In North and West Africa, average growth was about 5 %. East Africa, which managed the global crisis best, once more recorded the best average growth rate in 2010, i.e., about 6.1%.

Table: Real GDP Growth Rate (%)

	2007	2008	2009	2010
SOUTHERN AFRICA	7.5	5.4	-1.1	4.0
CENTRAL AFRICA	6.4	5.2	1.9	4.1
EAST AFRICA	8.5	6.8	5.5	6.1
NORTH AFRICA	5.7	5.4	3.8	5.0
WEST AFRICA	5.6	5.5	3.0	5.0
AFRICA	6.4	5.6	2.5	4.8

Source: African Development Bank

Graph: Real GDP Growth Rate (%)

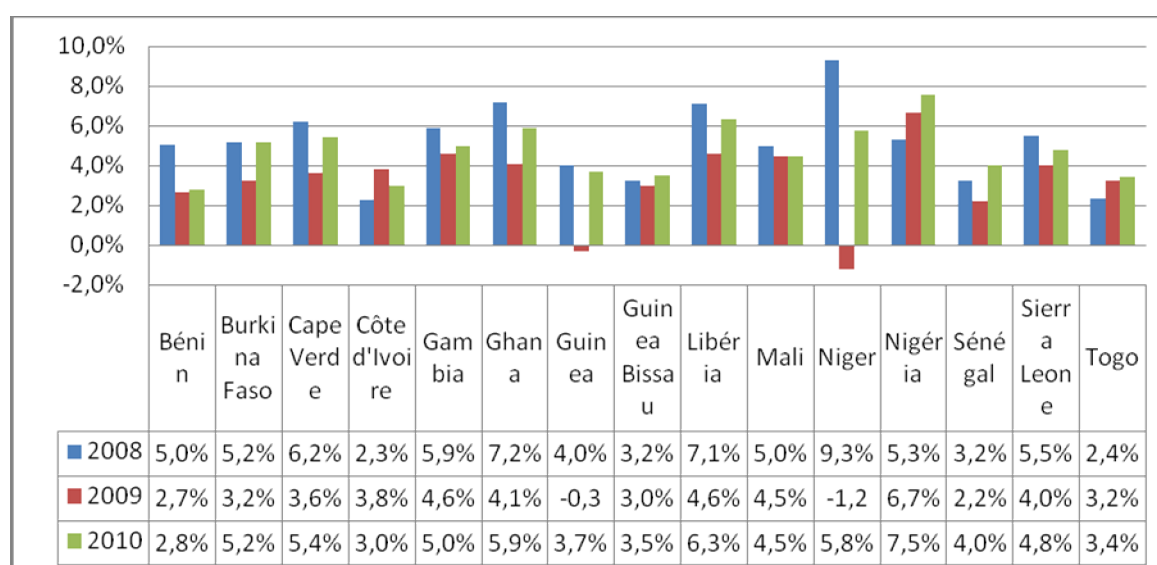


26. In general, Africa's economic recovery will depend primarily on global recovery. The continent will benefit from recovery plans that have contributed to the re-launch of consumption worldwide. In turn, consumption is expected to raise the need for petroleum and minerals, thus benefitting African countries exporting these products. In addition, the continent should benefit from the gradual increase in Foreign Direct Investments (FDI).
27. However, beyond the 2010 forecasts, it is worth noting that the global economic crisis will have medium and long term effects. In that case, the resilience demonstrated by most economies on the continent in response to the 2007-2009 global crises, especially the economic policies implemented as well as increased trade with Asia, should be continued in order to support their growth. With African economies almost achieving their potential growth, budgetary policy must further emphasise medium-term considerations requiring measures aimed at controlling expenditure and mobilizing domestic resources.

1.3 The West African Economy

28. Real GDP growth of West Africa (ECOWAS and Mauritania) slowed down in 2009, registering 4.4 % as against 4.7% in 2008 and 5.6% in 2007. It is expected that real growth rate in 2010 would be 6.2%, and slowed down even more in 2009 to 4.4% due to the contraction of export demand, a reduction in This recovery, was primarily a result of the recovery of the export sector and the effect of rigorous budgetary policies which have been pursued in the past ten years. The crash in potential export markets (decline in global demand) and decline in export of goods and services from ECOWAS in 2009 (almost -9%) was followed by the rise in potential markets in 2010 and exports (13% in 2010). Net exports contribution to economic growth increased by 11% in 2010 after a 20% decline in 2009.
29. The deterioration, in 2009, of the current account balance as a result of the difficulties encountered in the export of agricultural produce, faced with the decline in foreign demand especially from Asia, and the low prices of most products, strike a significant contrast with the improvement observed from the start of 2010 due to largely positive net exports.
30. Furthermore, the sanitization measures adopted in the 2010 budgets, lack of impact of some recovery measures, as well as the isolated factors that exacerbated the 2009 deficit, significantly improved the 2010 budget deficit from -4,4% of GDP in 2009 to -3,3% of GDP in 2010.
31. In particular, the economies of UEMOA countries were expected to show improved economic performances, with real GDP increasing by 4.0 % in 2010 compared to 2.8% in 2009. This result will be attributed to an increase in food production, the mining sector and continued public investment programmes which support the growth of the building and engineering sectors. Price pressures will be relaxed with an average annual inflation rate of 1.1% in 2010.

Graph: Real GDP growth rate of ECOWAS Member States (2008 – 2010)



32. More specifically the economic situation in each Member State is presented below.

33. In Benin, economic growth witnessed slight improvement in 2010 to reach 2.8% after the decline of 2.7% observed in 2009 in line with the performance of the secondary and tertiary sectors. On the other hand, the contribution of the primary sector was affected by the effects of the floods and the weak level of implementation of principal projects and programmes in the sector.

34. In the case of Burkina Faso economic activity strengthened in 2010, with growth rate reaching 5.2% compared to 3.2% in 2009, driven by the secondary and tertiary sectors as the contribution of the primary sector was affected by the impact of the floods experienced during the year. Growth of the secondary sector was considerable, at 11%, largely due to the performance of the extractive and manufacturing industries. With regards to the tertiary sector, growth of 5% was achieved, with much of this growth coming from the profit-oriented sub-sectors.

35. The economy of Cote d'Ivoire grew at 3.0% in 2010. This should be compared with growth rate of 3.8% achieved in 2009. The slower growth rate in 2010 is explained, essentially, by the difficulties encountered in power supply during the first quarter of the year and the fall in production of agriculture exports as well as mining.

36. In Guinea Bissau, economic recovery continued in 2010, attaining a growth of 3.5% compared to 3.0% in 2009. This performance was largely due to improvements in the economic sectors, in particular, higher producer prices and export of cashew nut. Regular payment of salaries and reduction of the domestic arrears also contributed to the economic growth.

37. Mali witnessed the same growth rate in 2010 as in 2009 , at 4.5%, propelled by the performance of the primary sector due to good rainfall and favourable agricultural policies such as support for agricultural inputs.

38. In Niger, economic activity witnessed recovery in 2010, with GDP growth reaching 5.8% against 1.2% in 2009. This impressive performance resulted from the dynamism of the primary and secondary sectors which achieved growth rates of 10% and 5.5% respectively. Favourable climatic conditions accounted for the performance of the

primary sector, while growth of the secondary sector is explained by the performance of the extractive industries.

39. The economy of Senegal grew at 4.0% in 2010 compared to 2.2% in 2009, driven by the good performance of all the sectors of the economy. In the primary sector, growth was essentially the product of the good performances recorded in the agricultural, animal husbandry and fisheries sub-sectors. With regards to the secondary sector, recovery of economic activity was the result of the performance of public construction sub-sector, whilst the tertiary sector was driven by mainly by trade, transport, real estate, financial as well as education and training sub-sectors.
40. Finally, in Togo, the economy recorded growth rate of 3.4% in 2010 compared to 3.2% in 2009, with the secondary and tertiary sectors mainly accounting for this growth as the primary sector experienced weak economic activity resulting from the fall in the production of domestic food crops. Growth in the secondary sector was attributed to the normalisation of power supply, while the performance of the tertiary sector was linked to the Trade, Banking, Insurance, Transport, Warehouse and Communications sub-sectors.
41. The performance of the economies of the non-UEMOA ECOWAS countries (Cape Verde, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone) are presented below.
42. The economy of Cape Verde initiated recovery after the recession caused by the global financial crisis. GDP growth attained 5.4% in 2010 compared to 3.6% in 2009, following the gradual recovery of tourism, the construction and public works sector (BTP) and foreign direct investment (FDI). Private remittances increased in 2010.
43. In The Gambia, real GDP growth rate in 2010 is expected to increase to 5.0%, from 4.6% in 2009. This economic growth would be supported by a strong performance of the agricultural sector against the backdrop of a fall in remittances from abroad.
44. In Ghana, growth rate of the economy is expected to rise from 4.1% in 2009 to 5.9% in 2010, spurred by exceptional public investment in the petroleum sector and increases in the international prices of gold and cocoa, the country's major exports.
45. With respect to Guinea, the economy experienced moderate increase in growth from -0.3% in 2009 to 3.7% expected in 2010. This growth was attributed to the key sectors of the economy, notably mining, manufacturing and energy sectors.
46. In Liberia, growth prospects for 2010 were positive and GDP forecast showed growth of about 6.3%, from 4.6% attained in 2009. Growth was linked with the performance of the primary sector (agriculture and forestry) and the tertiary sector (services).
47. Nigeria, the largest economy in the region, attained 7.5% GDP growth rate in 2010 from 6.7% in 2009. This was due to the rise in petroleum prices compared to 2009. Oil accounts for about 80% of tax revenues and 95% of the country's exports.
48. In Sierra Leone the economy recorded real GDP growth rate of 4.8% in 2010 compared to 4.0% in the preceding year. This performance was mainly the result of the sustained dynamism of the agricultural and services sectors, as well as the exports rebound. However, export of the country's mineral resources entailed by the return to international growth, remains modest due the ongoing price contraction, dwindling investments, and persistent difficulties in the rutile -extraction sub-sector.
49. In summary, West Africa's recovery is fragile and dependent on the authorities' capacity to cooperate at regional level to cope with the main risks likely to

compromise the recovery. The major causes of concern lie in the difficulty of putting in place effective systems for surveillance of exogenous risks likely to affect the region, the deficit and debt explosions in countries, and the persistent macro-economic disequilibria in some countries.

1.4 The state of the global market for ECOWAS commodities

50. On the global economic front, commodity markets enjoyed huge increases in prices in 2010. Thus, the external position of the ECOWAS Member States in 2010 improved compared to 2009 when the global economy felt the impact of the financial and economic crises. The improvement was as a result of recovery in the global economy which led to increased demand for raw materials, prices of which have risen in line with the market forces of demand and supply. Details of the price performance of the primary commodities of interest to ECOWAS are presented below.

Cocoa.

51. Average monthly price of cocoa increased from \$2215.85/tonne in January 2008 to \$2626/tonne in January 2009. However, cocoa price started to move on a downward trend in March 2009 at \$2509.97/tonne till June 2009 when it peaked to an average of \$2700.36/tonne. It moved further to \$3427/tonne on 4 January 2010 but fell to \$3164.09/tonne on 30 June 2010 and closed at \$3107.08/tonne on 31 December 2010. Factors affecting the movement of cocoa prices were weather conditions and the resulting outlook for the crop in West Africa, particularly in Côte d'Ivoire. Côte d'Ivoire is the world's leading exporter of cocoa, representing 39% of global net exports, followed by Ghana and Indonesia (20% and 16% respectively).
52. It should be noted that a major concern on the supply side has been the lack of growth of cocoa output in Côte d'Ivoire during the period under review. Due to weak demand for cocoa, prices fell during the third week of October. However, the situation improved at the beginning of the fourth week of October 2020 as a result of weak US dollar and uncertainty over elections in Côte d'Ivoire.
53. In Ghana, the Government increased producer prices to deter smuggling of cocoa to neighbouring Côte d'Ivoire. Prices for the 2010/2011 season were increased from 2,400 Ghana cedis to 3,200 Ghana cedis (US\$2,238) a tonne.

Coffee

54. Prices of coffee robusta declined from \$106.2/lb in 2008 to \$77.1/lb in 2009 and declined further to \$73.7/lb in the first quarter of 2010 before its fortunes improved starting from the second quarter of 2010 when it reached \$78.4/lb. Since then, the price of coffee has been rising and peaked at \$98.4/lb in December 2010.

Cotton.

55. Like many other primary commodities during the global financial and economic crises which experienced declines in their prices, the price of cotton declined from \$0.71/lb in 2008 to \$0.63/lb in 2009. However, in 2010 there was an improvement as its

average price was \$1.04/lb. As at December 2010, the price of the commodity was \$1.68/lb.

56. The positive price development is not unconnected to an increased demand for cotton by textile-producing companies in the western countries and Asia, particularly China. However, the issue of cotton export subsidy in Europe continues to impact negatively the revenue of the cotton-exporting ECOWAS member States. The “Cotton Initiative” remains a topical issue in the suspended WTO’s Doha round of negotiations, following the proposal by the Cotton-4 countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad and Mali) for the creation of an “emergency cotton fund” to support their cotton producers. The proposal described the damage that the four countries believe has been caused to them by cotton subsidies in richer countries, called for the subsidies to be eliminated, and for compensation to be paid to the four countries while the subsidies remain, to cover economic losses caused by the subsidies.

Aluminium

57. Price of aluminium declined from \$2577.9/mt in 2008 to \$1669.2/mt in 2009 before bouncing to an average of \$2173.0/mt in 2010. As at December 2010, the price had climbed to \$2356.7/mt. The increase in prices was a result of the growing global demand, speculation and a slightly weaker US dollar. It has been observed in the global aluminium market that a greater proportion of the price hike came from physical or speculative demand while exchange rate fluctuations accounted for the rest.

Petroleum

58. The price of oil fell from \$97.0/barrel in 2008 to \$61.8/barrel in 2009 but increased in 2010 reaching a climax of \$90.1/barrel in December 2010. That was the highest level since the OPEC Reference Basket price of \$96.85/barrel in September 2008. The key factors contributing to the rise in price of petroleum include firstly, positive macroeconomic situation as the global economy shows positive signs. The second factor relates to the cold weather around the globe but particularly in the US, Europe and China which pushed up the demand for heating oil and diesel. The Chinese economy is getting thirstier for oil. Economic and agricultural activities, an increase in new car registrations and high requirement for electricity were the factors behind China’s strong oil demand. The third factor behind the upward trend in the global petroleum prices was speculative activity in the oil futures market.
59. With respect to world oil supply, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) forecasts Africa oil supply to reach, on average, 2.69 million barrels per day (mb/d), representing a growth of 0.08 mb/d over the previous year. Ghana is expected to drive the growth in Africa with the Jubilee field. The field started production in December 2010 and the first cargo has been offered. The quarterly distribution of oil production for 2011 stands at 2.63 mb/d by March, 2.67 mb/d by June, 2.70 mb/d by September, and 2.76 mb/d by December 2011.
60. However, concerns about the high rise in petroleum prices are affecting world oil demand. Debts in some European countries and continued application of rigorous state tax policies on oil as well as fuel substitution to natural gas are some of the factors which could impose future declines in world oil consumption in 2011.

Gold

61. Gold price closed on 30 December 2010 at \$1405.50/ounce, an increase of 25 percent over the 4 January 2010 price of \$1121.50. One key factor for the increase in price was the rise in demand for gold especially in China. With the Chinese economy galloping at a rate of 10.3% in 2010, inflation was also growing. Given that gold is a traditional hedge against inflation, Chinese consumers, especially its growing middle class, rushed to buy gold coins and bars.
62. China imported more than 209 tonnes of gold during the first 10 months of 2010; a five-fold increase from an estimate of 45 tonnes of the previous year. This development made China to overtake India as the world's largest consumer of gold.

1.5 Review of Economic Performance and Reforms in ECOWAS Member countries

Benin

63. Benin has always had significant economic linkages to the world economy. As a consequence, its economy was negatively affected by the global economic crisis through a fall in the value of its main export commodity, cotton, a decline in transit trade and services to other African countries, and a fall in foreign direct investment and remittances from abroad. Real GDP growth fell to 2.7 percent in 2009, nearly half of the 5 percent level experienced in 2008.
64. The outlook for 2010 is slightly better. In line with a moderate recovery in the world economy, growth in Benin is expected to reach 3.2 percent. Accordingly, per capita income would rise only marginally to \$770 per person, or about \$2.1 a day. This represents only a small gain in the fight against poverty in Benin. Over the medium term, growth could accelerate to its full potential of 6 percent if the government implements its policy agenda. This could result in significant progress for Benin to make progress toward its Millennium Development Goals
65. The government policy agenda includes a prudent fiscal policy and a commitment to highly concessional borrowing over the next three years in order to maintain a sustainable fiscal and debt situation. In support of this policy, the government is putting in place reforms aimed at collecting more revenues and improving the quality and composition of its spending to increase growth and reduce poverty.
66. On the structural side, the government is finalizing the opening up of capital to the private sector for the main telecommunications company, Benin Telecom, which should increase investment and improve efficiency in the sector.
67. The government intends to put in place a transparent regulatory framework for the electricity sector by June 2011, which will pave the way for the opening up of capital of the electricity distribution company. It also plans to adopt in 2011 a comprehensive reform of the civil service in order to develop a more effective provision of public services, which will benefit economic development.

Burkina Faso

68. Macroeconomic developments in 2009 were driven by the impact of the global economic and financial crisis that began in 2008. Like many countries in the region, the country felt the impact of the crisis.
69. Despite the difficult environment in 2009, economic and financial policies remained sound and focused on supporting economic recovery and growth, and alleviating poverty. In particular the government reinvigorated its social programmes to dampen the impact of the food and oil price shocks on the most vulnerable segments of the population and to protect the income of cotton farmers against the impact of the global economic downturn.
70. In 2010, economic and financial developments point to a rebound in economic activity, driven by the agricultural and mining sectors. Growth rate of real GDP is expected to reach 5.2 percent, compared with 3.2 percent in 2009, and is projected to increase slightly in 2011 to 5.5 percent. Inflationary pressures abated in 2010, mostly reflecting a good harvest. The 12-month average inflation rate is expected to be below 1 percent. The external position is likely to be stronger than anticipated, thanks to higher gold exports and improved terms of trade.

Cape Verde

71. Economic growth moderated in 2009 from spillover effects of the global financial crisis, reaching 3 percent. The crisis took its toll on foreign direct investment and remittances which in turn affected sectors that have strong links with foreign activity such as transportation and construction. The tourist industry however, maintained solid growth in the number of hotel nights by reducing prices, while the small agricultural sector benefited from strong rains.
72. Cape Verde's economy shows clear signs of recovering from the global crisis and is well positioned for strong growth over the medium term. A wide range of indicators, including business confidence indices, tax receipts, and import data, point to a broad-based rebound in economic activity, which is gathering steam through the year. The tourism sector stabilized in the first half of the year, and is poised for solid growth in the second half. Inflation has remained low during the year and foreign exchange reserves have continued to experience growth. This favorable economic performance is due in large measure to prudent macroeconomic management, including strong counter-cyclical policies.
73. The government adopted a strategy to temporarily accelerate its public investment programme and its policies to protect the most vulnerable segments of the population from the negative impact of the global slowdown. Good use was made of the window of opportunity for obtaining external loans on highly favorable terms and increasing investments to help alleviate constraints on electricity generation and water supply as well as provide much needed infrastructure in ports and airports, which will also benefit the tourism sector.

Cote d'Ivoire

74. Economic performance in Cote d'Ivoire strengthened in 2009 as the country was little affected by the global financial crisis, buoyed by high world prices of cocoa, one of the key export commodities of the country. Growth was spurred mainly by an abundant

harvest, higher-than-expected oil extraction and expanding telecommunication sector. The country recorded positive per capita growth for the first time in over a decade. After a temporary spike in 2008 inflation declined in 2009 as food, energy and transport prices eased. Favorable terms of trade enabled the country to record a surplus in the external current account to the tune of 7.2 percent of GDP. The economy was hit by an electricity crisis in late 2009 and early 2010 as a major turbine failed and supply was therefore reduced by 150 MW. The government took steps to address the immediate shortage by delaying maintenance of other turbines, importing electricity from Ghana and the 2-year rental of a mobile thermal power station (70 MW) that came on stream in May 2010.

75. The country has been implementing structural reform programmes that are aimed at improving efficiency and competitiveness. Key among the reform programmes are:

- Financial sector reforms that are derived from the recommendations of the 2009 FSAP and are aimed at reducing vulnerabilities. The reform programme consists of the development of a comprehensive financial sector reform strategy which includes microfinance and restructuring of banks in distress without further injection of public funds.
- Reforms in oil sector that are geared towards strengthening transparency in the oil sector by complying with the EITI criteria. The programme also includes putting the refinery back on sound financial footing in early 2010 and reinstatement of the automatic fuel pricing mechanism, albeit with a lower tax wedge.
- Long-term structural reform in the electricity sector. Complemented by short-term emergency measures the reform seeks to reduce the state utility's deficit. The reform is being pursued with the support of the World Bank.
- A reform plan for the cocoa /coffee sector was finalized with World Bank assistance and will apply for the 2010 / 2011 crop season. This includes a new regulatory framework and further tax reduction.

The Gambia

76. The Gambian economy has held up well through the global economic crisis, despite sharp declines in tourism and remittances. Real GDP growth averaged 6 percent between 2007 and 2009. During the global crisis growth remained high at 5.6 percent in 2009 as a further rebound in agriculture largely outweighed the impact of the sharp drops experienced in tourism and remittances from Gambians working abroad, the latter being the leading source of financing home building. Inflation has been kept at single digit rates since 2004, averaging only 4.8 percent during the period 2007-2009, reflecting the monetary constraint by the Central Bank of The Gambia and stable food prices. Indeed, inflation fell to 2.8 percent in 2009. Also regulated prices on electricity and fuel remained fixed during the year.

77. Growth continues to be driven by key sectors such as construction, tourism, financial services, telecommunication and wholesale and retail trades which are mainly oriented towards the domestic economy. The banking sector has expanded rapidly in recent years. Between 2007 and 2010, the number of banks doubled to 14, helping to fuel deepening of financial intermediation. The new banks which are mostly foreign owned helped generate considerable amount of foreign direct investment.

78. The Gambian economy has performed well in 2010, mainly because of continued strong growth in agriculture. Real growth in The Gambia's gross domestic product (GDP) is expected to be about 5½–6 percent in 2010. Also, sectors dependent on tourism and remittances from abroad, which were hit hard by the global economic crisis are beginning to show signs of recovery. Looking ahead, real GDP growth is projected to remain strong at about 5½ percent in 2011. Headline inflation edged up to just over 6 percent in recent months, prompting the CBG to raise its rediscount rate by 1 percentage point (to 15 percent) in September. Inflation is expected to decline slightly to 5 percent in the year ahead.
79. In the first half of 2010, severe revenue shortfalls led to an excessive fiscal deficit. The rising cost of fuel imports, in particular, cut sharply into fuel tax revenues, which were squeezed by fixed pump prices. The Gambian government took difficult, but appropriate actions with mid-year increases to some fuel prices and by adjusting expenditures in line with a tighter overall resource envelop. The government achieved a slight surplus in the third quarter and is on course for another slight surplus in the fourth quarter. These surpluses are helping to ease pressure on inflation, the exchange rate, and interest rates.
80. The country continues to pursue macroeconomic policies that are designed to support high sustainable rates of economic growth and a substantial reduction in poverty. These are anchored in strategies outlined in the country's revised PRSP II and include, among others, the following:
- achieving greater fiscal discipline to anchor macroeconomic stability;
 - reforming the tax system to raise and stabilize revenues and to improve the business environment;
 - improving public financial management to maximize the effectiveness of government spending;
 - strengthening prudential supervision to ensure a sound financial sector, and;
 - maintaining an appropriate exchange rate policy and level of international reserves to guard against external shocks.
81. The Gambia has also initiated the preparation of the Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE) which would succeed the PRSP II in 2012.

Ghana

82. Ghana's economy has been cushioned from the worst impact of the global recession. After a 7.3 expansion in 2008 growth was estimated to be 3-4 percent in 2009, about twice the estimated average for sub-Saharan Africa for the same period. Robust world prices of cocoa and gold and beneficial rainfall were factors that helped the economy to stand against the effects of tighter policies and lower remittances. Growth for 2010 was projected to be 4-5 percent ahead of a sharp rise in 2011 with the start of oil production.
83. More restrictive policies pursued by the government have reduced domestic and external imbalances. Inflation fell to 11.7 percent in April 2010 and further down to 9.38 percent in September 2010 from a peak of 20 percent in 2009. The country also recorded reduction in current account deficit, modest appreciation of the currency

and an increase in gross reserve cover to nearly 3 months of imports at the end of 2009.

84. The country prepared an updated Poverty Reduction Strategy for 2010-2013, the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSDA) after wide consultations with key stakeholders. Key elements of the GSDA are:

- Macroeconomic stability – Policies will target fiscal consolidation to reduce public debt vulnerability, annual average real growth of about 7 percent, low inflation and exchange rate stability.
- Balanced private sector competitiveness. Policies will remove regulatory and institutional constraints that hamper private sector competitiveness and promote public-private partnerships.
- Sectoral priorities. To attain the Millennium Development Goals, the GSDA focuses on agricultural reforms, human development, water and sanitation, transportation, ICT and energy.
- Transparent and accountable governance. The GSDA seeks to strengthen governance institutions, public policy management and the role of civil society organizations.
- Ghana completed rebasing the national accounts this year. According to the new figures released by the Ghana Statistical Services in early November, the country's GDP now stands at Gh¢ 44 billion, which is 60% higher than previously thought to be. The rebasing also puts GDP growth rates in 2008 and 2009 at 8.4 percent and 6.6 percent respectively, compared to the 7.2 percent and 3 – 4 percent

Guinea

85. Regarding Guinea, revival of the mining sector and the dynamism of secondary and tertiary sectors led to a growth rate of 3.7% in 2010 against the 0.3% decline recorded in the previous year. Indeed, in late November 2010, production in the mining sector recorded an increase over the same period of 2009, of 49.9% for alumina, 48.1% for gold and 12 % for bauxite. In the manufacturing sector increases of 36.3% and 11.2% respectively were recorded in the production of paint and soft drinks. Also, an increase of 14.3% was observed in the production of drinking water.

86. However, these developments were offset by declines of 2.8% in the production of alcoholic beverages, 5.3% in electricity, 6% in gas, 14.7% in oil palm, 14.9% in coffee, 16.8% in cement, 26% in diamond, 30.5% in flour, 59.8% in the production of fish from the fishing industry and 80.8% in cocoa.

87. With respect to the level of prices, it was noted the resumption of inflationary pressures due to higher prices of essential commodities and the sharp depreciation of the Guinean franc against major currencies. Thus, the rate of inflation during the year stood at 19.7% at end-November 2010 against 7.6% a year earlier.

88. As regards public finances, the budget deficit excluding grants widened due to increased expenditures greater than revenues.

89. Concerning the external sector, a trade surplus was observed by the significant increase in the prices of gold and diamonds, combined with the depreciation of the Guinean franc against the US dollar.

Guinea Bissau

90. Despite a difficult external environment and its political challenges, in 2009 Guinea Bissau made significant progress in stabilizing her economy. Economic growth was resilient, inflation slowed and budgetary stability was regained. Lower prices for cashew, the country's major export commodity, and falling remittances depressed incomes and exacerbated fiscal and balance of payments pressures. However, a favorable cashew harvest and a pick-up in construction boosted economic activity, with real GDP reaching about 3 percent. Lower food and fuel prices slowed inflation, while domestic inflationary pressures were subdued due to the FCFA (the country's currency) peg to the euro.
91. The government presented a medium-term economic programme to the International Monetary fund for support which centers on reinforcing public finance, modernizing public administration and raising the quality of public services. Other objectives of the programme include promotion of job creation by removing impediments to private sector development as well as enhancement of financial services.

Liberia

92. After a slowdown in 2009 caused by the fall in global demand for rubber – Liberia's principal export, economic activity is strengthening in 2010 with subdued inflation and a stable exchange rate. Real GDP growth is expected to rise to above 6 percent from 4½ percent in 2009. Exports have rebounded on account of rising rubber production and prices. Foreign direct investment commitments have increased sharply following the ratification of several iron ore and palm oil concession agreements. A number of legislative acts that will significantly support private sector development and strengthen governance have been approved by the Legislature.
93. Inflation remains on a downward trend. Exchange rate depreciation boosted traded goods inflation slightly in early 2010 but these pressures were partly offset by lower imported fuel domestic food prices. Inflation rose to 9 percent in April, but this figure was significantly lower when measured in US dollars. Weakening of autonomous foreign exchange inflows – mainly exports, private capital and remittances – exerted considerable pressure on the exchange rate.
94. Liberia experienced improvement in the external reserves position. The current account strengthened in 2009 as a result reduced foreign direct investment (FDI)-financed imports while net official international reserves increased. Reserve cover rose to 3.2 months of imports despite a modest increase in Central Bank of Liberia (CBL) intervention in the foreign currency market to dampen increased exchange rate volatility.
95. Medium-term prospects are favourable based on foreign investment commitments and continued donor support for rebuilding infrastructure and institutions. There is growing investor confidence built on political stability combined with sound macroeconomic and structural policies. Foreign investment commitment under ratified agreements and projects where an investor has been shortlisted amount to approximately US\$ 10 billion. Two companies are working to restart largescale iron ore mining operations with negotiations ongoing for several other iron ore and gold mines. In addition, investor interest in agriculture is increasing.

Mali

96. The country's macroeconomic performance has been generally good during the past two years. The economy, which is agriculture-based, weathered the global economic storm well. Its growth rates have been among the highest in the WAEMU region in the last 5 years, and real gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 4.5 percent in 2009. This was underpinned by good harvests, reflecting favorable weather and supportive policies. The drop in the prices of crude oil and food contributed to a sharp reduction in inflation.
97. Fiscal performance in 2009 was slightly better than expected, but the targeted reduction in pending bills and domestic arrears was not fully achieved until March 2010. The external accounts benefited from buoyant gold prices and the decline in oil and food prices, as well as the equivalent of 5½ percentage points of GDP in exceptional external resources (privatization receipts and the Special Drawing Rights (SDR) allocations).
98. A number of structural reforms were carried out in 2009. Telecom provider SOTELMA was successfully privatized; a tender was launched to sell state cotton ginner CMDT; and progress was made in restructuring the housing bank, BHM, prior to a planned 2012 privatization. The new multidonor public financial management (PFM) reform program, PAGAM II, will be launched shortly, but previously-identified PFM reforms have continued.
99. The Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Framework (GPRSF), adopted in December 2006 and being implemented over period 2007-2011, remains one of the most important development agenda of the country. The GPRSF comprises programmes grouped around three pillars:
- ✓ infrastructure development and strengthening of the productive sectors (including food security, rural development, SME development and sustainable resources management);
 - ✓ strengthening of the structural reform agenda (comprising public sector reforms, investment climate, financial sector, governance and capacity of civil society);
 - ✓ strengthening of social sector services (which embodies promotion of job creation, improves access to basic social services, and HIV/AIDS)

Niger

100. Niger's economy was largely spared from the global economic and financial turmoil. Available high frequency indicators such as bank credit growth and robust tax collection point to continued buoyancy of the non-agricultural growth, particularly in the mining, telecommunications, construction and transport sectors. Inflation has come down from its peak in 2008. The year-on-year inflation rate declined to -3.1 percent in December 2009 from 14 percent in 2008 in line with the reduction in international food and fuel prices, and supported by the excellent harvest of the 2008/2009 crop year.
101. Niger's economy has been affected by several important shocks in 2010, beginning with a shortfall of external financing in the wake of the political crisis that started in mid-2009; then a food crisis resulting from the poor 2009/2010 agricultural performance; and finally, floods which occurred in August. However, the successful

implementation of the Support Plan for Vulnerable Populations mitigated the impact of the crisis on the population. Despite the slowdown in non-agricultural production, the expected good outcome of the harvest now underway and the gradual resumption of external financing in the second half of the year have markedly improved the outlook for 2010 and 2011.

102. The medium-term outlook of the economy of Niger looks quite promising. A number of important mining and oil projects are about to come on stream which potentially offer Niger new growth opportunities and, eventually, a substantial increase in budget revenue. Oil and uranium projects will enter their production phase in 2012 and 2014 respectively. This is expected to double total exports and triple mining GDP between 2012 and 2016. In addition, the start of oil production will likely reduce oil imports by half between 2011 and 2012. With these positive developments annual fiscal revenues are expected to increase by 2 percent of GDP by 2015.

Nigeria

103. Even though the global economic and financial crisis had significant impact on the economy of Nigeria, the country entered the crisis from a position of strength, reaping the benefits of the reforms initiated earlier this decade. Central to this success is the oil-price-based fiscal rule which helped break the link between public spending and oil prices and created an oil-savings cushion of \$18 billion (15 percent of non-oil GDP) as well as foreign reserves that peaked in September 2008 at \$62 billion (16 months of imports). Similarly, the bank consolidation in 2005–2006, provided the banking sector with a capital buffer against potential losses during an economic downturn.
104. Increased confidence in economic prospects was reflected in improved growth and lower inflation. Non-oil growth averaged over 9 percent from 2004 through 2008, as agriculture, telecommunications, construction, and financial services expanded. Although inflation accelerated in 2008 in response to rising global food and fuel prices and the loosening of monetary conditions, it remains below rates prevailing earlier in the decade. Real incomes have risen significantly, suggesting that poverty is likely to have fallen. Official estimates of poverty are based on the Nigerian Living Standard Survey (NLSS). Even though the results of the 2009 NLSS is yet to be published, World Bank analysis of the General Household Surveys suggests that real incomes in the formal and informal sectors increased significantly between 1999 and 2006. This positive economic performance underscores the break from past episodes of the oil price cycle.
105. The medium-term outlook of the economy looks bright. In 2010 real GDP growth is expected to be exceptionally high, about 7.4%, on the back of a strong recovery in oil production and continued strong growth in the non-oil sectors. This high growth rate is expected to be repeated in 2011. However, inflation remains quite high, about 11.9% in 2010. However, this is expected to drop to single digit, about 9.6%, in 2011 as the Central Bank of Nigeria targets single digit inflation as one of the key objectives of monetary policy in the medium-term. Structural reforms to strengthen the macroeconomic framework in support of accelerated growth includes reduction in the fiscal deficit for the period 2011–13 enable the government to rebuild safety buffers, support an expansion of credit to the private sector, and lower inflation.

Sierra Leone

106. Economic activity in Sierra Leone continued to decline in the first half of 2009 due to falling global demand and declining foreign inflows from remittances. Despite a pickup in exports of diamonds and agricultural products in the second half of 2009 and an increase in domestic food production, real GDP growth for the year as a whole slowed to 4 percent in 2009 compared with 5.5 percent in 2008. Although inflation subsided in the first half of 2009, the depreciation of the leone in the second half of the year combined with higher domestic fuel prices contributed to a pickup in end-2009 inflation rate.
107. In February 2010, inflation jumped to 17 percent from 10.8 percent in December, reflecting largely the difficulties in implementing the new Goods and Services Tax in January and higher domestic fuel prices. The external current account deficit is estimated to have declined to 8.4 percent of GDP in 2009 from 11.7 percent in 2008, reflecting an increase in official transfers and weak imports. Exports increased by about 4 percent while imports decreased by about 2.5 percent. Gross international reserves corresponded to 6.4 months of imports.
108. A number of structural reform programmes are being pursued to complement the macroeconomic programme of the government. The focus for 2010 is on improving tax administration by reducing inefficiencies in tax collection and increasing compliance; strengthening public financial management by enhancing the planning, monitoring and evaluation process for capital projects; deepening the financial sector by establishing a benchmark interest rate and improving access to credit through establishing a credit reference bureau; and establishing a transparent and automatic pricing framework for petroleum products to reduce fiscal risks from increasing international oil prices.
109. The medium-term outlook is favorable for Sierra Leone. Economic growth will benefit from the recent completion of the Bumbuna power station, investment in basic infrastructure, initiatives to improve the business climate and raise agricultural productivity, and continued macroeconomic stability. This should support a recovery of real GDP growth to 4.8 percent in 2010 and to at least 6 percent in 2012. An expected recovery in export demand for minerals and cash crops should contribute to exchange rate stability. Combined with an expansion of domestic food production, it is expected that inflationary pressures would be eased. Monetary and exchange rate policies will aim to bring 12-month inflation down to 8 percent at end-2012 from a projected inflation of 12.5 percent at end-2010.

Togo

110. Growth is rising, albeit modestly, in a context of macroeconomic stability. Average inflation reached 2.1 percent at the end of June 2010, and indicators point to real economic growth of around 3.4 percent in 2010, up somewhat from 2009. Growth remains moderate, owing in part to persistent weaknesses in the international economic environment. The current account deficit is expected to remain high in 2010 as exports continue to lag and imports rise with higher public investment spending. The monetary situation has improved, driven by the healthy growth of deposits, credit to the economy, and foreign assets of the banking system.
111. Fiscal policy continues to be supportive of growth. The overall budget deficit should reach around 2.9 percent of gross domestic product (GDP), around the same

level as 2009. The current fiscal stance favoring higher levels of public investment remains appropriate in view of international conditions and investment needs accumulated over many years of underinvestment. The authorities are pursuing implementation of the necessary reforms to mobilize fiscal revenue, rigorously respect spending ceilings, and raise capital expenditure using external assistance to complement their domestic efforts.

112. Along with the banking sector, reforms in the phosphate, electricity, and telecommunications sectors continue to be important for boosting growth, while public financial management reforms are important to support good governance.

1.6. Growth prospects and challenges for the region in 2011

113. A review of projected growth expected in 2011 indicates a consolidation of economic recovery in ECOWAS the member states, after the downturn in 2009, partly due to the global financial crisis. Regional GDP in 2011 would record a slight improvement, with growth estimated at 6.5% against 6.2% 2010. The growth rate of 6.5% expected in 2011 for the region can nevertheless be achieved if efforts are made to resolve the various crises currently facing our Community.

114. The improvement of macroeconomic stability within our community is underpinned by the commitment of Member States to achieve macroeconomic convergence and harmonization of fiscal and tax policies. Moreover, the different activities included in the Abuja Roadmap for the creation of the single currency should be strictly implemented if the Community is to have a credible and sustainable single monetary zone in 2020. The ECOWAS Commission, on its part, is committed to ensuring that all stages of integration, including the creation of a customs union are completed on time.

115. Despite the relatively high growth rates recorded during the year 2010 for the region as a whole, it, nevertheless, remains below the minimum growth rate of 7% required for achieving the MDGs. Moreover, differences that emerge between countries in terms of sustained growth rate require a redoubling of efforts to lift the region of its state of underdevelopment.

116. The region's economic prospects for 2011 are likely to be affected in particular by the political crisis in Côte d'Ivoire. Also, the fragile political situation in some parts of the region is an important issue of concern, given the potential security, political and economic risks to them and their neighbouring countries. Finally, natural disasters that have faced some members of our Community over the previous years call for continuing efforts to show solidarity and support the affected member States.

117. There is also need to intensify efforts for the implementation of the ECOWAS Environmental Policy, promotion of the private sector, development of community infrastructure and strengthening of the coordination of initiatives in the region through the completion of the CDP.

118. Finally, we will continue to strengthen the capacity of industrial units in the region through effective implementation of the ECOWAS common industrial policy with a view to increasing the degree of processing of our products and diversification of the region's exports which currently consist mainly of raw materials whose prices are volatile and exogenously determined.

119. Thus, for the region to derive maximum benefits from globalization, the ECOWAS member states should redouble efforts to build sustainable economic growth, pursue

vigorously efforts to accelerate regional integration and strengthen institutional reforms and good political governance.

CHAPTER II: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMUNITY WORK PROGRAMME

120. This chapter reviews the implementation of the work program of the ECOWAS Commission. It focuses on major achievements of the various directorates and units during 2010.

2.1 Harmonization of macro-economic policies and private sector promotion

2.1.1. Multilateral Surveillance

121. The ECOWAS strategy for achieving a common currency in West Africa is predicated on a macroeconomic policy convergence programme that is being implemented within the framework of the ECOWAS Multilateral Surveillance Mechanism. The mechanism consists of four primary criteria and six secondary criteria⁴ as well as other structural policy measures that ECOWAS member countries are required to observe in the bid to achieve a credible monetary union status for the region.

122. The main thrust of multilateral surveillance activities in 2010 was focused on the effective implementation of the Roadmap on the ECOWAS Single Currency Programme adopted by the ECOWAS Convergence Council in May 2009 and the effective establishment and operations of the National Coordinating Committees (NCCs) in the non-UEMOA Member States. Other major activities undertaken included: strengthening cooperation and collaboration with regional institutions involved in the implementation of the multilateral surveillance mechanism; commissioning of studies on public finance frameworks and harmonisation of convergence criteria; and coordination of activities leading to the establishment of the Economic Policy Analysis Unit (EPAU) in the Department of Macroeconomic Policy.

- Accelerating progress towards the realisation of the ECOWAS Single Currency.

123. In the quest for effective implementation and monitoring of the Abuja Roadmap for the ECOWAS Single Currency Programme, the Commission organised two meetings of the Technical Sub-Committee on the ECOWAS Single Currency Programme in Dakar on 1 and 2 March 2010 and in Accra on 24 and 25 June 2010. The purpose of the meetings were to review the status of implementation of the Roadmap for the ECOWAS Single Currency Programme and monitor its effective implementation in 2010. The meetings were attended by representatives from the regional institutions involved in the implementation of the ECOWAS Monetary Cooperation Programme (EMCP), namely ECOWAS Commission, WAMA, WAMI, UEMOA Commission, WABA and BCEAO as well as other national Central Banks in the non-UEMOA Member States.

⁴ The primary convergence criteria are reduction budget deficit to GDP ratio to a maximum of 4 percent; reduction of central bank deficit financing to a ceiling of 10 per cent of a previous year's tax revenue; maintenance of a single digit inflation rate; and maintenance of gross reserves to cover at least three months of import. The secondary criteria, which are policy instruments to reinforce the primary criteria, relate to: non accumulation of domestic arrears; 20 percent minimum of tax revenue/GDP ratio; 35 percent maximum of wage bill/tax revenue; 20 percent minimum of public investment/tax revenue ratio; real exchange rate stability; and positive real interest rate.

124. Other notable achievements made in 2010 within the framework of the Road map include the establishment of inter-institutional sub-Committees responsible for the effective and timely implementation of the specific activities outlined in the roadmap, development of a standard reporting format for monitoring the activities undertaken by the regional institutions, commencement of joint surveillance missions by ECOWAS Commission, WAMI and WAMA to the Member States to assess macroeconomic performance under the multilateral surveillance mechanism, commissioning of studies on public finance frameworks and harmonisation of multilateral surveillance convergence criteria, organisation of a study tour to the European Commission in Brussels and the European Central Bank in Frankfurt by all the regional institutions involved in the multilateral surveillance mechanism in the region and facilitating the effective establishment and operations of NCCs.

- Effective establishment and operations of the National Coordinating Committees (NCCs/CNCs)

125. During the period under review, the Commission finalised the recruitment of macroeconomists and bilingual secretaries for the NCC secretariats in five of the seven non-UEMOA Member States. Additionally, the Commission disbursed the sum of US\$30,000 as annual subventions to 14 of the 15 Member States where the NCC are functional. Furthermore, the Commission organised monitoring and appraisal missions to selected NCCs in the Member States in March and April 2010 to review their operations and identify concrete areas of technical assistance and logistic support.

126. As part of on-going efforts to enhance the technical and analytical capacity of NCCs to produce quality economic reports for multilateral surveillance activities, the Commission organised a training workshop on Financial Programming and Policies for NCCs and macroeconomists at the West African Institute for Financial and Economic Management (WAIFEM) in Lagos from 5 to 16 July 2010. Also the Commission organised two regional meetings of NCCs in Ouagadougou from 17 to 20 May 2010 and in Dakar from 19 to 22 November 2010 to review progress made in the implementation of multilateral surveillance activities in the Member States. Key issues discussed at both meetings included the adoption of the “Guidelines for the preparation of country economic reports on ECOWAS Multilateral Surveillance Mechanism” and the “Regulation on the Guidelines” adopted at the Sixty Third Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers (held on 20 and 21 November 2009), and review of NCCs Activity and Quarterly Country Economic Reports.

- Strengthening cooperation and collaboration with regional institutions involved in the implementation of the multilateral surveillance mechanism.

127. During the period under review, the Commission collaborated with the West African Monetary Institute (WAMI) in ensuring the effective implementation of trade related protocols within the framework of the ECOWAS-WAMI Joint Task Force. In this regard, two meetings of the Joint Task Force were organised in Accra on 11 and 12 February 2010 and in Lagos on 7 and 8 March 2010.

128. The main objective of the two meetings were to finalise and validate the terms of reference for the proposed ECOWAS Standing Committee on Rules of Origin for

presentation at the WAMZ Trade Ministers' Forum which was held at the Commission on 20 and 21 May 2010.

129. Within the framework of the ECOWAS-WAMA Joint Secretariat, the Commission, in collaboration with WAMA, organised technical meetings of the Joint Secretariat on 14 and 15 May 2010 in Ouagadougou and on 17 and 18 November 2010 in Dakar. Key issues discussed in the meetings included strategies for enhancing the effective implementation of the ECOWAS Multilateral Surveillance Mechanisms in the Member States, review of the operations of the NCCs and the status of implementation of the work plan for capacity enhancement of multilateral surveillance activities under the 9th EDF Contribution Agreement of the EU for 2010. The Commission, within the context of the ECOWAS-WAMA Joint Secretariat, also organised a training programme on Econometric Modelling and Forecasting using EViews at the Cass Business School in London from 13 to 17 September 2010 for staff of the Commission and WAMA.

- Special Studies and Research

130. During the course of 2010, the Commission organised validation meetings to review draft reports of studies commissioned earlier in the year within the framework of the Abuja Roadmap for the ECOWAS Single Currency Programme. The first validation meeting was held in Lome from 1 to 5 November 2010 to review four draft study reports on the Accounting, Statistical, Public Procurement and Public Debt Management frameworks of public finance. The second validation meeting, which was attended by representatives from the African Development Bank (ADB) and members of the Technical Sub-Committee on the ECOWAS Single Currency Programme, was held in Abuja on 8 and 9 November 2010 to review the draft study report on the harmonisation of convergence criteria for multilateral surveillance in the region. The studies are expected to recommend an action plan and a regional strategy for the harmonisation of macroeconomic convergence criteria and public finance frameworks.
131. Furthermore, the Commission, with support from the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) finalised modalities for the establishment of the Economic Policy Analysis Unit (EPAU) in the Department of Macroeconomic Policy in October 2010. The Unit, which is expected to become effectively functional in January 2011, will undertake research on macroeconomic policy issues as well as other matters relating to the regional integration process.

2.1.2. Research and Statistics

132. The Research and Statistics activities of the Commission were mainly focused on the implementation of the 2006-2010 Regional Statistical Programme and regional economic development programmes. The Directorate is also implementing two statistical capacity programmes, namely ACBF-ECOWAS Statistical Capacity Building Project being financed by African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) and the AfDB – ECOWAS Statistical Capacity Building Programme (ICP-Africa Phase II) supported by the African Development Bank
133. Under Research and Economic Analysis programmes of the Commission have been to accelerate the implementation of research network and regional development

programmes, and implementation of the Regional Poverty Reduction Strategy and monitoring developments related to the MDGs in Member States.

134. In the areas of research and economic development programme, several activities and sensitization missions of the scientific committee of research were organized and these led to the successful organization of the Regional Symposium on Development from 3rd to 5th of October 2010 in Ouagadougou,

135. In addition to the symposium other significant activities of the research and economic development programme include:

- Thematic meeting of the network of research on elaboration of regional research policy- which outlined the way forward towards the successful implementation of the ECOWAS Research Network as a recommendations of the first meeting held in Abidjan from (23-25 Sept. 09).
- Workshop on the Regional Integration and the Development Issues aiming at providing a better understanding of the relationship between integration and development.
- Regional training on macro-econometric modeling building the capacities of the Member States National Statistical offices in the area of macroeconomic evaluation and analysis.
- Sensitization of the regional research actors on the preparation of the CDP and the Regional Research Policy

136. In the area of economic analysis, the main programmes undertaken during the year related to the implementation of RPRSP. Following the launching of the document in Accra, Ghana, on 11th January 2010, documents that would enable the operationalisation of the RPRSP were developed. This included Financial matrix, the implementation plan, the Monitoring and Evaluation framework, the Road map and the institutional mechanism for the implementation RPRSP. The ECOWAS-UEMOA Joint Technical Committee on RPRSP in collaboration with focal persons from Member States validated the operationalization document in May 2010. The Commission has set up Sectoral Committees and a Technical Committee to manage the implementation of the RPRSP. Activities are on-going to develop strategies for resource mobilization and communication before end of 2010. Meanwhile the Commission has finalized plans to launch the internalization of the RPRSP in Member States together with the launching of the communication campaign.

137. With regards to monitoring of the MDGs, the Commission, in collaboration with InWEnt (Centre for Economic, Environmental and Social Statistics) of Germany, organised a training workshop for institutions in member States that are responsible for the collection of data, monitoring and reporting on the MDGs in March 2010 in Accra. The objective of the workshop was to strengthen the capacity of Member States in preparation for the conduct of a comprehensive assessment of the status of MDGs following a decade of implementation. This process enabled Member States to undertake the assessment whose results were presented at a workshop held from 2 to 6 August in Abidjan. Two other meetings were organized to collect data, formulate and adopt a regional framework for the preparation of the first regional report on the MDGs and Poverty. The report is planned to be produced by March 2011.

138. The year also saw commencement of implementation of the MOU signed between the Commission and the Regional Office of United Nations Economic Commission of Africa (UN ECA SRO – WA) in Niamey. The two institutions began work on the production of a joint socio-economic report under the theme “A decade of the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals in West Africa: Achievements and Shortfalls”. The report is expected to provide a comprehensive assessment of the status of the MDGs in the ECOWAS region following the signing of the MDG Declaration in 2000. The first draft of the report is expected to be completed at the end of December 2010. A meeting to review the first draft has been scheduled for 17 to 21 January 2011.
139. In the area of statistical programmes and capacity building, progress was made in the conduct of studies on the framework for Environment statistics, MDG/Poverty Monitoring Indicators and AGRISS indicators. A grant of \$2,000,000.00 for the implementation of the AfDB statistical capacity Building Project in ECOWAS Commission and the five Anglophone member states have been received and the project is being implemented. The implementation of ECOWAS-ACBF (ESCAP), the African capacity building Foundation funded project suffered the resignation of the expert in-charge of the project. Plan is being made for a successful implementation of the project.
140. The implementation of the externally funded projects was done by organizing: i) The Workshop on Leadership and Management of National Statistical Services organized within the context of ECOWAS Statistical Capacity Building (ESCAP), Project sponsored by African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF). The workshop was held in Accra from 8th – 12th, March 2010. The workshop provided a forum for the managers of the NSOs in the region to share experiences, identify best practices and provide new insights into the management of National Statistical Offices (NSO) and National Statistical Systems (NSS). ii) A Sub-regional Workshop on Prices and National Accounts, Data Quality Control and Validation for ECOWAS countries was also organized by AfDB in collaboration with the ECOWAS Commission within the context of African Multinational Statistical Capacity Programme. The workshop brought together two participants each from the ECOWAS English Speaking Countries. The workshop helped in carrying out data validation and quality checks for the price data survey of 2009 and breakdown of the national GDP by expenditure into ICP-Africa basic headings. The workshop also aimed at updating the databases for national accounts, ICP - CPI common item list and other related statistics..
141. The Commission took part and sponsored the participation of 5 other member states to the United Nations Statistical Commission. This is a technical Commission of the United Nations established to facilitate the development of the global statistical system and in particular to coordinate the support for building statistical capacity in the member States. The forty first (41st) sessions of the Commission and seminars were held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 23-26 February 2010. In particular, a high level forum entitled “Globalization and Global Crisis: The Role of Official Statistics” was organized on 23 February 2009.

- **ECOMAC database**

142. From 29th of January to the end of August 2010 The Commission carried out activities aiming at the operationalisation of the ECOWAS multilateral surveillance data base (ECOMAC). Works on standardization of the tables as recommended by the regional workshops in Lagos and Abidjan were done and the results adopted by the regional institutions experts during a regional institutions workshop organized from 29th to 31st of February in Ouagadougou. These activities were followed with series of missions in member states to construct and install bridge tables that will facilitate data update for the implementation of the ECOMAC data base in the region. The ECOMAC data base has been rewritten following the standardization activities in April and will be operationalised before the end of the year 2010. Finally a workshop was held from 17th to 27th of August validated and adopted the new database, the bridge tables and Guides for updating and metadata for the database.

- **External Trade Statistics**

143. In order to improve the quality of the external trade statistics of member states the Commission organized regional training workshop on advanced version of SQL EUROTRACE. The training workshop was organized to build the capacity of the senior officials in charge of foreign trade statistics management in the efficient practices of the advanced rules of data validation using SQL. The workshop was a follow-up to the two previous ones held in 2008 and 2009. The newly acquired knowledge would be fully utilized at the regional level by ensuring that they are implemented for the daily improvement and management of the database. The workshop recommended:

- The review of the validation rules in harmony with the use of ASYCUDA World to allow an efficient implementation of the EUROTRACE package.
- The organization of a meeting to harmonise the Transfer of the types of trade to the customs regimes.
- The integration of the indicators calculation module in the Eurotrace package and organization of a training course on SQL.

144. A training on EUROTRACE was used to create awareness of customs officers and statisticians working with various data processing systems for a better recording of business transactions with a view to capturing quality statistical data through the use of a common software EUROTRACE leading to the production of the comprehensive external trade data.

- **Environment statistics**

145. A workshop on Environment Statistics was organized by the ECOWAS Commission in collaboration with the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) in Accra Ghana from 29 – 31, March 2010. One of the objectives of the meeting was to implement the Action Plan of the Environment Initiative of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The other objectives of the workshop were to review the agreed core set of environmental statistics and indicators, draft methodological sheet and determine a bridged list of indicators for data collection, compilation and reporting by Member States and the ECOWAS Commission. The capacities of the

Member Countries were further enhanced for the implementation of the Regional Environment Statistics Framework.

146. In order to ensure continuity and improve the participation of Member States, the ECOWAS Commission constituted a Technical Committee on Environment Statistics. Members of the committee will serve as focal points for environment statistics in the Member States. Efforts are in place to produce the compendium on environmental statistics for the region by the end of first quarter of 2011.
147. A roadmap was developed to strategize the implementation of regional environment statistics programme.

- AGRIS Statistics and Indicators

148. The Commission organised a stakeholders workshop on AGRIS for regional institutions in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. The workshop was attended by UEMOA, CILSS, ReSAKSS, IFDC, INSD Burkina Faso.
149. AGRIS is a system which will be used for monitoring and evaluation and is a unifying tool which gathers, organises and develops the information available with the West African Institutions, into at least five information systems existing at national level (Information System for the Monitoring/Evaluation Implementation of Policies), EWS (Early Warning System), MIS (Market Information Systems), SIP (Production Information System) and STAT (Macro-economic Information System)). A list of agreed AGRIS indicators and statistics were produced which will meet decision-makers' needs in respect of the implementation and monitoring of ECOWAP/PDDAA project. The format of the framework for AGRIS Indicator guide has been adopted and indicators classified according to the objectives of AGRIS. Plans have been made to complete the indicators and the concept for the implementation of AGRIS.

- Harmonization of Consumer Price Indices

150. Within the framework of Medium Term Programme for the Harmonization of Consumer Price Indices the Research and Statistics Directorate is assisting some Member States with the implementation of the tools for the computation of Consumer Price Indices (CPI). Liberia has made a formal request for technical assistance following the outcomes of the technical committee on CPI meeting held in Niamey in September 2009 that recommended that any country interested should be assisted.
151. On the development of a Methodological Guide for the ECOWAS Harmonized Consumer Price Indices (HCPI) in the ECOWAS Region. The framework for the common methodology has already been developed by the Research and Statistics Directorate and adopted by the ECOWAS Council of Ministers.
152. Meeting of the ECOWAS Technical Committee for the implementation of Medium Term Programme for Harmonization of Consumer Price index (CPI) was done in Lome from 10 to 13th of October to explore the CPI methodologies in the region and pave ways to elaboration of the regional methodology for the harmonization of the CPI. The meeting created a task force to examine and review the proposed methodology to be elaborated by the resource persons before the end of the year.

- Harmonization of National Account Statistics

153. During this period also, the programme has updated the ECOWAS National Accounts estimates up to 2009 provisional estimates and a forecast for 2010. Equally, the price statistics has been updated up to December 2009. Data collection for the period January to August 2010 is on-going for the update of ECOWAS CPI. A common nomenclature for the compilation of national accounts by activity and products and strategy for the implementation of 2008 SNA has been developed a regional technical workshop to validate the work has been slated for first week of October 2010. Also national capacity assessment questionnaire to assess the Member States readiness for the implementation of 2008 SNA has been completed and the actually capacity assessment exercise has planned for November December, 2010.
154. Meeting of the technical committee on national account was held from 4th to 8th of October 2010. The meeting was done to discuss on the regional strategy for harmonisation of the National Account in the region and the implementation of the recommendation the African Group of National Account. The meeting reviewed the proposed regional nomenclature and planned activities for the finalization of the regional strategy.

2.1.3 Private- sector Promotion

155. In 2010, the Private Sector Directorate continued to consolidate the delivery of its core programmes and build on the achievements of the previous years to advance the realization of the mandates of the Directorate. The activities implemented within the period include the following:

- Establishment of ECOWAS Common Investment Market (ECIM)

156. The recruitment of National Consultants to study the investment laws of Member States was almost completed. Out of the 15 consultants required for the review of investment rules of each Member State, 14 were recruited, while efforts are underway to engage a consultant to work on the investment laws of Liberia. An induction workshop was organized for the recruited consultants who have started the study of their National Investment Laws. The report of the consultants will provide the basis for separation of divergent and convergent provisions to pave way for the emergence of the first draft Community Investment Code in 2011.
157. Following the directive of the AFC to involve experts from Member States in the definition of the framework for ECIM Regional Council and National Coordinating Committees, Member States have been requested to nominate experts and the respective Ministries of Finance and Economic Planning and Investment Promotion Agencies are responding to the request. These experts would meet before the end of 2010 to agree on the structures of these institutions. Their recommendations would be forwarded to the AFC for approval and subsequently submitted to the ECOWAS Council and the Authority for adoption.
158. Conscious of the need to equip the Investment Promotion Agencies with the requisite skills and competencies necessary to deliver the benefits promised by the common investment market initiative, the Directorate organized a capacity building workshop for key technical officers of IPAs in the region as a follow up to the training in 2009. This training, apart from inculcating a regional approach to investment

promotion in ECOWA IPAs, provided a platform for knowledge sharing in policy formulation and implementation as well as networking among participants, and thus, prepared the ground for a vibrant IPAWAS now being strengthened by the Commission.

- Sensitization on ECOWAS ECIM

159. Among other documents, the “Operation Manual for ECIM” which is intended to aid the work of the National Consultants and the proposed implementation bodies at both regional and national levels, was finalized and disseminated to them. The publication of the Operation Manual is currently in progress. When completed the document would become a ready reference material for the National Coordinating Committees and the ECOWAS Common Investment Market Council, when the latter is eventually constituted.

- Financial Markets Integration in ECIM

160. In collaboration with the West Africa Bankers Association (WABA), a conference was organized in December 2009 to provide a platform for private sector financial operators to chart a role in the ongoing financial markets integration in the ECOWAS Common Investment Market. The outcome of the conference was an action plan to drive the key issues in the integration of the money markets, especially leading to the development of cross border payment systems, cross border credit risk data base and development of the capacity of WABA Secretariat to discharge its functions as the coordination mechanism for Bankers’ Associations in Member States. This action plan is currently being implemented by ECOWAS Commission, in collaboration with WABA.

161. In August 2010, a meeting of regional experts on payments and settlement system was held to validate the project concept note and adopt the Terms of reference for a consultant to launch a feasibility study on the establishment of a regional payments and settlement system to facilitate capital flow and trade statistics capturing in ECOWAS.

- Study of Investment Climate Indices in ECOWAS:

162. Following a workshop organized in Dakar, Senegal, on 7th and 8th October 2009, to sensitize stakeholders on the relevance and use of the Framework for monitoring the investment climate in ECOWAS, (a tool developed with the assistance of EU-BizClim) and to get the organized private sector to take ownership of the tool, a training of trainers workshop meant to build a repository of regional technical capacity to facilitate future update and sustainability of the framework was held in November 2009. Full deployment of this tool for investment climate monitoring and reporting in the Region was vigorously pursued in 2010, with the engagement of regional consultants to support the lead consultant (who designed the system and database) to launch the first ECOWAS investment climate study which is near completion.

- **3rd ECOWAS Business Forum:**

163. The 3rd ECOWAS Business Forum was organised from 27th September to 1st October, 2010 in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire under the theme "Harnessing Energy Resources to enhance the competitiveness of West Africa's Economy". During the forum (1st October, 2010), the National Chambers of Commerce and Federation of West African Chambers of Commerce (FEWACC) hosted the awards of ECOWAS Prize for Entrepreneurship in three categories - "The best energy solutions company", "Most outstanding Young Entrepreneur" and "The best Country implementing the ECOWAS Protocol on Free Movement".

- **Organization of ECOWAS India forum**

164. This was successfully organized in Lagos in collaboration with Federation of India Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI). This led to the signing of an MOU between India and ECOWAS on areas of joint cooperation. Efforts are being made to ensure the realization of the projects under the MOU.

- **Implementation of MOU of 1st ECOWAS-PRC Economic Cooperation**

165. PRC ECONOMIC Cooperation: A consultant has been engaged to follow up on the actualization of the projects under the MOU, following the meetings held with key Chinese development partners in Sierra Leone and Ghana.

166. Contracts have been signed for Hospitals and Eastern Corridor Road projects in Ghana. Also, contracts for projects in Sierra Leone were signed in April 2010. In addition, the ECOWAS Commission has agreed to provide US \$2 million funding support to the Government of Ghana for feasibility studies and design of portions of the Trans West African Highway-East Corridor.

- **Establishment of ECOWAS Business Council**

167. A meeting of the regional head of sector groups was held to discuss the composition and functions of the council. A regulation for the council has been drawn up and TOR has been developed and a consultant is in the process of being recruited to coordinate the formation of the council. In this context, the election of FEWAMA executives was successfully conducted. A workshop was also organized on the role of FEFA in regional integration and policy advocacy.

2.2 Customs, trade, industry and free movement

2.2.1 Trade

168. In line with the ECOWAS Vision 2020, the ECOWAS Commission continued with its efforts of contributing to trade development and cooperation in the region and strengthening the mechanism of integrating into the global market as the priorities of the 2010/2014 strategic plan. To this end in 2010, special attention was given to regional trade policy, trade promotion, trade information, competition and informal trade, trade negotiations as well as capacity building in trade policy.

169. **Trade Policy:** The efforts of the Commission was directed at the process of formulating and adopting a common regional trade policy with the specific objectives of consolidating the regional single market and increasing the volume of intra-regional trade while facilitating the development and improvement of factors of production for the region. It is envisaged that the study for the formulation of this policy will be completed in 2011.
170. **Trade promotion:** The Commission was involved in the preparation of the 6th ECOWAS Trade Fair scheduled to be held in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. Activities in this regard were mainly focused on the preparation of the publicity campaign, sensitisation and information missions in Member States and signing of the agreement with Cote d'Ivoire and a private company for the practical aspects of organising the Fair. Unfortunately, the initial plan of holding this fair at the end of 2010 met with difficulty following the post-electoral crisis which occurred in that country.
171. **Trade Information:** The Commission continued the installation of Ecobiz in major economic zones of Member States thus making it possible for several economic operators in the region to have business connections. Furthermore through this instrument, economic operators of the region have updated and reliable trade information to promote their businesses.
172. Within the current context of trade characterised by increased market liberalisation, the West African region has resolved to make competition policy an instrument to protect the interests of consumers and improved competitiveness of enterprises, products and services in the regional and global market.
173. It is for this reason that after the adoption in December 2008 of the Community texts on Competition in the ECOWAS region, the ECOWAS Commission commenced their operationalisation in order to fight against anti-competition practices, abuse of dominant position by some enterprises and State agencies which may affect the rule of competition. In particular, the Commission concentrated its efforts on the establishment of the Regional Competition Authority envisaged in these texts. The process for the establishment of the Regional Competition Authority will continue in 2011 with the technical support of Tradecom, with which an agreement for assistance has already been signed.
174. In addition, to ensure that Member States have ownership of the competition texts, two sensitisation missions were undertaken during which the edited documents were distributed extensively. Also, within the framework of enhancing the capacity of these Member States, a regional training workshop was organised on instruments of international trade.
175. Furthermore, a major challenge faced by the region involves handling informal trade in order to mitigate the negative impact of this type of trade which is often beset with smuggling and determines its link with formal trade, promotion of employment, creation of value added and the poverty reduction programme. The Commission therefore placed particular emphasis in 2010, to the creation of a regional management framework/or regulation of informal trade related flow. A data collection mission was carried out to create a regional programme following the regulation of informal trade.
176. **Trade Negotiations:** The Commission is working towards the conclusion of the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) negotiations between West Africa and

European Union (EU) with the aim of achieving an agreement that is complete, balanced, just, mutually beneficial, capable of consolidating regional integration and meeting the economic and social development objectives of the West African people. This was the underlying factor for the organisation of three joint technical and senior officials negotiation and Regional Preparation Task Force meetings. Similarly, several meetings and workshops were organised with the aim of continuing necessary consultations with actors on the negotiation positions and present the status of negotiations to the Ministerial Monitoring Committee. Specific mention must be made of three information and sensitisation meetings organised with the West African Parliamentarians, private sector and civil society as well as the academia and the media.

177. The studies undertaken by the West African region made it possible to finalise:
- Its market access offer which was based on a gradual liberalisation of regional market by almost 70% over a period of 25 years;
 - EPA development programme and its operational plans which determines the activities to be undertaken at the national and regional levels during the first five years of implementing the agreement;
 - Its positions of negotiation on the text of the agreement, protocol on the implementation modalities of the EPADP and protocol relating to the rules of origin;
 - Evaluation of the impact of the EPA with the Computable General Equilibrium Model.
178. Despite the efforts made to ensure the conclusion of the negotiations, the successive deadlines were not met as a result of persisting divergences between both parties on essential issues such as the treatment of Community levy, the most favoured nation clause, non execution clause, EU subsidies and EPADP financing.
179. It is expected that negotiations will continue in 2011 and a political consensus reached on divergences.
180. **Trade in services:** During the year under review, the ECOWAS Commission undertook a regional study evaluating the status of current regulation and liberalisation in the services sector. This study, which conclusions were validated in December 2010 by Member States should serve as the basis for future negotiations on services sector with the EU in 2011.
181. Furthermore, to ensure that trade becomes a veritable tool of development, the Commission gave particular attention to trade and development. In this regard, the Commission:
- Launched the process for the formulation of its Aid for Trade programme to enable Member States undertake appropriate reforms in trade and regulation, enhance their capacity of offer and trade-related infrastructure as well as adopting relevant adjustment measures for its benefit, through a common framework, multilateral and bilateral international trade opportunities provided by trade regimes;
 - Organised an ECOWAS Aid for Trade Review Meeting in January 2010, in Abuja. At this meeting development partners reaffirmed their commitment to support the region in trade development.

182. Capacity building in trade policy: The Commission continued implementing the Trade Negotiations Capacity Building project (TNCB) which is in its second stage. Particular attention was given to enhancing the institutional monitoring mechanisms of trade activities in ECOWAS Member States. In this regard, training workshops on trade were organised for inter-institutional committees on trade in Cote d'Ivoire, Togo, Mali and Gambia. Forty-five (45) members of the inter-institutional committees on trade participated in these workshops, giving a total of 180 persons trained in the year.

183. In addition, three training workshops on the Common External Tariff (CET), trade liberalisation scheme and Investment Code were organised in Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone and Nigeria, with participation drawn from representatives of Government, private sector and civil society.

2.2.2 Customs

184. The activities carried out by the Directorate of Customs from January to October 2010 may be summarised as follows:

- Consolidation of the Free Trade Area (FTA)

185. The Free Trade Area is being consolidated through the ECOWAS Trade Liberalisation Scheme (ETLS), which is aimed at promoting intra-Community trade through the removal of tariff and non tariff barriers to imports and exports of products originating from Member States.

186. To attain this medium and long-term objective, the Directorate of Customs undertook several activities in 2010 to promote effective application of the ECOWAS trade liberalisation scheme by Member States. These are notably:

- ✓ Analysis and validation of product approval applications by the National Approval Committees in order to notify Member States of such approvals;
- ✓ Organisation of information and sensitisation seminars on the ECOWAS trade liberalisation scheme in some Member States, in collaboration with the Directorate of Communication or ECOWAS National Units in those countries; and
- ✓ Investigation and regulation of disputed applications amongst States, for the effective application of the scheme. In this regard, a mission was despatched to Sierra Leone to resolve a complaint from Senegal.

- Realization of the Customs Union

187. Since the formal adoption of the ECOWAS CET in Niamey in January 2006 by the Authority of Heads of State and Government, and the creation of a Joint ECOWAS/UEMOA Committee for the completion of this project, remarkable progress has been made, namely:

- ✓ Adoption of a Supplementary Act by the Authority on the creation of a fifth tariff band at 35% for the ECOWAS CET;

- ✓ Adoption of common eligibility criteria for all States presenting products under the fifth band; and
- ✓ Adoption of a road map for future actions towards CET finalization.

188. The various Joint ECOWAS/UEMOA meetings on the ECOWAS CET held in Cotonou, Accra and Lome in 2010 produced tangible results in the following areas:

- ✓ A regional Tariff and Statistical Nomenclature, based on the harmonised system (HS2007) for the designation and codification of goods was established;
- ✓ 381 product lines were proposed at the rate of 35%;
- ✓ 69 product lines, which were initially proposed for incorporation into the 5th band, were retained in the initial 20% category;
- ✓ The Committee proposed to apply the 10% rate on some imported products in their knocked-down or unassembled state;
- ✓ A 10% rate instead of 35% was proposed for 34 lines of products.

- Harmonisation of indirect domestic taxes and fiscal reforms

189. The 62nd Session of the ECOWAS Council of Ministers instructed the Commission to take appropriate measures to support Member countries of the Community that have not yet adopted national legislation on the Value Added Tax (VAT). On the strength of this instruction, an evaluation and assistance mission was fielded to Gambia, Sierra Leone and Liberia which produced the following results:

- ✓ Technical and financial assistance was provided to tax administrations in the three countries for the implementation of programmes concluded with the ECOWAS Commission for the introduction of VAT;
- ✓ A two-week training session for 7 representatives from the above countries was organised in Accra, Ghana in July 2010 with the collaboration of the Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA), in order to acquaint tax administrators in these countries with the VAT, which undoubtedly, is a very complex tool.

- Fiscal Transition

190. A study was commissioned by the Commission for the establishment of a support programme for tax authorities, to enable them tackle revenue losses likely to arise from the implementation of trade policies. The preliminary results of this study centred on issues in the following major areas:

- ✓ Simplification of customs and fiscal systems and procedures in West Africa;
- ✓ Generalisation of some indirect internal taxes, particularly the VAT in all the Member countries and making this form of taxation an important source for the mobilisation of additional resources for the government treasury;
- ✓ Reduction of the scope of tax exemptions which are counter-productive for the purposes of indirect taxation;

- ✓ Capacity-building for tax and customs authorities in the areas of computerisation of their services, training and incentive measures to officers as well as the modernisation of tax authorities;
- ✓ Inclusion in the proposed reforms of the recommendations of the private sector, civil society, and players in the sectors producing goods and services.

191. The study was discussed with UEMOA Commission experts during the last meeting of the Joint ECOWAS/UEMOA Technical Secretariat in October 2010 in Ouagadougou. At the meeting, it was agreed that the two Commissions should conduct a joint study which will lead to the formulation of a capacity building programme for fiscal administrations, preparatory to the implementation of the EPA.

- Evaluation of the Implementation of the ECOWAS Community levy

192. The Directorate of Customs, in collaboration with the Directorate of Finance, participated in several missions to Member States to assess the application of the various provisions of the Protocol on Community levy (CL). The assessment missions were fielded to the following countries: Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Ghana, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Guinea Bissau, Togo, Burkina Faso and Senegal. During the mission, several lapses were brought to light such as failure to impose the levy on some goods imported from third countries in line with the provisions of the protocol. Recommendations set out in the memoranda prepared for the authorities in the countries concerned were made in order to ensure enhanced future application of the protocol on CL by Customs Administration.

193. Recommendations set out in the memoranda prepared for the authorities in the countries concerned were made in order to ensure enhanced future application of the protocol on CL by Customs Administration in the future.

- Creation of the ECOWAS Solidarity Fund

194. In 2007, a study was conducted and validated with Member States. Taking into consideration the shortcomings of the study, and in the desire to ensure the take-off of this financial instrument, a task force was set up to examine the recommendations of the study report and make new proposals to complement those contained in the study report. The proposals were to take into account the new ECOWAS institutional structure and strongly reflect the current objectives of the Community as defined in the ECOWAS Vision 2020, Strategic Plan, and Community Development Programme (CDP).

195. The work was undertaken by the Task Force in March 2010 and led to considerable progress especially the preparation of a draft outline document for the fund. The draft outline document on the ECOWAS Solidarity Fund (ESF) sets the guidelines for this instrument, proposes areas and means of ESF intervention, suggests eligibility criteria for the fund as well as funding sources, proposes the administrative and management system, etc. A draft road map and a draft supplementary protocol were also prepared.

2.2.3 Industry and Mines

196. The Industry and Mines Directorate derives its mandate primarily from the Revised ECOWAS Treaty (Cotonou 1993), Articles 26 (Industry) and 31 (Natural Resources). A summary of the main activities undertaken by the two divisions of the directorate are presented below.

- Industry

197. Under this division considerable progress was made in the implementation of two (2) main programmes:

- ✓ West Africa Common Industrial Policy (WACIP);
- ✓ West Africa Quality Programme (WAQP) (ECOWAS, non-UEMOA countries and Mauritania) aimed at supporting industrial competitiveness and harmonization of Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) and Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS).

198. A third programme, Upgrading and Restructuring Programme, is yet to take-off, as funding is yet to be secured.

199. The WACIP and its Implementation Plan were adopted by the 38th Summit of the ECOWAS Authority of Heads of States and Governments in Sal, Cape Verde in July 2010. A National Experts Workshop is scheduled in January 2011 to prioritize the ten programmes of the WACIP.

200. With respect to WAQP, progress made on Component II of the programme, according to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) which is the Implementing Agency, includes:

- ✓ Capacity Building at National Level for Quality Promotion.
- ✓ Strengthening the Regional Support Unit (RSU) to Implement the Programme.
- ✓ Establishment of Framework for Harmonization of Standards.
- ✓ Adoption of Procedures for Establishment of National Quality Award and ECOWAS Quality Award.
- ✓ Development of a Conceptual Framework for a Regional Quality Policy and Regional Quality Infrastructure.
- ✓ ECOWAS and UEMOA Commissions have, with the assistance of UNIDO embarked on the development of Regional Quality Infrastructure.
- ✓ Support to Member States without National Standards Body to establish one.

201. The WAQP Component II comprises ECOWAS (non UEMOA) Member States (Cape Verde, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Mauritania).

- Mines

202. Activities undertaken during the year focused on the development of an ECOWAS Mineral Development Code through the adopted three (3) step approach in the order:

- ✓ ECOWAS Directive on the Harmonization of Guiding Principles and Policies in the Mining Sector.
- ✓ ECOWAS Mineral Development Policy.
- ✓ ECOWAS Mineral Development Code.

203. Accomplishments in this area include the inauguration of the Ad-hoc Committee to monitor the implementation of ECOWAS Directive on the Harmonization of Guiding Principles and Policies in the Mining Sector and the adoption of the Implementation Plan by the 62nd Council of Ministers Meeting in Abuja, Nigeria in May 2009.
204. In relation to the ECOWAS Mineral Development Policy the 2nd Meeting of the ECOWAS Mineral Sector Ministers held in Monrovia, Liberia, in October 2010 set up a National Experts Task Group made up of ECOWAS Commission, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Niger, and Nigeria to finalize the Draft ECOWAS Mineral Development Policy and the Implementation Plan. A meeting of the Task Group has been scheduled for 15-18 February 2011 in Abuja, Nigeria.
205. Also, considerable progress was made on the Implementation Plan of ECOWAS Mining Directive. Among the several actions that were taken in this regard are: the development of a Draft ECOWAS Mineral Development Policy; the preparation of a Conceptual Framework Report on ECOWAS Mining & Oil Forum (ECOMOF); initiation of discussion in the areas of Regional Mineral Inventory System and Capacity Enhancement Programme; sensitization on the ECOWAS Mining Directive undertaken in eleven (11) Member States.
206. In collaboration with GTZ, Nigeria, the Commission is developing a Programme Concept titled ECOWAS Natural Resources Initiative (ECONRI). This initiative, in the main, envisages the enhanced coordination of the various cross-cutting sectors on mineral development issues.

2.2.4 Free Movement

207. The activities undertaken by the Directorate of Tourism and Free Movement in the year 2010 focused on:

- Free movement

- ✓ The formation of networks of national media on free movement in Benin, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo. Their mission is to help popularize the protocol on free movement through the various channels of communication.
- ✓ The annual meeting of the Directors of Immigration on the status of implementation of the protocol on the free movement of persons from each Member State has noted that ten (10) of the 15 member States have actually put into operation a Harmonised ECOWAS passport. Plans are ongoing to amend the protocol on free movement.
- ✓ The programme of schengen-type visa is in progress. The work done by various experts of Member States has resulted in the need to establish a joint ECOWAS-UEMOA single visa with a view to eliminating duplication.
- ✓ The security programme of transport documents which led to the development and adoption of a newly harmonized ECOWAS Brown Card motor insurance with elements of security tamper-proof.

- Migration

The process for selecting projects eligible for ECOWAS-Spain Migration Fund has ended. A total of 22 projects of Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs)/Association of Civil Society and national governments of 10 states were selected subject to final approval by the Steering Committee of ECOWAS-Spain Migration Fund.

- Transboundary Cooperation

Cross-border cooperation in areas of Senegambia (Senegal, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau) with Mali, Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire has further strengthened through various meetings organized by ECOWAS between decentralized local groups, NGOs and associations located along the common borders. Each area now has a steering committee and a zonal plan. ECOWAS has provided grants to them.

- Tourism

As part of the revival of the tourism sector, ECOWAS has revised the standards and classification of hotels, motels, inns for improving the quality of services. Just as a tourist guide 'Destination ECOWAS' has been initiated for information dissemination and promotion of tourism products of member States.

2.3 Infrastructures

2.3.1 Transport and Telecommunications

- Transport

208. The Transport Division oversees some sub-transport sectors, namely Road Transport, Rail Transport, Air Transport and Maritime Transport together with the Telecommunications unit. The principal activity in the Road Transport is the implementation of regional road transport and transit facilitation programmes via corridor approach. The programmes are funded by the World Bank, the European Union and the African Development Bank. For the Lagos-Abidjan corridor which carries about 70% of the entire regional transit traffic, the ECOWAS Commission completed three vital studies financed by the World Bank. The studies aim at improving Customs information sharing and Customs procedures at the main ports in the Member States along the Abidjan-Lagos Corridor through real-time information, modernisation of their interconnectivity and the institution of single windows (paperless clearance of customs documentation) in the main ports.

209. The ECOWAS Commission received a grant of €63.8 million from the European Union towards the implementation of transport and transit facilitation programme. The key element of the programme is the construction of five joint border posts along the major corridors. Detailed engineering designs for five border posts have been completed by the appointed consulting firm and validated by the Steering Committee drawn from the Member States concerned. Tender for construction of the works has been advertised and contract for the construction of the works is expected to be let by November 2010. It is envisaged that the successful contractors will mobilise at the site of the works by December 2010.

210. Within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Nigeria-Cameroon Multinational Highway and Transport Facilitation Project signed between

the African Development Bank (AfDB), the ECOWAS Commission, the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Republic of Cameroon, the ECOWAS Commission benefited from AfDB ADF Grant. The Facilitation Project includes studies on transport facilitation, design and construction of a joint border post and installation of equipment (e.g. weighbridge, scanners, computers etc), design and construction of a bridge over the Cross River, construction supervision of works and capacity strengthening. The Commission is in the process of selecting reputable consulting firms to undertake the various aspects of the services. Following the official launching of the Project in June 2010, considerable progress has been made by the Governments of Nigeria and Cameroon towards its implementation.

211. In the Railways sub sector, the study on the feasibility of interconnection of National Railway networks through 17 priority links was completed and validated in February 2008. Detailed engineering studies of the highest ranking link (i.e., the Kaya-Dory-Niamey link connecting the Abidjan-Ouagadougou railway line to the republic of Niger) will be undertaken with funding from the European Union. The Terms of Reference for the study has been prepared, tenders launched and process for the selection of Consultants will be concluded before the end of 2010. In addition, the ECOWAS Commission has prepared a Project Information Memorandum on all the seventeen (17) links as well as for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of National Railway systems.

- Air Transport Sub-sector

212. The objective of the Air Transport sub-sector has been to implement the Yamoussoukro Decision for air transport liberalization, strengthen aviation safety and security as well as capacity building for the Directions of Civil aviation within the region, facilitating operation and cooperation of West African airlines and other stakeholders (airports, air navigation service, etc).

213. The ECOWAS Commission has been assisting Member States to provide a safe, reliable and co-ordinated air transport system linking the member States, as well as exploring means of ensuring equitable access of eligible airlines to the West African air transport market.

214. The achievements of Air Transport Project during the year 2010 are the following:

- ✓ Strengthening of aviation safety & security: extension of ADB grant to 30 June 2011 during mid-term evaluation of COSCAP Programme, support to a cooperation among Air Navigation Services Providers (ANSP), drafting concept note, agenda and work programme for the ANSP Meeting to be held in Akosombo, Ghana; and, elaboration of a draft common regulation on Aviation Security.
- ✓ Elaboration of aviation external policy: guidelines for negotiation agreement ECOWAS/EU on air services and draft Rules of Procedures of the Committee of Experts for negotiation between ECOWAS member States and third parties.
- ✓ Fostering the implementation of the Yamoussoukro Decision for air transport liberalization: eight (8) Resolutions recommended by the Ministers responsible for civil aviation relating to air transport economic: 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; and also establishment of an institutional framework through the draft Air Transport Committee and the Common Representation of the member States in ICAO. These draft texts are to be submitted for approval to the ECOWAS Parliament, Council of Ministers and the Authority.

- ✓ Aeronautical cooperation with TCB/ICAO, ACIP/ICAO, EU, ECAC, AFCAC, Brazil, BAG and UEMOA, in different areas of civil aviation.

- Telecommunications

215. In its efforts to promote integration of the economies of West Africa, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) supports the development of a sustainable regional West African telecommunication market as a key to promoting regional economic development and growth. ECOWAS has, therefore, defined two main objectives in the Telecommunications/ICT sector:

- ✓ Development of a reliable and modern regional Telecommunications infrastructure through the execution of INTELCOM II programme, alternative broadband infrastructures and sub marine cables;
- ✓ Harmonization of Telecommunications policies, legal and regulatory frameworks for the establishment of a single liberalized telecommunications market within the Community.

Regional Infrastructures

216. The INTELCOM II programme launched by the ECOWAS Commission identified 32 inter-State telecommunication links to form a regional broadband backbone infrastructure which will be connected to the international global network via submarine cables. These 32 links are gradually being built. By the end of December 2009, 55 per cent of the links had been built and 45 per cent were operational

217. A study on an alternative infrastructure (optical fibre for the West African Power Pool) was launched in December 2009 with the assistance of the World Bank. European Union (EU) funds were mobilized within the framework of an ECOWAS-EU Contribution Agreement, and the process of recruiting a consultant firm is ongoing to carry out a feasibility study with a view to interconnecting the following countries: Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Mali, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire. In the framework of ECOWAN (ECOWAS Wide Area Network) project, a meeting was held in April 2010 with African Development Bank and Islamic Development. The INTELCOM II missing links and the estimated costs were submitted to the two Banks for consideration and funding.

218. The completion of the entire regional broadband infrastructure as well as the planned submarine cables will create real competition and will provide affordable access for national, regional and international communication services, including roaming services.

219. The ECOWAS Commission has been working closely with the West Africa Telecommunication Regulatory Assembly (WATRA), since November 2009, to put in place a regulatory framework to regulate the exploitation of the planned submarine cables for the West African region in order to ensure that ECOWAS region is

connected to the rest of the world at a competitive price. To support the partnership between the ECOWAS Commission and WATRA an MOU was validated in Cotonou, on 6 May 2010. The MOU has been submitted for legal review and approval.

Harmonization

220. Since the adoption of the new policy and regulatory framework that are more favorable for the development of Telecommunications and ICT by the Heads of State and Government in January 2007, ECOWAS has been supporting efforts of Member States in the transposition of the Community Acts into the national laws. In this regard, ECOWAS, ITU and European Union are providing support to Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, and Liberia for their transposition process.
221. To date, five (5) Member States have completed the transposition of the Community Acts into their national laws, seven have their bills either in parliament or in cabinet, and three others are at various stages in the preparation of the bills. Unfortunately, the recruitment of the Telecommunications regulation experts to assist the Telecom Division is still pending.
222. To enhance user confidence in Telecoms/ICT services and to popularize the use of ICT services, the Council of Ministers adopted in November 2010 a Directive on fighting against cyber-crime and the Summit of Heads of State and Government adopted and signed in February 2010 two Supplementary Acts relative to Electronic Transactions and Personal Data Protection.
223. The configuration of the ECOWAS regional data base on Telecommunication/ICT, called SIGTEL, was completed in April 2010 and officially launched in June 2010 in Lomé, Togo. The SIGTEL will be a good tool for stakeholders and potential investors to assess the ICT market in ECOWAS region.
224. On the postal sector, a Pan African Meeting on creating modern postal service and customer oriented was held in Tunis, Tunisia in March 2010. Various country experiences were shared on how ICT can be used to boost the modernization of the postal sector and increase their revenues. Also, the study report on the PAPU E-Post Africa Project was validated. The E-Post Africa Project is part of PAPU strategy to ensure e-connectivity for member countries to help them modernize the postal network and improve quality of service.

2.3.2 Energy

225. In the energy sector, 2010 witnessed the official launch of the ECOWAS Regional Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ERERA) on 9 November 2010 in Accra, Ghana. ERERA's mission is to regulate cross-border electricity exchange and assist with the national mechanisms for the regulation of the power sector in Member States in order to foster electricity exchange among Member States.
226. This event was followed by the first forum on the regulation of ECOWAS electricity sector which was organised on 9 and 10 November 2010, in Accra. The forum was aimed at disseminating the outcome of the demonstrations on regulation during the preparatory stage of the project and Laying the basis for cooperation between ERERA and partner institutions (national regulatory authorities, Ministries of Energy, etc...).
227. Another important event in 2010 was the signing of the Convention between UEMOA, ECOWAS and Guinea Bissau for the Emergency Programme for power supply to Bissau. Following the decision of the 35th Ordinary Session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government to assist Guinea Bissau in finding a lasting solution to

the power supply problem in Bissau, a special programme with funds amounting to 10 million dollars was drawn up with the assistance of WAPP. The programme will be implemented as a donation to Guinea Bissau through financing from the resources of ECOWAS (60%) and UEMOA (40%).

228. As part of measures for the implementation of the ECOWAS/UEMOA white paper on access to energy services for the rural and peri-urban population, a regional workshop was organised in Ouagadougou on 25 and 26 February 2010 for the presentation of the Capacity-Building Needs Assessment Report. The main outcomes of this workshop were the validation of the capacity building needs assessment of each Member country, evaluation of capacity building requirements and summary of identified needs with a view to preparing a capacity building plan. The workshop also afforded the opportunity to give fresh impetus to the national multi-sectoral groups created for the purpose of implementing the White Paper.
229. In accordance with the recommendations of the 8th Meeting of the Ministers of Energy in Lome on 16 November 2007, the Access to Energy Services Unitn was established in May 2010.
230. The year 2010 also witnessed the official launch of the ECOWAS Regional Centre for the Promotion of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in Praia, Cape Verde, which took place on 6 July 2010. Following this event, a workshop on energy efficiency and a forum on Solar Energy were organised in Dakar in October 2010 in collaboration with 2IE Foundation.
231. In order to ensure the effective development of national and regional electrical networks, efforts were made to update the ECOWAS Energy Transport-production Master Plan. The master plan, which was adopted in 2004, already bears significant disparities between the objectives of the regional master plan and programmes that are being developed within the ECOWAS region. The master plan update also stems from the demand by Member States to add new projects to the Master Plan. The short-listing which was started during 2010 with the assistance of the West African Power Pool (WAPP), would lead to the appointment of a consultant who is expected to commence his assignment of updating the master plan in December 2010.
232. Similarly, considering technological developments and paradigm shifts, the ECOWAS regional energy policy document which was signed as far back as 1982 has become out of date and therefore needs to be updated. In that light, preparatory activities were initiated in 2010, such as drafting of terms of reference for the selection of a consultancy firm, confirmation from the Pool Fund and non objection, in order for the study to effectively take-off in 2011.
233. In order to achieve an enhanced synergy of the various ECOWAS agencies involved in the energy sector, the first coordination meeting of energy agencies was organised by the Directorate of Energy on 29 and 30 April 2010 in Cotonou, Benin Republic. The major outcome of this meeting was the creation of a coordination mechanism among the agencies in the sector to promote management of information flow and put in place an efficient communication network (periodic reports, quarterly meetings, etc.).
234. Finally, the West African Gas Pipeline Project has been operating at the semi-industrial phase since 2010 as a result of the free flow of gas from Nigeria to Takoradi since April 2009. The works on compressor stations have been completed and trial services which commenced in September 2010 may end in the first quarter of 2011.

2.4. Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources

2.4.1. Agriculture and Rural Development

235. The International Conference on financing the Regional Agricultural Policy held in Abuja in November 2009, was a crucial turning point in the implementation of the Community's agriculture programmes. It is a manifestation of the political will of the Member States and technical and development partners to fully harness the resources and potentials of the region for the transformation of the agricultural sector and to address the various challenges the region is facing.
236. At the conference, a consensus was reached on the ECOWAP/CAADP implementation modalities at the regional and national levels. It was also agreed to support the region's mobilising programmes and the National Agricultural Investment Programmes (NAIPs) at national level.
237. The food crisis in 2008 revealed how vulnerable and structurally weak ECOWAS Member States are in tackling the issue of food security and self-sufficiency of its people. The crisis redefined government's support to agriculture, making the sector a central concern in the government agenda.
238. In the light of this situation, the Ministers, in 2008, agreed on short-, medium-, and long-term actions, measures and policies recommended by the ECOWAS Commission to alleviate the effects of rising prices on the people and economies of the region. They also adopted a regional offensive for promoting food production and reducing hunger, as a step towards accelerating the of ECOWAP implementation, which is based on:
- ✓ Three (3) thematic areas: (i) **rapid and sustained increase in food production**, to reduce dependence on imports and poverty in the rural areas; (ii) **Sector structuring and market regulation**, to develop secure markets for products, market stabilisation, and match products with demand (processed products, standards); (iii) **food and nutritional security for vulnerable populations**, through the creation of appropriate security networks in the rural and urban areas;
 - ✓ Three timelines: (i) **immediate** emergency measures; (ii) rapid agricultural growth and the eradication of hunger as **medium-term measures**; and (iii) **long-term measures**;
 - ✓ Three levels of governance and responsibility, through the combination and coherence of activities: (i) at national level, under the responsibility of Member States, with stakeholders; (ii) at regional level, under the responsibility of ECOWAS and other integration and cooperation institutions and organisations; and (iii) at international level: NEPAD/African Union.
239. In that framework, the Ministers recommended, among other things, that measures be promptly taken to:
- ✓ Enable each country to formulate its National Agricultural Investment Programme and related investment plan;
 - ✓ Prepare a Regional Agricultural Investment Programme and a corresponding regional plan; and
 - ✓ Facilitate the creation of institutional instruments and mechanisms to address the structural aspect of agricultural development: the Regional fund for food

and Agriculture and the Regional agency for the implementation of ECOWAP projects and programmes.

240. 2010 was characterised by the achievement of significant progress at the end of an accelerated, participatory and inclusive process at both national and regional levels for the formulation of regional systems and mechanisms for agricultural development in West Africa, driven by the ECOWAS Commission (with the invaluable contribution of development partners).

- **At national level:**

241. All the fifteen ECOWAS Member States have prepared their «National Agricultural Investment Programmes». This unifying framework addresses the issues and/or principles set out in the Maputo Declaration, the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda, etc.

242. Fifteen (15) ECOWAS Member States have finalised and adopted Investment plans for the 2011-2015 period, with their objectives aligned with the MDGs.

243. Twelve (12) National Plans and the Regional Plan have undergone independent external review, a sine qua non for the submission of requests to the GAFSP (Aquila Fund).

244. Through this participatory and inclusive process, some Member States have already started receiving assistance from technical and development partners for the implementation of their programme, namely, Spanish cooperation, USAID, European Union and GAFSP. It is worth noting that, for the first time, stakeholders in the public and private sectors, associations, and technical and development partners were actively involved in the process.

- **At regional level:**

245. The Abuja International Conference of December 2009 led to: (i) the adoption of the “Mobilising and Federating Programmes for the implementation of ECOWAP”. The signing of the Regional Pact for the implementation of ECOWAP and related programmes included: (i) the creation of a Regional Fund for Food and Agriculture; and (ii) the establishment of a Regional Agency for the implementation of ECOWAP projects and programmes.

246. The achievements in 2010 include: (i) finalisation of a logical framework, indicators and budget for a regional agricultural investment plan amounting to \$900 million for the implementation of ECOWAP for the 2011 - 2015 period; (ii) finalisation of the implementation and financing mechanisms (Fund and Agency); (iii) ECOWAS Commission commitment to contribute a significant amount (150 million US dollars) over five years for the implementation of the regional agricultural investment plan; (iv) mobilisation of development partners to support programme implementation at the regional level through the creation of an “ECOWAS-donors Group” under the aegis of Spanish Cooperation and comprising twenty-five (25) international partners committed to supporting the ECOWAS Commission. Specific projects are being developed and will be presented in implementation Conventions/Memorandum with the ECOWAS Commission.

247. This inclusive and participatory process has enabled the ECOWAS Commission to raise the interest of various regional stakeholders (government, NGOs, inter-

professional and civil society organisations) to invest in agriculture as a factor of economic and social development.

- Specific sectoral programmes supporting and enhancing the Commission's efforts in the Agriculture sector:

248. In the framework of Regulations on seeds and pesticides adopted in 2008, implementing Regulations were finalised in collaboration with the UEMOA Commission and CILSS taking into account the principles of complementarity, harmonisation and synergy. They relate to: (i) the creation of a West African Pesticide Approval Committee (WAPAC); (ii) the creation of a West African Seeds Committee (WASC); and (iii) the establishment of a West African Catalogue of Plant Species and Varieties. Furthermore, within the framework of the development strategy for the fertilizer market, the draft ECOWAS Regulation on production and distribution of fertilizers within the ECOWAS region was validated by experts of ECOWAS Member States. The Regulation will be presented to the Council of Ministers for adoption in 2011. Studies carried out in 2010 on the quality of inputs (fertilizers and pesticides) sold in West Africa demonstrate the relevance and necessity of these regulatory instruments for a professional and responsible input market.

249. Concerning sanitary and phytosanitary standards (SPS), the ECOWAS Commission was admitted as an observer in the SPS Committee of the World Trade Organisation (WTO). The Commission will avail itself of that status to create at regional level, dynamic «networks» of the various components of SPS standards (CIPV, OIE and CODEX) in order to strengthen the Member States' participation – proactiveness, contribution, proposals – in the various international bodies responsible for the definition and adoption of SPS standards.

250. In line with its objectives of harmonising regional policies, the ECOWAS Commission undertook various studies leading to the formulation of the following regulatory texts and directive:

- ✓ Regulation on the harmonisation of the operational framework and rules on the health security of animals and foods in the ECOWAS region;
- ✓ Regulation on Community procedures for the management of veterinary medicines;
- ✓ Regulation on the creation and operational modalities of a Veterinary Committee within the ECOWAS region;
- ✓ Directive on veterinary pharmacy.

251. The ECOWAS Parliament gave its approval for the promulgation of these texts in four Resolutions. The adoption of the texts by the statutory organs of the Community would protect consumers within ECOWAS from increasing exposure to non-regulated, suspect and unsafe food products that are harmful to human health, cause environmental degradation and constitute obstacles to the economy of the region.

252. To consolidate the Regional Agricultural Investment Programme (2011-2015), the ECOWAS Commission prepared an Action Plan for coherence and sustainability in fishery and aquaculture in West Africa. The plan, which was adopted in Banjul by the Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture on 22 September 2010, has the following components:

- ✓ Capacity building programme for professionals in the West African fishery sector;
 - ✓ Establishment of the Regional Committee to Monitor Policy Coherence in the West African Fishing Sector complemented by three sub-committees (Regional sub-Committee on governance, Regional sub-Committee on Trade, Regional sub-Committee on Aquaculture) and 15 national committees.
253. With the collaboration of partners such as CILSS and OECD/SWAC (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development/Sahel and West Africa Club), a draft «Food Aid Charter» was finalised and is currently being examined by Member States. This document presents the ECOWAS vision for the distribution of food aid during food crises and includes the following: market protection, ensuring the dignity of beneficiaries, partnership with public services, etc.
254. The process of defining land and forestry codes for an enhanced right of establishment in the ECOWAS region has commenced. This would facilitate the harmonisation of existing national legislations and the adoption a regional directive not as an instrument for only facilitating investment, but also for preventing conflicts. The first draft will be presented to the Ministers by the first quarter of 2011.
255. Based on the recommendations of Ministers of Livestock, Trade and Security of ECOWAS Member States, the Commission has started the formulation of an action plan for the processing and development of livestock products and the free flow of cross-border transhumance.
256. The Commission has embarked on the training of trainers and actors on technologies such as integrated management of soil fertility, techniques of applying urea fertilizers in order to reduce loss of nitrogen, which is an essential element in plant nutrition.
257. Finally, the ECOWAS Commission has undertaken two main studies which, when implemented, will have direct impact on the market in the areas of trade and distribution of products amongst States, mobilisation of resources for tackling crisis situations. These are: study on market regulatory instruments and (ii) study on food reserves in West Africa.

- *Technical Cooperation*

258. The Commission's leadership role and efforts at mobilising development partners resulted in: (i) sustained implementation of the «Joint ECOWAS/UEMOA project on regional inputs markets at the cost of Euro 10 million (2009-2013, with the financial contribution of Dutch Cooperation and implementation by ECOWAS technical partners on fertilizer, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); (ii) Take-off of the Euro 20 million «Food Facility Project» for the 2010-2011 period from European Union financing and co-implementation by IFAD and the ECOWAS Commission; (iii) Formulation of a Euro 10 million «Regional Project on Food and Nutritional Security in West Africa (2011-2014) with financial contribution from the French Development Agency (AFD); (iv) Regional Biotechnology Project from ECOWAS own resources and implemented by West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (WECARD).
259. The ECOWAS Commission continues to sensitise partners and make its contribution to the implementation of other specific regional projects. A case in point

is the «Regional Action Plan for the control of fruit flies in the ECOWAS region», which requires a Euro 27 million funding over a five-year period, and another is the Fisheries and Aquaculture Action Plan, among other things.

2.4.2. Environment

260. Within the framework of the implementation of the ECOWAS environmental policy adopted by the Heads of States of the sub-region in December 2008, the Directorate of Environment carried out the under-listed activities in 2010:

261. *Climate change:*

- ✓ Preparation and adoption of the Strategic Vulnerability Reduction and West Africa Adaptation to Climate Change Programme. The aim of this activity is to put in place a framework for the operational implementation of the Sub-regional Adaptation to Climate Change Programme and a strategy for resource mobilisation for capacity building in ECOWAS Member States.
- ✓ Preparation and validation of an Agricultural Adaptation to Climate Change Programme, in partnership with the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)
- ✓ Consultations with Member States which led to the review of ongoing negotiations on climate change, implementation of the UN Framework Convention in the ECOWAS region and possible approaches at sub-regional level in the area of National Voluntary Mitigation Activities (NAMAs).
- ✓ Preparation of the draft Memorandum of cooperation between the Republic of Sweden and ECOWAS Commission, for the implementation of the Strategic Vulnerability Reduction and West Africa Adaptation to Climate Change Programme.

262. *Desertification Control*

- ✓ Preparation of the second version of the Fight against desertification programme. The first version of the Sub-regional Action Programme for the Fight Against Desertification (SRAP) validated since 1999, is in the process of being updated in order to take into account emerging trends in sustainable land management, link with climate change and the strategic priority areas of the new UN Decade for Deserts and the Fight Against Desertification.
- ✓ Preparation of documents for the commencement of the programme on Sustainable Land Management in the ECOWAS region, in collaboration with the NEPAD Coordination Agency

263. *Forestry Policy Implementation*

- ✓ Adoption of the basic paper on the Forest Dialogue. The Specialised Technical Committee adopted the basic paper on the West African Forest Dialogue on 11 June 2010 in Cotonou (Republic of Benin). The Ministers also formally adopted the Terms of Reference for the preparation of the Convergence Action Plan for sustainable management and use of Forest Ecosystems in West Africa. The

committee recommended to FAO to provide support for the preparation of the convergence plan through a project under its Technical Cooperation Programme and to ECOWAS to continue to coordinate and monitor the activities of the process in close collaboration with other sub-regional organisations and Member States.

264. African Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development (AMESD)

- ✓ ECOWAS Member States were sensitised on the activities of the project and a train the trainers programme was held on the methodological project tools for key stakeholders in the project implementation. Similarly, satellite equipment was installed (computers, antennas and accessories).

265. Biosafety

- ✓ Organisation of several joint meetings with CILSS and UEMOA to develop a regional biosafety framework.
- ✓ The draft Regulation on Community legal framework for biosafety in West Africa was finalised by the Joint Working Group (ECOWAS, CILSS and UEMOA). It will be discussed at national levels and during a sub-regional workshop in order to fine-tune it, following which the Regulation will be validated by the Specialized Technical Committee.
- ✓ Hundred experts from the sub-region and the Commission underwent a capacity building programme in biotechnological risk assessment and management, jointly organised by the African Union, ECOWAS, UEMOA and CILSS.

266. Improvement of Environmental Governance and Promotion of Sustainable Development,

- ✓ About 90 experts from ECOWAS Institutions, Member States and ECOWAS Specialised Agencies underwent a capacity building programme for the integration of climate change and environment into policies, development programmes and project strategies.

267. Chemical products and hazardous waste management

- ✓ Sub-regional consultations have helped to come up with common priority activities. The composition of a reduced sub-regional advisory committee was also validated.

268. In addition to these activities, the Directorate also participated in:

- ✓ Consultation meetings of Cluster 4: UN Regional Coordination Mechanism (RCM) on Environment, Population and Urbanisation with the African Union, which helped to identify and better plan the activities to be carried out in a concerted manner;
- ✓ African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN);

- ✓ Meeting of the Forestry Committee and the 2010 World Forest and,
- ✓ 2nd Inter-Ministerial Conference on Health and Environment.

2.5. Political affairs, regional peace and security

2.5.1 Peacekeeping and Regional Security

269. The main objective of the Directorate during the period under review was the operationalisation of key articles of the 1999 Protocol relating to Peacekeeping and Regional Security as well as staff Capacity Building. Particular attention was devoted to the development of the ECOWAS Standby Force; the ECOWAS instrument for conflict management within the region under Article 21 of the Mechanism. Another key objective has been the implementation of the Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons which has now been ratified by sufficient number of Member States to warrant its direct application as contained in Article 50 of the Mechanism.
270. On the other hand, to consistently ensure that capacity is built within the framework of the vision of PAPS and by extension, the overall vision of the ECOWAS Commission, the directorate embarked on the professional training of its staff through courses, seminars and workshops.
271. Details of the programmes undertaken by the various divisions within the directorate during the year are provided below.

- Mission planning and management cell

272. As part of capacity building for the personnel and units of the ECOWAS Standby Force (ESF) in Peace Support Operations, some personnel attended courses at the three ECOWAS designated Training Centres of Excellence in Peace Support Operations (PSO) located in Abuja-Nigeria, Accra-Ghana and Bamako-Mali. There were also Command Post and Field Training Exercises nick-named Combined Joint African Exercise (CJAX) and COHESION BENIN 2010 held in Accra in June and Porto Novo area of the Republic of Benin in April, respectively. To crown it all, the Planning Element and some staff of the ESF formed the bulk of the African Standby Force, Exercise AMANI AFRICA Command Post Exercise conducted in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in October.
273. A meeting of the Commandants of the ECOWAS designated Training Centres of Excellence in Peace Support Operations (PSO), National Defence College (Strategic), Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (Operational) and Ecole Maintien de la Paix Alioune Blondin Beye (Tactical) took place in August 2010. The meeting appraised training activities of the Centres in line with the MOU signed with the ECOWAS Commission in 2007. The meeting also appraised efforts being made to establish a Database among the Centres and the Commission to capture information on course participants and resource persons for future employment on PSOs.
274. Appreciable progress was made during the year on the establishment of the ECOWAS Logistics Facility as the Government of Sierra Leone (GOSL) offered two portions of land measuring about 12,4956 and 5.6066 acres respectively for the establishment of the facility for which a Headquarters Agreement on its usage was signed between the GOSL and ECOWAS Commission in February 2010 at the Summit

of Heads of States and Governments. In addition, arrangements are being made for the handing over of the US Government Murray Town Depot in Freetown to the ECOWAS Commission by 31 December 2011.

275. A Communication and Information Systems (CIS) Workshop for the ECOWAS Standby Force (ESF) on Electronic Warfare within the framework of a Peace Support Operation (PSO) was held in October 2010.
276. An important development in the capacity building process of the ESF during the year was the recruitment of two additional staff, in line with the directives of the African Union Commission, and with financial support from the German government, to strengthen the Police PLANELM staff to meaningfully operationalize the full development of the Police Component of the ESF.

- Division of peacekeeping

277. The objective of the Division for 2010 was focused on the operationalization of the 1999 Protocol on the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peacekeeping and Security mainly through the organisation of meetings of the Committee of Chiefs of Defence Staff (CCDS).
278. Due to time and financial constraints, tight agenda and to allow for engagement in other mediation missions, three meetings of the Committee were successfully held instead of the four as contained in the Protocol. The first meeting took place in Cotonou, Benin Republic in April, followed by an Extra-Ordinary Meeting held in Bissau, Guinea Bissau in August, and the third in line is to be organized in Bamako, Mali in December.
279. The major outcome from the meetings were a proposal that environmental studies be undertaken in the area of collective security framework for the region and adoption of a document on Communication and Information Systems (CIS) for the ESF.
280. The CCDS also requested the ECOWAS Commission to facilitate development of experts in small arms control and arms destruction for Member States. Regarding the instability in northern Mali and Niger and the issue of drug trafficking and maritime insecurity, Niger and Mali were requested to make presentation on the clandestine activities and threat of Al-Qaeda in the Maghreb region whilst Nigeria, Ghana and Cape Verde were tasked to make presentations on maritime security, drug and human trafficking at the next CCDS meeting to enable the committee make meaningful contribution on finding solutions to these crisis.

- Security division

281. During the period under review, the Security Division implemented the following activities:
- ✓ The First meeting of the Technical Subcommittee training of the Committee of the Chiefs of Police force of West Africa (WAPCCO) was held on 23rd - 24th February 2010 in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire. The second meeting of the technical Subcommittee Operation of the WAPCCO was also held in Abidjan (Cote d'Ivoire) from 22nd – 23rd April 2010.

- ✓ From 3rd April - 3rd July 2010 the Head of division attended a course on the new problems of security, organized by the Geneva Centre of security policy. A Consultative meeting with the Institute for Security Studies (ISS) to develop a regional counter-terrorism strategy was held between 16 and 18 August 2010. In addition, a second Consultative meeting on ECOWAS Security Sector Governance Draft Concept in West Africa was held in Abuja Nigeria on 28th and 29th September 2010.

- Small arms division

282. The Small Arms Division implemented most of the activities planned for 2010. In January 2010 the division held a meeting to review the Draft Manual on Advocacy Skills and Lobbying Techniques in Lagos. This was followed by a monitoring visit to ECOWAS Small Arms Programme in Bamako, Mali in February 2010.
283. In March 2010 the meeting of Ministers of Defence and Security was held in Abuja to review and adopt Exemption Procedures, while the Division participated in the 4th Biennial Meeting of States to review implementation of the UN Plan of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its aspects which was organized in June 2010 in New York. Also in June 2010 the Division participated in the Council Meeting that adopted decisions of the meeting of Ministers of Defence and Security in Abuja. The Division was represented at the Negotiations towards the Arms Trade Treaty held in July 2010 in New York.
284. The Division also attended the African Union Steering Committee on Small Arms and Light Weapons which met in Lusaka, Zambia in August 2010. In the same month a workshop on Management of the Exemption Process for Focal Points was organized in Ouagadougou. In September 2010 the Division co-hosted the meeting on EU-AU Pan Africa Small Arms Project in Accra, Ghana.

- ECOWAS standby force

285. During the period under review, the ECOWAS Standby Force planned and executed the certification of the Eastern Battalion led by Nigeria during the Field Training Exercise "COHESION BENIN 2010" held in Benin Republic in April 2010. A Battalion Command Post Course was also organized to introduce ESF Main Brigade Force Officers to the techniques of ESF for Command Post at the Ecole de Maintien de la Paix Alioune Blondin Beye (EMPABB) in Bamako, Mali from 9-27 August 2010.
286. The Logistic workshop on the ESF Task Force Table of Equipment (TOE) was also held in EMPABB from 29 August to 3 September 2010 to have a real idea of the equipments state of pledge units to the ESF.

2.5.2 Early Warning

287. The Early Warning Directorate was established in line with Article 58 of the ECOWAS Revised Treaty and the Protocol relating to Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peace-Keeping and Security.
288. The Early Warning System comprises the Centre housed in the headquarters of the ECOWAS Commission and four (4) Zonal Bureaux in Banjul (Gambia), Cotonou (Benin), Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) and Monrovia (Liberia) and a network of thirty

(30) focal points to participate in the promotion of good governance and implementation of the conflict prevention framework.

289. The general objective of the Commission is to establish an integrated and functional warning and rapid response system with the following main objectives:

- ✓ Collection, compilation, management, distribution and archiving of information;
- ✓ Constant monitoring of the socio-economic and political situation in the sub-region for the analysis of data and formulation of preventive intervention policies and options in real time;
- ✓ ECOWAS support in the management of conflict, instability, crisis and natural disasters;
- ✓ Up-to-date review of the security situation to allow for the effective action of the President of the ECOWAS Commission in potential conflict situations.

290. The year 2010 witnessed the continued running of the system by the Early Warning Directorate, through the following actions:

- ✓ Production of various regional thematic and situation reports;
- ✓ Monitoring the socio-economic and political situation in the region;
- ✓ Capacity building for focal points in data collection and analysis;
- ✓ Enhancement and extension of the network of early warning actors;
- ✓ Strengthening cooperation with the RECs and other partners.

291. The recruitment of six analysts in 2009 led to improved quality and regular preparation of early warning reports with the collaboration of Heads of the Zonal Bureaux.

292. Training programmes were organised this year to enhance the capacity of analysts. The training was focused mainly on analysis, development of scenarios and report writing, and the review and calibration of ECOWARN indicators. In addition, the following documents were prepared during the period under review:

- ✓ Summary of the political situation of countries in crisis, namely Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Guinea and Niger;
- ✓ Quarterly and half-yearly reports on the security situation;
- ✓ Reports on all forms of incidents.

293. Furthermore, information missions and election observer missions were undertaken in some Member States.

294. The study on risk assessment in Member States which commenced in 2009 was continued and led to the production of fifteen country-risk profiles. These profiles will be updated every year in due consideration of the socio-economic and political developments in each country.

295. The study on conflict systems was also continued. The completion of this study will make it possible for ECOWAS to understand better the remote and immediate causes of conflicts in West Africa. It will also facilitate the classification of conflicts according to their status, whether dormant or active.

296. To improve information management, the Directorate has created archives and an electronic management system and, with the collaboration of the Community Computer Centre in Lomé, has also established the Early Warning Data Centre in Lomé (Togo).
297. The recruitment of two Geographical Information System specialists in early 2010 provided the capacity required for the creation of a Geographical Information Management System (GIMS). The GIMS makes it possible to generate spatial and non spatial data. To launch the activities of this unit, two seminars were organised in Accra and Dakar in January and February 2010. At the Accra meeting, the possibility of applying GIMS to ECOWARN was considered while the Dakar meeting was focused on Cartography and GIMS in West Africa.
298. The Early Warning Directorate in collaboration with WANEP has just prepared a consolidated policy document on the early warning concept and strategy which resulted in the preparation of its draft protocol.
299. The capacity building project of the Zonal Bureau in Ouagadougou, which was funded by the Austrian Government, ended in 2010. Following the evaluation of the project, the Austrian Government has indicated its readiness to continue providing support for the project.
300. InWEnt cooperation assistance with the early warning system was given a further boost through the organisation of a training workshop for analysts on report writing in July 2010. The flexible approach adopted in this cooperation would make it possible for InWEnt to channel its assistance based on the needs of the Early Warning Directorate.
301. The USAID confirmation of its willingness to support early warning activities is reflected in its assistance for a two-year programme to update the functions of ECOWARN. To this end, ARD, an American firm has been contracted for the execution of the project.

2.5.3 Political Affairs

302. In line with ECOWAS Vision 2020, the Commission continued efforts towards the promotion of peace, stability and security in ECOWAS Member States through preventive diplomacy, supporting institutional capacity building in the areas of good governance, democracy, human rights, rule of law and conflict prevention strategies.
303. Regarding **Political Affairs and International Cooperation**, the Commission, in the year under review, held one Mediation and Security Council meeting at the Ambassadorial and Technical Committee level, and two at the Ministerial Level where important decisions were made towards promoting peace in the region. In the area of international cooperation, the International Contact Group on Guinea (ICG-G) contributed to confidence-building measures towards the successful conclusion of the transition programme in Guinea. Specifically, the Group facilitated the process for the adoption of a new Constitution, the promulgation of a new electoral code and the commitment of major actors in the political system to the Second Round of Presidential Election of 24 October 2010. In the same vein, the International Contact Group on Guinea Bissau (ICC-GB) Meeting was held in September 2010 to provide support towards strengthening and consolidating peace in Guinea Bissau, particularly in the area of security sector reform.

304. The Commission continues collaboration with the EU on Political Dialogue to support national reconciliation, governance reforms and reconstruction efforts in the region. Efforts at backstopping mediation and shuttle diplomacy activities were embarked upon by the President of the Commission, the Representative of the UN Secretary-General in West Africa and the Envoys of the AU Chairperson towards the restoration of democratic order in Niger and Guinea, and consolidation of the peace process in Togo.
305. As part of efforts towards operationalizing the ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework (ECPF), the Commission initiated the process for the development of Plans of Action for the components. In this regard, a Coordination Meeting on the ECPF was held in Abuja in January 2010 where an emphasis was placed on the need to convert the ECPF's enabling mechanisms into 'component 15', identify the ECPF components that development partners would support in the operationalization stage, and set up an inter-ECOWAS Technical Steering Committee on the ECPF.
306. To commemorate the Commission's efforts in regional peace and security, an International Conference on the theme '**Two Decades of Peace Processes in West Africa: Achievements, Failures, Lessons**', was organized in March 2010. The conference came up with a set of recommendations that would improve ECOWAS's future peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding interventions.
307. In addition, the Commission continued its initiatives towards the strengthening of the capacity of the Council of the Wise. A retreat of the Council of the Wise was held in Banjul, The Gambia, in December 2010 to deliberate on how to enhance the proactive stance of the Council in local conflict management. The retreat ended with recommendations that will ensure the smooth transition to democratic governance processes in the forthcoming elections in Member States.
308. In the area of **Democracy and Good Governance**, the Commission facilitated the institutionalization of the Network of National Human Rights Institutions (NNHRI) by adopting a Three-Year Plan of Activity and a medium term Plan of Action elaborating the implementation strategy of the Network's programmes aimed at strengthening Human Rights Commissions in Member States.
309. The Commission also engaged in the process of institutionalizing the network of National Anti-Corruption Institutions. In particular, the Commission held consultations and embarked upon good offices visits to encourage Member States without anti-corruption institutions to establish them and strengthen those that already exist. In line with efforts towards establishing a governance mechanism, a book titled "Combating Corruption in West Africa: Challenges and Strategies" which has served as a resource material to build the knowledge base of practitioners and familiarize them with emerging trends in the fight against corruption, was published.
310. In the quest towards supporting democratic governance and enhancement of regional integration processes, a meeting on Hate-Free Media was held in Accra in February 2010. Particular emphasis was laid on the role of the media before, during and after elections, with a focus on the media approaches that do not incite citizens to violence and divide it along political lines. A minimum regional Norms and Standards on Hate Media and Democracy was adopted and led to the establishment of a Network of Media Practitioners on the promotion of democracy, peace and security; the appointment of a Steering Committee for the Network; and the design of strategies for enhancing the visibility of the ECOWAS Commission among Community citizens.

311. In the same vein, a programme stream on enhancing democratic values in the internal governance of political parties was organized in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, in July 2010. The outcome of the meeting was the establishment of the Forum of West African Political Parties (FOWAPP), while processes were put in place to elaborate a Charter on Internal Party Democracy for the Forum.
312. In order to strengthen the legislature and enhance their contribution to democracy and good governance in Member States, the Commission in collaboration with the ECOWAS Parliament, embarked on a programme to enhance the capacity of Parliament in performing their oversight duties, and in enacting laws capable of engendering peace and development in Member States. It also helped in mainstreaming the Parliament in regional integration process by promoting capacity building, information sharing, cooperation and sharing good practices.
313. With respect to **Electoral Assistance**, the Commission continues to provide support to Member States in organizing elections. During the year, the Commission deployed Observer missions to Togo, Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire so as to ensure that the elections were credible, transparent, free and fair. Two fact-finding missions (civilian in November 2009 and security in January 2010) were deployed to Togo before the Presidential election to ascertain the level of preparedness of the electoral process leading to concrete recommendations towards the success of the observation mission. It should also be mentioned that the Commission, at the request of the Togolese authorities, deployed a hybrid Election Observation Mission comprising civilian and security personnel to Togo. Due to the success of this exercise, this experience has been replicated in other regions.

2.6 Human development

2.6.1 Directorate of Humanitarian and Social Affairs

314. The Directorate of Humanitarian and Social Affairs has, in the year 2010 carried out programmes and activities in line with its mandates in the areas of human security and development of the region. Specifically, the activities covered the following areas: humanitarian affairs, disaster risk reduction, social affairs, including health; trafficking in persons and emergency response.
315. In the field of Humanitarian affairs, the directorate established a select task force of experts for the development of a draft Humanitarian Policy and Plan of Action as well as the development of a Mechanism for the operationalization of an ECOWAS Humanitarian Fund. The task force met three times during the year and has submitted completed drafts of the policy and plan of action which will be validated and adopted by Member States of ECOWAS in 2011. The task force has also held its first meeting to develop the mechanism and is presently working with an outline it adopted in its first meeting.
316. The directorate also has the mandate for the promotion of implementation of international humanitarian laws in West Africa. In 2010, the directorate worked with its main partner in this area, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), in assessing the capacity of Member States and the current rates of implementation of the draft Plan of Action on Implementation of International Humanitarian Law validated by experts from Member States in 2009. The directorate also held the 9th Edition of the Annual Seminar on Implementation of IHL in Abuja, Nigeria which focused on stock taking as well as developing capacities of Member States. Also, the

directorate was represented at the 3rd Universal Meeting on IHL organized by the ICRC as a means of developing linkages towards further capacity building for Member States.

317. Several meetings related to the establishment of the ECOWAS Humanitarian Depot in Mali were organized during the year Following the signing of an MOU with the government of Mali in 2009, a Steering Committee was established to oversee the development of the depot. The recruitment of a consultant to carry out an engineering study for the depot is currently in progress.
318. A strategic plan for all operations of the directorate was developed with the participation of partner organizations at a meeting in Dakar, Senegal, for input and feedback as a means of synergizing and coordinating efforts in the areas of humanitarian and social affairs.
319. In the field of Disaster risk reduction, programmes implemented during the year include organization of a West Africa Regional Consultation on Preparedness for Floods and other natural disasters held in Praia Cape Verde in collaboration with OCHA and the IFRC; an awareness/sensitization workshop for selected key stakeholders including National Focal points and policy-makers on Climate Change adaptation and DRR in West Africa; a planning and training workshop on development and Implementation of a systematic inventory and evaluation for disaster risk reduction (SIERA) in West Africa in collaboration with the UNDP/Bureau of Conflict prevention and recovery; and a regional workshop on the ECOWAS guidelines for establishment and strengthening of national platforms for disaster risk management in West Africa. In addition, a regional consultative meeting on information exchange and climate data sharing protocols and disaster risk reduction between ECOWAS Member States was held in collaboration with the UNISDR.
320. In the field of social affairs, activities undertaken by the Directorate include organization of the second meeting of the Ministers of Social Development, development of the Sahelian Corridor Project on HIV/AIDS, development of the Action Plan for ECOWAS on labor and employment and the tripartite consultative forum on labor relations and on decent work in the region.
321. With respect to counter trafficking in persons, key activities that were accomplished in 2010 include development of a five year strategic plan and a meeting of critical stakeholders to ensure synergies in counter trafficking efforts in the region, held in Abuja; organisation and hosting of a meeting in Abuja with the AU Commission for Regional Economic Commissions on implementation of the Ouagadougou plan of Action of the AU to combat trafficking in persons in Africa; initiation of a study on linkages between trafficking in persons and child protection issues. In addition, reports from Member States on the implementation of the ECOWAS Plan were compiled by the directorate and a synthesis of the reports providing a picture of efforts within the region to combat trafficking in persons was developed. This was reviewed and validated at the 3rd Edition of the Annual review meeting on status of implementation of the ECOWAS Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children, which was held in Republic of Benin. The focus of the meeting also included capacity building for Member States. The directorate has also commenced development of standard operating procedures for the implementation of the policy on protection and assistance to victims of trafficking in persons, adopted and approved by Heads of States in 2009.

322. The directorate, under the aegis of the Emergency Response Team (EERT), carried out two training workshops for EERT managers and specialists respectively in the 2010. The EERT also provided emergency relief assistance to Member States affected by floods as well as support to countries and communities affected by crisis such as, for instance, Jos in Plateau State of Nigeria, which experienced a communal clash. In the area of support for countries affected by major food shortages, a prominent example was the support to Niger affected by famine.

2.6.2 Gender, Youth/Sport, Civil Society, Employment and Drug Control

323. Youth, sports & employment

- ✓ Organisation of Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sports validate and adopt **ECOWAS Sports Policy and Strategic Action Plan** in May, 2010. ECOWAS Parliament endorsed the two documents in September and were subsequently submitted to Council of Ministers in November, 2010.
- ✓ Organisation of first Edition of the ECOWAS Games in Abuja, Nigeria from 3 to 13 September, 2010.
- ✓ Regional Youth Stakeholders Meeting in September, 2010 in Banjul adopt a Template which would facilitate the collection and compilation of Best Practices in Youth Employment for dissemination of Best Practices in ECOWAS.

324. Drug control and civil society

- ✓ Seventeen Non State Actors from ECOWAS Member States on Wednesday, 1st September, 2010 signed contracts with the ECOWAS Commission for about 1.2 million Euros in grants provided by the European Union Development Fund (9th EDF) for the implementation of various activities mostly for citizen sensitization and capacity building.
- ✓ The West African Civil Society Forum (WACSOF) has remained the major beneficiary of the ECOWAS Subvention to Civil Society. A grant of \$100,000 was made to WACSOF to support the organisation of the Annual General Meeting.
- ✓ Regional Civil Society Meeting held in August, 2010 in Abuja. Regional Civil Organizations adopt Terms of Reference for the review of all ECOWAS Commission existing structures for civil society engagements with a view of to develop a realistic mechanism for effective ECOWAS/CSO interface and engagement.
- ✓ Recruitment of Drug Consultant completed in July 2010.
- ✓ A rapid needs assessment was conducted to Guinea Conakry in September 2011 with a view to providing limited assistance to the drug inter-ministerial coordinating committee so as to strengthen their operational capacity.
- ✓ EU Programme support to ECOWAS Drug Action Plan expected to be finalized and signed by end of year.
- ✓ The Directorate also launched a survey on the implementation of the Regional Action Plan, and attended meetings organized by UNODC and other

international partners, including the meeting on WACI in Sierra Leone and the meeting on the Dakar initiative in, Dakar, Senegal, both events held in February 2010.

- ✓ Meeting of Law Enforcement Agencies in West Africa to review existing joint border cooperation strategies and global border surveillance best practices for adaptation in the ECOWAS Region held in Banjul, Gambia 15-17 September 2010.
- ✓ Annual Meeting of the Inter-Ministerial Drug Control Committees in ECOWAS to review the implementation of the ECOWAS Regional Plan on Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse planned for Cotonou, Benin at the end of November 2010.

325. **Gender and child**

- ✓ Joint Training Programme by ECOWAS and International Trade Centre (ITC) held for some women from Member States on Gender and Export Promotion, 7-19 June, 2010, Dakar.
- ✓ Development of an Action Plan for the Women, Peace and Security Component of the ECPF is in progress. The first draft of the Plan of Action on “Women, Peace and Security” was examined and reviewed for amendments by the Consultant.
- ✓ The Gender Division prepared a draft of the ECOWAS Gender and Migration Plan of Action. Planning for meetings to validate the document is in progress.
- ✓ The Directorate is collaborating with the Directorate of Private Sector and Trade on development of the Business Incubators for African Women Entrepreneurs (BIAWE) and the Gender and Trade Programmes. A Concept paper on ECOWAS BIAWE has been written and submitted to NEPAD office in South Africa for funding.
- ✓ Revision of ECOWAS Gender Management System completed. A shortlist of resource persons to validate the draft document in November, 2010.;
- ✓ In partnership with UNICEF, a workshop on Child Training and Development was held in August 2010 at the ECOWAS Commission, Abuja for Child Experts from the Member States. The Division in partnership with UNICEF has agreed to work together on Child Protection in Elementary and Secondary Schools within the ECOWAS Region, to this effect some joint programs are being planned for next year.

2.6.3 **Education, Culture, Science and Technology**

- **Recruitment of consultants on Equivalence of Certificates**

326. Two consultants that were commissioned in December 2009 to carry out the feasibility study on implementation of the ECOWAS Convention on Equivalence of Certificates completed the Study and presented the report to the Commission in May, 2010. According to the Report of the Study, the consultants prepared an inventory of certificates offered by tertiary institutions in each country of the region, taking cognizance of entry qualifications, credit loads and the value of each certificate, thereby setting the pace for further consultation. In addition, the consultants made the following recommendations on the way forward:

- ✓ Harmonization of the primary and secondary cycles of all ECOWAS member states in terms of duration and level of academic attainment as a step towards determining the level of compatibility of one system with another
- ✓ Harmonization of the secondary school examination bodies and certificates in the various ECOWAS languages. In particular the consultants recommended that ECOWAS should consider expanding the West African Examinations Council with English, French and Portuguese sections which should conduct secondary school certificate examinations for the Francophone and Lusophone countries of the Community, in addition to the Anglophone countries which it is already handling
- ✓ Harmonization of the technical/vocational and teacher training sub-sector in terms of credit load, duration and entry qualifications
- ✓ Harmonization to the Bachelor's, Master's and Doctorate degrees to be issued by tertiary institutions in the Community in terms of their entry requirements, credit load, duration requirements and grading system

- The second Meeting of the Ad-hoc Committee on Equivalence of Certificates

327. The second meeting of the Ad-hoc Committee of five Member States and ex-officio members from among strategic partners was held in Cotonou in September, 2010, to consider the report of the feasibility study on equivalence of certificates. The meeting adopted the recommendations of the report of the consultants after some amendments. In addition to these recommendations, the Ad-hoc Committee proposed the establishment of a regulatory body for tertiary institutions, taking into account the wealth of experience of CAMES and other structures at country level that would facilitate regular evaluation of certificates and accreditation of institutions and academic programmes.

- Workshop of experts on Education Management Information System (EMIS)

328. Reversing the current phenomenon of 'data blank' and facilitate planning based on sound information and rigorous monitoring and evaluation of the performance of education systems, the availability of well-functioning and sustainable EMIS, is a necessity for this region. To that effect, a workshop on EMIS was held in Lome in June, 2010. The workshop prepared a status report of EMIS in Member States, proffered solutions to identified problems and trained experts on the use of EMIS Tools developed at the continental level.

- Training of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Teachers

329. In response to concerns raised by Ministers in charge of TVET and Heads of States, the ECOWAS Commission embarked on implementing the recommendations of the massive consultations conducted in 2009 on revitalizing TVET in the ECOWAS region. In particular, the 2010 mid-year session of Council approved the request for a supplementary budget for the training of TVET teachers on curriculum development and revision as well as writing of learning materials, using a tested UNESCO Format to improve the quality of teaching of TVET subjects by improving the pedagogical skills of teachers. Of the eight countries earmarked for the first phase of the training, about thirty TVET teachers, Inspectors and administrators were trained in each of five

countries (totaling 150 persons), while arrangements have also been concluded for conducting similar training in three other countries before the end of 2010.

- The Fifth (5th) meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee in charge of monitoring ECOWAS Culture Programmes

330. Established by Decision A/DEC.4/11/96, the Ad Hoc Committee is made up of five Member States namely: Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, and independent experts and members of the civil society may as observers held its 5th meeting in Abuja in March, 2010 and achieved the following:

- ✓ Proposed strategies for implementation of the recommendations and projects (ECOFEST, African Languages, Network of Cultural Actors, Resources Mobilization and ECOWAS Hologram to ensure greater copyright protection);
- ✓ Evaluated the status of implementation of the Regional Cultural Fund for the Promotion of Cultural Exchanges, the proposals on resources mobilization into the Fund via the Cultural Events Calendar and the ECOWAS cultural website;
- ✓ Made recommendations on strategies to speed up developmental processes in the least developed Member States by learning from the experiences and best practices of some Member States in implementing the Regional Culture Programme;
- ✓ Made recommendations on the themes of the next edition of the ECOWAS Prize for Excellence and the 4th Conference of Ministers of Culture in 2011;
- ✓ Proposed the operation of the coordination, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, especially of the working groups and the TOR of National Correspondents;

331. The recommendations of the 5th meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee were adopted by the Technical Commission.

- First meeting of the Regional Copyright Observatory

332. In 2009, the Commission commissioned a study to be carried out to ascertain the state of copyright and neighboring rights within the ECOWAS region in relation to cultural industries. As a follow up, a meeting of West African Directors of Copyright Bureaux was held in Dakar. The recommendations of the Directors of Copyright Bureaux was presented to, and approved by the Conference of Ministers of Culture and subsequently endorsed by the Council of Ministers, which at its sixty-third session in Abuja created the Regional Copyright Observatory via C/REG./16 /11/2009. The observatory is made up of five Member States, namely Republic of Benin, Burkina Faso, Republic of Mali, Republic of Niger, Federal Republic of Nigeria and two members of the Civil Society as observer status

333. The Regional Copyright observatory held its first meeting in Ouagadougou in May 2010, to monitor and evaluate the implementation of ECOWAS decisions and recommendations in the area of protection of copyright and related rights. These include the coordination of the fight against fraud and piracy of art works with a view to reducing the obstacles to the development of cultural industries, assisting in the harmonization of Member States' laws, especially in the creation of an ECOWAS hologram and contributing to efforts aimed at reducing incidence of piracy and fraud within the ECOWAS region.

334. The meeting proposed main thrusts of activities with time lines from 2010 to 2014, actions to be taken and assigned responsibilities. These can be summarized as follows:

- ✓ Establishment of Sound Legal environment in Member States;
- ✓ Development and strengthening of Collective Management;
- ✓ Development of Cultural industries;
- ✓ Piracy Control; and
- ✓ Cultural Promotion.

- **Technical Commission meeting of Culture Experts**

335. The Technical meeting of Culture Experts took place in Bamako in July 2010. The meeting examined the report of the first meeting of the Regional Copyright Observatory, as well as the recommendations of the report of the 5th meeting of the Ad hoc Committee charged with monitoring ECOWAS Culture Programme in preparation for the 4th Conference of ECOWAS Ministers of Culture scheduled for 2011. The meeting decided on the themes for both the Sixth ECOWAS Prize for Excellence and the Fourth Conference of Culture Ministers. The meeting also approved the Regional Cultural Calendar, i.e. the proposed Culture programmes from 2011 – 2013.

- **Promotion of Cultural Exchanges and Subventions:**

336. Cultural Exchange is a priority in the Plan of Action adopted by ECOWAS Authorities to strengthen Cultural cooperation (A/DEC/6/01/03). They involve the promotion of cultural events of regional scope that have been identified and proposed by Member States to be included in the ECOWAS Regional Cultural Calendar of Events. These events which involve bringing together several Member States, contribute to regional cohesion, dialogue and promotion of unity in our cultural diversity and pluralism. They are factors that promote mutual understanding, regional integration, exchange of ideas, open market, tourism and the promotion and propagation of “ECOWAS of peoples”.

337. In the framework of ECOWAS Plan of Action, grants and subventions are given to regional cultural events of regional dimensions that take place regularly in Member States that also involve the participation of other Countries.

338. As an essential component of global development in tandem with the Dakar Declaration of 2002, these grants and subventions are to support sustainable cultural development within the region by reducing the constraints experienced by cultural actors in their efforts to contribute to regional development and integration.

339. Deserving cultural events in eight (8) countries were granted subventions, while arrangements have reached advanced stage for delivery of similar grants to about six (6) cultural events before the end of 2010.

- **Science and technology programme**

340. The activities undertaken during the period under review are as follows:

- ✓ Workshop on methodological approach to policy formulation in Science and Technology

- ✓ Recruitment of consultant for the elaboration of and coordination of ECOPOST ;
- ✓ 2010 ECOWAS and AU Scientific Women Awards.

2.6.4 ECOWAS Gender Development Centre (EGDC)

341. This report covers activities carried out by the ECOWAS Gender Development Centre (EGDC) for the period January to October 2010. These activities were carried out within the framework of the EGDC Strategic Plan 2009 – 2013 and its Implementation Programme.

342. For the year 2010, the main focus of the Gender Centre has been to pursue its determination to reposition itself strategically to respond more effectively to the changing social, economic and political needs of women and men within the context of the ECOWAS integration process.

343. To this effect, the Gender Centre predicated its activities on two main programmes drawn from its strategic plan, namely i) Programme on the Institutional and Organisational Capacity Building of National Gender Machineries; and ii) Programme on Human Capital Development, Economic Empowerment of Women, Peace, Security, Good Governance and Human Rights.

344. The Gender Centre sought, within the framework of these two programmes, to achieve the following key strategic objectives:

- ✓ To strengthen the national institutional mechanisms on the promotion of gender equity and equality;
- ✓ To promote equitable access to basic social services in the ECOWAS region, particularly health and education;
- ✓ To strengthen the economic empowerment of women;
- ✓ To promote women's participation in the key sectors of the economy;
- ✓ To promote democracy, good governance, human rights, peace and security in the ECOWAS region.

345. These strategic objectives translated into a total of 14 major activities that were, or are being carried out at national and regional levels, targeted specifically at the Gender Centre's key stakeholders in Member States, including its focal points, the national gender machineries of Member states, gender focal points of sector ministries of Member states, civil society organisations, parliamentarians, law enforcement agencies, organised women groups, gender advocates and private sector operators.

346. Within the framework of the Programme on the Institutional and Organisational Capacity Building of National Gender Machineries, the Gender Centre has successfully carried out the following activities:

- ✓ Participation of the Centre in the meeting of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) in New York;
- ✓ Provision of financial support to the Network on Peace and Security for Women in the ECOWAS Region (NOPSWECO)
- ✓ Provision of financial support to the Network of Young Female Leaders of West Africa (ROAJELF)

- ✓ Conception and development of EGDC Gender Training Tool Kit;
- ✓ Consultations with the Community Computer Centre at the ECOWAS Commission on the operationalisation of the EGDC website.

347. The Gender Centre is in the process of implementing two other activities under this programme, namely the provision of technical and advisory services to national gender machineries in five (5) Member states; and the provision of technical and financial support for the formulation of national gender policies, strategies and programmes in five (5) Member states.

348. Within the framework of the Programme on Human Capital Development, Economic Empowerment of Women, Peace, Security, Good Governance and Human Rights, the Centre has organised a Regional Advocacy Seminar on the Implementation of UNSC Resolutions 1325 and 1820. The outcome of this seminar was the elaboration of an action plan on Resolutions 1325 and 1820. It is gratifying to note that this regional action plan was subsequently adopted by the ECOWAS Ministers of Women's Affairs, civil society organisations and development partners as the ECOWAS Plan of Action on the Implementation of UNSC Resolutions 1325 and 1820, at a forum which was organised by the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA).

349. The forum mandated Her Excellency the Vice President and Minister for Women's Affairs of the Republic of The Gambia, the Honourable Minister of Gender of the Republic of Senegal and the Minister for Gender of the Republic of Togo to present the Declaration which emanated from the forum and the ECOWAS Plan of Action on the Implementation of UNSC Resolutions 1325 and 1820 to the next ECOWAS summit of Heads of State and Government. The ECOWAS Plan of Action and the forum Declaration were presented to His Excellency Mr. Ban Ki Moon, Secretary General of the United Nations, by his Special Representative in West Africa, Ambassador Said Djinnit. The Director of the ECOWAS Gender Centre witnessed the occasion which was held in New York during the Global Open Day on Resolution 1325, which was organised by UNIFEM.

350. The following activities are also in the process of implementation under this programme and are expected to be completed by the end of November:

- ✓ Provision of medical and financial support to women and girls suffering from obstetric fistula. The main purpose of this programme is to improve the reproductive and physical health of girls and women suffering from obstetric fistula with the view to enabling them to live useful, dignifying and productive lives. and contribute to the development of the ECOWAS region. This programme has been applauded by Member States as being directly responsive to the needs of the West African people; as a result there have been calls to extend the programme to other Member States beyond the five countries currently being covered by the programme.
- ✓ Financial support to girls in specialised technical and professional training schools through the provision of Scholarships of Excellence. The purpose of this programme is to assist brilliant but needy girls to have access to quality education as part of efforts to contribute to the elimination of gender gaps and disparities in the education sector in ECOWAS Member states. It is also aimed at contributing to the social and economic empowerment of girls and women in the ECOWAS region through the provision of quality education.

351. A total of thirty (30) scholarships were awarded in 2010 and it is hoped that this number will be increased in subsequent years.

352. The Gender Centre has begun preliminary actions on three outstanding activities that are expected to be completed early next year. These activities are:

- ✓ Provision of technical and financial support to women engaged in the processing of agricultural, sea and handicraft products in five (5) Member states;
- ✓ Provision of technical and financial support to civil society organisations working on gender in five (5) Member states;
- ✓ Training of ten (10) deprived/illiterate young girls and women to start and manage their own businesses;

2.6.5 ECOWAS Youth and Sport Development Centre (EYSDC)

353. The ECOWAS Youth and Sport Development Centre (EYSDC) was created to be used by the ECOWAS Commission « ... to initiate, develop, coordinate, monitor and implement development programmes for the youth within the Community». It was also created to « ... provide a permanent institutional framework within the Community through which issues relating to young people in the sub-region as well as sporting activities can be developed and promoted».

354. The approved 2010 work programme of the EYSDC focused on this crucial mission that is in line with the ECOWAS Vision 2020. For a specialised agency like the EYSDC, this involves translating the policy orientations of the Commission into a programme of activities. The activities of this Centre are aimed at reaching the youth in Member States by contributing to their development, enabling them to promote the ideals of integration and taking ownership of the integration process as stakeholders

355. This report summarises the major activities of the period under consideration and presents the achievements and challenges to be addressed.

Objectives

356. Consistent with the ECOWAS Vision 2020, the 2010 EYSDC Work Programme has in particular contributed to solving youth unemployment problems through the enhancement of their capacities, while adding value to the Member State current efforts to strengthen youth employability.

357. The sector's sporting activities are avenues for young people to intermingle through various competitions, to share the ideals of Community integration, develop the practice of traditional wrestling and promoting traditional games and sports which are a part of the intangible heritage of our people.

358. By the close of 2010, the major activities planned for the year were realised, namely:

- Capacity building of 41 youth in electrical installation at the Soufouroulaye Centre, Mali. These young people, who were already working in this area, had training sessions in the following modules:
 - ✓ Standardisation;

- ✓ Security of electrical installations;
 - ✓ electrical installations in buildings;
 - ✓ Assembling and cabling of low voltage master distribution (LVMD) and low voltage cable in electrical distribution;
 - ✓ Generators;
 - ✓ Cabling and automatic start of generator sets;
 - ✓ Preliminary and quantitative estimates.
- Capacity building for 39 youth in agro-sylvo-pastoral systems at the Songhai Centre, Porto Novo. The young people were trained in the following areas according to their choices :
- ✓ Fish farming;
 - ✓ Fruit processing;
 - ✓ Pastry making;
 - ✓ Soap making;
 - ✓ Vegetable farming (gardening and agriculture)
 - ✓ Poultry farming;
 - ✓ Livestock.

359. They also underwent refresher courses in the preparation of funding and management projects, using them to manage their own businesses.

- The 4th ECOWAS Youth Forum was also organised as an avenue for the youth of the region to exchange views. The forum is held every two years under a specific theme. For the 2010 edition, the theme was «Young Entrepreneurship, exchange of experience and capitalisation of good practices”.
- Similarly, in March, under the chairmanship of His Excellency Victor Gbeho, President of the ECOWAS Commission, the ECOWAS Volunteers Programme (EVP) was launched in Liberia with the collaboration of the ECOWAS Peace Fund, and the assistance of the African Development Bank and the United Nations Volunteers (UNV). The Coordinator of the EVP was recruited and has since started work at the Centre. The terms of reference for the recruitment of volunteers are being prepared based on the needs expressed by beneficiaries. It is envisaged that in 2011 the first contingent of volunteers will be placed in Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone which have been identified for the first stage of the programme. The volunteers will come from all ECOWAS Member States.
- Also, the Commission organised the traditional wrestling tournament in Dakar. National traditional wrestling teams from twelve (12) Member States participated in this competition. The wrestling tournament which was adopted in 1986 by the Council of Ministers as a Community sport has been attracting international attention over the years as a result of the increasing prominence the media has been giving to the event.
- The Commission organised the first edition of the ECOWAS Under-23 Games from 3 to 12 September 2010 in Abuja, Nigeria. About a thousand sportsmen, fans, coaches and managers, from Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo were brought together in the spirit of integration through athletics, handball, traditional wrestling and volleyball. The ECOWAS Games

are a replica of those held by other organisations (CENSAD, Francophonie, Commonwealth, etc.). The second edition of the ECOWAS Under-23 Games will be held in Ghana in 2012.

2.7. Coordination of Programmes

2.7.1. Monitoring/Evaluation

Strategic framework

360. The mandate of the ECOWAS Commission Monitoring/Evaluation Unit is to ensure that the various actors in the regional integration process give account of their activities and there is an assessment of their performance in the implementation of ECOWAS programmes and projects.
361. In this regard, the activities of the Unit are in keeping with the strategic priority relating to institutional capacity building, and contribute to the attainment of the strategic objective of improving staff capacity and the efficiency of the Commission. Two important projects have been designed in the medium-term, namely: creation of a monitoring/evaluation operational system in the ECOWAS Commission and its gradual extension to other institutions and Member States.

Activities in 2010

362. The 2010 Work Programme of the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit is divided into two main objectives, namely the finalisation of the monitoring/evaluation framework (Manual and Operational Guide) and preparation of the ECOWAS Commission 2010 performance reports.
363. Concerning the first objective, the draft Manual prepared with GTZ technical assistance is being finalised in line with the recommendations made at the end of two retreats for ECOWAS Commission Directors and Heads of Division organised in June and July 2010. The other consultants hired by the ECOWAS Commission are working on the finalisation of the Monitoring/Evaluation Operational Guide and the Automation Framework of the Manual. The Manual and Framework for its operationalisation will be presented to the Community decision-making bodies for consideration and adoption in the first half of 2011.
364. With regard to the second objective, and within the context of the gradual implementation of the results-based management approach, it is envisaged to complement the ordinary reports of the Commission with another report which will place more emphasis on the expected outcomes of resources allocated by the Community for the purpose of pursuing the regional integration agenda. Due to the current shortage of staff in the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, the report for 2010 will be limited to the ECOWAS Commission. The status of preparation of the said report makes it possible to envisage its finalisation no later than February 2011.
365. Another RBM initiative which was jointly organised with the Strategic Planning Unit was realised in 2010. This involves the preparation of various results-based budgeting frameworks which were used in preparing the 2011 Budget/Programme.

2.7.2 Strategic Planning

366. The Unit was set up with the following mandates:

- Develop a mechanism for formulating sub-regional strategy and implementing the regional integration and development agenda
- Develop detailed regional strategic plan.
- Ensure its conversion into operational, sectoral, regional and national programmes.
- Develop short/medium and long term work plan and a mechanism for facilitating coordination of the Commission's strategic plans in collaboration with the Commissioners and Directors.

367. The Unit set about fulfilling the tenets of these mandates by formulating a comprehensive set of programmes that would lead to the institutionalization of a strategic planning and programming system in ECOWAS Institutions. In this regard a serious attempt is made to make Strategic Planning the route by which the region would achieve its objectives in a systematic manner, incorporating a mechanism for detecting areas of risks.

368. In an ever changing world, the strategic planning framework sets the direction and scope of ECOWAS and its Institutions over the long and medium term which would enable the region achieve its objectives and fulfil stakeholder's expectations.

Work Program of 2010

369. In line with these mandate, the work program in 2010 revolved around six main themes as follows:

- Strategic Analysis and Action Planning: This involved the consideration of all external and internal factors both present and future, that might affect the region and action planning, the basis for setting out the implementation or action plans for the key strategies to cover programs, projects, actions, time-scales, deadlines, budgets and performance targets.
- System Improvement: Examines the institutional arrangement within the region and the processes within the ECOWAS Institutions.
- Capacity Development: The aim of the capacity development program is to build capacity to better guide the strategic planning process. It aids the identification of skill gaps, opportunities, linkages, and taking the right and timely action to identify the human capacity required to implement the strategic plans in line with the region's Vision.
- Strategic Alliance: Is a collaboration in which each partner hopes that the benefit from the alliance will be greater than those from individual efforts. The alliance involves technology transfer, access to knowledge and expertise, economic specialization, shared expenses and shared risks. The main objective of the alliance is to be able to react to emerging challenges, enhance cooperation, coordination and collaboration, efficiency, information sharing and value creation. It aids the development of competences that may be more widely exploited elsewhere.

- Mainstreaming the ECOWAS Vision 2020: To mobilize the various stakeholders who serve as implementers and watchdogs to support the implementation of the ECOWAS Vision 2020.
- Mainstreaming the ECOWAS Vision 2020 and the Strategic Planning Process in ECOWAS Institutions: The above program is therefore a mechanism that would enable ECOWAS institutions understand the ECOWAS Vision and their role in its actualization, in line with the regional strategic objectives

Major Achievements

370. The major achievement during the period under review are as follows:

- Perhaps the most remarkable achievement is the finalization of the ECOWAS Vision 2020, which represents the long term regional strategic direction for the region. It is on record that the region remains the first and only integration arrangement with a clearly spelt out Vision document. This is worth commending. After the approval of the Vision statement, the Unit needed to translate this statement into a long-term strategic document. This was done in a very technical and systematic manner and took on board views of the ECOWAS people as to their long-term perspective for the region. A dedicated web site was launched to harvest comments.
- The design of an implementable regional strategic plan is another land mark achievement. It is important to note that the regional strategic plan has been adopted as the strategic guideline for all ECOWAS Institutions and all their activities have been synchronized with the regional plan. In the preparation of this document; individuals within the organization, with good knowledge of the organization, representing different segments, outsiders who would challenge the conventional wisdom and offer a different perspective, and individuals with good working knowledge of strategic management concepts, models and framework were involved.
- A follow up document, the **regional medium term action area** is being prepared and the draft will be discussed during the next SPCC coming up in the first quarter of 2011. This details the actions that would be implemented by the various institutions in line with the regional plan.
- The development the ECOWAS Commission strategic plan and a supportive monitoring and evaluation system, the development of a medium term action plan and integrating into a multi-year budget, the design of a monitoring and evaluation system, which would aid compliance with policy, process, as well as governance issues, and the design of a supportive ICT infrastructure are all in progress. An International consulting firm, Price Water House Coopers (Pwc) is embedded within the Commission to carry out the above tasks. They work under the direct supervision of the Director of Strategic Planning. The firm and the team from SPU have also developed a capacity development plan to drive the medium term action plan of the Commission.

2.8 Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)

371. During the year 2010, the programme of the Community Computer Centre was focused on the following areas:

- Installation and strengthening of IT infrastructures in Member States and ECOWAS Institutions
- Preparation of an ECOWAS ICT Policy
- Development of ECOWAN connectivity project
- Development and deployment of sectoral applications
- Deployment and strengthening of multi sectoral business information system

Installation and strengthening of IT infrastructures

372. Activities undertaken during the period under review are:

- Monitoring of the computerization of ECOWAS Institutions: coordination meetings were organized between IT staff of all ECOWAS institutions so as to define and harmonize technical specifications for IT equipment to be purchased and used by all ECOWAS institutions
- Provide equipment and Internet connection to member States
- Maintaining high quality Internet services and IT support services for the ECOWAS Commission's Offices

Regional ICT Policy

373. Following the adoption of the supplementary act on harmonized ICT policy framework in the West African region, in collaboration with the Directorate of Infrastructure and Telecommunications, one of the specific objectives of the CCC is to prepare for adoption, a regional institutional framework that involves orientating the policy, strategies and action plans to ensure that ICT are adopted and used for development in the ECOWAS region.

374. The following two (2) additional ICT Legal texts were adopted: Supplementary Act on Personal Data Protection; and Supplementary Act on Electronic Transactions.

375. The Directive on fighting Cybercrime, already approved by the Ministers in charge of ICT, will be submitted to the Heads of States to be enacted into law.

ECOWAS Wide Area Network (ECOWAN)

376. The Centre has embarked upon the establishment of an ECOWAS Wide Area Network (ECOWAN) designed to link all ECOWAS Institutions, Agencies, Projects and government offices in Member States in a wide area network capable of carrying data, sound and video.

377. The feasibility and environmental impact assessment studies were successful completed. The report of the study has been validated. The ECOWAS ICT Ministers have accepted and adopted ECOWAN as the e-Governance platform for the region and have adopted an institutional framework for project implementation.

378. The implementation of the network is expected to commence as soon as all Member States submit requests for funding to the African Development Bank, the coordinator of funding for the project.

Development and Deployment of software

379. During the period under review, the following activities were undertaken:

- Organized training courses for and trained 125 participants from all customs administrations and statistics services of Member States on Database Management Systems, Operating Systems and software development tools in preparation for the launching of the ALISA Customs Goods Transit Interconnectivity project for Member States;
- Finalized the project document, expression of interest for the ALISA project and prepared the requirements and terms of reference for the ISRT and Interconnectivity Impact Study which is to be conducted in 2011.
- Reviewed the draft e-learning Policy Statement and prepared a logframe for the realization of the project activities towards the launching of the project in 2011;

Deployment and strengthening of a multi sectoral business information system

380. During the period under review, ECOBIZ, the internet-based business information system, was expanded to cover sectors such as agri-products market information system (infoprix), investment opportunities information system (ecoinvest), business climate information system (bizclim), tenders information system (ecotenders).

381. ECOBIZ software has been used in major trade fairs organized in Member States to register participating companies willing to be on the web site so as to increase and diversify their business partners.

382. Also, regional professional groupings such as RESIMAO, ROPPA, Observatoire regional de l'Oignon (ORO), are collaborating with ECOWAS to ensure that the system is usefull and used by the West african business community.

2.9 Legal issues

Rules of Procedure of Community Institutions

383. Following the recent transformation of the Executive Secretariat into a Commission, there was need to update the Rules of Procedure of some Community Institutions to put in place more efficient procedures that would govern their functioning and improve decision-making systems and processes, and facilitate better synergy among the Institutions.

384. With a view to executing this task assigned by the 34th Ordinary Session of the Authority, the Commission prepared draft Rules of Procedure for the Authority of Heads of State and Government, the Council of Ministers, the ECOWAS Commission and the Administration and Finance Committee.

385. The draft texts were considered by the various technical bodies in particular the Administration and Finance Committee, an independent Consultant, the Legal and Judicial Affairs Committee and the meeting of Ministers of Justice of Member States.
386. As a result of observations made on two of the draft texts by the Council at its 63th Ordinary Session, the Council put in place an Ad Hoc Ministerial Committee composed of Nigeria (Chairman), Côte d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone to ensure that consensus was reached on the contentious provisions.
387. The Commission facilitated organisation of the meeting of the Ad Hoc Ministerial Committee. The outcomes of its deliberations were submitted for consideration at the 64th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.

2.10 International cooperation

388. During the period under review, the Commission continued with its strategy of consolidating the harmonisation of efforts at effective monitoring of Community programmes at the national level. In particular, within the context of strengthening the role of National Units and for better involvement of Member States in the regional integration process, the Commission re-launched the process of formulating a triennial capacity building programme for these important structures which are in charge of coordinating ECOWAS activities at the national level. The procedures to invite tenders for the execution of this programme have been finalised and the study should take off in early 2011.
389. Prior to this development, the consultations held in accordance with the recommendations of the various coordination meetings with Member States aimed at updating the legal texts governing the role and function of the National Units resulted in the preparation and validation of an operational manual by the Heads of National Units in the second half of 2010.
390. The 5th edition of the Joint ECOWAS Commission/National Units/Permanent Representatives consultations was held early November. The session confirmed the need for an effective coordination mechanism for implementing Community programmes in Member States.
391. Concerning **resource coordination**, activities carried out through existing mechanisms have achieved far-reaching results during the period under review. A case in point are three thematic group meetings on capacity building (April, July and October) which led not only to the preparation of a framework document (flow chart) aimed at guiding the departments to achieve ownership of the Pool Fund procedures for improved capacity absorption, but also to formulate and present for adoption, with the collaboration of development partners, the 2010 interim Capacity Building Plan of the Commission. These consultations also led to the preparation of a road map, the formulation of the various stages of adopting the new Joint Financing Agreement (JFA), with a view to harmonising all capacity building related assistance. The various annexes to this agreement, which are being finalised should be ready for signing in the first quarter of 2011.
392. For the improved efficiency of existing coordination mechanisms, the Commission has finally set up an ECOWAS/Development Partners «Task Force» in line with the directives issued at the end of the Annual meeting of donors held on 25 and 26 January 2010. The ensuing work that commenced in the second half of 2010 has

resulted in the production of a framework document of the various coordination mechanisms; this document is in the process of being validated. A mission tagged «Development Gateway» launched the establishment of an integrated aid management system in April 2010. It is expected that this will result in the creation of a computerised system promoting transparency in donor interventions and ensuring a better management of aid as stipulated in the Paris Declaration.

393. In its cooperation efforts with the European Union, the Commission was very much involved in the implementation of the RIP 10th EDF. Several consultations, particularly with the UEMOA, have resulted in the formulation of an outline of the regional road map; its component activities will determine the use of the EDF resources allocated for deepening the regional integration process in West Africa.
394. Concerning **resource mobilisation**, efforts were made to formalise partnerships formed in 2009. To this end, the Commission embarked on the finalisation of the various agreements that emanated from the Special ECOWAS/Spain Summit. The signing of these agreements will establish the financial commitments made which are required for the implementation of the identified actions.
395. Cooperation with development partners was given a further boost through the ECOWAS/Cuba/Venezuela tripartite meeting in March 2010 where technical and financial responsibilities were defined for the implementation of commitments made during that tripartite meeting. Furthermore, efforts were made to establish new partnerships to promote the private sector. Consequently, mobilisation of assistance was directed in particular towards the Scandinavian countries, Middle East and South-East Asia.
396. Given the challenges of national ownership of regional programmes and synergy enhancement for the effective implementation of the regional agenda, the efforts of the Commission during the second half of the year were focused, among other things, on technical contributions to Member States in the promotion of ECOWAS activities and improvement of systems of communication and coordination between the Commission and the stakeholders in the integration process. The actions were also directed at enhancing the coordination mechanism with development partners to have a solid policy on resource mobilisation and utilisation to sustain coherent implementation of these programmes.

2.11. Financial management

397. The principal source of financing the Community Institutions is the Community Levy. The Levy currently bears the operational costs of the ECOWAS Institutions except the ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID). It finances up to 80% of the development programmes, projects and activities linked to capacity building. The Development Partners continue to support ECOWAS by bringing additional funds for the financing of development programmes, projects and activities through the Pool Fund, Peace Fund and other financing arrangements.
398. The Protocol relating to the conditions governing the Community Levy is currently applied by all the member States of the Community through the levy of 0.5% duty on the value of imported products from non-ECOWAS member countries. Nevertheless, the application level varies from one member State to the other in terms of collection and effective payment of the liquidated amounts. ECOWAS Commission continues to work assiduously with the member States regarding correct application of the Protocol.

2.12 Administrative matters

399. To relieve the Commission of office accommodation problem, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers granted the request of the President of the Commission for the lease of a second annex building. Thus, a building known as River Plaza, was identified following a call for tenders and leased for a period of three years. Designated Departments have already moved into the new building.

CHAPTER III - ECOWAS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

« Towards a coordinated response in achieving the Vision 2020 »

400. The Community Development Programme (CDP) was proposed as the "theme" for the 2010 Annual Report. This programme was adopted to ensure the implementation of ECOWAS Vision 2020, which envisions transcending from an "ECOWAS of States" to an "ECOWAS of the peoples."
401. This new vision commits the Commission, more than in the past, to intensify its actions and to define more ambitious programs geared towards the enhancement of the regional integration and ensuring coherence among development initiatives within the sub-region.
402. The rationale for the CDP is borne from the need for increased visibility, greater ownership and affirmed commitment by the ECOWAS Commission towards the actualization of Vision 2020.

3.1. Background and Justification

403. Mindful of Article 2 of the ECOWAS Revised Treaty adopted in July 1993 and which states that ECOWAS "shall ultimately be the sole economic community in the region for the purpose of economic integration and the realization of the objectives of the African Economic Community".
404. ECOWAS has, thirty-five since its inception, recorded significant progress in various areas of regional integration.
405. In the area of peace and security, the multiple interventions initiated by ECOWAS, particularly in Liberia, Sierra Leone and more recently in Côte d'Ivoire, Togo, Guinea-Bissau, Niger and Guinea Conakry, have greatly enhanced the credibility of ECOWAS.
406. With regard to the common market, the four basic freedoms – i.e. free movement of goods, capital, services and people – have been significantly enhanced, notably with the adoption of the ECOWAS CET in 2008, despite the notable delays in its implementation, the facilitation of free movement of people and goods, the implementation of policies for harmonization of macroeconomic policies, the adoption and implementation of the common agricultural policy, the joint regional action being formulated in the framework of EPAs with assistance from the European Union in the strengthening of infrastructural capacities, notably road, railway, energy and telecommunications infrastructures.
407. The progress recorded notwithstanding, the challenges facing regional economic integration and markets worldwide are yet to be fully addressed. More specifically, these challenges include:

- Poor performance of intra-regional trade

408. For more than three decades since the inception of ECOWAS, intra-regional trade has been stagnant accounting for between 12 to 15% of the total trade in ECOWAS Member States, thereby rendering the Member States more vulnerable to external shocks and undermining the perception of the positive impacts of regional integration.

- **Delay in harmonization of policies**

409. Continued delays have been observed in the convergence of the economies of Member States, particularly in matters⁵ relating to sovereignty.

- **Difficulties in transferring the benefits of the integration to the peoples**

410. The full perception of regional integration constitutes a major challenge. As such, there is need to take full advantage of our cultural identities in order to enable the modern States and regional groups to acquire the legitimacy that they lack⁶ and ensure a greater involvement of the peoples in the formulation and implementation of integration initiatives.

- **Weaknesses in the internal coordination of ECOWAS programs**

411. The numerous projects and programs being implemented within the ECOWAS Commission itself have not always attained the desired level of consistency. There has been an observed lack of global initiatives which constitute a thrust for boosting implemented programs. Moreover, most of the major development projects are of a multi-sectoral character and there is need for a better apprehension of these projects in order to strengthen their overall cohesion. For example, the ECOWAS Agricultural Program (ECOWAP) contains certain industrial aspects which are essentially under the responsibility of the Department of Industry as well as trade issues under the responsibility of the Department for Trade.

- **High cost of inputs**

412. One of the rationales for economic integration is the pooling of resources in order to induce lower factor costs such as communications, transportation and energy. In this respect, the launching of a regional initiative engendering a decrease in the costs of these factors would have a direct impact on the welfare of the populations.

- **Low coherence of programs initiated by Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs)**

413. With over thirty years of coexistence of IGOs within the region, geographically, linguistically and historically distributed within the ECOWAS member States, an overview of their mandates and programs have revealed relative duplications that are likely to reduce the impact of actions undertaken due to lack of proper optimisation of the financial, material and human resources as well as well the apparent confusions and contradictions⁷.

⁵ Abass BUNDU (1996) « La CEDEAO et l'avenir de l'intégration régionale en Afrique de l'Ouest » in *Intégration et coopération régionales en Afrique de l'Ouest*, Karthala, Paris.

⁶ ADETOVI A. (1996), "Les facteurs culturels de l'intégration économique et politique en Afrique", in *Intégration et coopération régionales en Afrique de l'Ouest*, Karthala, Paris.

⁷ BACH D. (1998), *Régionalisation, mondialisation et fragmentation en Afrique subsaharienne*, Karthala, Paris.

414. There is need to explore their synergy and strengthen consultations and coordination between IGOs in order to build on their respective comparative advantages.

415. Consequently, in the light of these weaknesses, compounded by the persistently high impact on the poverty level within the region - on average about 50% of the population live on less than one (1) dollar per day - , the Authority of Heads of State and Government decided to give an impetus to the integration process by adopting Vision 2020 at its session held in June 2007 in Abuja, Federal Republic of Nigeria.

416. Vision 2020 is primarily focused on achieving the vision of transcending to an "ECOWAS of the peoples" and establishing a community space where the peoples can live in dignity, peace and under good governance and their successful integration into the global village.

417. In order to ensure the effective operationalization of Vision 2020, the Community Development Programme (CDP) was initiated in May 2008 in Ouagadougou, to complement other major integrative programs and to achieve the following objectives:

- **Overall Objective:**

418. Formulate a long-term development strategy for the region and strengthen coordination and ownership of regional initiatives.

- **Specific Objectives:**

- ✓ Take inventory of existing programs and propose development programs likely to produce a significant impact on the daily standard of living of the populations.
- ✓ Foster greater involvement of the different strata of the society in actions initiated by the Commission through the civil society, private sector and research sector.
- ✓ Ensure the coherence of development programs within the Commission, among the various IGOs and between the Member States.

419. In pursuance of these objectives, the CDP developed a global policy framework adopted at a regional workshop held in Accra in February 2009 and which brought together representatives from the Member States, civil society, private sector and research sector. Accordingly, based on the key concept of "Integration of the peoples in the ECOWAS region," ten (10) strategy axes have been defined:

- Integration of the peoples;
- Increased cooperation between Member States;
- Common agricultural & industrial policies;
- Interconnection of transport infrastructure;
- Interconnection of ICT;
- Interconnection of Energy & Water Resources
- Financial & Monetary Integration;
- Human Development;
- Research, Development & Innovation, and;
- Natural Resources & Environment.

420. The Community Development Programme was established to complement the missions of the Strategic Planning Unit (see Box 1), as an instrument for the operationalization of Vision 2020.

421. The formulation of this program, scheduled to end in December 2011, is articulated around four (4) main stages: i) Sensitization of stakeholders and capacity building; ii) Inventory of national and regional programs; iii) Prioritization, planning and impact assessment and iv) Donors' Round Table.

3.2 CDP formulation: a dynamic and operational market with tangible results

- Institutional Anchorage:

422. The CDP Coordination Unit is anchored at the Commission under the supervision of the Department for Macroeconomic Policies, with a dedicated team in formulating the program and currently composed of a Coordinator, four (4) Macroeconomists, a Communication Officer and a Trilingual Administrative Assistant.

423. CDP institutional anchorage at Member States level is also underway, through the establishment of CDP National Committees, under the supervision of the Ministries in charge of Economy, Finance, Planning or integration, and shall be extended to all sectoral ministries involved in the formulation of the CDP, the civil society, research sector and private sector.

424. The National Committees shall act as bona fide buffer units designed to ensure national ownership of regional policies and synergy between national development programs and community initiatives (See Box on CDP-NCs).

425. It should be noted that the ECOWAS Commission has approved a financial assistance to support the operational activities of the Committees.

- Inventory and analysis of national development strategies

426. Within the framework of the analytical studies on national development strategies undertaken at the initiative of the Commission, thirteen (13) out of the fifteen (15) Member States studies have validated the CDP National Inventory Studies and the Analysis of national development strategies.

427. Upon review of these documents, it has been generally observed that most of the Member States, since attainment of independence, have adopted long-term development strategies but that these initiatives have generally failed to yield expected results.

428. These studies have also helped to identify relevant national programs that are consistent with national strategies and major regional initiatives such as PAPED, ECOWAP and other regional initiatives in the areas of infrastructure, energy, peace and security. These identified programs which are supplemented by regional programs such as the on-going census survey, shall be harmonized and recorded on a priority basis before final inclusion in the list of CDP programs.

- Realizing the participatory and inclusive approach

429. The actualization of the participatory approach requires the effective involvement of the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in the CDP formulation process. To this end, six CDP thematic workshops were organized by CSOs between February and March 2010 with a focus on the following themes: (i) research and development, (ii) trade and integration, (iii) Gender and Human Development (iv) peace, security and governance, (v) information and communication, and (vi) agriculture and food sovereignty.
430. The regional workshop of the CSO platform for the delivery of its synthesis report, held in Abuja from 13-14 May 2010, paved the way for the adoption of several documents including a Memorandum concluded with the West Africa Civil Society for assistance to the CDP.
431. The Representatives of the Civil Society also proposed a plan of actions, which shall be validated by FOSCAO/WACSO before being incorporated into the PCD action plan.
432. In consistency with the participatory approach, a second major initiative is underway with the involvement of the Sector Research, along with the civil society and private sector, representing the Non-State Actors identified to participate in the CDP formulation process. In this regard, it is worth noting that the launching of the Regional Research Policy took place in Dakar, in August 2010, with the participation of representatives from academic institutions and the regional research center, the civil society and the private sector and with a view to developing a research policy that can adequately integrate the regional development issues and a plan of actions into the final CDP document.

- ECOWAS Internal Synergy/January-December 2010 /: Illustrative Examples

433. Besides the usual cooperation with the specialised units of the Macroeconomic Policy Department, please find below a detailed summary of the various types of cooperation underway:

ECOWAS programs	Areas of cooperation
PAPED	Integration of National Operational Programmes (NOPs) in the CDP national inventory studies.
	Contribution to the establishment of a communication strategy for PAPED
	Contribution to the prioritization of national programs to be integrated in the PAPED
	Consideration of PAPED in the ongoing development of the regional T21 aggregated and integrated models on simulation and forecasting
Regional Health Policy	Participation of the CDP Team in the activities of the CDP Steering Committee.
	Presentation on the Regional Health Policy at the CDP National Sensitization Workshop held in Nigeria.
	Cooperation programs with the CDP National Committees.
ECOWAS Agricultural Policy	Integration of NAIP and RAIP concerns in the CDP national inventory studies.
Regional Policy on Science and Technology	Participation in the activities of the Steering Committee.
Regional Strategy for Poverty Reduction	Participation in ongoing activities for the operationalization of the regional strategy for poverty reduction.
	Integration of programmes identified within the framework of the national strategies for poverty reduction into the CDP national inventory studies

- **Involvement of Intergovernmental Organizations: Towards a better coordination of actions initiated by Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs) in the region and proper articulation between national and regional programmes.**

434. The CDP formulating process has also made progress under stage 3 (Prioritization, Planning and Impact Assessment) with the launching of the regional studies on prioritization and development of a regional programme for capacity building in modelling and strategic planning.

435. The regional inventory and prioritization studies were launched in Abuja, in July 2010. The regional consultants tasked with these studies have finalized the harmonised data collection tools, which were presented to the relevant stakeholders, notably Regional Intergovernmental Organisations (IGOs), at a meeting held in Cotonou, in November 2010. Beyond this consultative and participatory thrust induced by this meeting with the IGOs, the regional study should take stock of existing regional development strategies and programs under implementation within the ECOWAS sub-region, with a view to developing a coherent regional development program.

➤ **Regional capacity building in forecast analysis and modelling & dynamic analysis tools**

436. As part of the implementation of stage 3, it should be noted that the Capacity Building Program in modelling and impact assessment has already been initiated and the “training of trainers” designed for the CDP Team completed. The program basically involves training on modelling tools designed for Officials from the ECOWAS Commission and other Regional Institutions as well as Representatives of Member States (Government and Research Sector). The program also includes the development, by December 2011, of fifteen (15) national T21 models for simulation and forecast analysis as well as the development of 1 aggregated model and 1 integrated model at regional level for the purposes of assessing the impact of CDP and other major integration programs. An initial version of the regional aggregate model is being finalized and shall be used as a tool for the training of Officials from the region.

- Implementation of a Communications Strategy:

437. Within the framework of the CDP formulation process, there is an important consideration for communications component involving the recruitment of a Communications Officer and implementation of a communications strategy in order to ensure a greater visibility of the CDP process. In this regard, the key elements of the implemented action plan were based on the following:

- Implementation status of the communication plan:

N°	ACTIONS	INDICATORS	Results recorded in 2010
1	Establishment of national networks of Journalists on CDP in each of the Member States	A network of business journalists is present and operational in the respective Member States and is providing support to the CDP Team, the NCs and the CDP/SCOs in the implementation of their activities.	9 networks created
2	CDP website /circulation of newsletters/ regular e-mailing of information on CDP activities.	A copy of the summary report on CDP activities has been transmitted to the target audiences	Website finalized and awaiting validation. Newsletters issued Regular e-mailing on CDP activities observed
3	Media coverage on « WARI/TV5 »	A 13mins media coverage on the CDP is broadcasted every month on TV5.	Implemented
4	Production of common communications materials	- Information folders - Banners	Implemented
5	Several CDP Workshops/ ECOWAS Meeting	-Widespread media coverage (radio, TV, News Agencies, Newspapers) - Banners - Publication of communiqués et press releases - Interviews - Etc.	Implemented

3.3. Outlook

438. In the course of 2011, the key activities below have been earmarked for implementation:

- Final implementation of the CDP institutional architecture:

439. The CDP institutional framework makes provision for a Regional Consultative Committee comprising representatives of Non-State Actors, Intergovernmental Organizations and Development Partners. Activities geared towards the establishment

and smooth functioning of this Board, which shall act as the CDP steering instrument, have been earmarked for implementation in 2011.

- Finalizing the Non-State Actors' involvement process:

440. Following the adoption of the CDP memorandum and plan of actions during the CDP synthesis report workshop consisting of six (6) thematic consultations with the civil society platform, the tasks earmarked for 2011 by the Office of the Coordinator include: (i) redefinition of identified programs for inclusion into the CDP, and (ii) finalizing the process of involving stakeholders in the research and private sectors in the CDP formulation process. To this end, the action plans of these stakeholders shall be integrated, on a priority basis, into the CDP document.

- Finalizing the Validation of National Studies:

441. The finalisation of the validation of national studies for the remaining two (2) countries (Guinea and Nigeria) has already been scheduled for the first quarter of 2011. The establishment of the CDP National Committees in the remaining eight (8) Member States is expected to be formalized before this period. Other activities planned for 2011 include: update of the inventory of the national development programs for consideration under the prioritization component

- Finalizing the Regional Inventory and Prioritisation Study

442. The phase involving activities related to the collection of data/information from IGOs, launched in December 2010, is expected to be implemented during the first quarter of 2011; followed by activities relating to the prioritization of identified regional strategies and programs to be implemented in the course of 2011.

- Consolidation of CDP communications strategy

443. In continuity with the implementation of the communications plan adopted within the framework of the CDP, the following activities have been envisaged for 2011: launching of the Web site, finalization of visual identity medium (logos, emblems, etc), pursuit of the communication support for CDP activities, creation of the remaining six (6) national networks as well as the CDP regional network of journalists.

- Follow up on the Regional Capacity Building programme in Modelling and Impacts assessment

444. The capacity building programme in modelling with the T21 will continue with the training of some hundred (100) officials and experts from the ECOWAS sub-region during the first quarter of 2011. This project will in the long run enable the development of fifteen (15) national models (one per Member State) and two (2) regional models.

- Setting up a CDP monitoring and evaluation mechanism:

445. A CDP monitoring and evaluation mechanism has been envisaged. In this regard, focus has been placed on the institutional mechanism as well as identification of relevant indicators for monitoring and evaluation of the CDP.

- Finalization of the CDP Draft Document:

446. Following the finalization of the phase of prioritization and involvement of Non-State Actors (civil society, private sector and research sector), the development of a CDP Document has been envisaged. The document shall contain a synthesis of the national and regional

priority programs, including their associated cost estimates and financing requirements, whose implementation shall enable the achievement of Vision 2020 objectives.

- Adoption of the CDP Document by the Stakeholders and ECOWAS Authorities:

447. The CDP document shall be submitted for validation by all stakeholders involved in its development, notably the Member States, Civil Society, the Research Sector, Private Sector and Intergovernmental Organizations. Following this validation, the CDP document shall be submitted to the ECOWAS Authorities for adoption.

- Launching of Resource Mobilisation Phase for the CDP

448. Upon adoption of the CDP document, the launching of the fourth stage shall culminate in the hosting of a CDP Roundtable. Prior to this event which represents the wrap-up stage of the CDP formulation phase, a certain number of dynamic & interactive information campaigns and discussions shall be envisaged with the relevant development partners and donors.

Actions	Period
1. Final establishment of the CDP institutional architecture	2011
2. Finalization of the Non-State Actors' involvement process	2011
3. Finalization of the Regional Inventory and Prioritization Study	June 2011
4. Consolidation of the CDP communications strategy	2011
5. Regional Capacity Building Project in Modelling and Impact Assessment	2011
6. Establishment of a CDP monitoring and evaluation mechanism	2011
7. Finalization of the Draft CDP Document	4th Quarter 2011
8. Adoption of the CDP	2012
9. Funding of the CDP	2012

Box 1

SUMMARY ON ECOWAS STRATEGY DOCUMENTS

INTRODUCTION:

1. Poverty is the major challenge facing West African countries. Therefore, for the 15 countries of the ECOWAS region, fighting poverty becomes an imperative to realize the development of its populations through a more effective regional integration. Consequently, in order to ensure a better regional integration in West Africa, the Summit of Heads of State and Government carried out in 2006 an important institutional reform to transform the Executive Secretariat of ECOWAS into a Commission. The Summit also formulated a new general vision known as “Vision 2020” aimed at transforming the current “ECOWAS of States” into an “ECOWAS of People” by 2020. From this vision derives a strategy that is usually formulated through a strategy document. Strategy wise, ECOWAS has elaborated or is elaborating three (3) main documents: the Community Development Programme (CDP), the Regional Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (RPRSP), and the Strategic Plan (SP). This brief presents a summary and the linkage between these strategy documents.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CDP): AN OVERVIEW

2. In order to implement Vision 2020, the new vision adopted by the Heads of State and Government at the 32nd Summit in June 2007, the ECOWAS Commission has been committed to initiate the Community Development Programme (CDP).

3. The CDP aims at translating the long term development strategy of the region into coherent programmes of action able to give concrete expression to this Vision. Its objective is to establish coherence between sector programmes within the ECOWAS Commission, coherence of programmes between ECOWAS and other regional organizations and coherence of regional programmes and development strategies of Member States.

4. During the launch of the CDP in Ouagadougou in May 2008, a four-stage road map was adopted by the region: (i) Sensitization and capacity building; (ii) Inventory of existing programmes and sources of funding; (iii) Prioritization and planning of projects and impact assessment; (iv) Donors’ round table.

5. Also, a general strategic orientation was adopted in Accra in February 2009: “Integration of People within the ECOWAS region”. This general strategy is declined in ten (10) strategic axes: i) integration of people, ii) greater cooperation of States, iii) common agricultural and industrial policies, iv) interconnection of transport infrastructure, v) interconnection of communication infrastructure, vi) interconnection of energy supply, vii) financial and monetary integration, viii) human development, ix) research and development and innovation, and x) common natural resources and environmental policies.

6. Thus, the CDP is a long term strategy document aimed at insuring the coherence between programs i) within ECOWAS, ii) between ECOWAS and other regional organizations (e.g. UEMOA’s Regional Economic Program) and iii) between ECOWAS regional programs and development strategies in the member-States.

REGIONAL POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY PAPER (RPRSP): AN OVERVIEW

7. The approaches adopted by quite all countries of the West African region for the reduction of poverty, generally known as poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP) are rather of restrictive and fragmented nature, in the sense that they do not take into account the regional dimension of poverty. Trans-border issues constitute an example in that regard. The Commissions of ECOWAS and UEMOA have therefore been instructed by the Governments of West Africa to propose an integrated approach conducive for addressing in a better manner the regional dimension of poverty reduction.

8. The document is designed as a *complement to and not a substitute* for country PRSPs. It has a medium term perspective and its implementation mainly targets the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

9. The RPRSP has 3 objectives:

- ✓ Offer to regional organizations: a strategic framework within which they can prioritize regional programs and better combine them with national programs in order to maximize the impact of growth and poverty reduction;
- ✓ Offer member States an enhanced visibility of all regional programs, which can then be taken into account in preparing national strategies;
- ✓ Provide development partners a strategic framework developed by the two main regional organizations (the ECOWAS Commission and the UEMOA Commission) in order to improve the structuring of external assistance to the countries and maximize the effectiveness of such assistance.

The framework of the strategy comprises conflict management and prevention, as well as political and economic good governance.

STRATEGIC PLAN (SP): AN OVERVIEW

10. The Strategic Plan is a coherent short-term rolling plan for the implementation of regional programmes by ECOWAS Institutions and other stakeholders. It derives directly from the ECOWAS Vision and broad strategy of development and poverty reduction.

11. Generally, strategic plans serve as a tool for decision making and resource allocation. It gives the organization an approach to better respond to external forces, bring key players together in a broad conversation about the organization and to affirm a common mission and a set of goals. It also assesses demands and relates organizational capacity to future needs.

12. The end result of this process is an identification of prioritized goals and objectives that will align with the vision of the region.

CONCLUSION

13. Generally, ECOWAS has put in place a comprehensive strategy for development and poverty reduction. This has culminated in the preparation of the documents that were discussed. With the benefit of hindsight and following the dire need to reduce poverty, the region had gone ahead to prepare the regional poverty reduction paper (RPRSP), within the general framework of a regional strategy. Other strategic documents to support regional economic transformation are still being considered, such that would address the elemental features of the vision. They include peace, cohesive, good governance, creation of opportunities for sustainable development and environmental preservation, all these in general framework of coherence and synergy between all programs being implemented in the ECOWAS region. Some of these documents address long-term issues (CDP), while others concentrate on those short to medium term issues (SP and RPRSP), all geared towards the actualization or realization of the tenets of the ECOWAS Vision 2020.

14. The leadership of the region is increasingly aware that the process of economic integration is irreversible and is alive to its responsibility of promoting development within this context. The unalloyed support of our development partners is seen as a necessity in our drive towards an “ECOWAS of Peoples”. It is a belief that this support would continue, both in terms of financial human capital support, believing that these resources would be efficiently utilized. It is pertinent to note that the support enjoyed in the past has led us thus far.

Box 2:

MEMBER STATES INVOLVEMENT IN CDP FORMULATION: CDP NATIONAL COMMITTEES (CDP NC)

As at October 2010, five (5) Member States had indicated their commitment to the CDP formulation process in establishing, by decree or order, CDP National Committees under the supervision of the Ministry of Integration or Ministry of Economy and Finance. These Committees comprise ministry representatives covering the ten (10) strategic priority areas, civil society, research and the private sector.

Apart from the formally established Committees, the actors involved in CDP formulation are also grouped together, in the ten (10) other Member States, within structures which, pending their formalisation, have been placed under the coordination of National Committees on Economic Policy or National Coordinating Committees established in Member States for multilateral surveillance.

Responsibilities of the CDP NC Missions

- Undertake all necessary actions to make the CDP more visible and ensure its ownership and anchorage at national level;
- Validate all CDP national studies prior to their official submission to the ECOWAS Commission;
- Facilitate and promote the process enabling public services and non-state actors, especially civil society, research and the private sector, to take ownership of the CDP;
- Ensure consistency of the country's development initiatives with CDP guidelines;
- Support regional Consultants involved in the inventory and prioritisation of regional programmes;
- Assist the Office of the Coordinator in the implementation of the capacity building programme in modelling and strategic planning as part of the CDP formulation;
- Coordinate the prioritisation of national programmes included in the CDP as well as their impact assessment;
- Carry out regular update of selected programmes in national development strategies as well as database relating thereto;
- Keep the country models which have been developed within the framework of the CDP for simulation exercises;
- Generally, ensure the coordination of all the activities relating to the formulation, preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the CDP.

Box 3:

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY FOR THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CDP)

In the framework of its formulation, special attention was paid to communication with the recruitment of a Communication Officer and the implementation of a communication strategy in order to make the CDP more visible.

- **Overall objective:**

The overall objective of the CDP communication strategy is to improve the visibility and legibility of its formulation process and lay the foundations for future communication activities during implementation.

A related objective is the creation of a trademark and brand image to show the relevance, activities, achievements and results of the CDP in the 15 States of the ECOWAS region and at international level.

- **CDP communication targets:**

The targeted actors are classified in six (6) groups: ECOWAS Commission, other Inter-Governmental Organisations, Members States, Non-state Actors, Development Partners and public opinion.

- **Communication strategy**

The communication strategy focuses on three aspects: **information, sensitisation and mobilisation**. In this regard, the various information and communication and non-communication tools will be an avenue for information, discussion, exchange and prospects for CDP innovations. They will also serve as a medium for making the CDP activities and achievements more visible and contribute to fruitful and concerted sharing of ideas and experiences among all CDP stakeholders.

The creation of a regional network of journalists who are specialists in the West African economy will, in terms of communication, constitute a group of national and regional focal points to take care of the implementation of the communication strategy and support the process till its implementation and monitoring.

The following table lists the communication activities undertaken and the results achieved.

Status of implementation of the communication strategy:

N°	ACTIONS	PERIOD	INDICATORS	Results achieved in 2010
1	Creation of national networks of journalists on CDP in each Member State	January - December 2010	A network of active business journalists in each country who support the CDP Team, NC and CSO/CDP in their work	9 Networks have been created
2	CDP website/regular newsletters/ e-mails on CDP activities	Regularly	A summary of the activities of the process is sent to all the target groups	- Website is finalised and awaiting validation - regular sending of newsletters/ e-mail on CDP activities
3	News reports on « WARI/TV5 »	1 monthly news report	A 13-min documentary on CDP is broadcast monthly on TV5	Done
4	Production of joint Communication aids	2010	- Leaflets - Banners	Done
5	Different CDP workshops /ECOWAS meetings	2010	-Wide media coverage (radio, TV, media houses, newspapers) - Banners - Publication of press releases and articles-Interviews - Etc...	Done

CHAPTER IV - OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF OTHER COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS

4.1 The ECOWAS Parliament

449. During the year 2010, the last year of the second legislature, the ECOWAS Parliament continued to issue opinions on various subjects in conformity with its powers, either on own initiative or in response to referrals made by the Community institutions, mainly from the ECOWAS Commission. The Parliament, through its standing Committees, held meetings outside its headquarters in Abuja. These meetings are said to be delocalised because they bring the activities of the Parliament closer to the people.

- Own- referrals

450. Parliament considered the issue of the Economic Partnership Agreement between West Africa and the European Union at the meetings of its Committee on Trade, Customs and Free Movement of Persons, held in Bamako in 2008 and in Guinea Bissau in 2009. The main recommendation from the two meetings was that the EPA negotiations should be continued until the EPA becomes a tool for development.

451. Emergence of a common currency in West Africa : The Parliament considered this issue consecutively at meetings of its joint Committee on Administration and Finance/Economic Policies and Budget Control held in Asaba, in the Delta State of Nigeria in 2008, in Bamako, Mali in 2009, in Accra in 2009 and in Kaduna, Nigeria in 2010. The Parliament re-considered the current realities associated with implementing the convergence criteria and adopted one of the options presented by the West Africa Monetary Institute (WAMI) which is the “Big Bang” approach which envisages using the economic power of Nigeria and Ghana to accelerate the emergence of a common currency within the ECOWAS region.

452. Introduction of new information and communication technologies (ICT) in the educational systems: The consideration of this theme made it possible to make important recommendations on, amongst others, allocation of more budgetary resources to the educational sector in order to bear the costs related to the introduction of ICT in the educational systems and the establishment of a parliamentary network to follow up on the issue.

453. The draft constitution of a parliamentary Network on the single currency in West Africa was considered during the Meeting held in Calabar, Nigeria.

454. The theme “development and promotion of quota system in the representation of women in politics in the ECOWAS region” was discussed in Monrovia (Republic of Liberia). The Parliamentarians recommended that the ECOWAS member states should establish efficient mechanisms to consolidate the participation of women in political life.

455. The Community Parliamentarians, through the Committee in charge of free movement of persons and goods, paid a visit to some borders within the Community, on the one hand, because of the crucial role of free movement of persons and goods in the regional integration, and on the other hand, because of the series of complaints from Community citizens on the abuses they suffer at some borders.

- Referrals from the ECOWAS Commission

456. In conformity with the Protocol relating to the powers of the Parliament, the opinion of the Community Parliament was sought by the ECOWAS Commission on the following issues in the course of the year 2010 :

- ✓ The draft ECOWAS sport policy and the Strategic Plan of Action for the implementation of this policy ;
- ✓ The Directive relating to veterinary pharmacy ;
- ✓ The draft regulation on the establishment and operating modalities of a regional veterinary committee within ECOWAS ;
- ✓ The draft regulation on harmonisation of the structural framework and operational rules in terms safety of plants, animals and food in the ECOWAS region.

- Elections by direct universal suffrage

457. In 2006, the Authority of Heads of State and Government, decided that the present transition of Parliament would expire at the end of the current legislature in 2010, this implies that the Parliamentarians of the 3rd legislature shall be elected by direct universal suffrage. Consequently, Parliament established an ad hoc Committee to formulate proposals on the possibility of electing members of the ECOWAS Parliament by direct universal suffrage, taking into account the deadline fixed by the Authority of Heads of State and Government. The report of the ad hoc Committee was presented at the extraordinary session of Parliament held on 12 and 17 October 2009 in Abuja. At the end of the discussions, the Plenary adopted the proposals and recommendations made by the Committee, particularly as regards the modalities for election of members of Parliament by direct universal suffrage and the establishment of an inter-institutional Committee for their implementation.

- The sub regional peace and security issues

458. Concerned by the political crises in Guinea and Niger, the Parliament took up these issues during its September ordinary session and its October 2009 extraordinary session and in 2010, it adopted two resolutions pertaining to it and they were submitted to the Authority of Heads of State. In essence, through these resolutions, the Community Parliamentarians condemned the violence and violation of democratic principles committed in those member states and called on the highest authorities of ECOWAS to compel them to put an end to such practices in the interest of the people of the sub region.

- The Colloquium marking the 50th anniversary of the independence of African countries

459. The ECOWAS Parliament decided, during its first 2010 ordinary session to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the independence of African countries by organising a colloquium which was held from 2 to 4 October 2010 in Abuja.

460. The general objective of the colloquium was to serve as a forum for reflection and discussions on the overall assessment of independence of African States, particularly, those of the ECOWAS region, and propose a common vision for the reorientation of public development policies.

461. Placed under the co-patronage of their Excellencies, Dr Goodluck Ebele Jonathan, President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, current Chairman of the ECOWAS Authority of Heads of State and Government and Mr. Blaise Compaore, President of Burkina Faso, the colloquium was attended by eminent politicians, personalities from the academic and civil society including His Excellency, Mr. Jerry John Rawlings,

former Head of State of the Republic of Ghana, His Excellency, Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, former Head of State of the Republic of Zambia.

- Parliamentary Diplomacy

462. Since democracy is an ongoing quest, the ECOWAS Parliament is working in line with this logic in order to make its objectives and actions more visible and to complement the diplomatic efforts of the member States. Hence, multilaterally, the Community Parliament is increasingly visible in the international scene, through relations with national parliaments and by participating in the activities of such inter-parliamentary or regional parliamentary organisations as : Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), the Parliamentary Assembly of the Francophonie (APF), the ACP-EU joint parliamentary Assembly, the Pan African Parliament, the African Parliamentary Union (APU), the UEMOA Inter-parliamentary Committee, the East African Parliament.
463. The main objective remains strengthening of friendship between the people, cooperation, peace and security in the world.
464. Bilaterally, the Speaker of the ECOWAS Parliament, His Excellency Mr. Mahamane Ousmane went on a number of trips, the most important of which are his visits to the National Assembly of Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone and Ghana. These visits served as real platforms for the Speaker to convey the message of the Community Parliament to the people.

4.2 Community Court of Justice

465. The year 2010, ushered in the end of tenure for four other Honourable pioneering Judges, who took oaths of office in the year 2001. Their tenure comes to an end on 29 February 2011. The year under review also marks ten years of existence of the Court. It should be noted that judicial activities have taken an unprecedented wide dimension, during the same year. The second phase of the training programme initiated in 2009 was also carried out. Moreover, activities geared towards making the Court more visible to Community Citizens have been intensified. These have to do with, not only the sensitisation campaigns, but also with meetings with Community Sister Institutions with which the Court has initiated joint programmes. Within the scope of implementing the Recruitment Plan approved by the ECOWAS Council of Ministers, the Court has recruited some staff, and has equally placed advertisement for vacant posts in the Language Services Division. There was an out – of – Seat Court session which was held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.

- Judicial Activities

466. During the judicial year under review, the Court received eighteen (18) new cases. It held 67 sessions and gave 17 Rulings (Preliminary Rulings inclusive). These figures can be explained, not only by the opportunity offered the Court through the widening of its jurisdiction to cover cases relating to human rights violations, but also, by provisions relating to non-exhaustion of local remedies. They can also be explained by the determination of the Honourable Judges to work together, in a collegial manner, and in a convivial atmosphere, in order to produce quality results.

- ***Sensitisation Activities.***

467. These are the most appropriate means of bringing the Court closer to the justice seekers. They either take the form of Sensitisation Missions, out- of – Seat Court Sessions, or through Seminars, but are hampered by the very limited financial resources allocated for them.

- ***Sensitisation Missions.***

468. During the year under review, the Court went on sensitisation missions in Kaduna and Kano States respectively, in Nigeria, from 17 to 22 May 2010. During this Mission the Delegation of the Court was received in audience by the Governor of Kano State, the Speaker and Members of Kano State House of Assembly. It also had meetings with Judges from the different Courts, including the Shari’ah Court of Kano State. Also, part of the activities of the Delegation was its visits to the Kano Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Faculty of Law of Bayero University, Kano, and the Bagauda School of Law.

469. In Kaduna, the Delegation held working sessions with the staff and students of the Faculty of Law, at the Ahmad Bello University, Zaria. It also held meetings with Women Associations and some Civil Society Groups, as well as Lawyers, Officers of the Police Force and Customs on issues relating to business and economic rights, and free movement of persons, goods and services.

470. These missions are designed to cover all the six geopolitical zones of Nigeria. The other two shall take place in Lagos and Calabar before the end of 2010.

- ***Out – of – Seat Court session.***

471. Court sessions which hold outside its seat, apart from their pure judicial function, constitute another opportunity for the Court, not only to bring its activities nearer the justice seekers, but also, to enable Community Citizens to fully exercise their right of bringing cases before the Court. During the year under review, the Court held a session in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, in a Community Public Service case. The Court seized the opportunity to hold a press conference, gave interview and distributed its publications.

- ***Sensitisation Seminar.***

472. As mentioned above, seminars also constitute an avenue for the Court to make itself known to the public. To this effect, the Court organised, jointly with the Inter – Governmental group for Action against Money Laundering in Africa, GIABA, a seminar on the fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism in Africa, between 22 March to 26 March 2010, in Bamako, Mali. The aim of the seminar was to develop judicial cooperation within the region, in order to better protect the citizens.

- ***Capacity Building.***

473. The Court continued its biennial capacity building plan which was started in 2009. In fact, the Paralegal Training for the G – Staff was concluded during the year. Thus the beneficiaries of the first phase built on their knowledge in Lokoja (Kogi State of Nigeria) from 17 to 31 October 2010. Also, there was exchange of experiences, essentially through training missions to the European Court of Justice where staff of the Court received training in their respective areas of endeavour. The staff who benefited from these exchanges were drawn from the Library, the Human Resources and Research, the Language Services and Assistants to Honourable Judges. Staff from

the Registry and Information Units underwent training programmes in Kaduna and Lagos respectively.

- ***Judicial and Budgetary Retreat.***

474. The Court held its second Judicial Retreat and third Administrative and Budgetary Retreat in Minna (Niger State of Nigeria) from 10 to 19 July 2010. At the Judicial Retreat, a Draft Text on Arbitration Procedure was examined, which shall be forwarded to the Council of Ministers of the Community for approval. Also, the judicial activities and functioning of the Court were reviewed. The major challenges were identified, and solutions proffered, among which is the putting in place of a Judicial Strategic Plan for the progress and consolidation of the Court. The Administrative and Budgetary Retreat, on its part, worked, not only on the 20011 Budget, but also, examined the impediments to the good administration of the Court.

- ***The 2010/2011 Legal Year.***

475. The traditional ceremony marking the beginning of each Legal Year was held on 22 September 2010. It was celebrated in a symbolic manner, under the theme: "For a Better Consolidation of the Assets of the Court" and had in attendance Commissioners and other ECOWAS Statutory Officers, Representatives of the President of ECOWAS Commission and Speaker of Parliament, high ranking Officials of the Federal republic of Nigeria, as well as Representatives of the Diplomatic Corps in Abuja. During the ceremony, the President of the Court, Honourable Justice Awa NANA Daboya presented the report of the Activities of the previous year.

4.3 ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID)

476. In pursuance of the objectives assigned by the decision-making bodies, the activities undertaken by the Bank from 1st January to 30th September, 2010 aimed at enhancing assistance to Member States, improving on institutional management, and intensifying resources mobilization strategies to enable it to raise the needed resources to finance its operations.

477. The first part (Part I) of this report presents the activities carried out by the decision-making organs. The second part (Part II) describes administrative activities, while the third part (Part III) presents a progress report on the financing of operations. The fourth part (Part IV) focuses on the activities undertaken within the framework of resources mobilization. Finally, the last part (Part V) presents the financial position of the Bank as at 30th September, 2010 as well as the conclusions on the statement.

- ***Activities of the decision-making bodies***

- **Board of Governors**

478. During the period under review, the Board of Governors held its statutory meeting, namely the 8th Ordinary Session, in Banjul, the Gambia, on 7th June, 2010. At the end of the meeting the following resolutions were adopted:

- ✓ Resolution relating to the election of the new chairperson of the Board of Governors;
- ✓ Resolution relating to the adoption of the minutes of the 7th Ordinary Session of the Board of Governors held on 30th June, 2009 ;

- ✓ Resolution relating to the consideration of matters arising and the status of implementation of tasks assigned by the 7th Ordinary Session of the Board of Governors;
- ✓ Resolution relating to the consideration and adoption of the 2009 Activity Report of EBID and the approval of the 2009 Accounts;
- ✓ Resolution relating to the renewal of the tenure of the External Auditors;
- ✓ Resolution relating to the adoption of the new 2010-2014 Strategic Plan;
- ✓ Resolution relating to the confirmation of the capital structure of EBID;
- ✓ Resolution relating to the appointment of members of the Board of Directors.

Board of Directors

479. The Board of Directors of EBID held two meetings during the period under review. The meetings which were the 28th and 29th Ordinary Sessions were held in Lome on 26th March, 2010 and 15 July 2010 respectively. At the end of the meetings decisions and resolutions relating to the following items were adopted:

28th Session meeting of the Board of Directors held in Lome on 26th March, 2010;

- ✓ The minutes of the 27th meeting of the Board of Directors held in Accra on 18th December, 2009;
- ✓ The activity report and the approval of accounts for the year ended 2009;
- ✓ The 2010-2014 Strategic Plan;
- ✓ The financing of projects in Benin, Ghana, Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire (five resolutions) ;
- ✓ The status of implementation of projects as at 31st December, 2009;
- ✓ The reports of the Standing Committees of the Board of Directors;
- ✓ The situation of recovery of capital and loan arrears;
- ✓ The renewal of the tenure of the External Auditors.

29th Session meeting of the Board of Directors held in Lome on 15th July, 2010;

- ✓ The minutes of the 28th Session of the Board of Directors held in Lome on 26th March, 2010;
- ✓ The report on the situation of EBID as at 31st March, 2010;
- ✓ Agreement with BADEA for the provision of a line of credit to EBID to finance the private sector in ECOWAS;
- ✓ The negotiation and signing with EXIMBANK India of the agreement relating to the first tranche of USD 100 million accorded to EBID by the Government of India within the framework of its second line of credit;
- ✓ The retaining of a maximum amount of FCFA 50 billion in the event of the over-subscription of the EBID Debenture (6.75% 2010-2017);
- ✓ Equity participation in GARI Fund (Guarantee Fund for Private Investments in West Africa);

- ✓ The financing of projects in Benin, Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire and Liberia (five resolutions);
- ✓ The situation of recovery of capital and loan arrears as at 31st May, 2010;
- ✓ The reports of the Standing Committees of the Board;
- ✓ The procedure for the recruitment of the President of EBID.

- **Administrative activities**

480. During the period under review, the staff Rules and Regulations of the Bank were reviewed for the second time with a view to adapting the texts to current labour laws. The texts were approved by the Board of Directors on 26th March, 2010. Efforts are also underway to prepare a scheme of service for the Bank.

481. Regarding human resources policy, efforts are continuing to build the operational capacity of the Bank and measures have also been put in place to recruit more staff.

482. Steps have also been taken to clear the outstanding leave days accumulated by the staff of EBID.

Human Resources

483. As at 30th September, 2010 EBID had a total staff strength of 106 which was the same as at 31st December, 2009. However, the stability in staff strength during the two periods does not imply that there was no staff movement. During the first nine months of the year, the Bank, in line with its capacity building plan, recruited 6 new staff whilst 6 others also left the institution (five retired and one resigned).

484. The breakdown of the situation is presented in the table below:

Table n°1 : Situation of EBID Staff for the period ended 30/09/2010

Staff category	Staff strength			
	31/12/2009	Recruitment	Departure	30/09/2010
President	1	-	-	1
Vice-President	2	-	-	2
Professional staff	40	6	2	44
Support staff	63	-	4	59
Total	106	6	6	106

Source : Department of Administration

485. In addition to its permanent staff, the Bank has thirty four (34) casual staff members to provide support.

- **Training**

486. During the period under review staff members benefited from training programmes on the following themes:

- ✓ Terminology and computer-assisted translation techniques;
- ✓ Risk management in development banks and financial institutions;
- ✓ Methods and techniques of Internal Audit;
- ✓ Comprehensive knowledge of Audi – visual techniques;

✓ 2008 Windows Module.

- **Operational activities**

487. The operational activities undertaken by the Bank from 1st January, 2010 to 30th September, 2010 related mainly to the identification and appraisal of projects, approval of loans and the signing of loan agreements and the supervision of projects.

- **Identification of projects**

488. During the period under review, EBID received a total number of 75 new financing requests from Member States. To date the EBID pipeline of projects comprises 492 projects from all sectors.

- **Appraisal of projects**

489. During the period under review, twenty one (21) projects were appraised. Five (5) of the projects were under the public sector whilst the remaining sixteen (16) were private sector projects. The table below presents the various projects appraised.

Table n°2 : Projects appraised during the period ended 1st January to 30th September, 2010

[illegible]

- **Approved loans**

490. During the first three quarters of 2010, the Board of Directors of EBID approved ten (10) financing agreements amounting to UA 73 964 300 (US\$ 110 112 133) and comprising five (5) direct loans, three (3) guarantees and two (2) equity investment as indicated in the table below:

Table n°3 : Projects approved for the period from 1st January, 2010 to 30th September, 2010

	N°	Project	Country	Sector	Type	Request (in UA)
Public	1	Partial financing of the rehabilitation and surfacing of the Ouidah – Allada road and Pahou –	Benin	Services	Loan	7 138 998
	Sub - Total 1					7 138 998
Private	2	Partial financing of the MARRIOTT Hotel project in Accra	Ghana	Services	Loan	3 892 439
	3	Partial financing of equity participation in the Liberian Bank for Investment and Development	Liberia	Services	Equity	1 959 644
	4	Financing of the partial guarantee for the debenture loan for PALMCI (PALMCI 7%, 2010-	Côte d'Ivoire	Services	Guarantee	9 436 170
	5	Financing of the partial guarantee for the debenture loan for Abidjan ports Authority PAA	Côte d'Ivoire	Services	Guarantee	18 838 702
	6	Partial financing of the AKOMA Clinic Project in Cotonou	Benin	Other services	Loan	3 167 721
	7	Partial financing of the proposed Radisson Blu Hotel Project in Abuja	Nigeria	Autres services	Loan	6 487 398
	8	Equity investment in GARI Fund	Togo	Financial Service	Equity	1 302 778
	9	Proposed line of credit to PETROCI to finance its commercial transactions	Côte d'Ivoire	Financial Service	Loan	13 076 160
	10	Additional guarantee to cover the debenture loan of Port Autonome (PAA 6,95%, 2010-	Côte d'Ivoire	Service	Gurantee	8 664 290
	Sub - Total 2					66 825 302
TOTAL						73 964 300

491. From 1st January 2004 (date of effective commencement of operational activities by the Bank) to date, the Board of Directors of the Bank has approved a total of 107 projects worth UA 704 510 525 (US\$ 1, 049 million) in fourteen of the fifteen Member States of the Community.

- **Loan agreements signed**

492. During the period from 1st January, 2010 to 30th September, 2010 the Bank signed loan agreements totaling UA 56 650 584 (US\$ 84 336 857) for the implementation of projects in Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo as presented in table 4.

Table n°4 : Loan agreements approved during the period from 1st January, 2010 to 30th September, 2010

	N°	Project	Country	Sector	Type	Date of signature	Equity participation (in UA)
Public	1	Partial financing of the reconstruction of bridges and rehabilitation of feeder roads project	Togo	Infrastructure	Loan	22/01/2010	6 379 925
	2	Partial financing of the asphaltting of the Ouida-Allada road and the Pahou-Tori round-about	Benin	Infrastructure	Loan	07/05/2010	7 138 998
	3	Partial financing of the Phase III of the Bekwai Hospital Rehabilitation Project	Ghana	Social	Loan	18/06/2010	5 199 718
	Sub -total 1						18 718 641
	4	Partial financing of the establishment of an agro-industrial complex for the production of palm oil in Ayénouan by DEKEL OIL CI SA project	Côte d'Ivoire	Industry	Loan	05/02/2010	6 681 000
	5	Partial financing of the granting of a line of credit to NEXIM Bank project	Nigeria	Services	Loan	11/02/2010	12 993 763
	6	Partial financing of the acquisition and rehabilitation of l'Hôtel de la Plage by Compagnie Hôtelière du Golfe (CHG) project in Cotonou	Benin	Services	Loan	22/02/2010	2 686 136
	7	Partial financing of the granting of a line of credit to Banque pour le Financement de l'Agriculture (BFA)	Côte d'Ivoire	Services	Loan	31/03/2010	2 801 805
	8	Partial financing of the SITRADE urban waste processing project	Côte d'Ivoire	Industry	Loan	01/04/2010	8 876 800
	9	Partial financing of the construction of MARRIOTT Hotel in Accra by African Hospitality Limited(AHL)	Ghana	Services	Loan	12/04/2010	3 892 439
	Sub-total 2						37 931 943
TOTAL							56 650 584

493. During the period under review, EBID and the ECOWAS Commission signed a memorandum of understanding for the provision of a grant of US\$ 100 000 towards the funding of the feasibility study of the Regional Development Fund for the Financing of Transport and Energy Sectors (FODETE-ECOWAS).

- Supervision of projects

494. During the period under review seven (7) projects were supervised namely:

- ✓ Akatsi-Aflao road rehabilitation project, Ghana ;
- ✓ Health equipment project, Togolese Republic;
- ✓ Sierra Leone Maritime Administration Project (SLMA), Sierra Leone ;
- ✓ Société des Ciments du Golfe (SCG) Cement Plant Project, Republic of Benin;
- ✓ Burkina Bail Project, Burkina Faso;
- ✓ Hotel Azalai Indépendance Rehabilitation Project, Burkina Faso;
- ✓ Daoukro and Ouelle-Ettroko Local Agricultural Development Project, Côte d'Ivoire.

- The Commitments of EBID as at 30 September 2010

Situation of commitments

495. As at 30th September, 2010 the total net commitments of the Bank in favour of the Member States of the Community stood at UA 518 993 281 (US\$ 772 635 667) as against total commitments of UA 519 146 476 (US\$ 825 779 304) recorded on 31st December, 2009. Thus, there was a marginal decrease of 0.03% or UA 153 195 in total commitments over the period as a result of the expiry of certain guarantees during the second half of the year. Total guarantees amounted to UA 21 453 538 as at 30 September 2010. This represented a decrease of -36% with respect to the UA 33 731 762 recorded on 31st December, 2009.

496. The sharp decrease in total guarantees was offset by the increase in loan commitments which rose by 14.9% from UA 413 669 165 at the end of December, 2009 to UA 475 280 828 at 30st September, 2010 in spite of the expiry of the loan for the Fadama-Pama Road Project in Burkina Faso.

- Breakdown of commitments

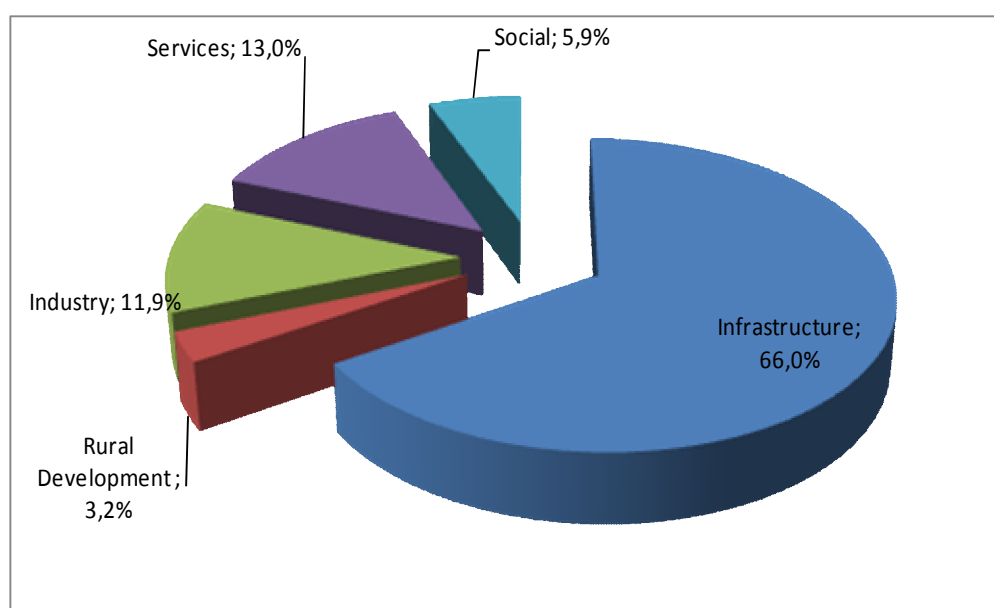
By type of financing

497. In its interventions, the Bank continued to give priority to the infrastructure sub-sector which accounted for 66% of total commitments (60.6% of total operations) as shown by the table and graph below. The infrastructure projects financed related mainly to electricity interconnection, construction of inter-State roads, construction of roads to open up rural areas, and the development of digital coverage.

Table n°5: Breakdown of the net cumulative commitment of EBID according to sector and category as at 30/09/2010 (in UA)

Type	Sector	Nb	Commitments	%
<i>Loans</i>	Infrastructure	55	328 694 736	69%
	Rural Development	7	16 369 779	3%
	Industry	9	57 335 320	12%
	Services	10	42 176 694	9%
	Social	4	30 704 299	6%
	Total Loans	85	470 081 110	100%
<i>Equity participation</i>	Services	7	22 259 095	100%
	Total equity investments	7	22 259 095	100%
<i>Guarantees</i>	Infrastructure	5	14 098 668	66%
	Industry	1	4 338 036	20%
	Services	1	3 016 654	14%
	Total Guarantees	7	21 453 358	100%
TOTAL COMMITMENTS		99	518 993 281	

Graph n°1: Breakdown of the cumulative net commitment of EBID according to sector as at 30/09/2010 (in %)



By sector:

498. EBID had, as at 30th September, 2010 provided an amount of UA 336 777 095 to finance 58 projects. The amount represented 65% of the net commitments of the Bank.

499. With regard to support for the promotion and development of the private sector, the Bank provided total amount of UA 182 216 186 (representing 35% of total net commitments) to finance 41 projects.

500. Compared to the situation as at 31/12/2009, the amounts made available for the financing of the private sector represented a decrease of 7.2% whilst those allocated to the public sector constituted an increase of 4.3%.

Table n°6 : Distribution of the net cumulative commitment of EBID by sector of intervention for the period ended 30/09/2010

Sector of intervention	Nb	Amount UA	Montant US\$	% commitment
Public Sector	58	331 777 095	501 336 797	65%
Private Sector	41	182 216 186	271 268 880	35%
Total	99	518 993 281	772 635 667	100%

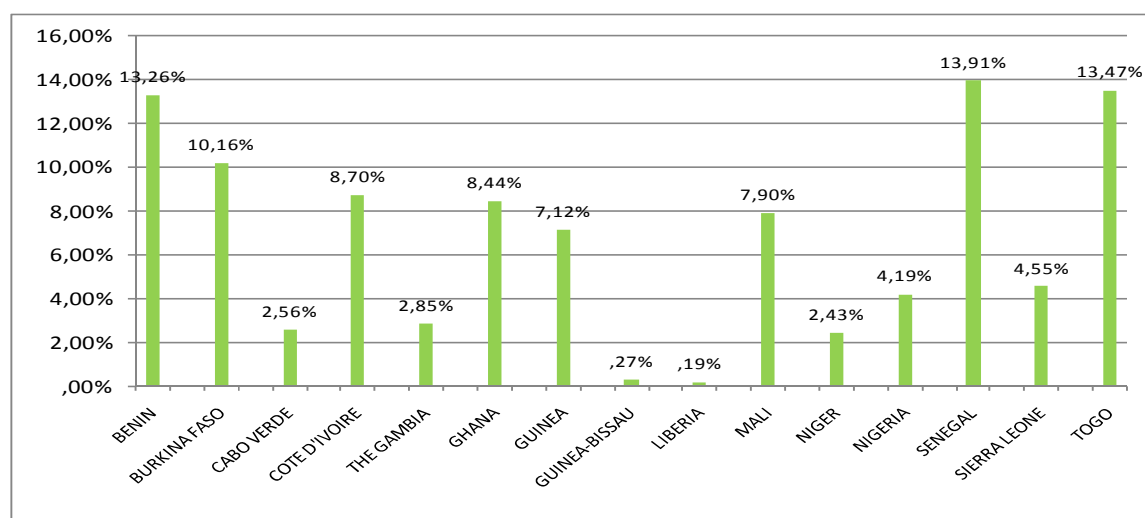
by country:

501. Although all the Member States of the Community benefit from the assistance of the Bank, the breakdown of the net commitments of the Bank shows the concentration of assistance on the following countries: Senegal (13.91%), Togo (13.47%), Benin (13.26%) and Burkina Faso (10.16%).

Table n°7 : Breakdown of the net cumulative commitment of EBID by country as at 30th September, 2010 (in UA)

	Commitments		% of commitments
	UC	\$ EU	
BENIN	68 797 157	102 419 704	13.26%
BURKINA FASO	52 740 291	78 515 526	10.16%
CABO VERDE	13 273 599	19 760 672	2,56%
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	45 169 074	67 244 103	8,70%
The GAMBIA	14 785 732	22 011 815	2,85%
GHANA	43 794 749	65 198 119	8,44%
GUINEA	36 970 995	55 039 460	7,12%
GUINEA-BISSAU	1 421 512	2 116 233	0,27%
LIBERIA	967 936	1 440 986	0,19%
MALI	41 005 601	61 045 858	7,90%
NIGER	12 607 880	18 769 603	2,43%
NIGERIA	21 726 639	32 344 882	4,19%
SENEGAL	72 217 825	107 512 120	13,91%
SIERRA LEONE	23 589 497	35 118 156	4,55%
TOGO	69 924 794	104 098 439	13,47%
TOTAL	518 993 281	772 635 677	100,00%

Graph n°2 Breakdown of the net cumulative commitments of EBID by country as at 30th



- Disbursements

502. Loan disbursements during the first three quarters of 2010 amounted to UA 48 344 563 (US\$ 71 971 518), representing an increase of 31.2% over the amount recorded at the end of December, 2009.

503. Total loan disbursements however stood at UA 198 592 214 representing 41.8% of commitments as at 30th September, 2010.

504. On the basis of the repayments made, the total loan amounts outstanding stood at UA 165 383 547 as at 30th September, 2010. The breakdown according to country is as follows:

Table n°8 : Breakdown of loan amounts outstanding as at 30th September 2010 (in UA)

Pays	Nb	Commitments	Disbursements		Princ. Due	paymt	Loan balance	
							Amount	(%)
BENIN	12	68 479 866	37 118 480	31 361 386	9 822 530	9 422 502	27 695 978	16,70%
BURKINA FASO	9	41 761 481	19 046 777	22 714 704	3 867 718	1 984 347	17 062 430	10,30%
CABO VERDE	3	13 273 599	4 826 820	8 446 779	156 019	81 598	4 745 222	2,90%
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	8	41 836 188	15 615 139	26 221 049	3 834 174	3 347 015	12 268 124	7,40%
The GAMBIA	2	14 785 732	1 553 866	13 231 866	-	-	1 553 866	0,90%
GHANA	6	43 794 749	3 775 283	40 019 466	356 816	331 330	3 443 953	2,10%
GUINEA	8	36 970 995	26 434 373	10 536 622	7 040 680	7 086 648	19 347 725	11,70%
GUINEA BISSAU	4	1 421 512	1 421 512	-	1 020 584	136 419	1 285 093	0,80%
LIBERIA	1	967 936	967 936	-	967 836	-	967 936	0,60%
MALI	8	39 148 962	6 399 035	32 749 927	1 823 015	1 634 081	4 764 954	2,90%
NIGER	3	12 607 880	1 204 496	11 403 384	-	-	1 204 496	0,70%
NIGERIA	3	21 726 639	8 732 805	12 993 834	3 218 988	1 614 995	7 117 810	4,30%
SENEGAL	9	70 241 377	40 939 948	29 301 429	9 249 356	7 569 732	33 370 216	20,20%
SIERRA LEONE	2	23 589 497	2 289 346	21 300 151	-	-	2 289 346	1,40%
TOGO	7	44 674 415	28 266 398	16 408 017	236 074	-	28 266 398	17,10%
LOANS	85	475 280 828	198 592 214	16 688 790	11 593 790	3 208 667	165 383 547	100,00%

- Resource mobilization and cooperation activities

505. To cope with the sharp increase of its commitments, the Bank continued with efforts to enhance its capital resources by mobilizing long term resources within and outside the ECOWAS region.
506. Thus, the Bank continued its discussions with bilateral and multilateral partners in a bid to mobilize more financial and technical resources to assist the Member States of the Community.
507. The Bank specifically held discussions with the government of India, US Eximbank, the United States Trade and Development Agency, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), World Environmental Fund (WEF), the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), the African Development Bank (ADB), the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Agence Française de Développement (AFD), OPEC Fund for International Development and the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa (IDC).
508. It should be pointed out that the Government of India has agreed to grant EBID a second line of credit of US\$ 250 million to finance public sector projects. The first tranche of USD 100 million has been made available and the agreement covering it would be signed soon.
509. The debenture floated on the capital market of UEMOA has enabled the Bank to mobilize about FCFA 42 billion, representing US \$ 81.6 million.
510. Also during the period under review the Bank received two appraisal teams from BADEA and AFD. Following the appraisal mission, BADEA granted EBID a line of credit of US\$ 5 million to finance SME/SMIs in the sub-region. The signing of the loan agreement took place on 31st July, 2010.
511. With respect to the AFD, the institution would, in addition to the possibility of co-financing projects with the Bank, help build the capacity of EBID in the following areas: anti-money laundering and terrorism financing (LAB procedures); social and environmental responsibility procedures; risk monitoring and control. Also an appraisal team from the World Bank would soon arrive at the Bank to assess the type of assistance it could offer EBID.
512. The Bank is also discussing with the OPEC Fund and AFREXIMBANK the possibility of obtaining two lines of credit in amounts of US\$ 10 million and US\$ 20 million respectively to finance short term operations.
513. In all, the Bank is in the process of mobilizing US\$ 221.6 million to finance its activities.
514. The Bank is also taking steps to mobilize resources on the capital markets of Nigeria and Ghana.

- The financial situation as at 30th September, 2010

515. The financial situation of the Bank as at 30th September, 2010 is as follows:

Income statement

Table n°9: Income statement (in thousands of UA)

ITEM	30/09/2009	31/12/2009	30/09/2010
INCOME			
Interest and commission on loans	6 279	8 933	7 698
Interest on placements	661	825	264
Interest expenses	-1 938	-1 930	-941
Net interest	5 002	7 828	7 020
Dividends	289	289	0
Other income	237	684	-378
Total income	5 528	8 801	6 642
CHARGES			
Staff cost	3 398	4 853	3 414
Other operating cost	1 650	2 675	1 778
Total charges	5 047	7 528	5 192
Gross operating result	481	1 273	1 450
Amortization	-405	-542	-417
Provision for loans	=	50	=
Exchange gain / loss	146	926	-35
Operating income	222	1 707	998
Net Gain/Loss chargeable to minority	-36	-370	-38
Net profit for the year transferred to	186	1 337	959

516. The Bank continued to record profit in its operations thereby enabling it to enhance its capital.

517. As at 30th September, 2010, EBID posted a profit of UA 959 000 as against the amount of UA 186 000 recorded in September 2009. This was mainly due to the combined effects of increase in interest and commission on loans (22.6%) and the sharp drop (51.4%) in interests paid by the Bank. The situation resulted in 20% increase in income from UA 5 528 000 in 2009 to UA 6 642 000 in 2010.

518. With respect to the wage bill, there was a marginal increase of 0.5% as the number of staff recruited was almost matched by those who left the institution. The other operating charges increased by 2.9% over the level recorded in September 2009.

519. The operating account of the Bank as at 30/9/2010 presents the following characteristics:

- ✓ Preponderance of loan income. Income from loans and commission were the main source of revenue of the Bank It increased by 22.6 % over the amount recorded over the same period in the previous year;
- ✓ Income from placements decreased by 28.4% with respect to the level recorded on 30/09/2009 as a result of the drop in the interest rates;
- ✓ Personnel charges amounted to UA3 414 000, representing 65.8% of expenditure incurred over the period.

Balance sheet

Table n°10: Balance sheet (in thousands of UA)

ITEMS	30/09/2009	31/12/2009	30/09/2010
ASSETS			
Cash and bank accounts	2 300	1 165	1 971
Short term investments	47 231	52 317	27 025
Loans to Member States	110 944	118 869	161 855
	0		0
Inter-institutional accounts	244	445	-287
Other debt balances	7 677	6 462	7 400
Long term investments	16 205	11 686	11 686
Fixed assets	16 634	16 726	16 566
Total assets	201 234	207 670	226 217
LIABILITIES			
Creditors	4 393	4 950	4 178
Borrowings	36 981	41 043	57 074
Inter-institutional accounts	165	184	2 475
Capital	123 161	123 473	123 473
Free reserves	28 128	29 278	30 236
	192 827	198 928	217 436
Minority interest	8 407	8 742	8 780
Total liabilities	201 234	207 670	226 217
Off balance sheet			
Guarantees outstanding	46 196	33 732	21 453

520. Total balance sheet of the Bank amounted to UA 226 217 000 as at 30th September, 2010 as against the amount of UA 201 234 000 recorded over the same period in 2009. The amount represented an increase of 12.9%.

521. Compared to the amount of UA 207 670 000 recorded on 31st December, 2009, the total balance sheet of the Bank posted an increase of 9% equivalent to UA 18 547 000. The features of this trend characterized by the balance sheet are:

- ✓ 36.2% increase in net loans to Member States which stood at UA 161 900 000 as against the amount of UA 118 900 000 recorded as at 31st December, 2009. Compared to the situation as at 30th September, 2009, there was an increase of 45.9% equivalent to UA 50.9 million. The increase in the total balance sheet was a reflection of the step-up in the operational activities of the Bank;
- ✓ UA 20.5 million decrease in the cash-flow from UA 53.5 million at the end of 30 September 2009 to UA 29 million as at 30th September, 2010. The decrease in cash-flow was due to the disbursements effected during the period;
- ✓ 39.1% increase in borrowings from UA 41 043 000 as at 31st December, 2009 to UA 57 074 000. The increase in borrowings was mainly attributable to the draw-downs on the Indian line of credit.

522. The first three quarters of 2010 saw a lot of dynamism being injected into the operational activities of EBID with sustained increase in direct loans (14.9%), thus supporting the economies of Member States and consolidating its financial situation. The dynamism has also been perceptible in the area of finance and resources mobilization.

523. The Bank continued to record positive results in its operational activities thus enabling it to enhance its capital resources. The net profit of the Bank as at 30 September 2010 amounted to UA 959 389.

524. With regard to resources mobilization, the Bank intensified efforts in the direction of partners willing to provide credit that is vital to the viability and profitability of the Bank. Within the framework of the 2010-2014 Strategic Plan, the amounts realized at the end of September, 2010 represented 64.1% of the resources expected in 2010

4.4 West Africa Health Organisation (WAHO)

525. Activities implemented by WAHO in 2010 are conducted as part of the implementation of its 2009-2013 Strategic Plan. The strategic guidelines of this Plan are as follows:

- support for improving quality of health systems in the ECOWAS sub-region;
- support for improving health coverage in the ECOWAS sub-region;
- support development for a sustainable financing of health;
- WAHO Institutional Development.

526. This report is structured around the following points:

- The 2010 main objectives
- Achievements
- Results
- Constraints and challenges
- Recommendations

- Main objectives of the year 2010

527. These objectives are those of the 2009-2013 Strategic Plan and are as follows:

- ✓ Promote the coordination and harmonization of health policies in ECOWAS;
- ✓ Strengthen the development of health information management systems for prevention and disease control in the ECOWAS region;
- ✓ Promote health research in the ECOWAS region;
- ✓ Support the training of health professionals in order to facilitate the movement of human resources for health in the ECOWAS region;
- ✓ Facilitate access to essential medicines, vaccines and other quality health products and reduce the use of uncertified medicines in the Member States;
- ✓ Support the institutionalization of traditional medicine in health systems in the sub region;
- ✓ Promote new financing mechanisms and advocate for increased budgetary allocation for health.

- **Achievements**

528. Coordination and harmonization of policies

In the area of Malaria control:

- ✓ Assessment of national pharmacovigilance systems coupled with development of pharmacovigilance action plans for 2011 in the 15 countries.
- ✓ WAHO-WHO-RBM joint assessment of the mid-term implementation of the roadmaps of the 15 countries for accelerating the achievement of the Abuja and universal access goals.
- ✓ Development and submission to the Commission the TORs of the feasibility study for the establishment of Biolarvicid and biomedical products manufacturing facilities in Ghana and Ivory Coast.
- ✓ Joint Annual Review of NMCP for monitoring the implementation of 2010 action plans of the 15 countries and support for the development of future malaria control action plans 2011.

As regards to TB control:

- ✓ Strengthening the management of capacities of 41 workers from Benin and 60 from Liberia, of National TB Control Programmess through financial support and training on Health Mapper for monitoring TB patients, and on management of TB / HIV & AIDS co-infection.

In terms of nutrition and non communicable diseases

- ✓ Support given to Cote d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone and Mali for the adoption of their NCD integrated multi-sector control policy documents, in response to the AHM and the Council of Ministers Resolution (2010).
- ✓ Adoption of standards for mandatory fortification of oil with vitamin A and flour with iron and folic acid
- ✓ Organization of the 12th ECOWAS Nutrition Forum taking into consideration the planning and the sustainable financing of nutrition as its central pillar.
- ✓ Development of the first table on nutrient composition of foods in the sub region, in collaboration with FAO, INFOODS ROPPA, ECOWAS Commission for Agriculture and Bioversity International.
- ✓ Scaling of Essential Nutrition Actions in collaboration with Africa 2010

Health Systems Strengthening:

- ✓ Support given to Togo for the preparation of its Strategic Plan for community-based interventions.
- ✓ Development of the National Policy of Community Health of Guinea-Bissau.
- ✓ Documentation of the policy for free care to pregnant women and children under 5 years for Niger.

Regarding Mother and Child Health

- ✓ Assessment of RH Policies implemented in the countries.
- ✓ Assessment of REDUCE/ALIVE Advocacy Tool in 7 countries (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo).
- ✓ Assessment of the advocacy activities for the repositioning of FP in 4 countries (Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria, Liberia).
- ✓ Technical and financial support were provided to the following countries:
 - Guinea for synchronized NIDs.
 - Guinea Bissau to organize and synchronize NIDs and training on EONC
 - Burkina Faso for the management of community-based cases (diarrhoea, malaria and malnutrition among others) in children aged 0-5 years and the organization of the meeting of the Vision 2010 initiative
 - Niger for the training on EONC
- ✓ Finalization of the Strategy Paper 2009-2013 for accelerating maternal, perinatal and infant mortality reduction in ECOWAS Member States.

HIV & AIDS Control:

- ✓ Support given to 3 countries (Togo, Sierra Leone and Guinea Bissau) for the implementation of specific action plans to control AIDS in the Armed Forces in post conflict countries.
- ✓ Technical support to 4 countries for the creation of a social and legal environment (Togo, Sierra Leone, Cote d'Ivoire and Guinea Bissau) for the finalization and implementation of legal texts on HIV / AIDS
- ✓ Support to 7 countries (Mali, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Ghana, Benin, Liberia, Togo and Cote d'Ivoire) for their plans for implementing the new recommendations on ARV treatment.
- ✓ Financial support to OCAL for the intensification and expansion of PLWA care interventions along the Abidjan-Lagos Corridor. Thus, IEC materials were produced, 130 peer educators trained and 6000 sessions of counseling and testing carried out and 400 awareness sessions conducted at bus stations and in inter-state transport buses.
- ✓ Support for strengthening the institutional capacities of reference centers for comprehensive care to PLWHA in 3 countries:
 - Senegal: development of a database for the management of PLWHA
 - Guinea: Maintaining CD4 counters and forming a pool of maintenance staff.
 - Mali: Rehabilitation of an ELISA reader device
- ✓ Support the development of a document for the mapping of PLWHA management reference centers coupled with a proposal for capacity building
- ✓ Participation in the development of the ECOWAS HIV/AIDS control Strategic Plan

- ✓ Support to the implementation of the HIV control Plans of Côte d'Ivoire, Benin, Togo, Guinea Bissau and Ghana
- ✓ Support to the West African youth network for the review of HIV and AIDS communication strategies.

Telehealth:

- ✓ Define detailed priority telehealth strategic orientations and actions.

Policy and health systems:

- ✓ Three (3) monographs of the health systems of Burkina Faso, Guinea and Liberia are available.
- ✓ Support for the finalization of the Regional Strategy for Poverty Reduction in West Africa developed jointly by the ECOWAS and UEMOA Commissions.
- ✓ Support for developing the regional health policy of ECOWAS.
- ✓ Support to Togo to hold the annual review of the health sector.
- ✓ Financial support to Centre Muraz of Burkina Faso to develop its 2011-2015 Development Plan.
- ✓ Financial support to eight (8) member countries (Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Niger, Senegal and Sierra Leone) to conduct various activities (EPI review, evaluation of the NHDPs, rehabilitation of health infrastructures, strengthening of health system, training and organizing meetings in the field of health).
- ✓ Twenty five (25) new CVs were added to the ECOWAS list of Experts and Consultants on the WAHO website.

529. Strengthening health information

In the area of epidemic control:

- ✓ Organization of the annual review of national IDSR plans.
- ✓ Validation of the regional epidemic prone disease control plan and the advocacy tool for national and regional fund mobilization.
- ✓ Organization of a cross-border meeting between Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire and Mali.
- ✓ Financial support to Senegal and Burkina Faso for the training of 137 laboratory technicians.
- ✓ Financial support to Benin and Togo for the training of 3 students to attend the first course on Epidemiological Surveillance in Africa (SURVEA).
- ✓ Financial support to Côte d'Ivoire for the simultaneous outbreak of dengue and yellow fever.
- ✓ Visit in 6 countries (Senegal, the Gambia, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Benin) to laboratories and institutes identified in the surveillance of epidemic-prone diseases at national and regional level
- ✓ Digitalization of a batch of 2000 documents.

- ✓ Initiation of non professional members of WAHID to basic librarianship concepts.
- ✓ Redesign of the website with a more ergonomic layout.

530. **Promotion and dissemination of good practices**

- Documentation of Senegal experience in the area of home management of malaria.

531. **Promotion of Health Research**

- ✓ Training in research methodology on health systems for 30 researchers and policymakers from fourteen (14) countries.
- ✓ Financial support to twelve (12) countries for the implementation of 13 research protocols on HIV / AIDS, human resources in health, quality of care in hospitals, reform of health services, tuberculosis, sickle cell anemia, malaria and maternal and neo natal infections.
- ✓ Training of 24 people in resource mobilization, including 14 from seven francophone countries (Benin (1), Burkina Faso (4), Côte d'Ivoire (2), Guinea (1), Mali (3), Senegal (1) and Togo (1) and ten (10) Professional Officers from the West African Health Organization.
- ✓ Research fellowships were awarded to 3 groups of Research Institutions as part of the strategy to strengthen research capacities in Traditional Medicine in the ECOWAS sub-region
 - Nigeria and Mali (Benefit sharing, a vital tool in salvaging indigenous medicinal plants: A case study of Nigeria and Mali);
 - Ghana and Benin (Ethno botanical studies of some Ghanaian and Beninois Medicinal plants and their benefits);
 - Burkina Faso (Investigation of antimalarial medicinal plants in Burkina Faso).
- ✓ Training of 16 health professionals from Guinea Bissau in operational health research.
- ✓ Funding for a research project of the University of Sierra Leone.
- ✓ Finalization of the status of the network of research centers and institutes.

532. **Development of Human Resource in Health**

- ✓ Financial and technical support for the training of trainers in clinical IMCI in (Benin: 24 trainers and 10 facilitators; Niger: 18 trainers; Sierra Leone: 30 trainers; Côte d'Ivoire: training of 24 service providers; Guinea: training for key staff / players in Community IMCI).
- ✓ Organization of training sessions for trainers in EONC (on EONC Needs Assessment and the mapping of RH service offers for countries such as Senegal, Togo, Liberia and Sierra Leone).
- ✓ Technical and financial support to Niger for the training of 7 trainers in malaria.
- ✓ Curricula for training medical specialists in Occupational Medicine, Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine and Sports Medicine in the Francophone countries were harmonized and awaiting submission to CAMES.

- ✓ Consensus had been reached on the harmonization of the curriculum for undergraduate medical education in ECOWAS region and this should be finalized before the end of the year.
- ✓ Criteria for accreditation of Training Institutions based on the harmonized curricula for 14 medical specialties in Francophone zone has been developed and a mechanism is being put in place for accrediting Institutions for these training.
- ✓ Code of Practice of medical doctors has been harmonized for the Franco-Lusophone zone and the Anglophone zone. These are to be validated by National Regulatory organs before submission to AHM next year.
- ✓ A total of 17 fellowships were awarded under the PEPL programme.
- ✓ Fifteen (15) Interns completed their YPIP training in June and the 15 Interns of the 6th set are undertaking the training. Applications are being processed for the 7th set.
- ✓ Nineteen (19) trainers from Francophone Faculties of Medicine were trained as trainers for evidence-based medicine and use of global educational/research resources.
- ✓ Progress with the harmonization of the training curriculum for pharmacists in ECOWAS region was reviewed and action plan for finalization revised.
- ✓ Commencement of the process of harmonization of the code of practice of pharmacist in the ECOWAS region.
- ✓ Undertook situational analysis of the availability and utilization of community health workers in member countries.
- ✓ Undertook situational analysis of the availability of Skilled Birth Attendants and developed recommendations for scaling-up the numbers at country level.
- ✓ Harmonized the curricula for training nurses and midwives in the Lusophone zone.
- ✓ Developed strategies for the utilization of the harmonized curricula for the training of nurses and midwives in the Francophone zone.
- ✓ Trained 12 trainers from Francophone Nursing Schools on Safety of injections and supported the training of Tutors of Nursing School in Benin.
- ✓ Completed the Training Institution availability mapping in Burkina Faso and this has been validated by the Steering Committee of the Ministry of Health, Burkina. Started preparation to conduct the same survey in Ghana.
- ✓ Completed Pilot test of the iHRIS application in Northern Ghana and supporting its deployment in Ghana and Togo.
- ✓ Trained 64 IT professionals and HIS managers in the use of Open Source applications for HIS.

- ✓ Collaborating with the Nursing and Midwifery Council of Nigeria to use iHRIS-Qualify in the computerisation of its registers.
- ✓ Trained 13 Eye Health Care Programme Managers in Monitoring and Evaluation and the use of tools for analysis and geographical reporting.
- ✓ Undertook needs assessment of the Ophthalmology Unit of UCH, Ibadan and IOTA towards becoming regional training centres for Paediatric Ophthalmology and on the basis of this, a grant has been given to UCH, Ibadan.
- ✓ Trainers from Institutions that train specialist in Ophthalmology have agreed on the equivalence of the DESSO to the first two years of the harmonized DES programme.
- ✓ Supported the building of the Clinical Training Block for DESSO in Conakry in collaboration with Partners.
- ✓ Supported continuing professional development activities of six Regional Institutions.
- ✓ Supported the upgrading of facilities of three training centres.

533. **Medicines and vaccines**

In the area of Coordinated Informed Buying

- ✓ Assessment of the pilot phase in 5 countries (Burkina Faso, the Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Nigeria).
- ✓ Support 15 countries with IT equipment for the collection and processing of data.
- ✓ Development of a sub regional plan for counterfeits and illicit drugs control.
- ✓ Assessment of national Pharmacovigilance systems in order to provide the required support for strengthening their capacities.
- ✓ Evaluation of the production capacities of the health product manufacturing units of Nigeria, Ghana and the Central store of TOGO.
- ✓ Development of a common technical document for the registration of medicines in the ECOWAS region.
- ✓ Training of national drug regulatory authorities' personnel and those of local production units on good drug manufacturing practices.

534. **Traditional Medicine**

- ✓ A roundtable discussion was held during the Assembly of ECOWAS Health Ministers in Freetown, Sierra Leone in April 2010.
- ✓ A Federation of Traditional Medicine Associations of West Africa was formed in Burkina Faso.
- ✓ The traditional medicine associations of Benin, Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana were provided financial support to enable them rent administrative offices to enhance their operations.
- ✓ Finalization of Draft 3 of the West African Herbal Pharmacopoeia.
- ✓ Funds are being sourced to carry out toxicity studies on all the 56 medicinal plants proposed for inclusion in the pharmacopoeia.

- ✓ Training programmes on plant medicines for integration into the training curricular of the sub-region's medical schools have been developed and validated.
- ✓ A 20-hour credit module comprising of the subjects: Introduction to Traditional Medicine, Herbal Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Herbal Pharmacy and Herbal Research were recommended for inclusion in the harmonized medical schools' curricular.
- ✓ A Scientific Congress of Traditional Medicine Practitioners and Conventional Medicine Practitioners aimed at fostering collaboration between the two sectors, was held.

535. **Diversification of health financing mechanisms**

- ✓ Co-financing of the Congress of research centers and institutes network in the ECOWAS region with Wellcome Trust.
- ✓ Financial support for 5 research draft protocols.
- ✓ Two (2) Professional Officers of WAHO and four (4) senior staff of Member States including (2) from Niger and (2) from Mali, in advanced development of National Health Accounts.
- ✓ Some support were given to three Member States (Guinea Bissau, Niger, Senegal) for the development of National Health Accounts (NHCs).
- ✓ Harmonized tools for data collection for the development of National Health Accounts in ECOWAS Member States have been developed.
- ✓ Four health financing mechanisms inventory documents of people's access to health care are available for Benin, Guinea Bissau, Niger and Senegal.
- ✓ Preparation with the Canadian cooperation, the World Bank and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), cross-border health project in the areas of maternal and child health, epidemic surveillance and response, HIV / AIDS control amongst the youth and truck drivers, the increased supply of health services and the improvement of health control in border areas.
- ✓ Financial support as WAHO's contribution to the regional program "Reproductive Health and HIV prevention in the ECOWAS region" supported by KfW.
- ✓ Six WAHO Professional Officers were trained in resource mobilization.

536. **Institutional development of WAHO**

- ✓ Training of WAHO staff in the use of Skype to improve communication;
- ✓ Training of staff in the use of the new version of Webmail 1and1 (wahooas.org area) and access to network resources.
- ✓ Capacity building of staff for better utilization of network resources;

537. **Monitoring and evaluation**

- ✓ Fifty-three (53) support were provided to four (4) Member Countries (Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Mali and Burkina Faso) to implement health activities were evaluated and documented.
- ✓ Nineteen (19) WAHO Professional Officers were trained in monitoring and evaluation
- ✓ The databases on the support provided to Member Countries and the missions conducted were established
- ✓ The report of implementation of programs for the first half of the year was drafted.
- ✓ Training of WAHO staff in the use of the "Policy Implementation Assessment Tool (PIAT) in collaboration with AWARE II Project.

- **Results achieved**

538. *The various achievements of 2010 have made it possible to achieve among other things, the following results:*

- ✓ Generation of knowledge on health policies and systems in the region and on the prevalence of a number of diseases through studies and the strengthening of Health Information Systems.
- ✓ Facilitating the creation of conditions for reciprocal recognition of diplomas of Health Professionals in ECOWAS Member States through the harmonization of training curricula for medical specialties.
- ✓ Capacity building of countries in the area of epidemic control and management of other diseases.
- ✓ Capacity building of local production of drugs as a result of the support provided to industries and the strengthening of laboratories capacities as regards to epidemic control.
- ✓ The revival of research in the field of health and Traditional Medicine in ECOWAS Member States.

- **Constraints and Challenges**

539. *Besides the challenges related to the health situation in the ECOWAS region, especially the recurrence of epidemics and low levels of some health indicators, the main factors that constrain the performance of WAHO are:*

- ✓ Limited annual budget growth;
- ✓ Quarterly disbursement of financial resources to WAHO by the Commission, without taking into account of the needs expressed by WAHO in its fund replenishment requests;
- ✓ Communication and transport in the Region;
- ✓ Monitoring of WAHO activities;
- ✓ Collaboration with partners, in particular as regards to improving the synergy of the actions undertaken;

- ✓ Establishment / strengthening of partnership in the near future with Organisations / Countries like the World Food Programme (WFP), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the World Bank (WB), the African Development Bank (ADB), UNAIDS, Brazil, Spain, etc.
- ✓ The implementation of the resolutions, decisions and recommendations of the various deliberative bodies;
- ✓ The mobilization of additional resources required for the implementation of the Strategic Plan.

- **Recommendations**

540. To improve performance in the implementation of the various programmes of WAHO, it would be suitable to:

- ✓ Allow WAHO to submit annual budgets in line with the estimates of the Strategic Plan 2009-2013;
- ✓ Comply with the needs expressed by WAHO as regards to the requests submitted for replenishment of financial resources

4.5 Intergovernmental Group against Money Laundering in West Africa (GIABA)

541. In the course of 2010 GIABA, in keeping with its mandate, continued capacity building activities in Member States and convened statutory meetings.

542. With regard to the statutory meetings, the 13th Session of the GIABA Technical Commission/Plenary Assembly was held in Praia, Cape Verde, from 2 to 4 May 2010. Participants at this meeting included GIABA Member States and several observers, international organisations, some FATF Member States and other representatives of the following countries and organisations: United Kingdom, France, United States, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, United Nations Counter Terrorism Committee and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime. The Islamic Republic of Mauritania also attended the session as observers.

543. The Plenary adopted the Mutual Evaluation Report of the Republic of Benin on the basis of the conclusions ensuing from the deliberations. Following this, Benin was placed under the accelerated monitoring system, and is expected to provide a monitoring report during the May 2011 Plenary session

544. The Plenary adopted the following draft reports: threat assessment in the areas of money laundering and terrorism financing in West Africa; the link between corruption and money laundering; and the impact of money laundering and terrorism financing on the informal sector within the UEMOA zone. These reports have been published in printed format and on the GIABA website.

545. In keeping with Article 11 of the GIABA statutes, the Plenary discussed Mauritania's request for observer status at GIABA. The Mauritanian representative gave a brief outline of the AML/CFT mechanisms in Mauritania in support of their application. In particular, the presentation covered the ratification of all AML/CFT conventions, observance of the FATF 40+9 Recommendations, promulgation of AML/CFT legislation, establishment of a financial information unit, international cooperation and capacity building in the area of AML/CFT. The Plenary then gave its support for the admission of Mauritania as observer at GIABA and recommended this status for approval by the Ministerial Committee, an approval which was granted.

546. Lastly, as part of its mandate to provide technical assistance to Member States, GIABA continued providing the necessary support and assistance to its members, particularly those members who needed to set up and/or strengthen the Financial Information Unit (FIU) in their respective countries. From February to September 2010, some FIU received technical assistance in the area of capacity building.

4.6 West Africa Monetary Agency (WAMA)

547. This report reviews the various activities undertaken by the West African Monetary Agency (WAMA) during year 2010, within the framework of the ECOWAS Monetary Cooperation Programme. It also highlights the effective implementation of actions contained in the Roadmap for the establishment of the future ECOWAS single currency.

548. In retrospect, the West African Monetary Agency has the mandate to monitor, coordinate and implement the actions contained in the ECOWAS Monetary Cooperation Programme (EMCP), promote and implement macroeconomic policies as well as institutional arrangements and ensure the harmonisation of macroeconomic policies that should collectively lead to the advent of the ECOWAS single currency.

549. In application of the Roadmap guidelines and in conformity with the 2010 Work Programme, WAMA undertook, during the second half of 2010, various activities focussing on:

- Multilateral surveillance which consists of evaluating the macroeconomic situation and performance of ECOWAS Member States in respect of the Community's convergence criteria;
- Monitoring trends in the exchange rates of domestic currencies;
- The preparation and organisation of a series of studies contained in the roadmap or commissioned by the Committee of Governors;
- Bilateral and multilateral missions and meetings, and
- Institutional capacity building through the organization of training seminars for senior officials.

550. In addition to the above activities, this report is structured as follows:

- Activities undertaken under the ECOWAS Monetary Cooperation Programme;
- Studies conducted during the second half;
- Missions and meetings held;
- Staff capacity building; and
- Prospects and conclusion.

ECOWAS MONETARY COOPERATION PROGRAMME

551. Within the framework of the process for establishing a single currency in ECOWAS by 2020, a roadmap has been prepared with clearly defined targets for the various sub-regional institutions involved in the process. These targets lay emphasis on the effective implementation of the multilateral surveillance function, the harmonisation of the legal, accounting and statistical frameworks, the harmonisation of the monitoring and supervision frameworks of banking and financial institutions, the establishment and modernisation of payments systems, the utilisation and acceptance of ECOWAS domestic currencies in intra-regional transactions, the enhancement of the trade liberalisation scheme and other related programmes.

- **Multilateral Surveillance**

552. In the implementation of its Work Programme for year 2010, the West African Monetary Agency undertook surveillance missions to ECOWAS countries during the period spanning end August to early October 2010. These missions focussed on the evaluation of macroeconomic achievements of ECOWAS member States for the first half of 2010. They were also used to evaluate and validate the macroeconomic data of the various economies, discuss the performances achieved in respect of macroeconomic convergence as well as policy harmonisation programmes and institutional arrangements with the relevant Authorities’.
553. To ensure the success of this action, the Agency’s professional staff visited the BCEAO to collect data on the performance of UEMOA countries, in order to assess the progress made so far in the zone’s programme and policy harmonising drive. With regards to the WAMZ countries, these multilateral surveillance missions were jointly undertaken with the ECOWAS Commission through the Department in charge of multilateral surveillance and the West African Monetary Institute (WAMI). This joint mission helped in creating a synergy among the institutions responsible for sub-regional integration in terms of harmonising their viewpoints on one hand, and especially helping countries visited avoid receiving successive missions within a short period, on the other.
554. These various missions created opportunities for the Professionals of these three institutions to discuss with key officials of Central Banks, Ministries of Finance, Planning, Integration, Statistics Departments and Agencies as well as National Coordinating Committees.
555. The data so obtained have been processed in accordance with the Community standards and incorporated into the macroeconomic convergence report for the period under review. Furthermore, recommendations have been made to the relevant Authorities in summary form and the latter’s observations have been taken into account in preparing the final macroeconomic convergence report of ECOWAS member countries.

- **Macroeconomics Convergence Status**

556. The surveillance report provides an overview of the macroeconomic situation and status of convergence in ECOWAS during the first half of 2010, as well as projections for the rest of year. It notes that the countries in the region are expected to benefit from the modest world economic recovery, as a result of the positive developments in external trade and the mobilization of capital inflows from abroad. This is expected to trigger a 6.5% economic growth in the Community in real GDP terms, representing an improvement of 0.8% when compared to its year 2009 level.
557. With regards to macroeconomic convergence, data collected during the multilateral surveillance missions indicate that countries in the region have improved their performances in achieving the Community targets. Thus, an evaluation of the ten (10) convergence criteria including four (4) primary and six (6) secondary, revealed the following results:

Primary criteria

✓ *Budget deficit: less than or equal to 4%*

558. The public finance situation improved for a certain number of countries during the review period. In effect, this criterion was met by seven (7) countries as against six (6) in the first half of 2009. Although this performance represented an improvement when compared to its level in year 2009, ECOWAS member countries should continue to make efforts at meeting this criterion which is one of the crucial aspects of the convergence.

✓ *Inflation rate: less than or equal to 5%*

559. Inflationary tensions were relatively contained in the ECOWAS sub-region. In effect, eleven (11) countries achieved the target as against eight (8) in the first half of 2009. This performance was mainly attributable to countries in the UEMOA zone which experienced a deflation during the second half of 2009.

✓ *Deficit financing by Central Bank: less than or equal to 10%*

560. During the review period, twelve (12) countries met this criterion as against fourteen (14) in the first half of 2009. The inability to meet this criterion was mainly due to the processing of the SDR allocations offered to the UEMOA countries. For some of the WAMZ countries, deficit financing by the Central Bank was almost structural.

✓ *Gross foreign reserves in months of imports: above or equal to 6 months*

561. This criterion was met by eleven (11) countries as against nine (9) in the first half of 2009. This performance mainly concerned UEMOA countries which have a common foreign exchange management policy. In the WAMZ zone, only Nigeria and The Gambia met this target.

Secondary criteria

✓ *Non accumulation of domestic arrears and elimination of all previous arrears:*

562. The evaluation of this criterion is still being confronted with the problem of availability of statistical data at country level. However, during the first half of 2010, twelve (12) countries provided data on arrears, nine (9) of which met the criterion.

✓ *Tax revenue / GDP ratio: above or equal to 20%*

563. Member countries' performances in the area of fiscal pressure were relatively low. In effect, only three (3) countries met this criterion during the first half of 2010.

✓ *Salary mass /tax revenue ratio: less than or equal to 35%*

564. In most of the ECOWAS countries, salary mass absorbs a substantial share of tax revenue. Thus, during the review period, only seven (7) countries met the target, which was the same level of performance recorded during the previous period.

✓ *Public investments financed from domestic resources/tax revenue ratio: above or equal to 20%*

565. Since the fiscal pressure of countries in the zone was low, the share allocated to investments was relatively low with eight (08) countries meeting the Community standards.

✓ *Positive interest rate*

566. During the first half of 2010, the interest rate remained positive in nine (09) countries as against eight (08) by end June 2009, because of the high level of inflation rate recorded in some ECOWAS countries particularly in the WAMZ zone.

✓ *Real exchange rate stability*

567. The criterion on real exchange rate stability was met by eleven (11) countries and four (4) other countries recorded depreciation in their real exchange rate.

- Policy Harmonisation in ECOWAS for Second Half of 2010

568. Policy harmonisation in ECOWAS is one of the indispensable aspects of the economic and monetary integration process. In this regard, the roadmap lays heavy premium on policy harmonisation in the areas of capital liberalisation, payments systems, monitoring and regulation of the banking system, trade liberalisation, free movement of persons and goods, foreign exchange policy and statistical harmonisation. For the effective harmonisation of these policies, the roadmap indicates the timeframe for activities to be implemented and assigns to each institution some tasks to be accomplished in order to meet the 2020 deadline. With regards to capital account liberalisation, only The Gambia and Liberia have entirely liberalised their capital accounts. For UEMOA member countries, this liberalisation is effective among member countries of the Union. The other ECOWAS member countries (Cape Verde, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria and Sierra Leone) more or less, continue to maintain a certain number of restrictions in their exchange control regulations.

- Developments in the Exchange Rates of ECOWAS Currencies during Year 2010.

569. Monitoring developments in the exchange rates of ECOWAS currencies is a key element of the roadmap, as the stabilisation of the exchange rates of ECOWAS currencies is a crucial aspect for the establishment of the sub-regional single currency. To be able to keenly monitor currency exchange rates, WAMA's mechanisms consist of assessing developments in the exchange rates of ECOWAS currencies based on their weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual trends in relation to the West African Unit of Account (WAUA).

570. During the second half of 2010, developments in exchange rates indicate that the WAUA strengthened, on monthly average, against all the ECOWAS currencies, with the exception of the CFA Franc. It appreciated slightly against the Cedi and Naira. With regards to developments in bilateral exchange rates, the CFA Franc and Escudo which have a fixed parity with the Euro, suffered the full effect of the weakness of the latter on the international market. On the other hand, the Cedi and Naira remained relatively stable in relation to the U.S dollar and appreciated against the other currencies in the region. The Gambian Dalasi was affected by the weakness of the Pound Sterling and the increase in the demand for foreign currency on the market, associated with the revamp in re-export activities. The Cedi, on its part, remained relatively strong as a result of the foreign currency inflows from the mining sector. The Guinean Franc was affected by the decline in activities as a result of the ongoing transitional process.

STUDIES

571. During year 2010, WAMA conducted four studies - three (3) in the first half of 2010 and one (1) in the second half of 2010. The studies included:

- Study on the convertibility and Utilisation of ECOWAS National Currencies in Intra-community Transactions
- Exchange Rates Misalignment in ECOWAS: Impact on the Single Currency Project
- Study on the Greek Crisis: Lessons for ECOWAS
- Integration of Financial Markets in ECOWAS: Opportunities, Challenges and Prospects

SEMINARS

572. Within the framework of implementing the activities listed in its Work Programme for year 2010, the West African Monetary Agency (WAMA) organised from 20th-21st September 2010 at the Marina Hotel in Cotonou, Republic of Benin, a regional seminar on “Enhancing Financial Stability and Banking Supervision in ECOWAS”. The Seminar served as a forum for the exchange of experiences and the development of a common strategy geared towards improving the efficacy of banking supervision, against the backdrop of the increasing complexity of financial systems and external shocks. Considering the importance of financial stability for the establishment of the ECOWAS single currency, WAMA was requested to initiate as a matter of urgency, measures geared towards the harmonisation of banking laws, banking regulation and supervision mechanisms, in compliance with international standards.

CONCLUSION AND PROSPECTS

573. During this second half of 2010, WAMA has been striving to conveniently implement the actions contained in its Work Programme for year 2011. Indeed, the Agency has been experiencing difficulties but it should be underscored that considerable progress has been made. In effect, the establishment of a new organizational structure and the recruitment of new staff have enhanced the institution’s level of performance.

574. In terms of prospects, WAMA will take the necessary measures to correctly implement the tasks assigned to it under the Monetary Cooperation Programme. In this regard, priority will be given to the implementation of actions contained in the roadmap.

575. In terms of financing, WAMA will identify other sources of funding in addition to the statutory contributions from Central Banks. This is because vision 2020 has become a deadline whose achievement remains the ultimate target of ECOWAS institutions.

CONCLUSIONS

576. The 2010 Report has brought to fore the important accomplishments in the process of achieving an ECOWAS of People and deepening the regional integration process. Indeed, the ECOWAS Commission continued its efforts in making the region an area where peace, security and good governance prevail. To this effect, the Commission undertook decisive action for the success of the transition in Guinea and Niger and continues to work for the respect of the expressed will of the people in Cote d'Ivoire. These activities, supported and welcomed by the International Community, have further affirmed the political leadership of the Community Institution at the regional level.
577. On the economic scene, there has been a lot of expectations arising from the increased pace in the preparation of the Community Development Programme. Based on the sharing process involved in this programme initiated at the various levels including State, non-State actors as well as other regional Intergovernmental organisations and development partners, the Commission plans by the end of 2011, to finalise a reference framework bringing together the main regional initiatives and making the Vision 2020 a reality.
578. In other areas of integration, it is important to note the finalisation of the National Agricultural Investment Programmes for fourteen (14) Member States. This made it possible for the ECOWAS Agricultural Policy to enter its operationalisation phase for the benefit particularly, of rural populations which make up the majority of the population within the Community.
579. The major progress recorded in the economic convergence of Member States as well as the achievements in the area of free movement, preparing a coordinated response to the European Union in the framework of negotiations on the economic partnership agreements as well as the encouraging results in the promotion of a regional common market and infrastructural development have led to the consolidation of achievements and emergence of good prospects for the regional integration programme.
580. In spite of these developments, more decisive action must be taken to contain the limitations, in particular, lack of coordination of interventions in the region and the relative poor appropriation of regional initiatives by the populace. This will be achieved through the provision, by the Community Development Programme, of an integrated regional offer capable of ensuring proper preparation and better appropriation of actions at the regional level.

RECOMMENDATIONS

581. In order to accelerate the regional integration process and consolidate the activities of ECOWAS in the promotion of peace, security, good governance and economic development, it is important to implement the following recommendations:
- ✓ Maintain and strengthen efforts undertaken to make the Community an area of peace and security, where democratic principles are upheld;
 - ✓ Accelerate the finalisation of the CDP and strengthen its internal institutional base;
 - ✓ Finalise the establishment of a cooperation platform for all intergovernmental organisations in West Africa;
 - ✓ Ensure wider involvement of States in negotiations for the finalisation of the ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET) structure, particularly in reclassifying products under the new CET structure;

- ✓ Finalise EPA negotiations with a view to signing a development-oriented agreement which respects regional development efforts;
- ✓ Accelerate macroeconomic convergence through strict application of budgetary and monetary policies and effective implementation of the multilateral surveillance system;
- ✓ Set up the agricultural development fund,
- ✓ Accelerate the establishment of the PPDU.
- ✓ Ensure application by Member States of community laws, particularly in the areas of free movement of persons and goods and the community levy.

ANNEXES

1. ECOWAS Governance Structure

1.1 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 Commissions).

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 of direct universal suffrage in 2010, 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.

1.2 Conference of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS

Following the composition of the Conference of Heads of State of ECOWAS for the year 2010:

Tabele 1: Members of the Conference of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS

S/N	Country	President
1	Benin	S.E. Dr. Thomas Boni Yayi
2	Burkina Faso	S.E. Blaise Compaoré
3	Cabo Verde	S.E. Pedro Verona R. Pires
4	Côte d'Ivoire	S.E. Alassane Dramane Ouattara
5	The Gambia	S.E. Alhaji Dr. Yahya A.J.J. Jammeh
6	Ghana	S.E. John Evans Atta Mills
7	Guinea	S.E. Alpha Conde
8	Guinée-Bissau	S.E. Bacai Sanha
9	Liberia	S.E. Ellen Sirleaf-Johnson
10	Mali	S.E. Amadou Toumani Touré
11	Niger	S.E. Salou Djibo
12	Nigeria	S.E. Goodluck Ebele Jonatan (Président)
13	Senegal	S.E. Abdoulaye Wade
14	Sierra Leone	S.E. Ernest Bai Koroma
15	Togo	S.E. Faure Essozimna Gnassingbe

1.3 Annual Session of the ECOWAS

Table 2: Annual Summit Conference of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS (1975 - 2010)





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

S/N	Date	Place	President
23	9 Décembre 1999	Lomé	S.E. Général Gnassingbe Eyadema
24	15 Décembre 2000	Bamako	S.E. Alpha Oumar Konaré
25	21 Décembre 2001	Dakar	S.E. Abdoulaye Wade
26	31 Janvier 2003	Dakar	S.E. Abdoulaye Wade
27	19 Décembre 2003	Accra	S.E. John A. Kufuor
28	19 Janvier 2005	Accra	S.E. John A. Kufuor
29	12 Janvier 2006	Niamey	S.E. Mamadou Tandja
30	19 January 2007	Ouagadougou	S.E. Blaise Compaore
31	January 2008	Ouagadougou	S.E. Blaise Compaore
32	Décembre 2008	Abuja	S.E. Umaru Yar'Adua
33	Février 2010	Abuja	S.E. Goodluck Ebele Jonathan

1.4 Committees of the ECOWAS Technical

- Food and Agriculture
- Industry, Science and Technology, Energy
- Environment and Natural Resources
- Transportation, Communications and Tourism
- Trade, Customs, Taxation, Statistics, Money and Payments
- Political, Judicial and Legal, Regional Security and Immigration
- Human Resources, Information, Social and Cultural Affairs
- Administration and Finance.

1.5 Executive Secretaries and Presidents of the ECOWAS Commission (1977 – 2010)

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 to date	Ambassador James Victor Gbeho	Ghana

**2 *Status of ratification of the ECOWAS revised Treaty, protocols and conventions as at 31st
october, 2010***

This memorandum contains tables and charts (Annexes I - VI) showing the status of ratification of the ECOWAS Revised Treaty, Protocols and Conventions as at 31st October, 2010.

I. ANNEXES AND SUMMARY OF THE STATUS OF RATIFICATION OF ECOWAS PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS AS AT 31st October 2010

- Annex I, attached hereto shows that, fourteen (14) out of fifteen (15) Member States have ratified the Revised Treaty as at 31st 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.
- Annex II shows, in chronological order the total number of Protocols and Conventions ratified by Member States.
- Annex III shows, also, in chronological order, the total number of Protocols and Conventions that are yet to be ratified by each Member State.
- 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.
- Annex V lists Protocols and Conventions which have not yet come into force. Sixteen (16) Protocols and Conventions are yet to enter into force.
- Annex VI shows the date on which each Member State ratified each Protocol or Convention.

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 10th 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 14th June 2006.

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* *These Protocols have merely entered into force provisionally as indicated on page 4. Definitive entry into force requires ratification by nine Member States as provided by Treaty.*

III. PROTOCOLS WHICH ENTERED INTO FORCE TEMPORARILY 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.

**TABLE OF RATIFICATION OF THE ECOWAS REVISED TREATY
AS AT 31ST OCTOBER 2010**

COUNTRY / PAYS	DATE OF RATIFICATION DATE DE RATIFICATION
1. BENIN	14 DECEMBER 1995
2. BURKINA FASO	24 JUNE 1994
3. CAP VERT	15 JULY 1996
4. COTE D'IVOIRE	5 NOVEMBER 1996
5. THE GAMBIA	26 AUGUST 1997
6. GHANA	29 JUNE 1995
7. GUINEA	18 JULY 1994
8. GUINEA BISSAU	
9. LIBERIA	29 DECEMBER 1993
10. MALI	14 JULY 1994
11. NIGER	23 AUGUST 1995
12. NIGERIA	1 ST JULY 1994
13. SIERRA LEONE	10 MAY 1994
14. SENEGAL	14 JUNE 1994
15. TOGO	27 OCTOBER 1995

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

**TABLE OF PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS THAT HAVE
ENTERED INTO FORCE AS AT 31st OCTOBER 2010**

PROTOCOL OR CONVENTION		VENUE AND DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE
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	Cotonou, 29 May	10 July 1984

PROTOCOL OR CONVENTION		VENUE AND DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE
	Community citizen.	1982	
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 Article 9, Paragraph 1 (c) of the ECOWAS Treaty.	Lome, 23 November 1984	10 July 1989
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

PROTOCOL OR CONVENTION		VENUE AND DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE
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 st 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 th August 1994	8 th 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 Application of the Community Levy	Abuja, 27 July 1996	4 th January 2000
34.	Protocol A/P1/12/01 amending Articles 1, 3, 6 and 21 of the ECOWAS Revised Treaty	Dakar, 21 December 2001	10 th August 2004
35.	Protocol A/P2/12/01 relating to the ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID)	Dakar, 21 December 2001	10 th 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 th February 2008
37.	ECOWAS Convention on small arms and light weapons, their ammunition and other related materials.	Abuja, 14 th June 2006	5 August 2009

38. Protocol A/P1/12/99 signed in Lomé on 10th 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.
39. Protocol A/P1/12/00 signed in Bamako on 16th December 2000, amending Articles 12 and 13 of the Protocol relating to the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peace-keeping and Security.
40. Protocol A/P.1/01/03 signed in Dakar on 31st 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 31st January 2003, pending ratification.
41. Protocol A/P.2/01/03 signed in Dakar on 31st 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 31st January 2003, pending ratification.
42. ECOWAS Protocol A/P3/1/03 on Education and Training entered into force temporarily upon signature on 31st January 2003, pending ratification.
43. 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 31st January 2003, pending ratification.
44. 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.
45. Protocol A/P4/01/03 on Energy
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 14th 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 14th 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 14th June 2006

ANNEX V

**TABLE OF PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS THAT ARE YET
TO ENTER INTO FORCE AS AT 31ST OCTOBER 2010**

PROTOCOL OR CONVENTION		VENUE AND DATE OF SIGNATURE
1.	A/P2/7/96 Protocol establishing Value Added Tax in ECOWAS Member States.	Abuja, 27 th July, 1996
2.	Protocol A/P3/12/01 on the Fight Against Corruption.	Dakar, 21 st 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 st December 2001
4.	Protocol A/P.1/01/06 Establishing an ECOWAS Criminal Intelligence And Investigation Bureau.	Niamey, 12 th January 2006

TOTAL NUMBER OF PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS THAT HAVE NOT YET ENTERED INTO FORCE AS AT 31ST OCTOBER 2010 IS FOUR (4).

ELEVEN (11) PROTOCOLS HAVE ONLY ENTERED INTO FORCE PROVISIONNALLY

TABLEAU DE RATIFICATION DES PROTOCOLES ET CONVENTIONS DE LA CEDEAO

TABLE OF RATIFICATION OF PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS OF THE ECOWAS

NOMBRE DE PROTOCOLES ET CONVENTIONS SIGNES DE 1978 AU 31 OCTOBRE 2010 = 53

NUMBER OF PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS SIGNED FROM 1978 TO 31ST OCTOBER 2010 = 53

COUNTRY / PAYS	NOMBRE DE PROTOCOLES & CONVENTIONS RATIFIES NUMBER OF PROTOCOLS & CONVENTIONS RATIFIED/ ETAT DE RATIFICATION AU 30 AOUT 2009 STATUS OF RATIFICATION AS AT 30 AUGUST 2009	NOMBRE DE PROTOCOLES & CONVENTIONS RATIFIES NUMBER OF PROTOCOLS & CONVENTIONS RATIFIED/ ETAT DE RATIFICATION AU 08 OCTOBRE 2009 STATUS OF RATIFICATION AS AT 08 OCTOBER 2009	NOMBRE DE PROTOCOLES & CONVENTIONS RATIFIES NUMBER OF PROTOCOLS & CONVENTIONS RATIFIED/ ETAT DE RATIFICATION AU 30 OCTOBRE 2009 STATUS OF RATIFICATION AS AT 30 OCTOBER 2009	NOMBRE DE PROTOCOLES & CONVENTIONS RATIFIES NUMBER OF PROTOCOLS & CONVENTIONS RATIFIED/ ETAT DE RATIFICATION AU 31 MARS 2010 STATUS OF RATIFICATION AS AT 31 ST MARCH 2010	NOMBRE DE PROTOCOLES & CONVENTIONS RATIFIES NUMBER OF PROTOCOLS & CONVENTIONS RATIFIED/ ETAT DE RATIFICATION AU 31 OCTOBRE 2010 STATUS OF RATIFICATION AS AT 31 ST OCTOBER 2010
1. GHANA	43	43	43	43	43
1. ^{EX} TOGO	42	42	42	42	42
3. SIERRA LEONE	42	42	42	42	42
3. ^{EX} MALI	42	42	42	42	42
3. ^{EX} SENEGAL	42	42	42	42	42
6. GAMBIE	41	41	41	41	41
7. NIGERIA	40	40	40	40	40
7. ^{EX} BURKINA FASO	40	40	40	40	40
9. GUINEE	38	38	38	38	38
9 ^{EX} NIGER	38	38	38	38	38
9 ^{EX} BENIN	37	38	38	38	38
12. COTE D'IVOIRE	29	29	29	29	29
13. LIBERIA	25	25	25	25	25
14. GUINÉE BISSAU	24/51*	24/51*	24/51*	24/51*	24/51*
15. CAP VERT	21/50**	21/50**	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.

ANNEX III / ANNEXE III

TABLE OF NON-RATIFICATION OF PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS OF THE ECOWAS**TABLEAU DE NON-RATIFICATION DES PROTOCOLES ET CONVENTIONS DE LA CEDEAO****NOMBRE DE PROTOCOLES ET CONVENTIONS SIGNES DE 1978 AU 31 OCTOBRE 2010 = 53****NUMBER OF PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS SIGNED FROM 1978 TO 31ST OCTOBER 2010 = 53**

COUNTRY/ PAYS	NON-RATIFICATION AU 30 AOUT 2009 NON-RATIFICATION SITUATION AS AT 30TH JUNE 2009/ NUMBER OF PROTOCOLS & CONVENTIONS /	NON-RATIFICATION AU 08 OCTOBRE 2009 NON-RATIFICATION SITUATION AS AT 08 TH OCTOBER 2009/ NUMBER OF PROTOCOLS & CONVENTIONS /	NON-RATIFICATION AU 30 OCTOBRE 2009 NON-RATIFICATION SITUATION AS AT 30 TH OCTOBER 2009/ NUMBER OF PROTOCOLS & CONVENTIONS /	NON-RATIFICATION AU 31 MARS 2010 NON-RATIFICATION SITUATION AS AT 31 ST MARCH 2010/ NUMBER OF PROTOCOLS & CONVENTIONS /	NON-RATIFICATION AU 31 OCTOBRE MARS 2010 NON-RATIFICATION SITUATION AS AT 31 ST OCTOBER 2010/ NUMBER OF PROTOCOLS & CONVENTIONS /
1. LIBERIA	28	28	28	28	28
2. GUINEE BISSAU	28/52*	28/52*	28/52*	28/52*	28/52*
3. CAP VERT	26/50**	26/50**	26/50**	26/50**	26/50**
4. COTE D'IVOIRE	24	24	24	24	24
5. BENIN	16	15	15	15	15
6. NIGER	15	15	15	15	15
6. ^{ex} GUINEE	15	15	15	15	15
8 BURKINA FASO	13	13	13	13	13
9. GAMBIE	12	12	12	12	12
9. ^{ex} NIGERIA	13	13	13	13	13
11. MALI	11	11	11	11	11
11. ^{ex} SIERRA LEONE	11	11	11	11	11
11. ^{ex} SENEGAL	11	11	11	11	11
14. TOGO	10	10	10	10	10
14. ^{ex} GHANA	10	10	10	10	10

* 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.

ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES

RATIFICATION OF THE PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS

AS AT 31ST OCTOBER 2010

PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS		DATE OF RATIFICATION							
		BENIN	BURKINA FASO	CAPE VERDE	COTE D'IVOIRE	GAMBIA	GHANA	GUINEA	GUINEA BISSAU
1.	General Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the ECOWAS signed in Lagos on 22 nd 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 22nd 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 30/10/9 1	Ratified 28/06/89		Ratified 15/03/88	Ratified 05/03/84	Ratified 02/04/85	Ratified 17/02/83	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 24/05/9 1	Ratified 28/06/89		Ratified 06/05/88	Ratified 05/03/84	Ratified 02/04/85	Ratified 17/02/83	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 24/05/9 1	Ratified 28/06/89	Ratified 24/06/85	Ratified 07/11/90	Ratified 05/03/84	Ratified 02/03/85	Ratified 17/02/83	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 08/08/0 6	Ratified 28/06/89	Ratified 29/06/85	Ratified 06/05/88	Ratified 30/07/84	Ratified 02/03/85	Ratified 17/02/83	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 05/01/9 3	Ratified 28/06/89	Ratified 18/06/86	Ratified 06/05/88	Ratified 05/03/84	Ratified 02/04/85	Ratified 17/02/83	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 24/04/90		Ratified 19/07/91	Ratified 10/07/89	Ratified 12/05/89	Ratified 13/10/89	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 24/05/9 1	Ratified 25/04/90	Ratified 13/03/90	Ratified 19/07/91	Ratified 10/07/89	Ratified 12/05/89	Ratified 18/07/92	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 08/08/0 6	Ratified 24/04/90	Ratified 13/04/92	Ratified 19/07/91	Ratified 25/05/90	Ratified 12/05/89	Ratified 13/10/89	Ratified 13/11/90
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 24/05/9 1	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

PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS		DATE OF RATIFICATION							
		BENIN	BURKINA FASO	CAPE VERDE	COTE D'IVOIRE	GAMBIA	GHANA	GUINEA	GUINEA BISSAU
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 signed in Abuja on 6th July, 1991.	Ratified 14/3/2000	Ratified 16/01/96		Ratified 05/11/96	Ratified 26/08/97	Ratified 07/12/92	Ratified 18/07/92	
28.	Convention A/P1/7/92 on Mutual Assistance in Criminal		Ratified			Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	

PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS		DATE OF RATIFICATION							
		BENIN	BURKINA FASO	CAPE VERDE	COTE D'IVOIRE	GAMBIA	GHANA	GUINEA	GUINEA BISSAU
	Matters signed, in Dakar, on 29th July, 1992.		12/5/98	Ratified 22/11/04		20/04/94	07/12/92	01/07/93	
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 06/10/94		Ratified 05/11/96	Ratified 03/09/96	Ratified 29/06/95	Ratified 18/07/94	
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 24/06/94		Ratified 22/01/97	Ratified 26/08/97	Ratified 29/06/95	Ratified 18/07/94	
31.	Convention A/P1/8/94 on Extradition signed in Abuja on 6 th August 1994.	Ratified 08/08/06	Ratified 12/05/98	Ratified 22/11/04			Ratified 29/06/95	Ratified 14/05/97	
32.	Protocol A/P2/8/94 relating to the Community Parliament.	Ratified 14/3/00	Ratified 18/06/97			Ratified 03/09/96	Ratified 29/06/95	Ratified 14/05/97	
33.	Protocol A/P1/7/96 on Conditions governing the application of the Community Levy.	Ratified 01/02/02	Ratified 23/07/97		Ratified 10/11/98	Ratified 28/01/98	Ratified 24/09/98	Ratified 06/08/97	
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 06/08/97	
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 sign the Protocol			Ratified 24/01/05	Ratified 20/06/03	
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 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 24/06/0	Ratified 30/10/03	Ratified 27/12/05	Ratified 07/01/03	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified 20/6/03	

PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS		DATE OF RATIFICATION							
		BENIN	BURKINA FASO	CAPE VERDE	COTE D'IVOIRE	GAMBIA	GHANA	GUINEA	GUINEA BISSAU
		3				23/9/03	18/10/02		
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	
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.	Protocol A/P.3/01/03 on Education and Training.	Ratified 01/12/05				Ratified 21/5/08		Ratified 10/02/05	
46.	Protocol A/P.4/01/03 on Energy.	Ratified 14/09/05				Ratified 1/3/07	Ratified 24/01/05	Ratified 10/02/05	
47.	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.								
48.	Protocol A/P.1/01/06 Establishing an ECOWAS Criminal Intelligence And Investigation Bureau								

PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS		DATE OF RATIFICATION							
		BENIN	BURKINA FASO	CAPE VERDE	COTE D'IVOIRE	GAMBIA	GHANA	GUINEA	GUINEA BISSAU
49.	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).								
50.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP.1/06/06 amending the Revised ECOWAS Treaty.								
51.	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.								
52.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP.3/06/06 amending Protocol A/P2/8/94 relating to the Community Parliament.								
53.	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					

PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS		DATE OF RATIFICATION						
		LIBERIA	MALI	NIGER	NIGERIA	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 19/12/90	Ratified 09/03/79	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 19/12/90	Ratified 17/05/79	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 11/01/80	Ratified 12/09/79	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 11/01/80	Ratified 12/09/79	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 11/01/80	Ratified 12/09/79	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 04/05/89	Ratified 18/04/88	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 23/10/87	Ratified 18/04/88	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/SP1/11/84	Ratified 23/10/87	Ratified 18/04/88	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 23/10/97	Ratified 18/04/88	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 14/04/87	Ratified 26/05/83	Ratified 17/02/84	Ratified 10/07/84	Ratified 21/03/84
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 23/10/87	Ratified 25/04/83	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 23/10/87	Ratified 31/03/83	Ratified 26/03/85	Ratified 10/07/84	Ratified 22/03/84

PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS		DATE OF RATIFICATION						
		LIBERIA	MALI	NIGER	NIGERIA	SENEGAL	SIERRA LEONE	TOGO
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 23/10/87	Ratified 26/05/83	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 23/10/87	Ratified 22/06/83	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 23/10/87	Ratified 18/04/88	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 04/05/89	Ratified 18/04/88	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 04/05/89	Ratified 18/04/88	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 04/05/89	Ratified 18/04/88	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 04/05/89	Ratified 18/04/88	Ratified 11/02/87	Ratified 08/11/88	Ratified 17/02/88
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 04/05/89	Ratified 07/09/89	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 14/06/88	Ratified 16/08/89	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 22/05/92	Ratified 18/04/90	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 22/05/92	Ratified 18/04/90	Ratified 23/07/90	Ratified 19/09/89	Ratified 15/05/90
24.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP1/6/89 amending and complementing the							

PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS		DATE OF RATIFICATION						
		LIBERIA	MALI	NIGER	NIGERIA	SENEGAL	SIERRA LEONE	TOGO
	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 18/04/90	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 27/08/90	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 03/03/06	Ratified 27/08/90	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 12/01/04	Ratified 01/07/94	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 25/10/01	Ratified 01/07/94	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 signed in Cotonou, on 24 July, 1993.		Ratified 01/08/95	Ratified 25/10/01	Ratified 01/07/94	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 20/11/00	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 08/12/05	Ratified 20/11/00	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 27/07/00	Ratified 14/01/00	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 27/10/98	Ratified 14/01/00	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 20/11/00	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,							

PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS		DATE OF RATIFICATION						
		LIBERIA	MALI	NIGER	NIGERIA	SENEGAL	SIERRA LEONE	TOGO
	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 23/08/02	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 23/08/02	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 23/08/02		Ratified 10/08/04	Ratified 14/09/09
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 08/12/05		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 23/08/02			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 21/02/06		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 15/02/06	Ratified 20/09/06		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.	Protocol A/P.3/01/03 on Education and Training.			Ratified 15/02/06		Ratified 08/10/04		Ratified 20/02/08
46.	Protocol A/P.4/01/03 on Energy.			Ratified 03/04/06	Ratified 22/10/04	Ratified 20/09/06		Ratified 20/02/08
47.	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	
48.	Protocol A/P.1/01/06 Establishing an ECOWAS Criminal Intelligence and Investigation Bureau							

PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS		DATE OF RATIFICATION						
		LIBERIA	MALI	NIGER	NIGERIA	SENEGAL	SIERRA LEONE	TOGO
49.	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).							
50.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP.1/06/06 amending the Revised ECOWAS Treaty							
51.	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							
52.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP.3/06/06 amending Protocol A/P2/8/94 relating to the Community Parliament							
53.	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