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DE L'OUEST



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TOWARDS ENSURING FOOD SECURITY IN WEST AFRICA



COMMISSION CEDEAO

ABUJA, NIGERIA

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TOWARDS ENSURING FOOD SECURITY IN WEST AFRICA

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACBF	African Capacity Building Foundation
ADB	African Development Bank
ADF	African Development Fund
AMSED	African Monitoring of Environment for Sustainable Development
AML/CFT	Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing Terrorism
APRM	African Peer review Mechanism
ATP	Agri business Trade promotion
AU	African Union
BCEAO	Central Bank of West African States
CCC	Community Computer Centre
CCDS	Committee of Chiefs of Defense Staff
CDP	Community Development Programm
CEEAC	Economic Community of Central African States
CET	Common External Tariff
CILSS	Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
EBID	ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa (United Nations)
ECD-SP	ECOWAS Capacity Support Programme
ECIM	ECOWAS Common Investment Market
ECORN	ECOWAS Research Network
ECORP	ECOWAS Research Policy
ECOSAP	ECOWAS Small Arms Programme
ECPF	ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework
ECOWAP	ECOWAS Agricultural Policy
ECOWARN	ECOWAS
ECREEE	ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
EERT	ECOWAS Early Warning Team
EMDP	ECOWAS Mining Policy
EMPABB	Alioune Blondin Beye Peacekeeping Training School
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EPADP	EPA Development Programme
EPAU	Economic Policy Analysis Unit
ERERA	ECOWAS Regional Electricity Regulatory Authority
ESF	ECOWAS Standby Force
ETLS	ECOWAS Trade Liberalisation Scheme
EU	European Union
EYSDC	ECOWAS Youth and Sports Development Centre
FATF	Financial Action Task Force

FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FIU	Financial Intelligence Unit
FPU	Formed Police Unit
FTA	Free-Trade Area
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIABA	Intergovernmental Group against Money Laundering In West Africa
GIZ	German cooperation agency
GMC	GIABA Ministerial Committee
GPS	Global Positioning Systems
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPO	Individual Police Officers
KAIPTC	Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre
MER	Mutual Evaluation Report
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MFN	Most Favoured Nation
NACIWA	National Anti-Corruption Institution in West Africa
NAIP	National Agricultural Investment Programmes
NCC	National Coordination Committee
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPO	Non Profit Organisation
OHBLA	Organisation for the Harmonisation of Business Law in Africa
PAGE	Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment
PSO	Peace Support Operations
RMTAA	Regional Medium Term Action Area
SADC	South African Development Community
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SPCC	Strategic Planning Coordinating Committee
RRG	Regional Review Group
UEMOA	West Africa Economic and Monetary Union
UN	United Nations
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
US	United States
USD	United States Dollar
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WABA	West African Bankers Association
WAHO	West African Health Organisation
WAIFEM	West African Institute for Finance and Economic Management

WAMA	West African Monetary Agency
WAMZ	West Africa Monetary Zone
WAPP	West Africa Power Pool
WEO	World Economic Outlook

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The 2011 Report of the ECOWAS Commission was prepared in line with the directives and guidelines of the President of the Commission and under the supervision of Commissioner in charge of Macroeconomic Policy at the ECOWAS Commission.

The Report was prepared by a team from the Department of Macroeconomic Policy made up of the following persons: Lassané Kaboré (Director of Multilateral Surveillance), Nelson Magbagbeola (Principal Programme Officer), Peter Kofi Dadzie (Principal Programme Officer), Simeon Koffi (Principal Programme Officer), Gideon Gbappy (Programme Officer), Amadou Diouf, Abdoulaye Zonon and Guevera Yao (Community Development Programme Experts), Mohamed Jalloh (Economic Policy Analysis Unit), Kouenkoun Millogo and Degol Mendes (Macroeconomists at the Directorate of Multilateral Surveillance).

The editorial team would like to take this opportunity to thank all directorates of the Commission as well as Community Institutions for their important contribution to the report.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE ECOWAS COMMISSION

In 2011 ECOWAS, as in previous years, made progress with respect to economic growth, good governance and security in spite of the daunting challenges the Community faced during the year. Although ECOWAS Member States faced exogenous shocks in terms of the global economic and socio-political challenges - the sovereign debt crisis in the eurozone, the Arab Spring, high prices of food and petroleum products - and endogenous shock in form of the political crisis experienced by some Member States like Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea, the regional economic growth remained robust. In fact, the growth rate declined to 6.0 percent in 2011 as against 6.7 percent in 2010. This was as a result of prudent macroeconomic reform measures implemented by the Member States as well as conducive socio-political environment in most of the Member States. In addition, apart from decline in open conflict, elections held in most Member States were judged credible by both regional and international observer missions.

As I noted in my earlier messages, the 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. Among these challenges, I would like to cite 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.

You will recall that the rising food prices have caused food riots in several countries and led to policy actions such as the banning of grain and other food exports by a number of countries and tariff reductions on imported foods in other countries. The policy actions reflect the concern of governments about the impact of food price increases on the poor in developing countries who spend a large proportion of their household incomes on food. It is in recognition of the importance of ensuring food security in our quest for

poverty alleviation in the region that the theme of this Annual Report dwells on *"Towards Ensuring Food Security in West Africa."* Our determined effort to address the food insecurity challenge in the ECOWAS sub-region is reflected in our involvement in the implementation of the ECOWAS Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP), Regional Agricultural Investment Programme (RAIP) and the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP).

It is also important for me to state that the ECOWAS Commission, based on the principle of subsidiarity, always supports and complements the efforts of all the Member States in their determined efforts to ensure national economic stability and posterity within the context of regional integration. One priority objective that has been a pre-occupation of the leadership of our Community is the realization of Vision 2020 of the Community. Our Vision 2020 is that *"of moving from an ECOWAS of States to an ECOWAS of people by 2020 characterised by a borderless, peaceful, prosperous and cohesive ECOWAS sub-region built on good governance where all the people have the capacity to access and harness the region's abundant resources through the creation of equal opportunities for sustainable development and environmental preservation"*. All our Community policies, programmes and projects are implemented with a view to ensuring that all the goals and aspirations of the peoples of the Community, as reflected in the Vision Statement, are achieved in an efficient manner.

The vision can only be realized if all stakeholders including our Member States play their roles effectively. Our minimum expectation from the Member States of ECOWAS is the timely ratification and domestication of ECOWAS conventions and protocols. As at today, seventeen protocols and conventions have not yet entered into force, although ten of them have entered into force provisionally. I wish, therefore, to implore all our national parliaments to ensure early ratification and domestication of the ECOWAS protocols and conventions, which are the legal bases for the implementation of the Community work programme. Member States are also enjoined to ensure the effective implementation of these protocols and conventions, especially the protocols on the ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme (ETLS) and the Free Movement of Goods and Persons and Rights of Residence and Establishment.

This report of ECOWAS' activities for 2011 comprises sections on:

- ***Recent Economic Developments in West Africa.*** This covers economic trends in

the ECOWAS Member States in 2011. It captures regional economic performance and highlights the reforms being implemented in the Member States. This section concludes by highlighting the challenges and prospects for the region in 2012.

- **Community Work Programme.** This section reviews the Community work programme and highlights its implementation status in 2011. The integration prospects for the region in 2012 are presented particularly within the context of the creation of an ECOWAS customs union and the establishment of a Free Trade Area between West Africa (ECOWAS + Mauritania) and the European Union (EU) within the framework of a regional Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA).
- **Topical Community Issue in 2011.** This section discusses the challenges of food insecurity for ECOWAS and highlights the regional policy interventions to mitigate the impact of the crises on the region.

The implementation of the work programme benefited, like in the past, from the guidance of our leaders who always accompanied and supported us in the execution of the mandate we were given.

On behalf of all the citizens of the Community, I wish to thank the leadership of the Community for the exemplary policy guidance it has been providing. It is gratifying to report that the ECOWAS Chairman, His Excellency Goodluck Ebele Jonathan *GCFR*, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, has spared no effort in his search for sustained peace in the region. His many personal contributions to the peace process have included convening several top-level meetings in Abuja and elsewhere, making himself available to all the parties involved in the various conflicts, ensuring that constant dialogue is maintained with his peers, and involving the international community in the ECOWAS peace initiatives.

It is with a sense of pride that the entire ECOWAS Community expresses its gratitude to the Chairman of the Authority, the entire West African leadership, and the Council of Ministers, for their commitment to the search for regional peace and stability as well as establishment of a stable and prosperous economic community.

The Community also wishes to acknowledge the sustained interest of all our development partners in the integration process. The development partners have continued to provide technical, material and financial assistance, both on bilateral and multilateral bases, either directly to the Member States or through the Community Institutions or both. We also appreciate the interest of the international community in the development of Africa, in general, and West Africa, in particular.

Moreover, I appreciate the useful contributions of all the officials of all ECOWAS institutions statutory, professional and support staff to the success achieved over the years in fostering regional integration and economic development. The first set of ECOWAS Commission statutory appointees rotated out in January 2012. I wish to place on record my appreciation for their unqualified commitment to the integration agenda, industry and collegial disposition towards the implementation of the Community programmes under their watch.

I hope that all members of the ECOWAS family will give their support to the newly appointed statutory officials to ensure a continuously effective implementation of the integration programmes of the Community.

(Signature)

H.E. James Victor Gbeho
President, ECOWAS Commission

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Financial Controller

8.7% in 2010). The effects of the decline in regional production would be cushioned by the good performance of Ghana with an estimated economic growth of 13.5%. However, with a recovery in Côte d'Ivoire (8.5%) and to some extent, an exceptional growth in Sierra Leone (51.4%), there are expectations that the regional economic environment might improve by 6.8% in 2012. **The real GDP rate in the WAMZ would progress by 8% in 2011 as against 7.7% in 2010, whilst that of UEMOA would increase by 1.4% in 2011 as against 4.5% in the previous year.**

Regarding the status of implementation of the Commission's Work Programme in 2011, the Commission continued implementing activities programmed in the intervention areas with the following concrete achievements, amongst others, made:

Monetary integration: progress was made in the effective implementation of the Roadmap on the achievement of an ECOWAS-wide single currency in 2020 as follows:

- Effective conduct of joint multilateral surveillance missions to Member States in order to entrench macroeconomic stability in the region.
- Adoption by the sixty-seventh ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of regulation relating to Guidelines on the formulation of Multi-year Convergence Programme within ECOWAS, Draft Supplementary Act on Convergence and Macroeconomic Stability Pact among ECOWAS Member States, Draft Supplementary Act on Amendment of Authority Decision on the creation of a multilateral surveillance mechanism, and a harmonized set of macroeconomic convergence criteria.
- Launch of ECOMAC database for monitoring and evaluation of the Member States' progress towards macroeconomic convergence.
- Made progress in the harmonisation of statistics in the areas of national accounts, consumer price index, balance of payments and public finance

Private Sector: The Commission continued to build on relations established with China, India and Brazil. Within the framework of the ECOWAS Common Investment Market, the 2nd ECOWAS Investment Forum was organised in Lagos in September 2012. In addition, the Common Investment Code is being reviewed and will also be finalized in 2012.

The Community Development Programme (CDP) process recorded major progress in 2011 in the implementation of the stages of sensitization, inventory, prioritization and planning. It is worth listing in that regard (i) the institutionalization of the National CDP Committees and the validation of the inventory studies of national short and medium-term development programmes and projects for all the Member States; (ii) the finalization of the first phase of the inventory of the projects and programmes initiated by the intergovernmental institutions of the region; (iii) the design of a decision making tool for long term planning (T21 Models) for seven Member States and an aggregated regional model; (iv) the conduct of a regional survey to identify and analyze the characteristics of the non-state actors of the ECOWAS region and, lastly, (v) the elaboration of an Action Plan by regional civil society stakeholders with a view to taking them into account in the CDP programme.

Customs Union: The Free Trade Zone is being consolidated through the ECOWAS Trade Liberalisation Scheme (ETLS). The objective of the scheme is to promote intra-Community trade by the removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers to import and export of products originating from Member States.

Since the formal adoption in Niamey in January 2006 by the Conference of Heads of State of the structure of the ECOWAS Common External Tariffs (CET) and creation of the joint ECOWAS-UEMOA Committee for the completion of the project, notable progress has been achieved. Ten (10) meetings of the joint Committee and several technical and specialised meetings have been held to discuss the activities, leading to the following results:

- coordination of the market access offer within the framework of EPA negotiations and the classification of products under the ECOWAS CET;
- finalisation of adjustment of the CET Tariff and Statistical Nomenclature due to the transition from HS₂₀₀₇ to HS₂₀₁₂;
- ongoing discussions on the finalisation of CET support and safeguard measures,

Finally, the Commission continued work on the harmonisation of indirect domestic tax in collaboration with the UEMOA Commission and is working to set up a fiscal transition programme to assist countries in dealing with possible losses in customs revenues as a result of implementation of the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA).

Infrastructure: Under the Transport and Transit Facilitation Programme, Construction works started on three Joint Border Posts, namely Seme (Nigeria/Benin), Noepe (Ghana/Togo) and Malanville (Niger/Benin), for a total cost of over €37 million. Sensitization workshops were held to raise the awareness of non-state actors and private sector stakeholders on key trade, transport and transit facilitation activities along the Abidjan-Lagos Corridor.

In the Energy sector, The Commission and the West African Power Pool (WAPP) gave support to:

- the Guinea Bissau Electricity Company (EAGB) for implementation of an energy programme which led to a 34% increase in monthly generated power.
- The Government of Republic of Guinea consisting of \$10 million grant and 20 million dollar loan repayable over 20 years with a 5-year grace period and 0.5% interest rate;
- The ECOWAS Regional Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERERA) and the ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) have started operations in 2011.

Industry, Mine and Free Movement

In the case of Industry, the Commission validated the priority programmes of the West African Common Industrial Policy (WACIP) and pursued the implementation of the West Africa Quality Programme in collaboration with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

With regards to Mines, progress is being made in the implementation of the ECOWAS Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and the formation of a Federation of West Africa Chambers of Mines.

Under Free movement, plans are underway to introduce the Schengen-type Visa within the Member States, the ECOWAS Identity Card along the lines of the ECOWAS passport and the ECOWAS driver's license.

In the Agricultural Sector: In line with the ECOWAS Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP) and

the Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (RAIP), the ECOWAS Commission conducted the following activities, among others:

- Implementation of a Food Facility Project in collaboration with the European Union and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD);
- Adoption of a Strategic Plan for the Transformation and Development of the Livestock Sector in the ECOWAS region;
- Establishment of Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) Committees to coordinate all SPS activities at the national units to ensure safe foods, and plant and animal health, which is important for trade in agriculture;
- Formulation of a Strategic Operational Plan (SOP) for the implementation of the ECOWAP.

Environmental Sector: In 2011, achievements were recorded in the following activities:

- Implementation of the Convention on the Fight against Desertification
- Implementation of the Convention on Climate Change
- Implementation of the project African Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development (AMESD)
- Implementation of the Forestry Policy of ECOWAS
- Development of a legal framework for Biosecurity
- Improving the management of chemical products and hazardous wastes
- Monitoring the Rio+20 process.

Human Development: progress was recorded in the following sectors:

- ***Humanitarian and Social Affairs***
 - The Commission conducted capacity building in preparation of Member States for Emergency response roles. Specifically, training workshops were held on Global Positioning Systems for Emergency Response Specialists.
 - The ECOWAS Commission also developed and validated guidelines for Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction platforms in six Member States, namely, Benin, Guinea, The Gambia, Mali, Liberia and Sierra Leone.



- ***Drug Trafficking***

- The Commission finalized an Operation plan to support training and joint border cooperation between Member States in their fight against Drug Trafficking in collaboration with INTERPOL.
- ECOWAS Commission produced ECOWAS Documentary to raise public awareness on the growing Drug Abuse problems in the region.

- ***Gender***

- Gender-related Action Plans on Conflict Prevention Framework, and Migration were formulated and adopted.
- Memorandum of Understanding signed between ECOWAS Commission and Spain on support to the gender and development initiatives of ECOWAS.

- ***Sports and Culture***

- The Commission was assigned a permanent seat on the AU Sports Advisory Board.
- ECOWAS Sports Policy and Strategic Action Plan finalized and published.
- The Ministerial Conference which was held in Abuja on 25 November 2011 made the following recommendations: Undertaking of a study for the establishment of a West African Cultural Institute; and Protection of Copyrights and Mobilization of resources.

- ***Malaria Programme***

- The Task Force on Malaria Elimination in ECOWAS by 2015 is operationalizing Agreements signed with Cuba and Venezuela for technical and financial support for the setting up of factories in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Nigeria (Rivers State) for the production of biolarvicides for vector control.
- Feasibility Study for the building of the 3 biolarvicides factories is ongoing.
- Plans are underway for the establishment of an ECOWAS Fund for Strategic Health Products including biolarvicides.

Peace and Security: Overall, the Region maintained the momentum in the promotion and consolidation of democracy, peace and security in 2011. In particular, it enhanced regional stability by strengthening international cooperation in support of preventive diplomacy and the conduct of credible elections in Member States

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, pre-election fact finding and election observer missions were fielded to Member States that conducted election in the year under review, namely, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Niger, Nigeria, Liberia. ECOWAS Commission also provided modest financial assistance to Member States to support their electoral processes in various ways, including the work of the Electoral Commissions, acquisition of essential materials, registration exercises and voter education.

With regard to ensuring regional peace and security, the year 2011 saw the continuation of efforts to develop the Civilian Component of the ECOWAS Standby Force in a bid to bring it up to speed with the Military Component. Sensitization and capacity building workshops on Small Arms Control, particularly for the media and CSOs continued apace in a number of Member States. Efforts are underway to finalize the draft ECOWAS Counter-Terrorism Strategy and Implementation Plan and ECOWAS is committed to supporting Member States to fight the scourge of terrorism, especially in the Sahel and Nigeria.

With respect to institutional and financial matters, following the directive of the Summit, the process of further restructuring the ECOWAS Commission to enhance effective implementation of the Community work programme has commenced.

- **On strategic planning,** the Commission has developed the ECOWAS Strategic Plan, the Medium-term Plan of Action and the Capacity Building Plan, and published both the Vision 2020 document and the regional Strategic Plan. The Commission also provided technical assistance to the ECOWAS Parliament and the Court of Justice for the development of their Strategic Plans.



- **On Monitoring and evaluation System** of the regional integration programmes, the Commission has finalized and operationalized the ECOWAS Monitoring-Evaluation Manual and inaugurated the annual regional consultative meeting between Member States and Institutions on the ECOWAS Monitoring-Evaluation System.
- **Community Levy**, the Community Levy Protocol is being implemented by all Member States. However, the level of implementation as to the tax base, collection and deposit of the assessed amounts varies from country to country. The Commission notes a number of irregularities in the implementation of the Protocol by Member States which include: non remittance of the Levy into ECOWAS account, maintenance of parallel accounts, refusal for ECOWAS to access account, and non application of Community Levy to petroleum products.

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

- **ECOWAS Parliament:** The Third Legislature of the Parliament was inaugurated on 11 August 2011. The main policy thrust of the current legislature is the transformation of the Parliament from its current consultative status to a co-decision Parliament and its eventual attainment of a legislative status, in line with article 4(2) of the Supplementary Protocol relating to the Parliament. The Parliament held an Extra Ordinary Session in December 2011 to provide adequate information to Parliamentarians and sensitize them on the activities of ECOWAS and the role expected of the Parliament.
- **Community Court of Justice:** During the period under review, the Community Court of Justice held 49 hearings and gave 18 judgments, eleven of which were final judgments. The Court issued its first Compendium of Decisions, which is a compilation of the judgments and opinions of the Court since its creation until 2009. The tenth anniversary of the Court was held on 4 and 5 July 2011 at the ECOWAS Commission under the theme "*The Community Court of Justice of ECOWAS: An Assessment of Ten Years of Service*".
- **West African Health Organisation (WAHO):** The following were achieved in the

year 2011.

- Strengthening the capacity of countries in the fight against epidemics and management of other diseases through provision of support to Member States that witnessed epidemic outbreak.
- Harmonization of training curricula and the development of accreditation criteria for 32 specialties in medical, nursing, pharmacy and allied health professions for mutual recognition of qualifications of Health Professionals.
- Documentation and wide dissemination across the ECOWAS region of the lessons learned from the Senegalese experience of home management of malaria (HMM) and the cataract surgery practices.
- **Inter-governmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa (GIABA):** GIABA implemented activities related to its mandate of facilitating the adoption and implementation of Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Counter-Financing of Terrorism (CFT) activities in West Africa. Among others, GIABA also evaluated the AML/CFT regimes of the Member States to ascertain their levels of compliance with international standards, and implemented support activities for judicial reforms in the Member States.

ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID)

The Bank undertook, during the period from January 1st, to 30th September, 2011, activities within the framework of reinforcing its interventions in favour of the Member States, improving upon governance and intensifying efforts to mobilize resources to finance its operations. During the same period, the Board of Directors of EBID approved an amount of UA 82 159 217 UC (about 131,3 millions de dollars EU) for the financing of eleven (11) projects (nine in the form of direct loans and two in the form of equity participation). In terms of resources mobilization, USD 160 million was mobilized in 2011.

Compare to 30th September 2011, the analysis of the Bank accounts at the end of the third quarter of 2011 highlights a significant progression of the balance sheet (+ 31.2%) resulting primarily from the substantial increase in the net outstanding loans (+ 29.8%)

and resources mobilized in the financial markets in the UEMOA zone. With respect to the account balance as at September 30th, 2011, the net result of the Bank showed a profit of UA 405 thousands, compared to a deficit of UA 3, 110 million in December 2010.

In conclusion, it can be noted that the 2011 Report highlights the significant progress made towards achieving an ECOWAS of the Peoples and deepening regional integration.

To accelerate the regional integration process and consolidate the interventions of the ECOWAS Institutions, **the following recommendations should be implemented to:**

- maintain and strengthen the actions carried out in order to turn the Community into a region where there is peace, security and respect of the democratic principles;
- accelerate the development of the ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET) and ensure the effective implementation of the ECOWAS Trade Liberalisation Scheme (ETLS);
- accelerate the macroeconomic convergence of the economies of Member States through the effective implementation of prudent fiscal and monetary policies and effective implementation of the multilateral surveillance mechanism;
- accelerate implementation of the ECOWAS Agricultural Policy by ensuring that the instruments developed to that end are made operational;
- Finalise the formulation of the Community Development Programme (CDP) and strengthen its internal institutional base;
- accelerate finalisation of the EPA negotiations and ensure the signing of a development-oriented agreement in conformity with the efforts being made towards accelerating regional integration in West Africa;
- strengthen efforts towards the development of the regional infrastructure;
- ensure that Member States implement the Community protocols and regulations, especially in the area of free movement of persons and goods and the right of establishment.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

- Global economic performance deteriorated in 2011. There was loss of confidence and the risk of further deterioration of the economic environment increased in the aftermath of the series of shocks such as the earthquake in Japan and the Tsunami which ravaged the eastern part of the country. Mention should also be made of the financial crisis in the euro zone and the rise in the price of crude oil. According to the projections in the September 2011 edition of the World Economic Outlook (WEO), the global economic growth would slow down falling to a rate of 4% up to the end of 2012 against more than 5% in 2010.

The real GDP of advanced countries would experience anaemic growth of about 1.5% in 2011 and 2% in 2012 as a result of slackening of factors that temporarily affected economic activity during most of the second quarter of 2011. The recent agreement for a new « Pact » signed among EU countries on 9 December 2011 envisages a stricter control of national budgets which is expected to pave the way for the stabilisation of the euro zone in the short and medium term.

- Under this circumstance, the economic activity in West Africa would drop slightly in 2011 with growth rate declining to 6.0% from 6.7% in 2010. This fall is attributable to the drastic fall in production in Côte d'Ivoire (-5.8% of growth in 2011 as against 2.4% in 2010) and a fall in Nigeria (6.9% in 2011 against 7.9% in 2010).
- The Report covers the following issues: (i) Recent Economic Development in West Africa; (ii) Status of implementation of the Community Programme, (iii) the theme of the annual report "Towards ensuring Food Security in West Africa" and (iv) Activities of other Community Institutions.



CHAPTER I

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

- This chapter highlights the economic performance of the West Africa region in 2011. It also updates the economic and financial policy reforms put in place in the ECOWAS Member States, especially structural reforms that have been have undertaken to ensure their economic development. In conclusion, the chapter presents the challenges and prospects for the region in 2012.

1.1 *External environment: the global economic environment*

- The year 2011 witnessed intensified risks of global economic growth, slackening in the wake of the continued deterioration of the growth prospects of the industrialized countries bedevilled with several shocks. Indeed, high commodity prices, the impact of the earthquake in Japan and the sovereign debt crisis that affected the Euro zone and the United States, had adverse repercussions on the performance of the advanced countries. Nonetheless, the impacts of these events on global growth were alleviated by the robust growth of the economies of emerging countries, notwithstanding the persistent risks of inflation and overheating linked with the inflow of foreign capital.
- Within that context, the IMF forecast that global growth would peak at 4.0% in 2011 as against 5.1% in 2010, in conjunction with the slowdown in growth in the advanced countries, which would experience a 1.6% expansion in 2011 against 3.1% in 2010, as well as in the emerging and developing countries, whose real GDP growth rate would stand at 6, 4% in 2011 against 7.3% the previous year.
- In *Sub-Saharan Africa*, the economic growth rate was estimated at 5.2% in

¹ The information in this section is culled from the ECOWAS database and IMF publications (World Economic Outlook and Regional Economic Prospects Sub-Saharan Africa, September 2011).

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

2011 against 5.4% the previous year, as a result of dynamic domestic demand and the high level of commodity prices. Year 2011 would also be characterized by rising inflation pressures at global level, in conjunction with the maintenance of commodity prices at high levels, and the appearance of capacity constraints.

- In the case of public finance, the structural budget deficit in the advanced countries was estimated to peg at 5.5% against 6.1% in 2010. Nonetheless, sub-Saharan Africa would ensure control in public finance management. Indeed, there would be an improvement in the budget deficit net of grants, which would reach 3.1% of GDP in 2011 against 5.3% of GDP the previous year. This trend would be led by the oil-exporting countries whose surplus would peg at 2.6% in 2011 against a 2.9% deficit the previous year. This performance would however be alleviated by the degradation of public finance in low-income countries, whose budget deficit net of grant would rise to 9.4% of GDP against 7.8% in 2010.
- As regards the foreign sector, the advanced countries were expected to record a deterioration of the current balance-of-transactions deficit from 0.2% of GDP in 2010 to 0.3% in 2011. Nonetheless, the emerging and developing countries were to record an improvement in their current balance which would rise from 2.0% in 2010 to 2.4% in 2011. This development would be boosted mainly by the countries of North Africa and the Middle East, and countries of the Community of independent States and Asian states.
- Regarding raw materials, their rates are still high and are sustained by strong demand from the emerging countries, as well as the slowdown in production linked to poor climate conditions and geopolitical instability in some production zones. The commodity price index calculated by IMF thus indicated a 5.7% rise in 2011, pegged on average at 184.6 in December 2011 against 174.7 in December 2010.

1.2 The Growth of the African Economy

- The economic performance of Africa in 2011 was not very encouraging.

Indeed, even though it had been envisaged that the economies of sub-Saharan Africa would improve with a growth rate of 5.2%, the GDP of North Africa dropped drastically to 0.7% against 4.6% in 2010 following the political turbulence it experienced in the last few months. Consequently, the average growth rate for Africa stood at 3.7% against 4.9% rate recorded in 2010.

- Thus, in 2011, apart from North Africa, all the other regions in the continent recorded improved economic performance in 2011 (see table 1).

Table 1: Real GDP Growth Rate (in percentage)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
South Africa	5.4	-.5	3.3	4.5	5.5
Central Africa	5.2	2.6	4.7	5.3	5.7
East Africa	6.8	.7	6.2	6.7	6.7
North Africa	5.4	3/5	4.6	0.7	5.1
West Africa	5.5	5.6	6.7	6	6.8
Africa	5.6	3.1	4.9	3.7	5.8

Source: African Development Bank

1.3 The West African Economy

In West Africa, growth in economic activity declined to 6% in 2011, as against 6.7% in 2010. This slight fall may be attributed to the sharp fall in production in Côte d'Ivoire, with 5.8% growth and a fall in Nigeria (6.9% in 2011 against 7.9% in 2010). The effects of the decline in regional production would be cushioned by the good performance of Ghana with an estimated economic growth of 13.6%. However, with a recovery in Côte d'Ivoire (8.5%) and to some extent, an exceptional growth in Sierra Leone (51.4%), there are expectations that the regional economic environment might improve by 6.8% in 2012. The encouraging economic performance of the region is also due in part to improved

³ Most of information in this section was obtained from the ECA and the AU Economic Report on Africa, 20011, Addis-Ababa: ECA

macro-economic management since 2000. Despite fluctuations arising from the effects of rainfall on agriculture and external shocks, on average inflation was below 10% in 2011 (9.2%), and stood at less than 6% for ten Member States,

- Regarding public finance, the recovery efforts undertaken made it possible to partly contain the budget deficit, reducing it to 2% against 6.1% in 2010. This performance is attributable to an improvement in the public accounts of Nigeria (0.4% surplus) and, to a lesser extent, in Benin, in Guinea Bissau and in Niger, with 1.7%, 1.9% and 2.2% respective levels of deficit.
- As regards the current account, the surplus expected to increase by 10% in 2011 as against 7% in 2010 confirms the resilience of the foreign sector under the influence of Nigeria which is structurally excess but with a higher performance in 2011 (13.5% against 7.4% in 2010). This trend however conceals the fragility of the foreign account position for most of the Member States with persistently high external deficits, especially in the case of Sierra Leone (49%), Liberia (35%), and Niger (26%).
- On the social front, Member States are making considerable progress in the education and health sectors where there are strong indications that most of the target of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) will be attained. However, reducing extreme poverty remains a challenge.

1.4 Review of Economic Performance and Reforms in ECOWAS Member countries

Benin

- After overcoming setbacks and a natural catastrophe in 2010, economic recovery was expected to accelerate in 2011. Growth is expected to strengthen to 3.8% , from 2.7% in 2010, led by a resumption of investment and post-flood reconstruction, a rebound in agriculture, and growth in the region. Inflation is projected to remain subdued
- Recognizing that a prudent fiscal policy was essential to the preservation of



macroeconomic stability, the government took measures to enhance revenue mobilization in order to generate adequate fiscal space for priority spending. Strengthening public financial management and mobilizing external concessional assistance were also considered important for the consolidation of gains in debt sustainability and strengthening resilience to shocks.

Burkina Faso

- Economic activity showed a gradual recovery after a downturn in the first half of the year caused by the impact of adverse shocks, notably the social turmoil and the rise in global oil and food prices. As the recovery takes hold owing to public and private investment as well as the expansion in the mining sector, real gross domestic product (GDP) was expected to be 5.8% in 2011 as against 7.9% in 2010. There was a downward trend in the rate of inflation during the year and price pressures were expected to remain moderate due to a sustained food production. The annual average inflation rate is expected to be 2.5%. The country's external position improved considerably as a result of increased export earnings from high global cotton and gold prices, and high capital inflows.
- Medium-term prospects are positive owing to the government's commitment to increase the pace and quality of economic growth and poverty reduction, in line with the new growth strategy (Strategy for Accelerated and Sustainable Growth SCADD). To achieve this the government continued fiscal consolidation efforts, covering revenue-enhancing measures and prudent expenditure policies and pursued growth-enabling structural reforms, particularly aimed at increasing access to financial services for small-and medium sized enterprises, and improving the business climate. Policies aimed at diversifying the productive base were considered critical to support growth and reduce the economy's vulnerability to exogenous shocks.

Cape Verde

- Cape Verde's economy expanded at a more moderate pace during the course of the year under review, supported by a resilient tourist sector and implementation of the public infrastructure programme. Thus, the real GDP growth rate 5.7% in 2011 as against 5.4% in 2010. However, risks to the outlook

grew in view of the continuing economic and financial turmoil in Europe. Inflation picked up this year in response to the surge in fuel and food prices, though core inflation remained subdued. The country's budget is being executed in line with a scaled up public infrastructure spending programme, financed mainly by highly concessional foreign loans. The exchange rate peg remains an appropriate monetary anchor. The government's fiscal and monetary policy restraint towards the end of 2011 have helped to contain losses of reserves but the external current and financial account deficits have widened significantly in 2012 compared to the previous year.

- The country also made progress on structural reforms to improve the tax system, public financial management and transparency, and monetary policy implementation, all of which are essential to support economic growth and competitiveness. Other reform programmes that received attention during the year include strengthening the legislative framework for the financial sector and increased vigilance in the supervision of financial institutions, given rising domestic and global risks as well as restructuring of loss-making state-owned enterprises and the integration of the social security fund and local governments into fiscal policymaking and public financial management.

Côte d'Ivoire

- Côte d'Ivoire's economy was hit hard by the post-election events beginning in December 2010: international sanctions, against the country's main ports; the virtual closing of the banking system; armed conflict in the west of the country, and the use of heavy weaponry in Abidjan, with a substantial death toll, widespread looting, and displacement of the population. As a result, there was significant material damage to public infrastructure, government offices, production facilities, and private property.
- Since mid-2011 the country's businesses, almost all of which had been put on a reduced work schedule and some closed entirely, began to come back to life. A quick infusion of cash from France-equivalent to 1 percent of GDP, to help pay civil service and military salaries-primed the economic pump. Industrial production, which had fallen to half its year-before level in April, rebounded sharply in May and exports resumed to ship the accumulated stockpile of cocoa,



of which Côte d'Ivoire is the world's largest exporter.

- Growth under these circumstances is expected to be -5.8% in 2011 as against 2.4% in 2010. However, economic performance is expected to improve considerably in 2012, with growth projected at 8.5%, and end-period inflation at 4.9%.

The Gambia

- Over the past few years, The Gambian economy has achieved robust growth, despite the prolonged global economic crisis. The Gambia's Gross domestic product (GDP) grew on average by around 6.5 percent a year during 2008-2010, driven mainly by agriculture. Tourism and remittances, however, were hit hard by the global crisis. This year, although tourism has begun to show signs of recovery, GDP growth is projected to slow down slightly (to about 5.5 percent), as poor weather conditions in some areas of the country adversely affected crop production. The 12-month inflation rate dropped to about 4 percent in during the year and was projected to remain below 5 percent for 2011 as a whole. Gross international reserves remained at a comfortable level at just under 5 months of imports.
- The Gambia is making important progress in its fight against poverty, particularly in the areas of education and some health indicators. Progress on reducing income poverty is also anticipated from the inclusiveness of the strong growth of agriculture in recent years. There are plans to build on this progress as the government plans to launch in the coming months the Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE) 2012-15 which will replace the current poverty reduction strategy paper.

Ghana

- The stability of Ghana's economy improved significantly during the 2009-2011. The sizeable fiscal and external current account imbalances experienced in 2008 have been greatly reduced, the inflation rate has declined to single digits (from 20 percent in 2009 to about 8.5 percent in 2011), and the stock of international reserves has risen to about US\$5 billion, up from only US\$2 billion at the end of 2008.



- A combination of fiscal consolidation and monetary easing in 2011 reinforced the favorable economic setting and contributed to a robust and broad-based performance of the economy. Boosted further by the start of oil production in late 2010, overall economic growth is projected to reach 13.6 percent this year and more than 8 percent in 2012, with average inflation expected to remain broadly unchanged at a rate of 8.5 - 9 percent. The main risks to the generally favorable outlook arise from possible adverse developments in world commodity prices and foreign investment inflows, and from public spending pressures ahead of the 2012 elections.
- The government plans a significant scaling up of infrastructure investment in 2012 which is summarized by the caption of the country's 2012 annual budget as "Infrastructural Development for Accelerated Growth and Job Creation". For this purpose the government has secured a large financing package on non-concessional terms to finance critical infrastructure investments, some of which are expected to be self-financing. This is particularly important in light of the respective decline in Ghana's access to concessional financing reflecting its new middle-income status.

Guinea

- Emerging from a long period of political crisis with the consequent deterioration of the macroeconomic situation, the immediate challenge for the new government is to regain fiscal and macroeconomic stability. Consequently, the economic and financial policies for 2011 aimed at reversing the upward trend in inflation as well as the depreciation of the Guinean franc. The objective of the 2011 budget which was approved by government on April 21 and by the interim parliament on May 30 was to avoid additional financing of the deficit by the central bank and minimize possible financing by commercial banks as these are the main sources of inflationary pressures. These measures were supported by a restrictive monetary policy that also addressed the issue of excess liquidity in the economy.
- In this context, the main macroeconomic objective was to raise economic growth to 4 percent in 2011 and contain inflation below that of 2010 which was 20.8%. In order to strengthen confidence in the national currency international



reserves were expected to be raised to 5.5 months of import of goods and services while keeping a majority of the IMF's 2009 special SDR allocation.

Guinea Bissau

- The economy of Guinea Bissau has been benefitting from a robust cashew harvest and better-than-expected prices for the predominant export (cashews). This has helped sustain incomes and alleviate fiscal and balance of payment pressures. The overall impact on the terms of trade is large and positive, only partly offset by rising prices for imports of food and fuels. As a result, real gross domestic product (GDP) growth was expected to accelerate to 4.3 percent in 2011 as against 3.5 percent in 2010.
- Growth is projected to remain robust in 2012, reflecting expectations of sustained cashew production/exports, and buoyant construction activity, on account of a return of confidence following the HIPC completion point. On the inflation front, rising prices of imports of food and fuel earlier this year are expected to push headline inflation up to 4.8 percent, but core inflation is expected to remain subdued, and headline inflation to come back to the West African Economic and Monetary Union's target range of 2 ± 1 percent in 2012, as international food and fuel prices stabilize.
- The country recently adopted a five-year poverty reduction strategy which seeks to prioritize development policies. With the overriding objective to boost growth and reduce poverty, the focus will continue to be on deepening fiscal reforms by mobilizing more revenue and strengthening public financial management, including tax administration and debt management; improving the business climate and removing impediments to private sector development; modernizing the public administration and improving public services.
- An important development during the year was the Paris Club's agreement in May to provide extensive debt relief to Guinea-Bissau, following which the government began working on bilateral agreements with Paris Club creditors as well as seeking comparable treatment from their remaining creditors.

Liberia

- The near-to medium term economic outlook of Liberia remains promising. The GDP growth was estimated at 6.8% in 2011 as against 6.3% in 2010 due to the restart of iron ore production. Forestry activity is expected to rise following the opening of an additional port in 2012-13 that would lift an export bottleneck. Modest gross foreign reserve accumulation, excluding government deposits, is expected to continue. However, increased FDI-financed import is likely to reduce import cover. It is anticipated that inflation will decline from around 7.5 percent in 2011 to 3 percent in 2012 based on a moderation of international food and fuel prices. Expansion in iron ore mining and timber logging are expected to sustain high growth rates over the medium term.
- The government began consultations during the year for a successor medium-term growth and development strategy. The exercise is being undertaken in the context of a broader national vision, Liberia Rising 2030, whose primary objective is “to become a middle income country by 2030 characterised by sustainable and inclusive economic growth with improved quality of life”. The preparation of the new strategic document will be informed by the report on the implementation of the PRS I which is currently being prepared.

Mali

- The economy stayed on a robust growth trajectory in 2010 with low rate of inflation. GDP growth rate stood at 5.8 % in 2010 on account of agriculture's strong growth performance (about 16.1 percent) which more than offset the decline in gold production (-14.3 percent). The economy was however hit by the crisis in Cote d'Ivoire and the conflict in Libya which adversely affected the balance of payment through higher transport costs, losses of remittances and lower exports and foreign direct investment in 2011.
- Notwithstanding these shocks and the rise in international commodity prices, the macroeconomic outlook remains favourable. Real GDP growth rate is projected to exceed 5 percent in the period 2011-14, driven by the agriculture and gold sectors. Average inflation is also expected to rise to 3.5 percent in 2011 reflecting the increase in transport costs stemming from the crisis in Cote d'Ivoire and some lagged impact of the increase in international food and oil



prices. The overall impact of higher international commodity prices on the balance of payment in 2011 is positive owing to the very high level of the price of gold which makes up about 75 percent of the country's exports.

Niger

- After a period of slow growth and severe food shortages, economic activity recovered quickly in the second half of 2010, thanks to an excellent harvest and the expansion of trade and transport activities related to agriculture. For the year as a whole, real gross domestic products (GDP) growth was estimated at 3.7% in 2011 as against 8 percent in 2010. Fiscal operations were conducted according to projections, with a deficit (on a commitment basis and including grants) of 2.5 percent of GDP.
- Despite the repercussions of the Libyan crisis growth remained strong in the first half of 2011. Expansion of mining, trade, and services offset the slight contraction in agricultural output and the expected impact of the decline in remittances as tens of thousands Nigerien workers have been leaving Libya to return to Niger since February 2011. For 2011, GDP growth could reach 3.8 percent. The impact of rising global food prices on domestic inflation remained modest, given the very favorable harvest in 2010.
- The ongoing expansion of the oil and mining sectors brightens the prospects for 2012 and the medium term. Two large projects are expected to enter into their production phase in the next few years: an integrated oil project, that includes an oil field, a refinery, and a pipeline linking the two, in 2012; and a new uranium mine, in 2014, which will make Niger the world's second largest uranium producer. As a result, oil and mining exports are projected to triple between 2011 and 2016, while total government revenue from natural resources is expected to increase by about 3.5 percent of GDP during this period.

Nigeria

- Nigeria has weathered the storm from the global economic recession and its own domestic banking crisis reasonably well. Economic growth in the first half of 2010 remained above 7.5 percent and expected at 7.9 percent for the whole year on the back of a recovery in oil production and continued strong growth in

other sectors. However, inflation has been stuck in the low double digits for the past two years and foreign reserves have been falling as the Central Bank of Nigeria has focused on maintaining exchange rate stability and low interest rates.

- The fiscal stimulus intensified in 2010, notwithstanding the already solid growth performance and high inflation. After rising by 10 percent in 2009, consolidated public spending increased by 37 percent in 2010. The non-oil primary deficit has increased by 5 percentage points to 32 percent of non-oil GDP. The economic outlook remains positive and risks are generally balanced. Nigeria's economy was estimated at 6.9 percent in 2011, moderating gradually in subsequent years. Inflation was projected to decline to 9 percent by the end of 2011

Senegal

- The Senegalese economy rebounded in 2010 following the recovery of the global economy and continued efforts to regularize past extra-budgetary expenditures with a view to improving the financial situation of private sector enterprises. In spite of a difficult environment which was marked by worsening power blackouts, macroeconomic indicators of the Senegalese economy improved considerably in 2010, GDP grew by 4.2 percent and inflation averaged 1.2 percent. In 2011, GDP growth is estimated at 4.5%. Significant progress was made in implementing public financial management and other structural reforms.
- The development strategy for Senegal continues to focus on reducing poverty and improving living conditions of the general public. In support of continued strong, sound and sustainable economic growth that can reduce poverty and turn the country into an emerging market economy in the medium term, the government finalized the first complete version of the new Economic and Social Policy Paper (DPES) for 2011-2015. The paper sets out the policies that form basis of Senegal's economic and social development strategy.
- The DPES, with the related priority action plans, was submitted to Senegal's development partners for comments on 25 April with a view to finalising it in June. The priority action plan covers the following key sectors: energy; road

infrastructure in the country's interior and regional linkages, agriculture, and the social sectors (drinking water and sanitation, education, health). Measures in these sectors account for over 80 percent of the action plan.

Sierra Leone

- Following a 4.9% percent growth of real GDP in 2010, economic activity has remained robust in 2011 (with 5.3% GDP growth rate in 2011), supported by continued expansion in agriculture and mining. Consumer price inflation increased, however, to 20.9 percent (year-on-year) in July 2011 on account of food and fuel price increases, as well as the effect of expansionary monetary policy in the second half of 2010. Gross international reserves remain at a comfortable level. The Leone has been relatively stable, depreciating by about 4 percent in the first half of 2011, and Treasury bill interest rates have declined.
- The conduct of fiscal policy in 2011 aimed at boosting infrastructure investment to support sustained economic growth. The 2011 budget therefore envisaged higher domestic revenue and significant increase in capital spending, to be financed mainly by external grants and concessional loans. Fiscal policy was anchored by keeping domestic financing from banks and nonbank financial institutions close to 2 percent of GDP.

Togo

- Economic growth continued to accelerate steadily in a context of macroeconomic stability. Growth was estimated at 3.9 percent in 2011, compared to 3.7 percent in 2010. Inflation remained moderate at 1.5 percent in spite of the increase in international food and petroleum prices, reflecting abundant local food production consumed by the population and petroleum product price subsidies.
- The country's fiscal performance was satisfactory in 2010 as the budget deficit stood at 1.6 percent of GDP, well below its 2009 level, reflecting very strong revenue collection and spending discipline.
- The improving economic performance and sound policies generally continued in



2011 despite the adverse impact of the global oil price shock, particularly on fiscal policy. Concern for social stability led to an initial with-holding of pass through of the global oil price rise to consumers. To maintain a sustainable fiscal framework for 2011, an adjustment was made to the policy approach in June by: beginning to implement the previously adopted automatic price adjustment mechanism with a smoothing formula; offsetting partially the cost incurred with spending savings; and temporary, targeted social measures to cushion the social impact.



CHAPTER II

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMUNITY WORK PROGRAMME

- Regarding the implementation of ECOWAS Work Programme, considerable progress was recorded in all spheres of planned activities for 2011, including the consolidation of regional peace and security.

2.1 *Harmonization of macro-economic policies and private sector promotion.*

- The Community Institutions sustained the efforts undertaken towards the achievement of the economic and financial integration of ECOWAS. In that regard, considerable progress was recorded in the implementation of the following activities envisaged for 2011

2.1.1 *Multilateral Surveillance*

- The multilateral surveillance programme, which is directly linked to the monetary and budgetary reform policies pursued by ECOWAS Member States, recorded a considerable measure of success in its implementation.
- Several activities were undertaken as part of measures undertaken toward the implementation of the ECOWAS Single Currency Road Map, adopted in 2009. One of such activities was the effective take-off of the programme for the harmonisation of Public Finance, Public Debt and Statistical Framework and the realisation of the study on the harmonisation of ECOWAS Convergence Criteria (ECOWAS, UEMOA and WAMZ criteria). The completion of the study has made it possible to adopt common convergence criteria for the three multilateral surveillance mechanisms existing in the region. This makes it possible to have a better evaluation of the macro-economic performance of Member States and the convergence of the national economies.
- The following instruments were formulated by the Commission within the



context of the multilateral surveillance mechanism:

- Guide for the formulation of ECOWAS Multi-year Convergence Programmes spanning five (5) years. It constitutes a harmonised framework for the drafting of the multi-year convergence programmes by Member States; these national programmes are to highlight the latest economic performance, prospects during the period of programme implementation and measures to facilitate the attainment of the stated objectives;
- Macro-economic Convergence and Stability Pact among ECOWAS Member States. The Pact is a formal undertaking by ECOWAS Member States to ensure: (i) coordination of economic policies; (ii) enhancement of the economic convergence of Member States' economies; (iii) strengthening of macro-economic stability; and (iv) consolidation of monetary cooperation.
- Draft of revised Decisions A/DEC.17/12/01 relating to Multilateral Surveillance Mechanism and Decision A/DEC.7/12/99 relating to the adoption of Macro-economic Convergence Criteria. The review of the two decision is aimed at ensuring a better implementation of the multilateral surveillance mechanism in ECOWAS Member States while taking due account of the institutional changes that may have occurred.
- The documents and legal frameworks have made it possible to bridge a legal gap and provide a better understanding of the efforts of Member States to establish sine qua non conditions for the creation of a viable single monetary zone in the ECOWAS region.
- Furthermore, the multilateral surveillance mechanism has become well established through regular production by the National Coordination Committees (NCCs) of multilateral surveillance quarterly/half year/annual reports, which record the level of economic performance of each country in relation to the adopted convergence criteria. Based on Member States' reports, the first macro-economic convergence report was produced and released to the public in 2011. The report which was validated by the



Convergence Council on 14 October 2011 presented the status of economic and financial performance of Member States in 2010 and assessed the status of performance on the convergence criteria.

2.1.2 Private Sector Promotion

Creation of the ECOWAS Common Investment Market (ECIM):

- Based on the outcome of the meeting of national consultants on country reports, the Commission assembled a team of experts in the areas of legal, development economics and investment from universities in the region and private sector in August 2011 in Accra to develop a Community Investment Code. It is envisaged that the draft text will be adopted in 2012.
- In addition, the Commission organised a well attended Second Investment Forum in September 2011, in Lagos, Nigeria.

Implementation of the ECOWAS/China and ECOWAS/India Programme

- There are various on-going infrastructure projects within the context of the implementation of this programme with ECOWAS Member States, particularly Ghana, Sierra Leone and Togo. The ECOWAS Commission contributed a financial assistance of 2 million US dollars to the Government of Ghana for the feasibility studies and design portions of the Trans West African highway (Eastern Corridor). The feasibility studies have been finalised and a copy of the report sent to the ECOWAS Commission for observations and comments. In addition, a 2.75 million US Dollars grant was given to the Government of Sierra Leone for the establishment of a project preparation and development unit, and for undertaking feasibility studies.
- A joint ministerial mission led by the President of the Commission visited China during the year to mobilise funds for the infrastructural projects identified by the ministerial committee.
- In the same vein, the Commission has continued to assist Chinese investors who desire to invest in the ECOWAS region as well as our regional business-men who wish to establish business relations with China.



- Cooperation with India was given a further boost with ECOWAS participation in the Second Africa/India Summit and Business Partnership Summit. The Commission has also collaborated with six regional business associations in setting up their regional and national bureaux with a view to facilitating the implementation of regional integration programmes.
- Following the successful organization of the 3rd ECOWAS Business Forum and Awards in 2010, the Commission has continued to follow up and monitor the activities of the national and regional winners of the awards so as to provide necessary supports and guidance with a view to ensuring the commercialization and sustainability of the winning business ideas.
- In the domain of Small and Medium Enterprise development, the Commission organized an SME summit in Accra in March, 2011 to deliberate on the challenges facing SMEs and their development with a view to developing an action plan for effective engagement of SMEs in the region

2.1.3 Research and Statistics

- The various activities undertaken during the year traversed the four broad programme areas that the Directorate's mandate cover; ie, Economic and Social Analysis, Research and Development, Data Management and Statistical Harmonisation.
- Considerable progress was made in accelerating the pace of operationalizing the implementation of the Regional Poverty Reduction Strategy. An internalisation and sensitisation programme was prepared and launched in Dakar while a draft Communication Strategy, framework for the development of resource mobilisation strategy and a macroeconomic framework were initiated.
- A report on the status of poverty reduction and progress towards the MDGs was prepared and validated during the year. Several activities were also accomplished in the development of the ECOWAS Regional Research Policy (ECORP) as well as the ECOWAS Research Network (ECORN).



- Efforts were also made to complete the preparation of the second edition of the Development Report on the theme “The Youth in West Africa: A Potential for Building and not for Destruction” while preparatory work was done for the production of a book on poverty in the ECOWAS region. Papers that were presented at the Symposium on Development were published into a book of three volumes.
- The Commission also continued the programme for the harmonisation of Balance of Payments Statistics and National Accounts in collaboration with the West African Monetary Agency (WAMA).

2.1.4 Community Development Programme (CDP)

- The Community Development Programme (CDP) was initiated in order to contribute to the implementation of ECOWAS Vision 2020. Having entered its operational design phase in 2010 with capacity building, the programme formulation process recorded major progress in 2011 in the implementation of the stages of sensitization, inventory, prioritization and planning. It is worth listing in that regard (i) the institutionalization of the National CDP Committees and the validation of the inventory studies of national short and medium-term development programmes and projects for all the Member States; (ii) the finalization of the first phase of the inventory of the programmes and projects initiated by the intergovernmental institutions of the region; (iii) the design of T21-type analysis for seven member states and an aggregated regional model; (iv) the ongoing realization of investigations to identify and analyze the characteristics of the non-state actors of the ECOWAS region and, the ongoing enquiry to identify and analyze the characteristics of the non-stake actors within ECOWAS ; and, lastly (v) the elaboration of an Action Plan by regional civil society stakeholders with a view to taking them into account in the CDP programme.
- Regarding the development of T21 models in particular, it is worth stressing that it will provide the Member States and IGOs with a relevant tool to aid decisions capable of analyzing the impact of the policies and strategies established, and provide the medium- and long-term profile of relevant indicators in the economic, social and environmental spheres.



2.1.5 Economic Policy Analysis Unit

- The Unit became operational in 2011. Experts in the Unit produced a number of research papers on themes that will enhance reflection on the regional integration process. The first set of finalized papers was on the following themes:
 - Economic integration, trade facilitation and performance of agricultural exports in West Africa;
 - Financial market deregulation and macro-economic performance in ECOWAS Member States; and
 - Socio-economic impact of the Ivorian post-electoral tragedy on some ECOWAS countries.

- Apart from the In-house research conducted by EPAU experts, the Unit commissioned thematic as well as country case studies through the support of the European Union Contribution Agreement fund of the ECOWAS Commission. The thematic studies focused on various aspects of regional integration in ECOWAS Member States. For 2011, twenty studies under thematic research were commissioned in two phases following a call for proposals by the Unit. The EPAU Secretariat convened an inception workshop from 2-4 May, 2011 in Accra, Ghana. The objectives of the inception workshop were to (i) provide opportunity for peer review, (ii) to assess the proposals on the basis of focus, intended policy message, analytical approach and availability / relevance of data, (iii) ensure that the research team will be able to carry out an in-depth study with the available financial resources and given the time constraint, (iv) sensitize researchers on the relevance of the Journal for West Africa Integration (JWAI) for ECOWAS as a policy advocacy instrument; and (v) agree on the milestones. The first set of ten studies was finalized before the end 2011 and awaits publication in the *Journal of West African Integration*.

- The country case studies conducted in 2011 mainly focused on Domestic Resource Mobilisation in seven ECOWAS member countries of Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo. The national economic policy analysis units, which were the beneficiaries of the ACBF funds were commissioned for the production of the country reports. The Unit were the following: CAPOD (Benin), CAPEC (Côte d'Ivoire), CERCAP (Mali), CAPED (Niger),

NISER (Nigeria), CEPOD (Senegal) and CADERDT (Togo). A final review workshop for the country case studies was held in Bamako in November 2011.

2.2. Trace, Customs, Industry, Mines, Free Movement and Tourism

2.2.1 Trade

Trade policy and trade promotion

- In the area of trade policy, the Commission paid particular attention to the formulation of a common regional trade policy. The meetings organized with various stakeholders led to the preparation of a road map for the formulation of the regional policy.
- In the area of trade promotion, the 6th ECOWAS Trade Fair was held with the collaboration of the Togolese authorities in Lomé from 25th November to 2nd December 2011. The trade fair provided the forum for business men to establish and/or strengthen business relations.

EPA Negotiations

- In keeping with the joint road map adopted by West Africa and the European Union in August 2004, the deadline for the negotiations had been fixed for 31 December 2007. Despite significant progress made, the EPA negotiations are still at a stalemate, due in part to the outstanding divergence between the two parties on:
 - Scope and duration of the West African Market Liberalisation;
 - Financing of the EPA Development Programme (EPADP);
 - Application of the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) Clause;
 - Application of Non-execution Clause;
 - Obligation to negotiate with third party countries which have a Customs Union with the European Union;
 - Development of friendly Rules of Origin;
 - Status of the Community levy.
- The 39th Ordinary Session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government held in February 2011 in Abuja provided further directives to the West African

Chief Negotiators on these outstanding issues.

- In 2011, three negotiation meetings (May, June and November 2011) were held between West Africa and the European Union to discuss technical issues. In addition, thematic group meetings as well as workshops were organised for Member States in order to continue the necessary consultations on negotiating positions. A meeting of the West Africa Ministerial Monitoring Committee was held in Accra in November 2011 to review progress made since May 2010. The meeting referred a number concerns to the ECOWAS Council of Ministers for further guidance.

2.2.2 Customs

Consolidation of the Free Trade Zone

- The Free Trade Zone is being consolidated through the ECOWAS Trade Liberalisation Scheme (ETLS). The objective of the scheme is to promote intra-Community trade by the removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers to import and export of products originating from Member States.
- To reach this medium and long-term objective, the Commission carried out several activities in 2011 for the effective implementation by Member States of the ECOWAS Trade Liberalisation Scheme. These include in particular:
 - meetings on the analysis and validation of approval requests granted by the National Approval Committee in order to notify all Member States of the approvals;
 - establishment of an ECOWAS-UEMOA collaborative framework for the purpose of considering on the one hand, difficulties and obstacles arising from the implementation of trade liberalisation programmes and on the other hand, making proposals and recommendations with a view to amending and harmonising the relevant legal texts of the two institutions in the region,
 - strengthening partnership with non-governmental organisations working in the area of intra-regional trade like USAID West Africa Trade Hub (Trade Hub) and Agri business Trade Promotion (ATP);



- creation, with the assistance of the German cooperation agency (GIZ) of a web site devoted entirely to the ECOWAS Trade Liberalisation Scheme,
- the organization of a mid-term meeting of the National Accreditation Committees in Cotonou to evaluate the status of implementation of the TLS in the region and make recommendations for an enhanced application of the related Protocol;
- the organization, in Abuja and Ouagadougou, of two training Workshops of CNA officials on the content of the ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme and more particularly on the technical and administrative procedures to be observed by the CNA in issuing accreditations to enterprises and to the products.

Creation of a Customs Union

- Since the formal adoption in Niamey in January 2006 by the Authority of Heads of State of the structure of the ECOWAS Common External Tariffs (CET) and creation of the joint ECOWAS-UEMOA Committee for the completion of the project, notable progress has been achieved. Ten meetings of the joint Committee and several technical and specialised meetings have been held to discuss the activities, leading to the following results:
 - coordination of the market access offer within the framework of EPA negotiations and the classification of products under the ECOWAS CET,
 - finalisation of adjustment of the CET Tariff and Statistical Nomenclature due to the transition from HS₂₀₀₇ to HS₂₀₁₂,
 - ongoing discussions on the finalisation of CET support and safeguard measures,
- At the end of December 2011, the draft outline of the ECOWAS CET comprised a **total of 5794 tariff lines** divided into **five categories** as follows:
 - **Category 0 (at 0%) : 85 tariff lines**
 - **Category 1 (at 5%) : 2108 tariff lines**

- **Category 2** (at 10%) : **1242 tariff lines**
- **Category 3** (at 20%) : **1966 tariff lines**
- **Category 4** (at 35%) : **393 tariff lines**

- The prospects for the creation of the CET in 2012 are as follows: (i) adoption of the HS₂₀₁₂ version of the CET by the joint ECOWAS UEMOA technical committee for the management of the ECOWAS CET, (ii) adoption of safeguard and support measures by the same joint committee, (iii) meetings by the statutory Technical Committee on Trade, Customs and Free Movement for the adoption of the list comprising the different categories of the CET and safeguard measures, and finally et (iv) implementation of the ECOWAS CET.

Harmonization of domestic and indirect taxation

- ECOWAS Commission and Member States embarked on activities to harmonize the list and rates of products for submission to excise duty in the member countries. In the short term, the activities will enable the harmonisation of the two Directives (from ECOWAS and UEMOA) existing in the region on excise duties.

Fiscal Transition

- The study conducted by the ECOWAS Commission to put in place a fiscal transition programme to assist the countries in dealing with possible losses in customs revenues as a result of the implementation of the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) was validated by the two Commissions (ECOWAS and UEMOA). A regional Workshop, which was organized and helped retain the axes of fiscal reforms.

2.2.3 Industry and Mines

- As part of efforts to promote an enabling environment for industrial development, the Commission during 2010, prepared the West Africa Industrial Policy (WACIP) and its Action Plan, which were adopted by the ECOWAS Council of Ministers. The implementation of this policy which will occur over the next few years, is expected to provide support to industries in the region, particularly against the backdrop of the Economic Partnership agreement between West

Africa and the European Union.

- The 66th meeting of the Council of Ministers held in Abuja, Nigeria in August 2011, approved the ECOWAS Mining Development Policy (EMDP) and its Implementation Matrix and recommended that the Policy be submitted to the Authority of Heads of State and Government for adoption.

2.2.4 Free Movement of Persons

- During the period under review, the Commission adopted a practical approach to the removal of obstacles to the free movement of persons and goods. The monitoring units set up are expected to ensure compliance with and strict implementation of the Protocol on Free Movement adopted in 1979 by the Authority of Heads of State and Government and reduce the cases of harassment, extortion of funds and other violations of the rights of migrants, traders and other ECOWAS citizens.
- In this framework, the 2nd meeting of the Committee which was held in Lagos, Nigeria, led to the drafting of guidelines, terms of reference and programme for the monitoring units.
- In addition, the Commission continued efforts to develop and promote tourism within ECOWAS and cross-border cooperation.

2.3 Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources

2.3.1 Agricultural Development

- In implementation of the ECOWAS Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP), the Council of Ministers adopted the following documents in August 2011: (i) Regulation C/REG.1/08/11 creating the Regional Agency for Food and Agriculture, (ii) Regulation C/REG.2/08/11 creating the ECOWAS Regional Fund for Agriculture and, (iii) Regulation C/REG.3/08/11 creating the Watchdog Committee for Food and Agriculture. The adoption of these implementation mechanisms will accelerate the agricultural development of the region.
- **The Regional Charter for Aid, prevention and management of food crises:** the



Regional Charter was validated by the meeting of Ministers in charge of Agriculture in Conakry, Guinea in November 2011. The preparation of this Charter was jointly conducted by the ECOWAS Commission, CILSS and the Sahel and West Africa Club. The Charter is expected to lead to more effective management of international aid (from NGOs, technical partners) throughout the region when Member States are confronted with food crises.

- **Livestock Development Strategy and Action Plan:** the strategic plan for the processing and development of the livestock sector was prepared and adopted. This constitutes an important aspect of ECOWAP implementation at the national and regional levels in the animal resources sector.

2.3.2 *Environment*

- The ECOWAS Commission continued implementation of the environmental policy adopted in December 2008 by the Authority of Heads of State and Government.
- *Implementation of the regional programme to combat desertification*
- technical validation of the sub-regional action programme to combat desertification with its alignment to the 10-year strategy (2008-2018), in conformity with the decision of the 8th session of the Conference of Parties of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification,
- capacity building for negotiators from the Member States of the sub-region to the Convention prior to the Conference.
- the launch in collaboration with NEPAD, of the programme on Sustainable Management of Land and Water in the sub-region. The implementation of the programme is scheduled to start in 2012.
- *Implementation of the Convention on Climate Change*
- *finalisation of the action plan;*



- the search for funding for its implementation (Sweden has pledged its support for the start),
- Capacity building for the negotiators at the Conference of Parties held in South Africa from November 28 to December 9, 2011.
- *Implementation of the "African Monitoring of Environment for Sustainable Development" (AMESD) project*
- updating of the PUMA-type satellite receiving station for the meteorological agencies of the 15 countries
- installation of new water and pasture observation stations for the agriculture, water or even environment agencies (depending on the country) for all countries of the sub-region,
- organisation of training and information workshops for stakeholders on the output of the AMESD project
- establishment of a national network of users.
- *Implementation of the Forest Policy*
- launch of the development of the sub-regional Convergence Plan on sustainable management and use of forest ecosystems in West Africa;
- development in the 15 Member States, of national reports on the forests convergence plan;
- training of farmers in land restoration techniques and land enrichment with forest species with high potential for producing non-wood forest products; and
- organisation of a Civil Society and NGO forum, to share knowledge on best practices in production, rational use of non-wood forest products in the sub-region.



- *-Draft Regulation on Bio-safety*
- The draft document jointly prepared by the ECOWAS, UEMOA Secretariats and the CILSS Executive Secretariat on the implementation of the Biotechnology and Bio-safety Action Plan adopted by the Sector Ministers in 2007, has been shared by the Member States;
- A Road Map enfolding the three structures has been designed for finalization in 2012;
- Improvement of the management of chemical products and noxious wastes
- Launch of a programme for the least developed countries of the ECOWAS sub-region on capacity building and technical assistance for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in cooperation with UNEP and UNDP.
- The take-off of the development process of a sub regional strategic programme on the management of chemical products
- Rio+20 Process: Monitoring Decision Assembly/AU/12xVIII) ADD3, (Equatorial Guinea) taken by the Heads of State and Government at the African Union Conference held at Malabo on Africa's preparations for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development scheduled for June 2012 in Rio de Janeiro;
- Preparation of a draft report on the status of implementation of Agenda 21 of Rio in the ECOWAS region, shared with the Member States and with the other African regions in October 2011 in Addis Ababa. The summary of recommendations would be submitted to the Heads of State and Government in January 2012 by the Republic of Congo.
- *Other actions undertaken by management*

- The organization, in Accra in January 2012 with the ECA, of the capacity building Workshop of the Member States to take mutual account of concerns regarding trade and the environment in international negotiations.
- The organization, in January 2011 in Accra , of a capacity building Workshop of the Member States for mainstreaming of climate change, environment and sustainable development into development policies, strategies, programmes and projects;
- The organization in Accra in late August/ early September 2011, with the technical support of the African Centre, of a capacity-building Seminar for of the Member States for development and the implementation of the Plan of Action on climate mitigation (NAMAs).

2.4 *Infrastructural Development*

2.4.1 *Transport, Communication and ICT,*

Transport

- The *Commission* continued implementation of various projects as part of the regional strategy on transport and transit facilitation. The main achievements are as listed below:
 - construction of joint border posts. In this regard, contracts have been signed by the Commission, for the construction of three joint border posts at Seme (Nigeria/ Benin), Noepe (Ghana/Togo) and Malanville (Niger/Benin), to facilitate cross-border movement in the context of trade and transport facilitation
 - Axle load control: the 62nd session of the Council of Ministers held in Abuja in August 2011, adopted the draft Supplementary Act on the harmonisation of Axle Load in the ECOWAS region. This Act will be submitted to the next session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government for approval. The implementation of this Act is expected to reduce early deterioration of roads.



Telecommunications Programmes

- In order to promote market integration within the Community, the Commission supported the development of a sustainable regional telecommunications market in West Africa, essential for development and regional economic growth, with a focus on two main objectives of the ICT/Telecommunications sector namely,
 - development of modern and reliable telecommunications infrastructure in the region through the INTELCOM II programme, alternative communication infrastructure comprising broadband and submarine cables,
 - harmonisation of policies and the legal and regulatory frameworks for telecommunications, in view of the creation of a single liberalised telecommunications market within the Community.
- To optimise use of available resources in the implementation of programmes and meet the particular needs of people in the region, ECOWAS Member States adopted in Lomé, Togo in March 2011, priority projects to be implemented over the next five (5) years.
- ECOWAS Ministers responsible for Telecommunications and Information and Communication Technology adopted several documents at their meeting held in Yamoussoukro, Cote d'Ivoire Ivory Coast on 14 October 2011. These documents should lead to improved implementation of the priority projects contained in the ECOWAS 2011 2015 strategy paper.

Harmonisation of Policy and Regulatory frameworks

- Since the adoption in January 2007, of the new policy and more enabling regulatory frameworks for the development of telecommunications and ICT by the Authority of Heads of State and Government, the ECOWAS Commission has supported Member States in transposing these texts in their national laws. In 2011, ECOWAS, ITU and the European Union provided support to Guinea, Niger and Togo in the transposition process. Presently, nine Member States have fully transposed the Community Acts in their domestic laws and six are at various stages of the transposition process.



2.4.2 Energy

- The 2011 activities of the Energy Directorate focussed on two main axes: support for the supply of energy services to some Member States, and the strengthening of the structures responsible for the regulation and promotion of energy.

Support for the supply of energy services

- Given the energy problems encountered by Guinea Bissau and Guinea, the two Member States benefitted from ECOWAS Commission support. During 2011, an emergency programme to supply the city of Bissau with electricity, initiated since August 2010 by ECOWAS and UEMOA, was implemented in 2011. The project, valued at 10 million Dollars and jointly funded by the ECOWAS Commission (60%) and UEMOA (40%), led to a 34% increase in the energy produced on a monthly basis.
- Furthermore, to support Guinea in its development efforts following the return to constitutional order in the country, ECOWAS initiated the Special Regional Programme to Support Guinea. As part of this programme, an analysis of the energy sector revealed that the country faces serious difficulties in electric power supply to the people, a situation which poses an enduring threat to its economic development. An Emergency power supply Programme to Conakry city was authorized by ECOWAS which granted financial support in the form of a Subvention and Loan. The total amount of the funding was USD 30 million and comprised a USD 10 million grant and a USD 20 dollars loan, refundable over 20 years with a 5-year grace period at an interest rate of 0.5%. All contracts were signed in November 2011 and the services will be completed within one year.

Strengthening of Agencies in Charge of Promotion and Regulation of Energy

West African Power Pool (WAPP)

- During 2011, the WAPP continued efforts to update the ECOWAS Master Plan for Production and Distribution. After several validation meetings, the Master Plan was adopted in November 2011. The structure coordinated the actions undertaken in the Emergency Programme for the cities of Bissau and Conakry.



ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE)

- The Centre organized its Workshops and meetings and initiated projects on the promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency in the Member States.

ECOWAS Regional Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERERA)

- With the last two members of the Regulatory Council taking office in January 2011, the Authority effectively entered its operational phase for the establishment of a regional electricity market, especially the organization of the second Regional Forum on the Regulation of the electricity sector in November 2011. This Forum afforded the opportunity to inaugurate three Consultative Committees to assist ERERA in regulatory actions. ERERA has also started the pricing study for the interconnection projects. In the first half of 2011, it also held training seminars for Member States' national regulators.

2.5. Human Development***2.5.1 Social and Humanitarian Affairs***

- In 2011, the Commission supported ongoing capacity building programmes in Member States as part of their role in emergency response. More specifically, training workshops on the use of GPS (Global Positioning Systems) were held.
- In response to humanitarian emergencies in the region, the Commission undertook emergency assessment missions and also provided food and non-food assistance to affected populations; namely Jos in Nigeria, Ivorian Refugees in Liberia, Ghana, Togo etc. following the crisis in Cote d'Ivoire.
- The Commission equally provided assistance to Member States in the repatriation efforts of their nationals at the onset of the crisis in Libya.
- Furthermore, the Commission, in collaboration with its partners including the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), organised the Ministerial Conference to promote the adoption of the African Union Convention on internal displacements (Kampala Convention) and developed and presented a humanitarian mechanism to the Ministers. The



Humanitarian Policy and Action Plan have also been finalized and will be submitted to the Ministers.

- ECOWAS Labour and Employment Policy and the corresponding Action Plan acknowledges social dialogue as a priority area for its implementation, based on consensus in order to provide the enabling environment for its acceptance and avoid the risks of major social and political conflicts.
- In the framework of the operationalisation of this work plan, a workshop on the «Creation of an ECOWAS Social Dialogue Forum» was held in Lomé in March 2011.

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

- In 2011, the Commission focused attention on the development of policies and action plans as well as the implementation of programmes that will contribute to promoting gender, social inclusion, and participatory development so as to strengthen regional economic and social integration. The major programmes implemented are as follows:

Drug Control

- The Commission developed three policy and strategy documents to deal with the problem of drug abuse, illegal drug trafficking as well as organised crime in West Africa, notably the Policy Statement (2008), Regional Action Plan (2008) and its operational plan as well as monitoring and evaluation mechanism.
- In this context, the following activities were undertaken in 2011: (i) logistics support and capacity building for Guinea's Inter-Ministerial Drug Coordinating Committee, (ii) finalisation of the training module for officials of the joint Nigeria/Benin checkpoint in their fight against drug trafficking with support from INTERPOL and (ii) ongoing publication of the Policy Statement and Regional Action Plan on drug abuse, illegal trafficking and organised crime in West Africa.



Gender

- In the area of Gender, the major accomplishments during the year were: (i) completion of Action Plan for the “Women, Peace and Security” component of the ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework (ECPF), which was subsequently considered by the Ministers of Women Affairs from Member States; and (ii) the adoption of the ECOWAS Gender and Migration Action Plan by Ministry of Women Affairs.

2.5.3 ECOWAS Gender Development Centre

- The activities undertaken by the Centre are part of its 2009-2013 strategic plan and implementation programme.
- The following activities were carried out in 2011: (i) three national workshops in Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Sierra Leone, (ii) training workshop on gender, planning and budgeting for ECOWAS Parliamentarians, (iii) training in leadership and gender mainstreaming for members of the West African Network of Young Female Leaders.
- Furthermore, the Centre participated in the 55th Session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women in New York, United States and provided technical and financial assistance to women involved in agriculture and crafts.

2.5.4 ECOWAS Youth and Sports Development Centre

- For 2011, the activities of the ECOWAS Youth and Sports Development Centre ECOWAS/YSDC bore on sports and entertainment, as well as capacity building and the ECOWAS Youth Volunteer Programme.

Sports and Entertainment

- The aspect of sports and entertainment is an essential part of the YSDC activities by virtue of the masses it embraces. In 2011, one major activity was organized including the organization of a Wrestling match in Dakar. The activities were attended by delegations the world over and, additionally, constituted momentous occasions for popular outbursts in the host countries, thereby partly giving concrete expression to Vision 2020 whose essence is to transform from ECOWAS of states into ECOWAS of people.



- Besides this initiative, activities were partly concentrated on the preparatory measures for the major sporting events, namely, the first edition of the ECOWAS Games in Ghana in 2012, and the 2nd ECOWAS Lagos-Abidjan International Cycling tournament.
- **In the area of capacity building** and youth empowerment in the sub-region, which is one of the main objectives of the new Community vision, the ECOWAS Youth and Sports Development Centre (EYSDC) continued its youth training programmes in building electricity in Mali and agro-sylvo pastoral in the Republic of Benin. These training programmes are designed primarily to: (i) complement Member States' actions on youth employment, (ii) help the youth to be self-employed or integrate the economic sector, (iii) capacity building for young entrepreneurs and, (iv) make the youth more employable. In total, one hundred and forty-four (144) youth, out of the expected 180 (representing 80 males and 64 females) aged 18 to 35 and from the 13 out of the 15 Community Member States, participated in the two training programmes organised in 2011 at the Youth Camp in Mali and Songhai Centre in Porto Novo, Benin.
- **The ECOWAS Volunteers Programme (EVP)**, launched in March 2010, made some progress with the appointment of the Regional Coordinator in October that year. Terms of reference were then prepared for volunteers in the four pilot countries namely, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea and Guinea Bissau. The Liberian TORs have already been published. The potential volunteers have been screened and the volunteer appointment process is at its final stage.

2.5.5 Malaria Elimination Programme

- The launch of the campaign for the elimination of malaria in the ECOWAS region by 2015 was held in Accra, Ghana under the chairmanship of the President of the Commission. The meeting adopted a roadmap for malaria elimination comprising the following major steps: (i) carrying out feasibility studies for the construction of three biolarvicide production factories, (ii) setting up of an ECOWAS Fund to promote strategic health products like biolarvicides, (iii) conducting studies on the socio-economic impact of malaria in ECOWAS, (iv) development of a malaria module in the T21 model and, (v) development of a costed strategic plan as well as a monitoring-evaluation mechanism and

communication strategy.

2.5.6 Education, Culture, Science et Technologie

Education

- Under Education, 2011 was marked by the implementation of some major projects

Implementation of the ECOWAS draft Technical and Vocational Training Programme (ETVTP)

- The programme deals with the capacity building of Teachers, Inspectors, Administrators and ETVTP Programme Developers. It relates to issues regarding the competency-based approach to training and a review of existing programme through a harmonized approach including the UNESCO-ECOWAS Harmonized format. As at today, about 520 officials (Inspectors, education advisers, curriculum specialists and teachers) from 12 Member States have been trained

Implementation of the ECOWAS Distance Learning Project

- ECOWAS distance education initiative is aimed at increasing access to education, inclusion, quality and relevance in terms of the acquisition of qualifications for employment and the improvement of the skills of staff at post.
- In 2011, eight Project Implementation Documents (PIDs) were prepared and adopted in the Member States

Establishment of the Educational Information Management System (EIMS)

- The aim is to strengthen skills and put in place resources to enable EIMS efficiently sustain the Member States' education sector and monitor the implementation of the AU's Plan of Action (PA) for the second Education Decade for Africa as well as the intervention frameworks.
- In 2011, after several meetings enfolded the Commission, the Member States and the partners, a document comprising all education indicators was finalized, and will soon be submitted to the Ministers for adoption.

Equivalence of Diplomas

- In 2011, the Commission organized in Lome an important meeting enfolded University Vice-Chancellors and Presidents, WAHO, CAMES, WAEC and partners such as UNESCO, ADB, AUA, the African Union etc. to examine the report on the recognition of West African Diplomas. The meeting revealed the absolute need, inter alia, to harmonize or seek a system of recognition for all diplomas awarded within ECOWAS as the sole condition for ensuring the student mobility and the exchange of teachers and researchers, thereby facilitating the right to establishment and minimizing our dependence in terms of skills and critical mass.

Culture

- The fourth conference of Ministers of Culture held in Abuja on 25 November 2011 examined the experts report and adopted important recommendations in the following areas: cultural industries, study for the creation of African Cultural Institute, Copyright protection, Resource mobilization, Cultural statistics, Culture economy, Prize of Excellence, Social protection of the artiste, the West African Cultural Festival, the Cultural Heritage, the Donor Round Table. The Ministers further reviewed the timetable of all their meetings as well as that of the experts up till 2015.

Science and Technology

- In the course of 2011, science and technology activities resulted in the identification of criteria for the establishment of a Regional Strategic and Scientific Steering Committee (CROSS) consistent with ECOWAS procedures, the validation by the Internal Technical Committee (ITC) of the ECOPOST project, and the validation of criteria for the selection of Centres of Excellence for all disciplines.
- The draft policy (ECOPOST), its Plan of Action and the criteria for the Centres of Excellence will be validated by the Ministers in charge of Science, Technology and Innovation on 3 March 2012.
- For its second participation in Awards for African Union Female Scientists (15

December 2011 in Addis Ababa), ECOWAS has once again been commended for being the first REC to select its candidates (in the category of Fundamental and Life Science, and Land Science) on the basis of a selection board.

2.6. Political affairs, regional peace and security

- The security situation in the region improved significantly with signs of stabilisation in many areas. Joint efforts by ECOWAS and the Member States to promote dialogue and preventive diplomacy culminated in the gradual resolution of various conflicts in the region.

2.6.1 Political Affairs

- The Commission sustained its efforts in supporting regional stability through the promotion of international cooperation and preventive diplomacy, deepening democratic values and support for the conduct of credible elections in Member States.
- Preventive diplomacy efforts were undertaken to contribute to the resolution of post-election crisis in Cote d'Ivoire. ECOWAS' regional coordination with continental and international stakeholders in their interventions on this issue also contributed to the restoration of democratic governance in Cote d'Ivoire. It also reinforced its leadership role in the resolution of regional crisis. In addition, the Commission undertook key mediation activities in the run-up to the Presidential Elections in Benin to create peaceful environment and national cohesion. In Niger, mediation activities enhanced the credibility of the transition to constitutional governance through the conduct of peaceful and credible Presidential election. In the same vein, its support for the democratic transition in Guinea facilitated the restoration and consolidation of constitutional order.
- The Commission also supported Member States' efforts towards achieving stability and peace through the facilitation of trans-regional political dialogue in partnership with the AU, EU and UN. These initiatives were taken under the auspices of the EU-ECOWAS political dialogue, cooperation platform with the AU and UN, International Contact Groups (ICG-Guinea and Guinea Bissau) and contributed significantly to the democratic transition in Guinea as well as security sector reform in Guinea-Bissau.



- In the area of democracy and good governance, the Commission partnered with civil society and media groups in developing a strategy for enhancing the quality of their participation in the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) process in nine (9) ECOWAS Member States that have acceded to the mechanism (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and the Togolese Republic).
- Concerning electoral assistance, the Commission contributed to the conduct of credible elections in some Member States during the year by undertaking pre-election fact-finding missions (in Niger, Benin, Cape Verde and Liberia) and deployment of observers to Presidential elections (Niger, Benin, Cape Verde, Liberia, Burkina Faso and Nigeria). The Commission also made financial contributions to support the conduct of elections in some Member States:
 - Benin - \$500,000.00 for the computerization of the Electoral Commission
 - Niger-\$3,000,000.00 for enhancing the capacity and functioning of the Electoral Commission;
 - Liberia - \$700,000.00 for logistics support to the Electoral Commission and civic education for the youth on non-violent campaigns during the presidential elections.
- Parliamentary and Presidential elections held in Member States in 2011 were as follows:

Countries	Parliamentary Elections	Presidential Elections
Benin	March 2011	March 2011
Cape Verde	January 2011	August 2011
The Gambia		November 2011
Liberia	October 2011	October 2011
Niger	January 2011	January 2011
Nigeria	April 2011	April 2011

2.6.2 Early Warning

- Mandated to collect and analyse data from which reports are prepared for the President of the Commission in the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts, the Directorate undertook several activities that were directed at realizing its mandate. Among the key activities that were carried out during the year were:
- The Commission undertook timely production of Early Warning and Security Situation Reports. Twenty of such reports on various security situations in specific Member States were produced during the year. The ECOWARN Daily Highlights were also produced on daily basis, seven days a week, which was a marked departure from the previous schedule when they were produce only on working days.
- Missions were undertaken with regional experts and stakeholders for the collection and integration of GIS data for proper analytical response and planning
- To make the ECOWAS Early Warning System an integration mechanism, the Commission held information sessions for all the directorates and plans to involve other structures (Ministries/agencies) in the ECOWAS Early Warning System.

2.6.3 Peacekeeping and Regional Security

- The status of implementation of the 2011 programme regarding peace keeping and regional security is as follows:

Mission Planning and Management Cell/ECOWAS Standby Force

- The first biannual meeting of Commanders of Centres of Excellence designated by ECOWAS for Peace Support Operations (PSO) and conflict issues (National Defence College in Nigeria, Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) in Ghana and Alioune Blondin Beye Peacekeeping Training School (EMPABB) in Mali) was held in Bamako, Mali in February 2011. The meeting assessed the training programmes of the various Centres of Excellence

and developed innovative procedures for generating funds to support the programmes.

- Concerning the police component, visits were organised to ECOWAS Member States (Benin, Burkina Faso, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo) that promised Individual Police Officers (IPOs) and Formed Police Units (FPU) for the ECOWAS Standby Force (ESF). The visit was to assess the status of preparedness of units with special attention to equipment and training.

Peacekeeping Division

- In the quest for solutions to crisis or threatening situations in some Member States of the region, consultations were held between the key stakeholders involved in peace and security matters. It includes, among others, the meeting of the Committee of Chiefs of Defense Staff (CCDS) held in Bamako, Mali in January 2011, with the objective of planning the deployment of an ECOWAS Intervention Force in Cote d'Ivoire. A second meeting of a sub-Committee comprising selected countries (Ghana, Nigeria, Liberia, Senegal and Cote d'Ivoire) was held in Monrovia to deploy a security mission to support the November 2011 elections in Liberia. A third meeting of the Committee took place in Abuja in October to consider the development process of the ECOWAS Standby Force and the rotation of military personnel on secondment in the Commission.
- Regarding ECOWAS continued support to the Security Sector Reform Programme of the Government of Guinea Bissau, some Experts were dispatched twice to Bissau in order to finalise the agreement for the deployment a security assistance mission in conformity with the decision of the Summit of Heads of State and Government.

Small Arms Division

- The ECOWAS Commission supported the National Commissions on Small Arms of Guinea, Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire in the organisation of 3 sensitisation and capacity building workshops for the media.



- It also organised a meeting of government experts in Lome, Togo in June in order to consider the outlines for the harmonisation of legislations on Small Arms and Light Weapons.

Regional Security Division

- Concerning regional security, the Commission organised visits to three ECOWAS Member States (Senegal, Mali and The Gambia) from January to February to collect the responses to questionnaires sent to them. The questionnaires are expected to help in the formulation of a regional counter-terrorism strategy and its implementation plan. In October 2011, the Commission organised a meeting of government experts in Bamako, Mali to review the draft regional counter-terrorism strategy and its implementation plan as well as the draft counter-terrorism policy statement.

2.7. Information and Communication Technologys (ICT)

- In its role as of support for the activities of the ECOWAS Commission departments and the other Institutions, agencies and ECOWAS Member States, the Community Computer Centre (CCC) achieved the following:

Operational support

- During 2011, the CCC conducted a strategic operational review of its activities, which resulted in the adoption of a Data Library on the Information Technology Structure (GDITI) as a model framework of IT Governance for the Commission. The Centre fielded a technical observation mission to the Member States, the ECOWAS Institutions And ECOWAS Units of the Member States to review IT operations with a view to ensuring that they are standardized, and lend them technical assistance where necessary.

Creation of the Center of Excellence in Lomé, Togo

- The ECOWAS Centre of Excellence for ICT aided customs transit was established in partnership with UNCTAD. The Centre will offer administrative and technical support to users of the SYDONIA-linked procedures.



ECOWAS regional Information Society (SIRC)

- The ECOWAS Regional Information Society (SIRC) was conceived to forge partnerships and links with other organizations (national, regional and international) to strengthen the development and deployment of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT). It will further enable capacity building throughout the region through the promotion of interaction, learning and sharing of best practices. The society will supplement the activities currently being carried out by national information societies existing in the Member States. The SIRC will serve as a means of facilitating the accessibility and dissemination of information to a wider public through e-products and innovative services. The SIRC is expected to serve as a platform for consolidating the ICT revolution in West Africa.

2.8 *Legal, Institutional and Financial Matters.*

2.8.1 *Legal Affairs*

- On Legal Affairs, the Commission initiated a process which culminated in the adoption of two legal texts for the Community; a "Supplementary Act on sanctions against Member States failing to honour their obligations to the Community" and a "Council Directive on the fight against Cybercrime within ECOWAS". The newly-adopted regime of sanctions, besides strengthening existing provisions on sanctions set out in the ECOWAS Treaty as well as other Community legal texts, prescribes the additional conditions for the imposition of sanctions and established a well-defined mechanism for such sanction.
- The imposition of sanctions on Member States is a prerogative of the Authority of Heads of State and Government, which is exercised as a last resort as a means of encouraging compliance with all Community obligations.
- The adoption of a "Directive on the fight against Cybercrime" addresses the need for Member States to have in their legal systems, the criminal liability that tackles cybercrime, a new phenomenon resulting from the development of the new Information and Communication Technologies. The Directive defines the various infractions specific to Internet, appropriate penalties and rules of evidence as well as modalities for judicial cooperation among Member States in

their collective fight against cybercrime. Member States are therefore enjoined to amend their legislations in order to be able to combat computer crimes.

- In addition, the Commission organised annual consultative forums with Member States focusing on Community laws that have direct impact on regional integration. This year, it concluded the second phase of its annual consultative forum on the review of the protocols on free movement.

2.8.2 Strategic Planning

- The process of developing the ECOWAS Strategic Plan continued in 2011. The major achievements are as follows:
 - Development of the ECOWAS Strategic Planning, the Medium-Term Action Plan (MTAP) and the ECOWAS Capacity Development Support Programme (ECD-SP);
 - Technical Assistance to the ECOWAS Parliament and the Court of Justice for the development of their strategic Plans;
 - Hosting of Strategic Planning Coordinating Committee (SPCC) meeting on the Regional Medium Term Action Area (RMTAA);
 - Publication and dissemination of the English and French versions of the ECOWAS Vision 2020 and the regional Strategic Plan

2.8.3 Monitoring and Evaluation System

- Since it started operations in 2008, the Monitoring-Evaluation Unit has been striving to implement the appropriate tools (Monitoring-Evaluation manual, performance reports) to enable the Commission render account of its activities as part of the regional integration process. The Unit is benefiting from the technical and financial support from the German Development Cooperation (GIZ). The activities carried out in 2011 and the results achieved are:

Finalisation and operationalisation of the draft ECOWAS Monitoring-Evaluation Manual:

- The document was finalised and presented to all staff members at a special session chaired by the President of the Commission on 31st May 2011. The Commission started using the Manual in December 2011 as a test and in



preparation for its presentation to other stakeholders (Institutions and Member States). Directors and programme officers, at ECOWAS Commission, were trained on using the tool for the draft Monitoring and Evaluation Manual.

Finalisation and presentation of ECOWAS Commission's 2010 Performance Report:

- The report was finalised and presented to all staff members at a special session chaired by the President of the Commission on 4 May 2011. Subsequently, a mid-term review on the 2011 work programme was carried out based on the results and recommendations of the aforementioned report.;

Inauguration of the annual regional consultative meeting between Member States and Institutions on the ECOWAS Monitoring-Evaluation System:

- At the inaugural meeting held from 31 August to 2 September 2011 in Lome, the ECOWAS Member States and Institutions were sensitised on the need to put in place a formal monitoring-evaluation framework for the regional integration programmes. The meeting also validated the capacity building programme in monitoring-evaluation for the stakeholders. This programme resulted from the study jointly carried out in 2011 by the ECOWAS Commission and GIZ was also validated at the meeting.

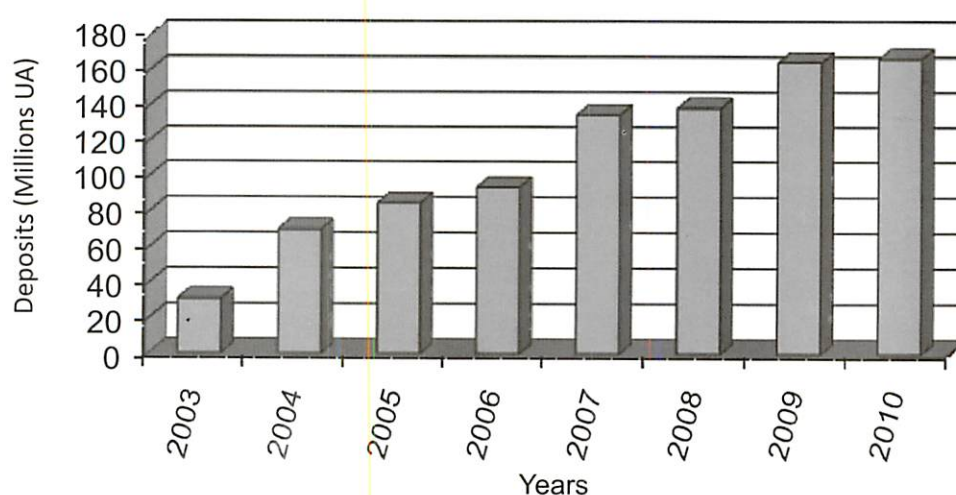
2.8.4 Community Levy

- The Protocol on the conditions governing the application of the Community Levy (Decision A/P1/7/96) mandates the ECOWAS Commission to submit an annual report to the Council of Ministers on the Level of Implementation of the Community Levy Protocol by Member States of the Community and to propose any amendments deemed necessary. In pursuance of its activities for the mobilization of the Community Levy resources from Member States, the Commission has intensified communication contacts as a strategy for information management and these are yielding positive results. There are improvements in the flow of information from Member States which permits recording of information in time.
- During the first half of 2011, the Commission visited five (5) Member States of the Community with the objective of assessing the Level of implementation of the Tax base, Assessments, Collections and deposits of the Levies as provided for

by the Protocol. The Member States visited were Benin, Ghana, Mali, Niger, and Togo.

Evolution of the community levy from July 2003 - December 2010

- Since the full regime of the Community Levy replaced the contribution system in July 2003, there had been a significant increase in the revenue base of the Community. This could be seen in the gradual increase over the years from an annual average of 70 119 889 UA in 2004 to 167 154 698 UA in 2010, thus recording a remarkable growth rate of about 138% in revenue over the years.
- The following bar chart represents the annual evolution of the Community Levy Revenue mobilization over the period from July 2003 to December 2010:



Community levy realised as at 30 June 2011

- The amount of Community Levy assessed for revenue as at 30th of June 2011 amounted to UA **88 544 053**, out of which an amount of UA 84 352 784 or about 95% was effectively deposited into the various ECOWAS Bank accounts at the Central Bank of Member States. This amount also represents about 56% of the 2011 Community Levy revenue budget. The amount of UA 84 352 784 deposited is about 2% higher than the amount of UA 82 395 394 deposited for the corresponding period in 2010.
- In view of the diversity of problems encountered in monitoring the

implementation of the Community Levy Protocol member states, there is need to:

- strengthen the Community Levy section with adequate staffing to ensure a more effective monitoring and reporting of the Community Levy.
- invite Member States that have not done so earlier to instruct the Customs Agents in their respective States to deposit the ECOWAS Levy directly into the ECOWAS account in the Central Bank of the respective Member States and
- invite Member States to comply with the Council decision to end the repayment of the arrears of contribution owed to ECOWAS Institutions by the year 2015.

CHAPTER III

TOWARDS ensuring FOOD SECURITY IN WEST AFRICA

Introduction

- The global food situation, especially in SubSaharan Africa, is increasingly becoming a matter of concern According to the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), over one billion people in the world suffer from hunger, over three quarters of whom are peasant farmers. With a rural population of close to 70%, and high dependence on the performance of the agricultural sector, sub-saharan Africa is the worst affected.
- Furthermore, in order to face up to the inadequacies of domestic supply of food products, African states are the worst dependent on the import of food products. According to FAO, no State on the continent has recorded a positive trade balance in food products.
- Faced with this serious situation, African authorities in general, and those of ECOWAS in particular, have placed food security at the core of their agenda in the struggle against poverty especially as on these depends social cohesion, or even the very existence of nations.
- Thus, African Heads of States and Governments have given the African Union Commission (AUC) and, through it, the Coordinating Agency of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the mandate for implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP). This truly continental and concerted strategy aims at achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Africa. In a region where agriculture comprises 65% of assets and one third of the regional economy, there cannot be a successful strategy against poverty which does not deal explicitly with the development of agriculture and the social development of the resulting populations. To this end, in January 2005 ECOWAS developed its Common Agricultural Policy, ECOWAP, as a framework for action planning in the



agricultural sector.

- The operationalization of ECOWAP/CAADP is based on two complementary programmes: the National Agricultural Investment Program (NAIP) and the Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (RAIP), which includes three Mobilizing and Federating Programs (MFP) and a horizontal support program for the overall governance, funding mechanism and monitoring and evaluation. The mobilizing programs reflect the following priorities of the region: (i) promotion of strategic products for food security and sovereignty, (ii) promotion of an overall environment conducive to regional agricultural development, and (iii) reduction of food vulnerability as well as promotion of sustainable access to food.
- The proposals relating to the implementing instruments and funding mechanisms of the NAIP and RAIP have been the subject of consultations with Member States (MS), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs). They made recommendations that were adopted by the Community. This has led to a road map for the implementation and funding of the NAIPs by the countries, with the support of partners in the region. Furthermore, the ECOWAS Commission has committed to fund the RAIP with a contribution amounting to \$150 million, or 16% of the total estimated cost over the period 2011-2015. Already, the budget allocated to agriculture since 2010 is close to US\$30 million per year.
- With the support and under the coordination of the Commission, Member States have begun developing their NAIPs that in the majority - have been the subject of in-depth technical reviews followed by their validation (meetings in Dakar in June and October 2010). Many of them have held Business Meetings between 2010 and 2011 and are now engaged in carrying out the initial investments. Similarly, the intervention logic and the budget of the regional investment plan over the 2011-2015 period were presented at the meetings of the technical validation of the regional program (Abuja, November 2009) as well as at the "Business Meeting" held in Dakar (June 2010). The recent meeting of the Specialized Technical Commission on Agriculture (Accra, April 2011) validated the governance mechanism of the ECOWAP/CAADP process as well as



its mechanism of coordination and monitoring and evaluation.

- ECOWAS remains confident that this unique initiative in collaboration with the TFPs and other national and regional agricultural development actors, will maintain a participatory and proactive spirit to start without delay, the financing and implementation of the investment required in the sector of agriculture and for food security for the benefit of West Africa as a whole.

3.1 ECOWAS and the Agricultural Sector

- The agricultural sector is a key component of the economy of ECOWAS⁴, which is essential to national economies (36% of GDP on average), to employment (more than 60% of people in the labor force) and household income. It also offers a high potential for growth as well as reducing poverty and inequality.
- Agriculture and food are logically part of the eight major areas of intervention identified by the Treaty establishing the creation of ECOWAS. Chapter IV of the Revised Treaty states that *"Member States agree to cooperate [...] in order to ensure:*
 - *Food security*
 - *Increased production and productivity [...]*
 - *The valorization of the agricultural production [...]*
 - *Protection of the prices of export commodities on the international market "*
- Furthermore, in 2002, the Summit of Authority of Heads of State and Government held in Yamoussoukro entrusted ECOWAS with the mandate of coordinating the implementation of the various components of NEPAD, **including its agricultural component.**
- The ECOWAS Commission has also structured itself to deal with issues specific to the agricultural **sector** and has a commissioner in charge of the agricultural, environmental and water resources sector. In the 2010 and 2011 budgets of the Commission, estimated at US\$ 136,687,946 and US \$147,938,176 respectively,

⁴ See Appendix 1 Key Economic and agricultural indicators of the Member States of ECOWAS.

the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources (DAEWR) was allocated 15% and 20% for the respective years. This amounted to approximately US \$13 million and US \$ 19 million respectively. In addition to the amount allocated to the Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources sector, the Commission, in 2011, disbursed US \$18 million into the Regional Agricultural Development Fund.

3.2 ECOWAP/CAADP: Description and Status of Implementation

3.2.1 The Genesis and the Main Guidelines of the ECOWAP/CAADP framework

- From the early 2000s, ECOWAS has promoted a **policy dialogue** with member States, socio-professional actors, civil society and cooperation agencies in defining a **Regional Agricultural Policy**. This dialogue focused on the diagnostic of the regional agriculture, its development potential, strengths and weaknesses of national agriculture and an understanding of the issues and challenges of West Africa in terms of agricultural and rural development as well as food and nutrition security.
- **The CAADP was adopted in Maputo in July 2003**, by the second regular session of the **Assembly of the African Union (AU)**. It aims at helping African countries to achieve and maintain a pace of sustained growth, thanks to a **development strategy driven by agriculture**, in order to reduce hunger and poverty, ensure food security and boost exports.
- The two **intermediate** objectives of CAADP are:
 - Reaching 6% of average annual growth of the agricultural sector at national level
 - Allocating at least 10% of national budgets to agriculture.
- Following intensive consultations between various Member States and regional socio-professional organizations, **the Regional Agricultural Policy of ECOWAS (ECOWAP) was adopted in January 2005**.
- The objectives and approaches of ECOWAP and CAADP are fully consistent with

each other. In May 2005, ECOWAS and the NEPAD Secretariat jointly developed an ECOWAP/CAADP action plan covering the period 2005-2010 for the development of agriculture. **ECOWAP/CAADP becomes the instrument of implementation of the Regional Agricultural Policy of ECOWAS.** The group affirms the vision of a modern and sustainable agriculture, based on effectiveness and efficiency of family farms and the promotion of agricultural businesses, through the involvement of the private sector, productivity and competitiveness on the intra-community market and international markets.

- The ECOWAP/CAADP framework provides added value to the programs of ECOWAS Commission whose activities aim at promoting and strengthening regional integration. The ECOWAS countries and their technical and financial partners (TFP) thus have a unique framework for programming and intervention for the agricultural sector.
- In accordance with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action, ECOWAP/CAADP is seeking an alignment and harmonization of the partners on the strategies, policies and mechanisms of implementation and financing retained both at the national and regional levels.
- The **ECOWAS Commission** has established a working group for the implementation of ECOWAP/CAADP and mobilized technical expertise and funding needed for the preparation of policy instruments, (national and regional) investment programs and implementation mechanisms. To do this, the ECOWAS Commission has raised US\$9 million from its own funds.

3.2.2 The basis of the ECOWAP/CAADP framework

- An analysis of the effects of the growth of various sectors and sub-sectors across ECOWAS Member States shows that poverty reduction resulting from agricultural growth is relatively higher than that resulting from the growth of non-agricultural sectors⁵.

⁵ See Appendix 2 on the potential contribution of agricultural sector to growth and poverty reduction in the ECOWAS zone.

- In all ECOWAS countries, more than half of a 1% rate of poverty reduction at national and rural levels can be attributed to growth of the agricultural sector.
- Agriculture is thus chosen as the cornerstone of this strategy, due to both the importance of its **contribution** to income growth and employment and its potential to contribute to the acceleration of growth.
- The results of the analysis conducted during the preparatory stages of ECOWAP/CAADP have allowed drawing the following lessons for the design and implementation of strategies to achieve the target growth of ECOWAP/CAADP and to achieve the MDG 1 in the ECOWAS countries:
 - Agriculture will remain the main source of growth and poverty reduction, both nationally and in rural areas over the next 10-15 years;
 - a continuation of the recent trends in agricultural growth would modestly reduce the national poverty rate by 2015;
 - isolated growth strategies individually targeting any one of the main agricultural sub-sectors would result in little decrease of the poverty rate; and
 - the potential for poverty reduction is even greater so much as the growth strategy is well diversified, both in agricultural sector and in non-agricultural sectors.
- In terms of prospects, ECOWAP/CAADP targets ambitious objectives, while remaining realistic. Indeed, preliminary studies have shown that even if achieving the 6% annual agricultural growth set by the ECOWAP/CAADP causes a substantial reduction in poverty rates in all countries of the region, very few Member States will have achieved MDG 1 in 2015. Achieving this rate of agricultural growth will require further mobilization of important efforts, as summarized in the following table for 12 of the 15 MS of ECOWAS.

Table 2: Growth rate of agricultural expenditure required to achieve the target of 6% of CAADP (in%).

Country	Benin	Burkina Faso	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea	Liberia
Expected growth of the agricultural financing	7.9	9.1	27.0	19.6	21.7	27.0
Country	Mali	Niger	Nigeria	Senegal	Sierra Leone	Togo
Expected growth of the agricultural financing	8.2	26.5	23.8	2.9	10.0	35.4

Source: ECOWAS - November 2009

- The challenges facing West African agriculture are to contribute to: (i) properly feeding a population which is increasingly numerous and highly urbanized, (ii) promoting sustainable development both socially and environmentally, and (iii) building a performing regional market and harmoniously integrating the region in the international market.

3.2.3 The main actors of the ECOWAP/CAADP framework

- **The CAADP engages five major types of actors in its implementation process:** (i) national governments, (ii) the African Union Commission, (iii) the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), (iv) the NEPAD-CAADP Secretariat and (v) the Partner Institutions.
- Regarding the **Regional Economic Communities (which includes ECOWAS)**, their main responsibilities are:
 - Ensuring the coordination of external support for country-level processes;
 - Facilitating information dissemination and networking;
 - Ensuring coordination and participation in peer reviews;
 - Monitoring the REC-CAADP agenda;
 - Mobilizing resources and coordinating donors at the regional level.

3.2.4 ECOWAP/CAADP: Policy Instruments and Programs

- ECOWAP/CAADP is based, on the one hand, on the definition and establishment

of **sovereign instruments of agricultural policy** and, on the other, on investment programs. These relate to each MS (the **national agricultural investment plans - NAIPs**) and at regional level (the **regional agricultural investment plan RAIP**). All depend on the operation of appropriate national and regional structures.

- The ECOWAS Commission is directly responsible for the governance, coordination and monitoring and evaluation of the ECOWAP/CAADP process.

3.2.4.1 Sovereign Instruments of Agricultural Policy

- The ECOWAP/CAADP plans policy reforms in areas including foreign and domestic trade, taxation, investment law, regulatory frameworks and information. Significant progress towards regional economic integration in the agricultural sector has already been made, through the harmonization of texts and/or practices (common rules for the approval of phytosanitary products, for example).
- The regional agricultural policy plans not only to deepen the harmonization work to promote an environment conducive to trade, but also to develop operational tools to regulate agricultural prices or management of food crises (such as the constitution of a regional food reserve and its coordinated management with national stocks of Member States).

Recent achievements:

- Baseline studies have been conducted for three categories of instruments:
 - instruments to support sustainable intensification of production systems,
 - instruments of regulation of agricultural markets and
 - instruments increasing access to food by vulnerable populations.
- These sovereign instruments and tools of the ECOWAP/CAADP have been integrated into the regional agricultural investment plan (see below).

3.2.4.2 National Agricultural Investment Programs (NAIPs)

- The NAIPs represent the visions, ambitions and priorities of the countries. As such, they constitute the reference framework for action planning in the agricultural sector and the framework for coordination of international



assistance. The period covered by these programs or sub-programs is relatively short, up to five years for the longest. Each NAIP is based on the six priorities of the ECOWAP/CAADP process:

- The development of agricultural sector and market promotion;
- The improvement of water management;
- The prevention and management of food crises and other natural disasters;
- The improved management of other common resources;
- The development of a sustainable agriculture;
- The development of institutional capacity to implement policies on agriculture.

Recent achievements

- All fifteen countries of ECOWAS have developed NAIPs And have organized roundtable discussions with all stakeholders, which led to the adoption and signing of the ECOWAP/CAADP national compacts.
- All countries have investment plans for the implementation of the Compact and NAIP comprising: (i) The institutional framework for the implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the Compact and NAIP (ii) the detailed programming of the investments, (iii) the reforms to ensure a lasting impact of the investments, (iv) a detailed investment plan.
 - 13 countries have submitted their detailed plans for an external review (Burkina Faso and Cote d'Ivoire are yet to do so).
 - With the exception of Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Guinea Bissau, all countries have conducted business meetings and/or identified technical and financial partners.
 - Three countries have acquired their financing plan and started the implementation of their NAIPs (Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo).
- The ECOWAS Commission and the AUC/NPCA supported countries in the raising of funds under the commitments made by the International Community at the Summit of Aquila (Italy), including resources available through the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) hosted at the World Bank. In this context, they have helped countries to identify and budget for the first operational projects that will allow for an immediate implementation of the

NAIPs.

- Global Food Crisis Response Program (GFRP) financing is also available to fund NAIPs of the countries in the sub-region. Three countries are already benefiting from a financing agreement of the GAFSP: Niger (US\$33 million), Sierra Leone (US\$50 million) and Togo (US\$39 million).

3.2.4.3 Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (RAIP) Mobilizing and Federating Programs (MFP)

- The regional plan combines investment and reforms of public policies (instruments and measures). RAIP complements the NAIPs, supports the regional dimensions, manages the inter-dependencies and complementarities among the countries and organizes their cooperation on common issues.
- It is also about "harmonizing and integrating the objectives targeted through various strategies and programs of countries and other intergovernmental organizations of the sub-region," including the UEMOA Agricultural Policy, the strategic framework for food safety led by the Inter-state Permanent Committee of Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) and the sub-regional program for drought control. This progressive integration aims to avoid duplication of efforts.
- The operationalization of the PRIA has resulted in the preparation of Mobilizing and Federating Programs (MFP), which combine investment and reforms of public policies (instruments and measures). The MFPs have been designed based on three categories of concerns: (i) the management of interdependencies between countries, (ii) cooperation on common issues to achieve economies of scale and (iii) the management of relationships of the region with the outside world.
- *The first mobilizing program (MFP 1 - estimated at US\$399 million)* is entitled "Promotion of strategic regional products for food security and sovereignty." It focuses on issues related to output growth for strategic products with respect to changes in food demand, the weight of these products in the deficit of the regional trade balance and development potentials (rice-corn-cassava,

livestock-meat and derivatives).

- *The second mobilizing program (MFP US\$2-283 million)* entitled "Promotion of a global environment favorable to a regional agricultural development." It is interested in the environment for producers and other business agents. It deals mainly with issues related to the operation and regulation of markets, the challenges posed by climate change, and major issues related to agricultural information.
- *The third mobilizing program (MFP US\$3-176 millions)* is entitled "Reduction of food vulnerability and promotion of a sustainable and stable access to food." It deals with access to food and setting up of safety nets for vulnerable rural and urban populations. This program strengthens the national strategies for the management of food crises through the regional safety stock and co-financing of safety nets programs for vulnerable populations.
- All three programs require a priority investment of ECOWAS, as they combine three major characteristics:
 - the need for coordination between various departments of the ECOWAS Commission (agriculture, environment and water resources, macroeconomic policy, trade-customs, infrastructure, humanitarian affairs, etc.).
 - the need for a high-level political dialogue on the convergence of public policies with the Member States of ECOWAS;
 - the association, in their definition and implementation of, (i) regulatory instruments (which cannot be delegated to other institutions) and (ii) investment programs at the regional level.
- *Fourth MFP (overall management of ECOWAP/CAADP):* Beyond the three programs, a fourth component of the Regional Plan refers to specific activities of the ECOWAS Commission, through the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources (mainly the Commissioner and the Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development) to **ensure the management of the mechanisms for preparation and implementation of ECOWAP/CAADP**. This is a horizontal program (which estimated at US\$40 million) meant for ensuring the

key functions of the Commission in this regard, which are the governance, coordination and monitoring and evaluation of the Regional Agricultural Policy. However, it should be noted that the implementation of the three MFPs will also involve supporting horizontal functions of coordination, information/communication, analysis, etc.

- In all, the RAIP has an estimated cost of US \$900 million. ECOWAS has committed to contribute up to US\$ 150 million from its own resources.

Recent advances in the implementation of the RAIP:

- The Regional Agricultural Investment Plan has been prepared and accompanied with a logical framework, structured around the three MFPs. The RAIP was validated in Dakar at a workshop held between 4-6 June 2010 which brought together representatives of countries and regional actors. The document was then presented at the "business meeting" in Dakar (14-17 June 2010) which brought together all the countries, regional actors as well as the TFPs.
- The monitoring and evaluation framework of ECOWAP/CAADP, which will be integrated into the overall system of monitoring and evaluation of the ECOWAS Commission, has also been developed and submitted to the Monitoring Committee of Cotonou (8-10 November 2010).
- The ECOWAS Commission, with the support of its regional and international technical and financial partners has already started the implementation of certain sub-programs or activities planned in the RAIP. These are mainly: (i) the review and adoption of the Charter for the prevention and management of food crises in 2011 in Conakry, (ii) the establishment of a regional agricultural information system, called AGRIS (iii) the establishment of a framework for convergence and harmonization of land tenure policies and forestry codes, (iv) the establishment of a framework for accelerating the dissemination of effective agricultural technologies, (v) the establishment of a harmonized development of the regional agricultural industry in the framework of the promotion of the value chains, (vi) conducting a study prior to the establishment of a regional safety stock; (vii) the preparation of a regional program for the development of fisheries and aquaculture, (viii) the design of a sub-program of development of

West African livestock.

- The initial actions also cover communication, including the population of the ECOWAS website with all documents related to regional investment plan and national plans.

CONCLUSION

- The Agricultural Policy of the Economic Community of West African States is a framework for the promotion of agricultural development in West Africa, consistent with the 2020 Regional Strategic Vision.
- It also falls within a set of West African Strategic frameworks, including the ECOWAS 2011-2015 Strategic Plan and the Regional Strategy for Poverty Reduction, as well as policies designed for key sectors such as the Common Strategy of Industrial Development and the Common Strategy for Energy Development. It is also linked to the Community Development Programme, the strategy to support trade development and the Development Programme of the Economic Partnership Agreements that are in progress. It is necessary therefore to seek a sustainable response to the food security problem in West Africa. Its implementation by the ECOWAS Commission and Member States should lead to a final and lasting solution to the food security problem in the ECOWAS region.



CHAPTER IV

ACTIVITIES OF OTHER COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS

4.1 *The ECOWAS Parliament*

- The second Legislature of the ECOWAS Parliament ended in November 2010 after a four-year term. In conformity with provisions of the Protocol relating to the Parliament, the President of the ECOWAS Commission requested ECOWAS Member States to nominate their new representatives to the third Legislature of the Parliament, three months prior to the expiration of the mandate.
- The third Legislature was inaugurated on 11th of August 2011 by the Chairman of the Authority of ECOWAS Heads of State and Government and President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, His Excellency Dr. Goodluck Ebele Jonathan GCFR, after the required quorum was reached. Accordingly, the Members of Parliament who were present signed the declaration signifying their formal membership of the third Legislature of the ECOWAS Parliament.
- Based on the alphabetical order of the countries, the position of Speaker of the Parliament was allocated to the Federal Republic of Nigeria. His Excellency Senator Ike Ekweremadu was unanimously elected new Speaker after receiving the affirmation votes of all members present at the inaugural session.
- Furthermore, the four Deputy Speakers of the Parliament, constituting the membership of the Bureau, were also elected as follows:
 - Honourable Manuel Serifo Nhamajo, 1st Deputy Speaker - Guinea Bissau;
 - Honourable Sarah Sérémé, 2nd Deputy Speaker - Burkina Faso;
 - Honourable Ibra Diouf, 3rd Deputy Speaker - Senegal;
 - Honourable Michael Teye Nyaunu, 4th Deputy Speaker - Ghana.
- In conformity with the Parliament's rules of procedure, a Committee of Selection was put in place to provide assistance to the Bureau of the Parliament



in making recommendations for thirteen Standing Committees. The Committee deliberated based on the criteria identified relating to language and gender balance and made recommendations on the composition as well as the Bureaus of the Standing Committees. The recommendations were adopted by both the Bureau of the Parliament and the Plenary.

- The Parliament put in place an Ad Hoc Committee in charge of developing the Strategic Planning for the period of 2011 to 2015. The Strategic Planning was adopted by the Plenary and focuses on the vision and mission as well as the specific objectives of the Parliament. The provisions of the ECOWAS Strategic Planning relating to the Community were taken into account in the process of developing the Planning. This will contribute in building synergy between the Parliament and other Community Institutions.
- The main policy objective of the present Legislature is to transform the current consultative status of the Parliament to that of joint decision-making body and, eventually, to achieve the elective status of the Parliament in conformity with Article 4 (2) of Supplementary Protocol relating to the Parliament. In this regard, an Ad Hoc Committee was put in place to make recommendations for enhancement of the Parliament's powers. This Committee will work in close collaboration with the ECOWAS Commission with a view to identifying other crucial areas relating to the integration process where the Parliament may provide its significant and positive contribution for implementation in the general interest of the populations of the region.
- Lastly, the Parliament held its Ordinary Session from 5 to 14 December 2011. The purpose of this Session was to serve as springboard to ensure that all members were adequately informed and sensitised on the ECOWAS activities and on the expected role of the Parliament. On that occasion, the President of the Commission, the Vice-President and the Commissioners made short presentations to the Members on the activities of the Commission in particular, and on the Community in general. Similarly, other Community Institutions represented at the Session also informed the Members of the mandates of their respective Institutions.



4.2 *Community Court of Justice*

- The 10th anniversary of the Court was celebrated in 2011 which also marks the beginning of a new decade for the Court. The objectives of the Court are to strengthen its judicial mission, and improve its reputation, visibility and accessibility as well as its ownership by the populations of the Community's Member States. In this regard, the Community Court of Justice had undertaken several activities during the period under review within the framework of its work programme. These activities comprised, among others, improvement of its judicial activities, improvement of its efforts towards ensuring proximity with the populations, implementation of other traditional activities and cooperation with counterpart institutions.

Judicial Activities

- Judicial activities constitute the main mission of the Court. The momentum achieved in 2010 was kept because of the growing number of cases. During the period under review, the judicial activities of the Court were very significant in terms of the number of sittings but also successful in terms of judgements pronounced. In fact, the Court held 49 sittings and pronounced 18 judgements including 11 final judgements.

External Court Hearings

- The number of sittings held outside the Headquarters increased during the year under review due to the sensitisation objectives identified for the decade. These external court hearings, of which six were held in 2011, contributed greatly to improving knowledge about the Court as well as its proximity with the populations. They have now become an efficient sensitisation instrument.

Sensitisation Activities

- Sensitisation missions are the main concerns for the Court during its second decade. The Court implemented its sensitisation programme through the instrumentality of the press and media, by organising radio and television programmes at Dakar from 26 to 28 September 2011, and a press conference, which saw the participation of about forty journalists representing twenty media houses. In addition, the court organised press conferences, issuing press releases, producing publications and creation of the internet site.



Visits

- On 5th July 2011, the Court received at its Headquarters in Abuja, among others, a high powered delegation of judicial experts comprising the Presidents of the Supreme Courts of the 15 ECOWAS Member States and Judges from the regional Courts of CAEMC, SADC, UEMOA and OHBLA. The Court also held a working session from 20 to 23 September 2011 with a four-member delegation from the Court of Justice of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) led by its President Mr. Ousmane Diakite.
- Moreover, other activities included the celebrations of the 10th year anniversary of the Court, the Accra Conference, the judicial retreat, the traditional opening of the judicial year held for the first time outside the Headquarters, the administrative activities and the relations of cooperation.
- Overall, after ten years of existence (celebrated in July 2011), operation and sharing of experiences with the other Community, African and International Courts, the Community Court of Justice has successfully met the challenge of becoming a Regional or even International Court. However, there is still more to be done. More specifically, in view of the increasing activities undertaken by the Court, there is need to increase the number of Judges to 11 or at least 9 and to appoint judges specialised in Business Law considering that ECOWAS is developing its own harmonized business law in line with the regulations of the Organisation for the Harmonisation of Business Law in Africa (OHBLA).

4.3 *West Africa Health Organisation (WAHO)*

- In 2011, WAHO carried out activities within the framework of implementation of its 2009-2013 Strategic Plan. The strategic orientations of this Plan are as follows:
 - Support for quality improvement of the health systems of the ECOWAS region;
 - Support for health services improvement in the ECOWAS region;
 - Support for development of sustainable financing of health;
 - Institutional development of WAHO.



Summary Results of WAHO Activities

- WAHO pursued its mission of improving the health conditions of the populations of the ECOWAS region. The activities implemented in 2011 enabled the organisation to achieve, among others, the following results:
 - ***Coordination and Harmonisation of Policies***
 - Strengthening the capacity of countries in the fight against epidemics and management of other diseases by providing vaccines and laboratory equipments to support the countries experiencing epidemic outbreaks;
 - Interaction between health and agriculture in view of improving food security and publication of the 2nd edition of the Table of Contents on the nutritional value of local foods to contribute to the promotion of local products and improvement of nutritional education;
 - Publication of nine monographs on Health Systems in order to put in place a database to monitor the evolution of health systems of the region and to ensure that interventions meet the actual needs of the Member States;
 - Consolidation of the harmonisation of the training curricula and creation of criteria for the accreditation of thirty-two medical specialisations, nursing, pharmacy and related fields to ensure mutual accreditation of certificates.
 - ***Promotion and Dissemination of Best Practices***
 - Recording of the lessons learnt from the Senegalese experience on malaria control at home (PECADOM) and cataract surgery practices in The Gambia and Senegal and their dissemination at regional level.
 - ***Development of Human Resources for Health***
 - Creation of the enabling conditions to ensure mutual accreditation of certificates for Health Professionals in the ECOWAS region through harmonisation of the training curricula of various specialisations (nursing, pharmacy and related fields).
 - Transformation of the eye clinic of the University of Ibadan Teaching Hospital into a centre of excellence for the training of about ten specialists per batch in paediatric ophthalmology for the English speaking countries of the

ECOWAS region with effect from 2012.

- ***Medicines and Vaccines***

- Capacity building in local production of medicines following the support provided to the Industries and capacity building of the laboratories for the control of epidemics;
- To strengthen the fight against illicit production and sale of medicines, WAHO put in place the ECOWAS Committee against illicit production of medicines (EMACCOM) in collaboration with the Focal Points in all countries with a view to developing and implementing the national operational plans based on the regional action plan.

- ***Traditional Medicine***

- Revitalisation of traditional medicine in the ECOWAS region.
- Finalisation of the monograph on the 1st edition of the catalogue (pharmacopoeia) of West African medicinal plants as well as the 1st volume of the information manuals on the basic processing of plants for the most common diseases in view of strengthening traditional medicine in the ECOWAS region.

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

- The following major activities were undertaken by the Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa (GIABA) during the period under review:
- **GIABA 15th Technical Commission/Plenary Meeting:** The Secretariat organised the 15th Technical Commission/Plenary Meeting of GIABA in Dakar, Senegal, from 2-5 May, 2011. The meeting, among other things, adopted the Mutual Evaluation Reports (MERs) of the Republics of Liberia and the Togo and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) key principles for Mutual Evaluations as well as the Progress Report on Sao Tome and Principe's application for membership of GIABA and a proposed project on Technical Assistance for technological and infrastructural reforms in the Judiciaries of West Africa.

- **10th GIABA ministerial meeting :** The 10th GIABA Ministerial Committee (GMC) meeting was also held in Dakar on 7 May 2011. The meeting approved the report of the Technical Commission/Plenary and also considered and approved the memorandum on support for judicial reforms in ECOWAS Member States.
- **Mutual evaluations:** Consistent with the approved calendar for mutual evaluations, the GIABA Secretariat received and analysed followup reports and Action Plans from the Member States on the key deficiencies identified in the MER. The Secretariat also made Advocacy Visits within the context of the Mutual Evaluation Follow Up Actions to Banjul, The Gambia, from 4 to 6 October 2011 and Abuja, Nigeria from 9 to 13 October 2011.
- **Typologies :** Activities undertaken by the GIABA Secretariat on typologies included (i) inaugural meeting of the GIABA Typologies Working Group in Saly, Senegal on 19 September 2011; (ii) organisation of a seminar on the conduct of typologies for GIABA Member States in Saly, Senegal, on 23 and 24 September 2011; (iii) Typologies workshop on Tax Fraud and Money Laundering in West Africa and the Validation of the Report on the Study on Tax Fraud and Money Laundering: Human and Economic Development Perspective in Saly, Senegal on 19 and 20 September 2011; and (iv) Workshop on Dissemination of Typologies and other Research Studies with Law Enforcement Officials of GIABA Member States in Saly, Senegal on 21-22 September 2011. The Secretariat also awarded the GIABA Maiden Research grants to eligible candidates in three different categories namely, Gold (3), Silver (3) and Bronze (8).
- **Technical assistance programmes:** Technical assistance programmes undertaken during the course of 2012 included (i) strengthening the capacity of Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) in thirteen Member States through the provision of an Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing Terrorism (AML/CFT) analytical software ; (ii) Installation of current detection and other contrabands Scanners at the Guinea Bissau Airport and opening of the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) of Guinea-Bissau on April 12, 2011; (iii) organisation of the Annual Public Lecture Series on AML/CFT regimes in West Africa, Ahmadu Bello University (ABU) Zaria, Nigeria, 1st December, 2011 to sensitise members of University Community on the Consequences of Money Laundering and

Terrorist Financing on the Economic Development of ECOWAS member States; (iv) organisation of a regional workshop on Criminal Asset Recovery, Praia, Cape Verde, 12-14 December 2011 to deliberate on the implications and to consider possible options for addressing the problem of how to stop capital flight and address criminal asset recovery of stolen funds; (v) and the establishment of the GIABA Lagos Information Centre on April 2011 to enhance visibility of GIABA activities in the Member States by creating increased awareness of the menace of money laundering and terrorist financing.

- **Promoting partnership with civil society and professional organisations:** As part of promoting partnership between GIABA and professional bodies, the Secretariat made a presentation on "New Approaches in the Regional Fight against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in West Africa", at the 2011 annual conference of the Industrial and Safety Operations of Nigeria (AISSON), Lagos, Nigeria, on 30th June 2011. The Secretariat also organised a regional AML/CFT workshop for members of the West African Bar Association (WABA) in Niamey, Niger, from 27 to 29 September 2011. This workshop aimed at consolidating the skills and knowledge gained in the two previous workshops organised for members of the WABA and to keep participants abreast of developments on AML/CFT issues.
- **International cooperation:** During the period under review, GIABA participated in the FATF/ICRG Regional Review Group (RRG) for Africa and the Middle East meetings to discuss reports from jurisdictions that were targeted for prima facie review, as well as progress reports from countries that were under the ICRG review process. In the same vein, the Secretariat also undertook several major activities, including: (i) participation at an Expert Working Group Meeting on Preventing the Abuse of Non-Profit Organizations (NPOs) for the purposes of Terrorist Financing in London from 18 to 20 January 2011; (ii) organisation of a Workshop on Challenges to Effective Border Control (Saheland the Maghreb), Nouakchott, Mauritania, 4-6 April 2011; (iii) participation at the 29th international Annual Cambridge Symposium on Economic Crime in Cambridge, UK, from 4 to 11 September 2011; and (iv) organisation of GIABA/FATF/BCEAO joint AML/CFT Seminar, Dakar, 6-7 May 2011 to create a better understanding of the WAEMU/UEMOA legal framework and the challenges being faced by



WAEMU GIABA Member States in the implementation of internationally acceptable AML/CFT measures.

- **Regional cooperation** : As a specialized institution of the ECOWAS, GIABA participated in several ECOWAS related activities during the period under review, including: (i) the Meeting and formal launch of the network of National Anti-Corruption Institutions in West Africa (NACIWA), Abuja, Nigeria, 29-30 March 2011 to map out strategies for the implementation of the approved three year work plan for the network (2011-2013); (ii) the Second Meeting of the ECOWAS Strategic Planning Coordination Committee, Praia, Cape VERDE, 21-24 February 2011 to discuss the mid-term regional action plan ; and (iii) the Second Annual Briefing Session for Ambassadors of ECOWAS Countries in Senegal, April 08, 2011 to acquaint the Ambassadors with issues of AML/CFT programs globally and within the region.

4.5 *ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID)*

- The Bank undertook, during the period from January 1st, to 30th September, 2011, activities within the framework of reinforcing its interventions in favour of the Member States, improving upon governance and intensifying efforts to mobilize resources to finance its operations.

-Operational activities

- The operational activities undertaken by the Bank from 1st January to 30th September, 2011 involved project appraisal, supervision and the signing of loan agreements.

- Project appraisal

- During the period under consideration, seventeen (17) projects were appraised. They comprised four (4) public sector and thirteen (13) private sector projects.

- Loan approvals

- Between 1st January, 2011 and 30th September, 2011, the Board of Directors of EBID approved an amount of UA 82 159 217 UC (about 131,3 millions de

dollars EU) for the financing of eleven (11) projects (nine in the form of direct loans and two in the form of equity participation) as presented in the table below

Table 1 : Projects approved during the period from 1st January to 30th September, 2011

	N°	Projets	Country	Sectors	Type	Request (in UA)
Public	1	Partial financing of the rehabilitation of the Mandinaba-soma Road	Gambia	Infrastructure	Loan	4 897 607
	2	Partial financing of the electricity grid interconnection project between Côte d'Ivoire and Mali (Laboa-Boundiali-Ferkessedougou section) in Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	Energy	Loan	26 237 422
	3	Partial financing of hospital equipment for Dalal Jamm Hopspital in Dakar	Senegal	Social (Health)	Loan	12 530 543
	Sub - total 1					43 665 572
Private	4	Partial financing of the Markala Sugar Refinery Project – Industrial component	Mali	Industry	Loan	8 659 681
	5	Partial financing of the rehabilitation of the Boulevard du 13 Janvier et de la voie Agoè (RN1)-BKS-Limousine-Adidogomè (RN5) by EBOMAF	Togo	Infrastructure	Loan	6 621 827
	6	Proposed participation in the restructuring of Burkina Bail	Burkina Faso	Finance	Equity participation	917 793
	7	Opening of letter of credit by Financial Bank in favour of WABCO COTIA SA	Togo	Service, Finance	Loan	6 522 349
	8	Partial financing of the proposed marble and ornamental stone project by POMAR TOGO SA	Togo	Industry	Loan	6 863 695
	9	Partial financing of the proposed establishment of a complex for the storage, bottling and commercialization of LPG by BISSARY GAZ Services SA	Guinée	Energy / GPL	Loan	4 109 993
	10	Financement partiel du projet de prêt convertible en faveur du groupe Financial Bank	Togo	Service, Finance	Loan	4 112 834
	11	Participation in the equity capitl of Caisse Régionale de Refinancement Hypothécaire de l'UEMOA (CRRH-UEMOA) based in the Togolese Republic	Togo	Service, Finance	Equity participation	685 473
	Sous - Total 2					38 493 644
TOTAL					82 159 217	

- **Loan agreement signed**

- Between 1st January, 2011 and 30 September, 2011, seven (7) financing agreements have been signed for Benin, The Gambia, Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso and Nigeria for a total of 69 830 613 UA, (USD 111,6 million), amounting to 81.2% and 18.8% respectively for the public and private sectors

- **The commitments of EBID as at 30th September, 2011**

- Between 2004 and September 2011, the Bank almost multiplied about five (5) times its total net commitments, from nearly UA 121 million to about UA 550 million.

o **Breakdown of commitments**

According to type of operation

- At the end of September, 2011, the total net commitments accumulated consisted of 90% in direct loans, 5.8% in guarantees and 3.8% in equity participation.

According to type of financing

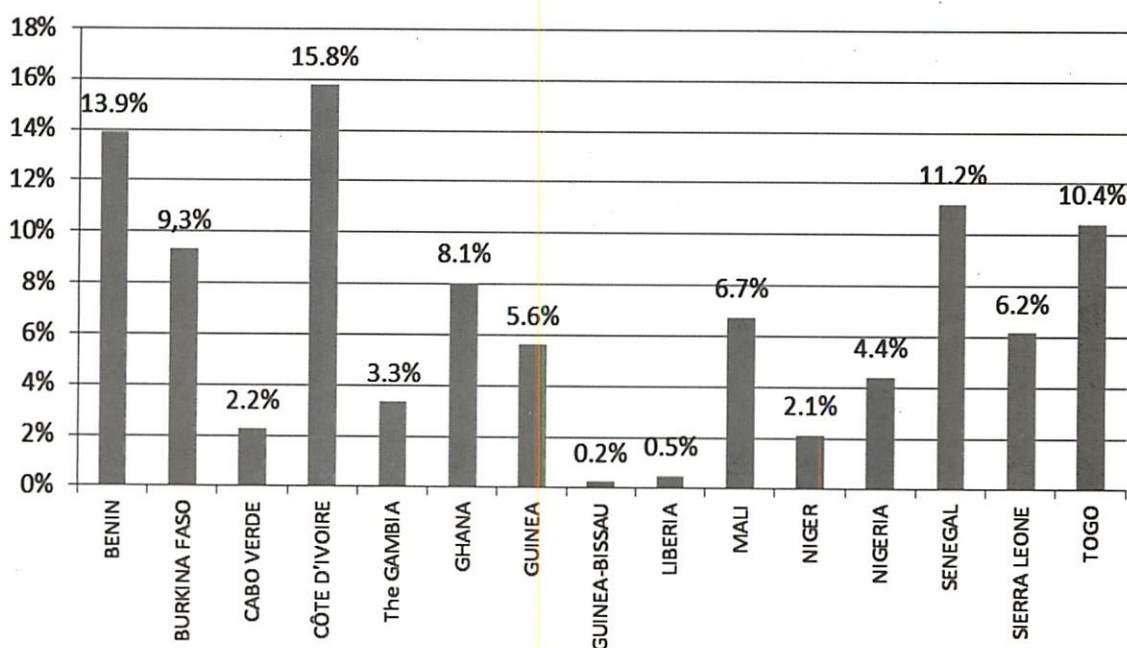
- EBID continued to channel more of its interventions into infrastructure which accounted for 69.2% (private and public) of the net commitments as at 30th September. The sectors of service and industry accounted for 13.0% and 10.1% respectively

By Country:

- Even though all Member States of the Community benefited from the assistance of EBID, the breakdown of net cumulative commitment as presented in the table below shows a concentration of the Bank's assistance on the following countries: Côte d'Ivoire (15.8%), Bénin (13.9%), Senegal (11.2% and Togo (10.4%).



Graph 1: Breakdown of the cumulative commitments according to country
30th September, 2011 (in %)



- Resources mobilization

- In terms of resources mobilization, USD 160 million was mobilized in 2011. Similarly, USD 70 million are being mobilized from AFREXIM Bank and IDC. This achievement represents less than one third of the revised projections in the EBID strategic plan 2010-2014 for the year 2011. Given this situation, the main challenge of the Bank remains the mobilization of adequate resources, especially at the level of the Community. In this regard, the mobilization of part of the Community levy is a viable and credible alternative as well as the mobilization of capital resources. In respect of the capital resources, it should be noted that the Bank has registered the payment by Ghana, an amount of UA 622 204 corresponding to its arrears on the first tranche of call up capital. This payment brings to six (6) out of fifteen (15), the number of countries having no backlog on this first tranche of call up capital.

- Evolution at the Financial Situation to 30th September 2011

- Compare to 30th September 2011, the analysis of the Bank accounts at the end

of the third quarter of 2011 highlights a significant progression of the balance sheet (+ 31.2%) resulting primarily from the substantial increase in the net outstanding loans (+ 29.8%) and resources mobilized in the financial markets in the UEMOA zone.

- With respect to the account balance as at September 30th, 2011, the net result of the Bank showed a profit of UA 405 thousands, compared to a deficit of UA 3, 110 million in December 2010.

CONCLUSION

- The year 2011 was marked by the consolidation of efforts carried out with a view to strengthening the effective operations of the ECOWAS Multilateral Surveillance mechanism on the economic and financial performances of the Member States and ensuring the adoption by the Convergence Council of the Macroeconomic Convergence and Stability Pact that will be submitted to the next session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government for approval. The Convergence Pact will enable the region to take a big step towards achieving economic and monetary integration in the ECOWAS region. The process of developing the ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET) has also reached the final stage and the document will be submitted to the next session of the Authority for adoption.
- In the area of Agriculture and Environment, the Commission pursued its efforts with a view to ensuring effective implementation of the National Agricultural Investment Programmes (NAIP) and the Regional Agricultural Investment Programme (RAIP) as well as implementation of the Environmental Policy adopted in December 2008 by the Authority of Heads of State and Government following the technical validation of the regional action programme to combat desertification. The action programme has been aligned with the 2008-2018 ten-year strategy and will be finalized within the framework of implementation of the Convention on Climate Change.
- Concerning the promotion of regional peace and security, the Commission contributed to the consolidation of regional stability through the promotion of international cooperation and preventive diplomacy, deepening of democratic values and support for the organisation of credible elections in the Member States. Several crucial elections were held in 2011, notably in Benin, Cape Verde, The Gambia, Liberia, Niger and Nigeria.
- The progress achieved by the Community Court of Justice in making the institution accessible to the populations as well as the achievement of the West African Health Organisation (WAHO) in the areas of coordination and harmonisation of

policies and human resources development for health are commendable.

- The Community Institutions realised all these achievements in a context marked by many challenges relating mainly to inadequate human resources as a result of the embargo on recruitments and insufficient financial resources due to the recurrent delays noted in the lodgement of Community Levy proceeds into the accounts of ECOWAS and the Institutions.
- In order to meet all the challenges, the 2012 work programme of the Community, like the previous programmes, will focus on the following areas :
 - Peace, Political Stability and Democratic Governance;
 - ECOWAS Common Market ECOWAS Trade Liberalisation Scheme and Customs Union;
 - Macroeconomic Convergence;
 - Agriculture and Environment;
 - Economic Partnership Agreement between West Africa and European Union;
 - Free Movement of Persons and Goods;
 - Regional Infrastructures;
 - Human Development;
 - Institutional Capacity Building;
 - Strengthening collaboration with the other ECOWAS Institutions and Development Partners.



RECOMMENDATIONS

- To accelerate the regional integration process and consolidate the interventions of the ECOWAS Institutions, the following recommendations should be implemented to:
 - maintain and strengthen the actions carried out in order to turn the Community into a region where there is peace, security and respect of the democratic principles;
 - accelerate the development of the ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET) and ensure the effective implementation of the ECOWAS Trade Liberalisation Scheme (ETLS);
 - accelerate the macroeconomic convergence of the economies of Member States through effective implementation of prudent fiscal and monetary policies and effective implementation of the multilateral surveillance mechanism;
 - Finalise the formulation of the Community Development Programme (CDP) and strengthen its internal institutional base;
 - accelerate implementation of the ECOWAS Agricultural Policy by ensuring that the instruments developed to that end are made operational;
 - accelerate finalisation of the EPA negotiations and ensure the signing of a development-oriented agreement in conformity with the efforts being made towards accelerating regional integration in West Africa;
 - strengthen efforts towards the development of the regional infrastructure;
 - ensure that Member States implement the Community protocols and regulations, especially in the area of free movement of persons and goods and the right of residence and establishment.



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 2011:

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/ Jorge Carlos Fonseca
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. Malam 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

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



S/N	Date	Lieu	Président
1	November 1976	Lomé	S.E. Général Gnassingbé Eyadema
2	22 April 1978	Lagos	S.E. Général Olusegun Obasanjo
3	29 May 1979	Dakar	S.E. Léopold Sedar Senghor
4	28 May 1980	Lomé	S.E. Général Gnassingbé Eyadema
5	29 May 1981	Freetown	S.E. Dr. Siaka P. Stevens
6	29 May 1982	Cotonou	S.E Mathieu Kerekou
7	29 May 1983	Conakry	S.E. Ahmed Sekou Touré
8	23 November 1984	Lomé	S.E. Général Gnassingbé Eyadema
9	6 July 1985	Lomé	S.E. Général Gnassingbe Eyadema
10	1 July 1986	Abuja	S.E. Général Ibrahim B. Babangida
11	9 July 1987	Abuja	S.E. Général Ibrahim B. Babangida
12	25 June 1988	Lomé	S.E. Général Gnassingbe Eyadema
13	30 June 1989	Ouagadougou	S.E. Capitaine Blaise Compaore
14	29 May 1990	Banjul	S.E. Alhaji Sir Dauda Jawara
15	6 July 1991	Abuja	S.E. Général Ibrahim B. Babangida
16	29 July 1992	Dakar	S.E. Abdou Diouf
17	24 July 1993	Cotonou	S.E. Nicéphore D. Soglo
18	6 August 1994	Abuja	S.E. Général Sani Abacha

19	28 July 1995	Accra	S.E. Lieutenant Vaiss. Jerry J.
20	26 July 1996	Abuja	Rawlings S.E. Général Sani Abacha
21	28 August 1997	Abuja	S.E. Général Sani Abacha
22	30 October 1998	Abuja	S.E. Général Sani Abacha
23	9 December 1999	Lomé	S.E. Général Gnassingbe Eyadema
24	15 December 2000	Bamako	S.E. Alpha Oumar Konaré
25	21 December 2001	Dakar	S.E. Abdoulaye Wade
26	31 January 2003	Dakar	S.E. Abdoulaye Wade
27	19 December 2003	Accra	S.E. John A. Kufuor
28	19 January 2005	Accra	S.E. John A. Kufuor
29	12 January 2006	Niamey	S.E. Mamadou Tandja
30	14 June 2006	Abuja	S.E. Mamadou Tandja
31	19 January 2007	Ouagadougou	S.E. Blaise Compaore
32	15 June 2007	Abuja	S.E. Blaise Compaore
33	18 January 2008		S.E. Blaise Compaore
34	23 June 2008	Abuja	S.E. Blaise Compaore
35	19 December 2008	Abuja	S.E. Umaru Yar'Adua
36	22 June 2009	Abuja	S.E. Umaru Yar'Adua
37	16 February 2010	Abuja	S.E. Goodluck Ebele Jonathan
38	2 July 2010	Sal	S.E. Goodluck Ebele Jonathan
39	24 March 2011	Abuja	S.E. Goodluck Ebele Jonathan

1.4 ECOWAS Technical Committees

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

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 16th December, 2011

This section contains tables and charts (Annexes I - VI) showing the status of ratification of the ECOWAS Revised Treaty, Protocols and Conventions as at 16th December, 2011.

I. ANNEXES AND SUMMARY OF THE STATUS OF RATIFICATION OF ECOWAS PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS AS AT 16th December 2011

- a) 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.

- b) Annex II shows, in chronological order the total number of Protocols and Conventions ratified by Member States.
- c) Annex III shows, also, in chronological order, the total number of Protocols and Conventions that are yet to be ratified by each Member State.
- d) Annex IV lists the Protocols and Conventions that have entered into force. It also shows the date each Protocol was signed and the date it entered into force.
- e) Annex V lists Protocols and Conventions which have not yet come into force. Sixteen (16) Protocols and Conventions are yet to enter into force.
- f) Annex VI shows the date on which each Member State ratified each Protocol or Convention.

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.

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.

* 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.

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 16TH DECEMBER 2011**

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 16th DECEMBER 2011

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 Defence.	Freetown, 19 May 1981	30 September 1986
10.	Protocol A/P1/5/82 on the establishment of an ECOWAS Brown Card relating to Motor Vehicle Third Party Liability Insurance.	Cotonou, 29 May 1982	10 July 1984
11.	Convention A/P2/5/82 regulating Inter-State road transportation between ECOWAS Member States.	Cotonou, 29 May 1982	17 July 1984
12.	Protocol A/P3/5/82 relating to the definition of Community citizen.	Cotonou, 29 May 1982	10 July 1984
13.	Convention A/P4/5/82 relating to inter-state road transit of goods.	Cotonou, 29 May 1982	30 July 1984
14.	Convention A/P5/5/82 on Mutual administrative assistance in Custom matters.	Cotonou, 29 May 1982	2 April 1985
15.	Protocol A/P1/11/84 relating to Community enterprises.	Lome, 23 November 1984	12 May 1989
16.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP1/11/84 amending 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
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

**TABLE OF PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS THAT ARE
YET TO ENTER INTO FORCE AS AT 16th DECEMBER 2011**

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 16th DECEMBER 2011 IS FOUR (4).

ELEVEN (11) PROTOCOLS HAVE ONLY ENTERED INTO FORCE PROVISIONALLY

TABLE OF RATIFICATION OF PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS OF THE ECOWAS
TABLEAU DE RATIFICATION DES PROTOCOLES ET CONVENTIONS DE LA CEDEAO

NUMBER OF PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS SIGNED FROM 1978 TO 16th DECEMBER 2011 = 53
NOMBRE DE PROTOCOLES ET CONVENTIONS SIGNÉS DE 1978 AU 16 DECEMBRE 2011 = 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. GUINEE 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.

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 16 DECEMBRE 2011 = 53
NUMBER OF PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS SIGNED FROM 1978 TO 16TH DECEMBER 2011 = 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 2. GUINEE BISSAU 3. CAP VERT 4. COTE D'IVOIRE 5. BENIN 6. NIGER 6. ^{ex} GUINEE 8 BURKINA FASO 9. GAMBIE 9. ^{ex} NIGERIA 11. MALI 11. ^{ex} SIERRA LEONE 11. ^{ex} SENEGAL 14. TOGO 14. ^{ex} GHANA	28 28/52* 26/50** 24 16 15 15 13 12 13 11 11 11 10 10	28 28/52* 26/50** 24 15 15 15 13 12 13 11 11 11 10 10	28 28/52* 26/50** 24 15 15 15 13 12 13 11 11 11 10 10	28 28/52* 26/50** 24 15 15 15 13 12 13 11 11 11 10 10	28 28/52* 26/50** 24 15 15 15 13 12 13 11 11 11 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.

PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS		DATE OF RATIFICATION						
	BENIN	BURKINA FASO	CAPE VERDE	COTE D'IVOIRE	GAMBIA	GHANA	GUINEA	GUINEA BISSAU
25.	Supplementary Convention A/SP/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/SP/2/5/90 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/P/7/91 on the Community Court of Justice signed in Abuja on 6th July, 1991.	Ratified 14/3/200	Ratified 16/01/96	Ratified 05/11/96	Ratified 26/08/97	Ratified 07/12/92	Ratified 18/07/92	
28.	Convention A/P/7/92 on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters signed, in Dakar, on 29th July, 1992.		Ratified 12/5/98	Ratified 22/11/04	Ratified 20/04/94	Ratified 07/12/92	Ratified 01/07/93	
29.	Protocol A/P/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/SP/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/P/8/94 on Extradition signed in Abuja on 6th 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/P/2/8/94 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/P/1/7/96 on Conditions governing the application of the Community Levy.	Ratified 01/02/02	Ratified 23/07/97		Ratified 10/11/98	Ratified 24/09/98	Ratified 06/08/97	
34.	Protocol A/P/2/7/96 establishing Value Added Tax in ECOWAS Member States.	Ratified 01/02/02	Ratified 23/07/97				Ratified 06/08/97	
35.	Protocol A/P/12/99 relating to the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peace-						Ratified 20/06/03	

PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS	DATE OF RATIFICATION							
	BENIN	BURKINA FASO	CAPE VERDE	COTE D'IVOIRE	GAMBIA	GHANA	GUINEA	GUINEA BISSAU
keeping and Security			Protocol			/05		
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 24/06/03	Ratified 30/10/03	Ratified 27/12/05	Ratified 07/01/03	Ratified 23/9/03	Ratified 18/10/02	Ratified 20/6/03	
39. Protocol A/P3/12/01 on the Fight Against Corruption.	Ratified 01/12/05	Ratified 10/08/06			Ratified 16/5/08	Ratified 18/10/02		
40. Supplementary Protocol A/SP.1/12/01 on Democracy and Good Governance Supplementary to the Protocol relating to the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peacekeeping and Security.	Ratified 04/02/05	Ratified 09/09/04			Ratified 21/5/08	Ratified 18/10/02	Ratified 20/12/02	
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	

PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS	DATE OF RATIFICATION							
	BENIN	BURKINA FASO	CAPE VERDE	COTE D'IVOIRE	GAMBIA	GHANA	GUINEA	GUINEA BISSAU
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								
49. Supplementary Protocol A/SP.1/01/06 amending Articles VI-C, VI-L, IX-8, XI-2 and XII of Protocol A/P.2/7/87 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/P.2/8/94 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

PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS	DATE OF RATIFICATION						
	LIBERIA	MALI	NIGER	NIGERIA	SENEGAL	SIERRA LEONE	TOGO
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
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	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified

PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS		DATE OF RATIFICATION									
		LIBERIA	MALI	NIGER	NIG ERI A	SENEGAL	SIERRA LEONE	TOGO			
23.	ECOWAS Treaty relating to the Institutions of the Community and its technical and specialised Commissions respectively, signed in Lomé, 25th June, 1988.	09/04/92	19/02/91	22/05/92	18/04/90	23/07/90	19/09/89	15/05/90			
	AS/P2/6/88 Supplementary Protocol amending Article 53 of the ECOWAS Treaty on the Budget of the Community signed in Lomé, 25th June, 1988.										
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.	09/04/92	19/02/91		18/04/90	30/06/94	02/11/00	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.		25/07/94		27/08/90	01/10/93	02/11/00	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.	09/04/92	07/02/95	03/03/06	27/08/90	11/09/92	02/11/00	30/01/91			
27.	Protocol A/P1/7/91 on the Community Court of Justice signed in Abuja on 6th July, 1991.		23/05/92	12/01/04	01/07/94	30/06/94	02/11/00	01/12/99			
28.	Convention A/P1/7/92 on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters signed, in Dakar, on 29th July, 1992.		27/03/95	25/10/01	01/07/94	30/04/99	02/11/00	28/10/98			
29.	Protocol A/P1/7/93 relating to the West African Monetary Agency signed in Cotonou, on 24 July, 1993.		01/08/95	25/10/01	01/07/94	14/06/94	17/05/95	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.		24/08/95		20/11/00	14/06/94	02/11/00	01/12/99			
31.	Convention A/P1/8/94 on Extradition.										

PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS		DATE OF RATIFICATION					
		LIBERIA	MALI	NIGER	NIG ERI A	SENEGAL	SIERRA LEONE
							TOGO
32.	Protocol A/P2/8/94 relating to the Community Parliament.					19/05/95	23/11/95
33.	Protocol A/P1/7/96 on Conditions governing the application of the Community Levy.					30/04/99	02/11/00
34.	Protocol A/P2/7/96 establishing Value Added Tax in ECOWAS Member States.					30/04/99	01/12/99
35.	Protocol A/P1/12/99 relating to the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peace-keeping and Security.					30/04/99	01/12/99
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					30/04/99	01/12/99
37.	Protocol A/P1/12/01 amending Articles 1, 3, 6 and 21 of the ECOWAS Revised Treaty.					30/04/99	01/12/99
38.	Protocol A/P2/12/01 relating to the ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID).					30/04/99	01/12/99
39.	Protocol A/P3/12/01 on the Fight against Corruption.					30/04/99	01/12/99
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.					30/04/99	01/12/99
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.					30/04/99	01/12/99
42.	General Convention A/C.1/01/03 on the Recognition and Equivalence of					30/04/99	01/12/99

PROTOCOLS AND CONVENTIONS		DATE OF RATIFICATION						
		LIBERIA	MALI	NIGER	NIG ERI A	SENEGAL	SIERRA LEONE	TOGO
	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							
49.	Supplementary Protocol A/SP.1/01/06 amending Articles VI-C, VI-L, IX-8, XI-2 and XII of Protocol A/P.2/7/87 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/P.2/8/94 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 27/10/8	Ratified	Ratified 22/06/07	Ratified 22/9/08

3. Annexes Statistics

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*
Bénin	4,6%	5,0%	2,7%	2,7%	3,8%
B Faso	3,6%	5,2%	3,2%	7,9%	5,8%
Cap Vert	8,6%	6,1%	4,0%	5,4%	5,7%
Côte d'Ivoire	1,6%	2,3%	3,8%	2,4%	-5,8%
Gambie	6,9%	6,1%	4,6%	5,5%	5,5%
Ghana	6,5%	8,4%	5,0%	6,6%	13,6%
Guinée	1,3%	5,0%	-0,3%	1,9%	4,0%
Guiné Bissau	3,2%	3,2%	3,0%	3,5%	4,3%
Libéria	8,1%	7,8%	4,6%	6,3%	6,8%
Mali	4,3%	5,0%	4,5%	5,8%	5,4%
Niger	3,2%	9,6%	-0,9%	8,0%	3,7%
Nigéria	6,5%	6,0%	7,0%	7,9%	6,9%
Sénégal	4,9%	3,7%	2,2%	4,2%	4,5%
Sierra Leone	6,4%	4,3%	4,4%	4,9%	5,3%
Togo	2,1%	2,4%	3,4%	3,7%	3,9%
CEDEAO	5,6%	5,5%	5,6%	6,7%	6,0%
UEMOA	3,3%	4,3%	2,8%	4,5%	1,0%
ZMAO	6,3%	6,2%	6,5%	7,5%	8,0%

Source: Member States, ECOWAS
Commission

* Estimation

	2007	2008	2009	2010	juin-11
Bénin	0,3%	9,9%	2,2%	2,1%	4,0%
Burkina Faso	2,3%	9,9%	-0,3%	-0,3%	2,5%
Cap Vert	4,4%	6,8%	1,0%	2,1%	5,8%
Côte d'Ivoire	1,5%	8,9%	1,0%	1,8%	4,6%
Gambie	6,0%	6,8%	2,7%	5,8%	5,4%
Ghana	12,8%	18,1%	16,0%	8,6%	8,6%
Guinée	12,8%	13,5%	7,9%	20,8%	23,5%
Guinée Bissau	9,3%	8,7%	-1,6%	2,3%	7,2%
Libéria	11,7%	9,4%	9,7%	6,6%	8,8%
Mali	2,2%	7,8%	2,2%	1,2%	2,8%
Niger	4,7%	10,2%	-3,1%	2,7%	2,3%
Nigéria	6,6%	15,1%	14,0%	11,8%	10,2%
Sénégal	6,1%	5,0%	2,2%	4,3%	4,1%
Sierra Leone	13,8%	12,3%	12,2%	17,8%	16,8%
Togo	3,4%	10,2%	1,9%	1,4%	3,3%

Source: Member States, ECOWAS Commission

* Estimation



Trend in Budget Deficits (excluding grants)/Nominal GDP

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Bénin	1,4%	3,4%	7,4%	3,1%
Burkina Faso	9,3%	11,5%	10,7%	10,1%
Cap Vert	3,6%	6,5%	13,3%	19,0%
Côte d'Ivoire	1,4%	2,2%	2,2%	2,8%
Gambie	1,1%	3,8%	8,6%	7,4%
Ghana	14,5%	19,5%	12,3%	8,2%
Guinée	0,9%	1,5%	6,8%	14,4%
Guinée Bissau	13,7%	11,3%	13,3%	1,4%
Libéria	0,0%	0,0%	2,0%	-4,5%
Mali	7,9%	5,6%	1,6%	5,7%
Niger	6,7%	5,4%	9,7%	7,2%
Nigéria	0,6%	0,2%	3,3%	5,8%
Sénégal	7,1%	7,2%	7,9%	7,1%
Sierra Leone	5,0%	0,0%	10,4%	6,7%
Togo	2,3%	2,3%	5,7%	6,5%

Source: Member States, ECOWAS Commission

* Estimation

Trends in Tax Revenue (as a Ratio of Nominal GDP)

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Bénin	16,9%	17,2%	16,1%	16,4%
Burkina Faso	12,0%	12,2%	12,6%	13,0%
Cap Vert	24,4%	25,7%	22,2%	21,3%
Côte d'Ivoire	15,5%	15,6%	17,4%	17,0%
Gambie	15,2%	14,5%	17,5%	12,1%
Ghana	26,1%	27,9%	22,1%	14,1%
Guinée	13,5%	14,7%	16,4%	14,7%
Guinée Bissau	5,7%	5,5%	6,7%	7,9%
Libéria	12,6%	12,5%	23,2%	24,7%
Mali	14,2%	13,3%	14,7%	14,8%
Niger	11,3%	11,6%	13,7%	13,2%
Nigéria	13,3%	17,1%	11,7%	11,9%
Sénégal	19,5%	18,3%	18,0%	18,9%
Sierra Leone	7,8%	10,4%	9,3%	6,9%
Togo	16,2%	14,9%	15,3%	15,7%

Source: Member States, ECOWAS Commission

* Estimation

Evolution of Salary Mass in % of Total Revenue

	2007	2008	2009	2010	juin-11
Bénin	31,0%	35,6%	45,1%	45,4%	42,6%
Burkina Faso	42,0%	44,7%	46,2%	43,5%	38,0%
Cap Vert	41,6%	38,3%	48,8%	50,1%	46,8%
Côte d'Ivoire	43,6%	43,8%	41,5%	41,5%	62,7%
Gambie	22,3%	31,2%	33,7%	43,6%	44,9%
Ghana	51,5%	53,8%	51,6%	48,9%	48,8%
Guinée	25,9%	28,0%	30,6%	39,0%	34,3%
Guinée Bissau	116,5%	96,2%	71,8%	57,7%	69,7%
Libéria	32,9%	28,7%	39,9%	37,0%	-
Mali	33,4%	35,8%	34,2%	34,9%	33,5%
Niger	31,0%	29,8%	27,3%	28,5%	24,5%
Nigéria	27,6%	22,7%	32,7%	39,6%	41,0%
Sénégal	31,0%	32,0%	33,6%	32,8%	31,3%
Sierra Leone	60,9%	55,3%	63,3%	55,8%	50,4%
Togo	32,8%	32,7%	41,2%	33,5%	35,1%

Source: Member States, ECOWAS Commission

* Estimation

Trends in Public Investment Financed from Domestic Resources in Percentages of Tax Revenue

	2007	2008	2009	2010	juin-11
Bénin	19,1%	20,6%	44,3%	21,7%	21,0%
Burkina Faso	40,8%	43,4%	47,6%	57,2%	36,5%
Cap Vert	2,0%	1,9%	24,0%	1,9%	15,2%
Côte d'Ivoire	12,8%	13,6%	12,9%	13,4%	0,8%
Gambie	6,3%	16,3%	15,1%	10,6%	9,5%
Ghana	27,3%	35,8%	14,1%	14,7%	13,7%
Guinée	11,9%	12,9%	35,6%	55,3%	6,2%
Guinée Bissau	6,4%	12,4%	5,3%	1,4%	0,5%
Libéria	13,8%	12,5%	12,5%	8,8%	22,5%
Mali	33,1%	23,5%	24,4%	26,7%	14,7%
Niger	31,6%	38,3%	44,1%	27,7%	18,9%
Nigéria	27,6%	23,2%	39,6%	25,4%	12,6%
Sénégal	37,1%	28,9%	34,0%	36,1%	37,7%
Sierra Leone	9,1%	12,4%	14,3%	35,0%	20,3%
Togo	4,1%	12,9%	16,5%	18,6%	11,0%

Source: Member States, ECOWAS Commission

* Estimation

Real Interest Rate Trends

	2007	2008	2009	2010	juin-11
Bénin	3,2%	-6,4%	6,4%	1,4%	-0,5%
Burkina Faso	1,2%	-6,4%	3,8%	3,8%	1,0%
Cap Vert	-1,2%	-3,6%	2,2%	1,0%	-2,1%
Côte d'Ivoire	2,0%	-5,4%	2,5%	1,7%	-1,1%
Gambie	-1,0%	-1,8%	3,0%	-1,0%	6,4%
Ghana	-11,3%	-15,9%	-6,0%	-2,9%	0,5%
Guinée	1,8%	-0,5%	8,1%	-7,4%	-6,5%
Guiné Bissau	-5,8%	-5,2%	9,9%	-2,1%	-3,7%
Libéria	-9,1%	-7,2%	-7,7%	-4,6%	- 0,07
Mali	1,3%	-4,3%	2,0%	2,3%	0,7%
Niger	-1,2%	-6,7%	4,8%	0,8%	1,2%
Nigéria	-3,0%	-12,0%	-4,0%	-8,6%	-5,1%
Sénégal	-2,6%	-1,5%	8,0%	-0,8%	-0,6%
Sierra Leone	-8,3%	-8,3%	-8,5%	-16,6%	-10,2%
Togo	0,1%	-6,7%	1,6%	2,1%	0,2%

Source: Member States, ECOWAS Commission

* Estimation

Trends in Real Exchange Rates

	2007	2008	2009	2010	juin-11
Bénin	0,9%	4,7%	4,3%	4,4%	3,8%
Burkina Faso	-0,6%	6,6%	3,8%	3,5%	2,5%
Cap Vert	2,5%	4,3%	2,2%	1,0%	0,2%
Côte d'Ivoire	1,6%	4,5%	0,0%	-5,7%	-5,7%
Gambie	9,6%	7,5%	-9,0%	-3,2%	2,3%
Ghana	-0,5%	-3,7%	-7,7%	7,2%	0,1%
Guinée	32,6%	-6,5%	4,5%	-7,9%	10,1%
Guiné Bissau	3,1%	9,8%	0,5%	2,3%	1,1%
Libéria	2,5%	2,7%	2,5%	2,6%	2,6%
Mali	0,5%	8,0%	1,8%	2,5%	2,1%
Niger	0,9%	9,5%	4,8%	0,9%	2,3%
Nigéria	-1,9%	10,8%	6,0%	9,3%	-4,8%
Sénégal	4,3%	3,6%	-0,9%	-5,1%	1,0%
Sierra Leone	-1,0%	9,2%	1,7%	-5,5%	-9,6%
Togo	0,9%	7,3%	0,5%	-6,2%	-6,2%

Source: Member States, ECOWAS Commission

* Estimation

Evolution of Gross External Reserves in months of Imports of Goods and Services

	2007	2008	2009	2010	juin-11
Bénin	5,3	5,7	6,6	6,9	6,2
Burkina Faso	5,3	5,7	6,6	6,9	6,2
Cap Vert	4,1	4,0	4,2	4,2	4,1
Côte d'Ivoire	5,3	5,7	6,6	6,9	6,2
Gambie	4,4	4,3	4,7	7,1	6,1
Ghana	3,9	1,8	4,1	3,7	3,6
Guinée	0,4	1,1	2,2	1,9	6,2
Guiné Bissau	5,3	5,7	6,6	6,9	6,2
Libéria	0,7	0,7	3,6	4,3	4,1
Mali	5,3	5,7	6,6	6,9	6,2
Niger	5,3	5,7	6,6	6,9	6,2
Nigéria	17,4	15,3	16,6	7,8	7,2
Sénégal	5,3	5,7	6,6	6,9	6,2
Sierra Leone	5,1	4,2	6,2	5,1	5,2
Togo	5,3	5,7	6,6	6,9	6,2

Source: Member States, ECOWAS Commission

* Estimation

Trends in Exports by Countries

	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
	En millions de USD			En % du PIB nominal		
Bénin	469,0	434,3	472,4	8,4	7,8	7,6
Burkina Faso	524,9	523,0	740,1	7,3	7,3	9,1
Cap Vert	53,9	178,7	111,0	3,9	12,8	7,3
Côte d'Ivoire	6 030,7	9 731,7	9 168,6	32,0	51,7	45,6
Gambie	12,4	13,7	20,1	3,5	3,9	5,0
Ghana	3 264,2	3 862,0	4 242,7	22,2	26,3	24,8
Guinée	118,4	1 450,1	1 029,6	3,6	44,1	29,1
Guiné Bissau	58,2	56,7	125,1	14,6	14,2	26,5
Libéria	-	-	-	-	1,0	1,0
Mali	1 431,2	1 936,1	1 854,7	19,9	26,9	22,6
Niger	324,3	473,4	369,4	8,0	11,6	9,0
Nigéria	54 806,1	80 920,7	74 631,2	30,0	44,3	34,3
Sénégal	1 196,3	1 626,3	1 696,2	10,9	14,9	14,1
Sierra Leone	5,8	123,5	53,0	0,3	6,5	2,5
Togo	306,1	688,2	649,9	18,0	18,0	15,3
CEDEAO	62 333,2	90 717,0	85 269,9	23,8	34,7	27,9

Source: ECOWAS

Trends in Imports by Countries

	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
	En millions de USD			En % du PIB nominal		
Bénin	2 433,3	2 083,8	2 113,3	43,6	37,4	34,1
Burkina Faso	1 641,5	2 055,1	1 763,2	22,9	28,6	21,7
Cap Vert	1 068,5	803,5	681,6	76,8	57,7	44,9
Côte d'Ivoire	4 722,6	7 613,9	5 377,2	25,1	40,4	26,7
Gambie	312,4	315,0	294,3	88,8	89,6	73,3
Ghana	4 108,1	8 568,5	6 276,3	28,0	58,4	36,7
Guinée	847,1	1 720,2	1 149,8	25,8	52,4	32,5
Guinée Bissau	113,7	112,0	108,7	28,6	28,1	23,0
Libéria	8,0	9,0	9,0	-	1,0	1,0
Mali	2 381,1	3 183,0	1 904,6	33,1	44,3	23,2
Niger	879,1	1 072,5	1 209,5	21,6	26,3	29,4
Nigéria	32 659,2	27 846,2	32 082,3	17,9	15,2	14,7
Sénégal	4 770,3	6 251,8	4 527,9	43,6	57,2	37,7
Sierra Leone	1 375,2	496,6	881,3	72,5	26,2	41,8
Togo	463,8	464,8	464,8	18,0	18,0	15,3
CEDEAO	52 216,9	53 873,7	54 062,3	19,9	20,6	17,7

Source: ECOWAS

Intra ECOWAS Exports (in % of Total Value of Exports of Country)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Benin	24,2%	26,7%	30,0%	24,9%	39,4%	36,3%
Burkina Faso	78,3%	23,8%	26,3%	32,2%	25,6%	7,5%
Cape Verde	0,4%	0,4%	5,8%	14,9%	2,6%	2,9%
Cote d'Ivoire	22,2%	24,8%	23,4%	28,7%	26,1%	18,8%
Gambia, The	2,6%	55,1%	36,0%	26,5%	19,8%	18,5%
Ghana	7,3%	9,7%	52,8%	32,1%	7,8%	7,9%
Guinea	6,8%	27,4%	10,1%	10,1%	6,1%	5,7%
Guinea Bissau	0,3%	1,5%	0,4%	0,1%	-	-
Liberia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	14,0%	10,4%	5,7%	9,0%	13,2%	11,7%
Niger	23,2%	30,3%	28,2%	31,3%	45,8%	21,1%
Nigeria	3,7%	4,0%	6,3%	4,2%	8,0%	8,4%
Senegal	30,3%	30,0%	32,4%	37,4%	31,9%	31,7%
Sierra Leone	0,5%	11,6%	5,9%	47,4%	91,9%	74,2%
Togo	53,8%	53,5%	57,0%	60,0%	68,7%	63,2%
CEDEAO	8,9%	8,4%	14,2%	10,1%	12,5%	11,6%

Source: ECOWAS

Intra- ECOWAS Imports by Origin (in Value of Total Imports of Country)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Benin	23,0%	22,0%	31,7%	21,3%	18,3%	23,3%
Burkina Faso	43,7%	27,6%	29,1%	25,9%	25,8%	24,3%
Cape Verde	6,6%	7,2%	9,7%	4,1%	1,5%	2,1%
Cote d'Ivoire	21,6%	25,7%	22,7%	5,9%	32,8%	21,7%
Gambia, The	16,3%	15,7%	13,4%	10,0%	13,4%	14,7%
Ghana	14,5%	17,5%	4,6%	10,4%	14,1%	5,4%
Guinea	21,4%	25,4%	19,9%	3,3%	3,5%	3,7%
Guinea Bissau	38,4%	53,9%	44,2%	39,2%	-	-
Liberia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	47,4%	35,5%	39,6%	46,6%	41,2%	44,7%
Niger	31,0%	29,2%	23,6%	23,5%	18,8%	18,7%
Nigeria	2,9%	6,1%	1,0%	2,3%	3,3%	0,2%
Senegal	22,5%	21,9%	11,3%	17,3%	26,2%	15,7%
Sierra Leone	33,7%	33,6%	76,4%	87,4%	44,3%	76,1%
Togo	16,9%	13,3%	12,8%	12,2%	14,3%	13,1%
CEDEAO	18,8%	19,9%	13,0%	11,5%	17,0%	9,6%

Source: ECOWAS

**ECOWAS COMMISSION
COMMISSION DE LA CEDEAO
COMISSÃO DA CEDEAO**



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