



**Regional Action Plan to control Fruit Fly in
West Africa
Background document**



Donor Workshop

**Bamako, Mali
29-30 September 2009**

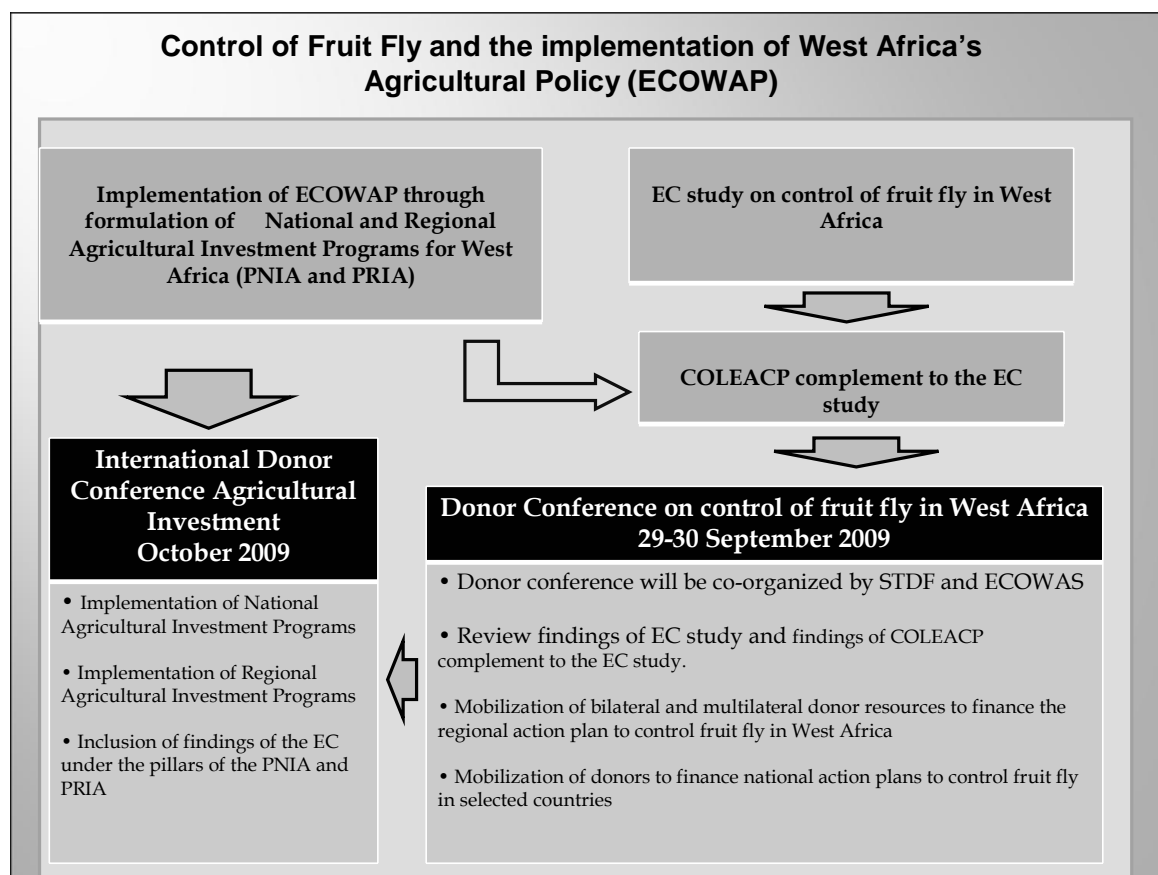
I. Control of Fruit Fly in West Africa- Background

1. Damage caused by fruit flies in West Africa has been recognised as a quarantine problem for fruit destined to the European market for many years. The mango production sector has been particularly hard hit in West Africa with heavy losses in major mango producing countries incurred by indigenous fruit flies such as *Batrocera Invadens* since 2004. Research institutions concerned with tropical crop pests such as the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA), the African Insect Science for Food and Health (ICIPE), the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), the Inter-African Phyto-sanitary Council (AU-IAPSC), the Europe-Africa-Caribbean-Pacific Liaison Committee (COLEACP), the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD) and donors such as USAID, the EC, the World Bank, the French Development Agency, GTZ, the Common Fund for Commodities (CFC) and others have sought to assess and manage the problem. More information on on-going initiatives by agencies and donors can be found in Annex I of this document.

2. The lack of precise information on fruit losses due to fruit flies and on the best means to combat the problem led to a joint request by WAEMU and ECOWAS Secretariats to the EU to finance a study entitled “*Study on the damages inflicted by fruit flies on West African fruit production and Action Plan for a coordinated regional response*”. The study was carried out by the consultancy firm Italtrend. It was made public in May 2008 and was validated by ECOWAS members at a workshop held in July 2008 in Bamako (Mali). The study findings were based on interviews with more than 300 stakeholders in each of the eight West African countries surveyed (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali Senegal, The Gambia) and an analysis of existing literature on the subject matter. The study estimated the damage inflicted by fruit fly on the West African horticulture sector with a special emphasis on the incidence of fruit fly on mango exports. The report also proposed a national and regional action plan to control the pest. Among the recommendations of the “Bamako Validation Workshop”, ECOWAS Members sought bilateral/ multilateral donor assistance to ensure that the regional and national action plan be implemented in a coordinated manner.

3. The STDF is currently working with ECOWAS and other partner agencies and donors such as the EC and the World Bank to (i) identify existing donor initiatives and ascertain future donor interest in this important area; and (ii) coordinate donor assistance related to the control of fruit fly in the region. As seen in Annex I of this document, existing donor programs on fruit fly control range from small NGO interventions at the local level, to slightly bigger projects at national level financed either from bilateral (USAID, GTZ, French Development Agency, CIRAD, CFC) or multilateral donors (Enhanced IF, Standards STDF, World Bank) to large programs such as those foreseen under the 10th EDF regional window, or through the implementation of the ECOWAS Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP). It is therefore important to outline and understand the links between national and regional efforts and seek a coordinated approach to tackle fruit fly in West Africa. A timetable of outputs is presented in Annex III of this document.

II. Fruit fly control in the context of the Implementation of the ECOWAS Agricultural Policy



4. The control of fruit fly has been at the forefront of discussions in both the ECOWAS and WAEMU Commissions. However, despite the incidence of fruit fly on West African fruit production and export, both Commissions have so far not inserted programs to control fruit fly as part of their key pillars of intervention. This situation appears to be slowly reversing. Following adoption of the common Agricultural Policy for West Africa (ECOWAP) in January 2005 in Accra (Ghana), the ECOWAS Commission has been actively involved in its implementation mainly through the development of National Agricultural Investment Programs (PNIA), a Regional Program for Agricultural Investment (PRIA), and the incorporation of key elements under the pillars of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP).¹ The control of fruit fly clearly falls within the priorities of the second pillar of CAADP.

¹ The CAADP is an ambitious agricultural reform programme initiated by AU/NEPAD whose principal objective is to help African countries accelerate economic growth by promoting agricultural development. The 4 key pillars of CAADP are: (i) Land and water management; (ii) Rural infrastructure and trade related capacities for market access; (iii) Increasing food supply and reducing hunger; and (iv) Agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption.

5. Furthermore, at its meeting in June 2008, the ECOWAS Council of Ministers proposed a regional approach to tackle the food crisis. As a result of consultations between the President of the ECOWAS Commission, Dr Chambas, and EU Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid, Mr Louis Michel, the ECOWAS Commission, with the support of the French Government and the EU, organized a donor conference in Paris on 9 December 2008. The objective of the conference was to establish a political dialogue to attract investment in agriculture and to secure funding for the implementation of ECOWAP. The conference yielded three main outcomes: (i) Member states and the Commission agreed to submit National and Regional Agriculture Investment Programmes (PNIA and PRIA respectively) by mid 2009²; (ii) ECOWAS Ministers of Agriculture, Trade and Finance agreed to validate the funding requirements emerging from the formulation of the PNIA and PRIA; (iii) the ECOWAS Commission agreed to organise a meeting with development partners in October 2009 to seek donor buy-in for the implementation of needs expressed in the PRIA and PNIA.

6. The STDF is working with the ECOWAS Commission to ensure that priorities outlined in National and Regional Agricultural Investment Programs (PNIAs and PRIA, respectively) reflect SPS priorities in general and make specific reference to the importance of controlling fruit fly in the region. While the PNIAs and PRIA are much broader in scope than issues related to the control of fruit fly, it is important that they contain reference SPS constraints as well as specific recommendations of the EC study and any additional work carried out by partner agencies to map out activities and costs foreseen to implement a regional action plan to control the pest (see next section). It is our intention to work closely with ECOWAS and PNIA focal points (in the Ministry of Agriculture) in each country to ensure that the donor conference on international investment in agriculture planned in October 2009 (i) makes reference to the fruit fly donor workshop organized by STDF and ECOWAS on 29-30 September 2009; (ii) assists in mobilizing further resources for the regional action plan to control fruit fly. The degree of synergies between the PNIA, PRIA and the complement study conducted by COLEACP on the control of fruit fly will be known by the end of July 2009, when the PNIA and PRIA are expected to be validated at Ministerial level in ECOWAS.

III. Rationale for the 2009 Work Plan

7. Despite the big step forward accomplished with the identification of appropriate actions to control fruit fly at national and regional level, the final version of the EC study validated by ECOWAS Members at the “Bamako Validation Workshop” in July 2008 had the following shortcomings:

- (i) The separation between national and regional actions was only briefly outlined and the distinctions between different actions was not crystallized;
- (ii) A fully fledged logical framework had yet to be put in place,

² The PNIA and PRIA are respectively national and regional investment programs developed by West African Member states to identify funding needs required in the short, medium and long term to address needs related to agricultural investment in West Africa. They are developed through a consultative process in-country and their adoption is expected to take place by the end of July 2009 by the ECOWAS Council of Ministers.

(iii) The costing of the study was not carried out. The study outlined a set of recommended actions at national and regional level but fell short of identifying a project document with an accompanying detailed budget: and

(iv) The institutional set-up required to implement the action plan at both national and regional level was not fleshed out. To the extent that this work might be replicated in other African regions, it is important that a clear management structure be defined to implement and monitor progress of the regional and national action plan. Relevant work by IPPC and the AU- Inter African Phyto-Sanitary Council should be involved in the design of the replication strategy

8. To counter these shortcomings, the World Bank, the EC and the STDF jointly commissioned COLEACP to conduct a follow up exercise to complete the EC study with a proposed budget and institutional set-up in order to outline a comprehensive project document for the control of fruit fly in West Africa. The work by COLEACP and its team of consultants will be conducted in June and July 2009. The expected outcomes of the work are summarized below.

Output 1: The first phase of this exercise is to clearly identify regional, national and local actions required to control fruit fly in the sub-region. To facilitate the work of COLEACP, the EC, the World Bank and the STDF have agreed to make available, to the extent possible and at no additional cost, a core group of experts who have previously been in charge of setting up regional proposals with national and local components, such as the regional project to control locust populations and initiatives to control avian flu.

Output 2: COLEACP will be in charge of updating the national situation with respect to fruit fly presence, incidence and control methods. It will design a questionnaire requesting information on past, on-going and planned activities to control fruit fly in each of the eight countries surveyed in the EC study. It will draw up a list of actions required to combat the pest at regional, national and local level and will make reference to key pre-requisites required in each country for the intervention of donor action.³

Output 3: COLEACP will lead field visits in each of the eight countries surveyed to complete the questionnaire and outline a "gap analysis" of actions required to control the pest. These field visits will be technical in nature and will draw on the experience of a core group of 6-7 people in-country including experts from the Ministry of Agriculture, Plant Protection Agencies, the Ministry of Trade, a representative from a research institute, a representative from a border post or a laboratory facility, a representative of the National Program for Investment in Agricultural (PNIA), and a representative of a lead donor in each of the eight countries.

Output 4: Each field visit will be used to sensitize donors in each of the eight countries of the on-going work. The donor meeting will sensitize donors on the ground on the conclusions of the EC study, the on-going work of designing a fully fledged project document and the organization of the donor meeting on 29-30 September 2009. It is the intention of the World Bank and the STDF Secretariat to accompany, where it is possible, COLEACP in this sensitization exercise to make an even stronger case about the need to mobilize donor resources on the ground to achieve the ambitious task of controlling fruit fly in West Africa. The EC has agreed to facilitate these meetings by allowing them to take place at the local offices of the EC Delegations.

Output 5: COLEACP will be responsible for synthesizing the conclusions of the questionnaire and gap analysis in each country and propose a final fully budgeted

³ Pre-requisites can include the presence of national fruit fly committees, the economic incidence of fruit fly in each country, etc.

project proposal by the end of July 2009. The proposal will also draw on its meetings with donors, research institutions and regional economic commissions to present possible scenarios for the implementation arrangements required to implement this regional project. It is worth noting that the consultants will not prescribe a budget for each of the eight countries. Rather, the proposed actions necessary to control fruit fly will be costed and the final budget per country will be demand driven and will depend on fulfilling a set of broadly accepted criteria. The final project document will provide a logical framework of required actions by broad categories and by scope (regional, national, local), a fully costed proposal and a set of recommendations for the implementation arrangements required to ensure the successful implementation and monitoring of the proposed program.

Output 6: The STDF and ECOWAS will co-organize a fruit fly donor meeting in Bamako, Mali on 29-30 September 2009 (see provisional agenda in Annex II of this document). Given the broad set of consultations that will have taken place in-country with scientists, fruit fly experts and donors, the donor meeting is intended to i) reconfirm the Bamako consensus ii) review the findings of the COLEACP work and iii) act as a platform to ascertain donor interest to implement the action plan to control fruit fly at regional, national and local level; and (iv) to ensure that the report of the meeting will feed in the International Conference on Agricultural Investment planned in October 2009. The success of the meeting will largely rely on the comprehensiveness of the preliminary work conducted by COLEACP in partnership with the STDF, the EC and the World Bank. The STDF Working Group has agreed in 2008 to put aside US\$ 150,000 to co-host the donor meeting with ECOWAS.

Output 7: An evaluation of this coordination activity will take place by mid-2010. The evaluation will examine the quality of the work commissioned to COLEACP in preparation of the donor workshop and will attempt to measure the level of donor awareness on the need to control fruit fly, but also the funds which will be attributed to fund the regional action plan. Given that the full results of this exercise will largely depend on donor funding cycles, it is prudent to conduct the evaluation not before mid-2010 to allow sufficient time to obtain measurable results. Annex V presents a logframe with indicators and risk assumptions associated with the activity's implementation.

ANNEX I**Tentative overview of technical assistance on fruit fly control in West Africa**

Institutions	Donors	Other partners	Targeted countries	Orientation	Main activities	Beginning	End	Miscellaneous
ISRA	CIRAD USAID- Virginia Tech Univ	WAFFI	SENEGAL	R & D	Research & Development Vulgarisation and	2007	?	Coordinator in Thiès: Dr Jean Yves Rey
DPV		WAFFI	SENEGAL	V & D	Development Vulgarisation and	2008	?	Coordinator in Dakar: Dr Kemo Badji Chief of SPV
CARE	CARE Etat Sénégalais	WAFFI	SENEGAL	V & D	Development Research & Development Vulgarisation and	05.2008	06.2009	Coordinator in Ziguinchor: Mme Sandrine Flament Coordinator in Dakar: M. Christiaan Kooymann
FAES		WAFFI	SENEGAL	R & D	Development Vulgarisation and	2008	?	Coordinator in Dakar: M. Sow
PDMAS	WB		SENEGAL	V & D	Development Vulgarisation and	2007	?	Coordinator in Dakar: M. Nugawela
USAID	USAID		SENEGAL	V & D	Development	12.2006	?	
IER	Etat Malien -	WAFFI	MALI	R & D	Research & Development Vulgarisation and	1998	?	Coordinator in Bamako: Dr Bino Teme
PCDA	WB	WAFFI	MALI	V & D	Development Vulgarisation and	2007	?	Coordinator in Bamako: M. Gagny Timbo
HELVETAS	HELVETAS		MALI	V & D	Development	2007	?	Coordinator in Bamako: ?

Institutions	Donors	Other partners	Targeted countries	Orientation	Main activities	Beginning	End	Miscellaneous
IICEM	USAID		MALI	V & D	Vulgarisation and Development	2007	?	Coordinator in Bamako: M. Mohamed Sidibé
Univ de Bamako	Etat Malien		MALI	R & D	Research & Development	2008	?	Coordinator in Bamako: ?
PPRSD	Etat Ghanéen, MOAP, FAO	WAFFI	GHANA	V & D	Vulgarisation and Development	2005	?	Coordinator in Accra: M. Vesper Suglo
MOAP	GTZ	WAFFI	GHANA	R & D	Research & Development	2005	?	Coordinator in Accra: M. Lothar Diehl
EMQAP	ADB		GHANA	V & D	Vulgarisation and Development	2006	2009	Coordinator in Accra: ?
TIPCEE	USAID		GHANA	V & D	Vulgarisation and Development	2005	2009	Coordinator in Accra: M. Jean-Michel Voissard
PAMPEGGH	Producteurs Ghanéens		GHANA	V & D	Vulgarisation and Development	2006	?	Coordinator in Accra: M. Ransford Attatsi
Legon Univ	Etat Ghanéen		GHANA	R & D	Research & Development	2006	?	Coordinator in Accra: Prof. K. Afreh-Nuamah
IRAG	French coop. (FSP), CIRAD	WAFFI	GUINEE	R & D	Research & Development	1992	?	Coordinator in Conakry: M. Koumandian Kamara
SNPVDS / LNPV	French coop. (FSP), CIRAD	WAFFI	GUINEE	R & D	Research & Development	1992	?	Coordinator in Foulaya-Kindia: Dr Lanciné Traoré

Institutions	Donors	Other partners	Targeted countries	Orientation	Main activities	Beginning	End	Miscellaneous
CNOP-G	EU		GUINEE	V & D	Vulgarisation and Development	2005	?	Coordinator in Conakry: M. Lancény Chérif
CNRA	Etat Ivoirien, EU	WAFFI	COTE D'IVOIRE	R & D	Research & Development	1993	?	Coordinator in Abidjan: Dr Adiko Amoncho
FIRCA	Etat Ivoirien		COTE D'IVOIRE	R & D	Research & Development	2000	?	Coordinator in Abidjan: Dr Bouraima Osseni
OCAB	Producteurs Ivoiriens		COTE D'IVOIRE	V & D	Vulgarisation and Development	1995	?	Coordinator in Abidjan: ?
ANADER	Etat Ivoirien		COTE D'IVOIRE	V & D	Vulgarisation and Development	1995	?	Coordinator in Abidjan: ?
UNIPHYTO	Etat Ivoirien		COTE D'IVOIRE	V & D	Vulgarisation and Development	1995	?	Coordinator in Abidjan: ?
VERITAS	Etat Ivoirien		COTE D'IVOIRE	V & D	Vulgarisation and Development	1995	?	Coordinator in Abidjan: M. Bruno Pitou
DA	Etat Togolais	WAFFI	TOGO	V & D	Vulgarisation and Development	2008	?	Coordinator in Lomé: M. Akla-Esso Arokoum
ITRA	Etat Togolais	WAFFI	TOGO	R & D	Research & Development	2008	?	Coordinator in Kpalimé: M. Komlan Wegbe
INERA	Etat Burkinabé, Coop. Fse	WAFFI	BURKINA	R & D	Research & Development	2000	?	Coordinator in Ouaga: Dr Dona Dakouo

Institutions	Donors	Other partners	Targeted countries	Orientation	Main activities	Beginning	End	Miscellaneous
PAFASP	WB	WAFFI	BURKINA	V & D	Vulgarisation and Development	2007	?	Coordinator in Ouaga: M. Bernard Dabiré
WAFFI	WB-STDF-CIRAD-IITA		BENIN	R & D	Research & Development	2008	?	Coordinator in Cotonou: Dr Jean-François Vayssières
IITA	BMZ		BENIN, Cameroon, Kenya...	R & D	Research & Development	03.2007	03.2010	Coordinator in Cotonou: Dr Aimé Bokonon-Ganta

ANNEX II

Provisional Agenda for donor workshop 29-30 September 2009 Bamako, Mali

29 September 2009

08:30 - 09:00 Registration and coffee

09:00 - 09:45 Welcome and Opening Statements

- Opening address by Commissioner Ousseini Salifou (ECOWAS)
- Statement by WTO Deputy Director General.
- Statement by Mali's Minister of Agriculture / Finance

Coffee Break

10:00 - 10:30 Presentation on budgeted regional action plan (COLEACP consultant).

10:30 – 13:00 Discussion on proposed regional action plan and budget (COLEACP moderator)

- Floor open to plenary

Lunch

14:00 - 15:30 Discussion on proposed implementation arrangements (COLEACP consultant- moderator)

- Proposed institutional structure (Monitoring structure, Steering Committee, Scientific Committee, Funding avenues)

Coffee Break

15:45- 17:00 Discussion on proposed implementation arrangements (COLEACP consultant-moderator)

- Functions of proposed coordination unit (Research, surveillance, control and monitoring and evaluation)

17:00 - 17:30 Wrap up session and proposed way forward

30 September 2009 (Two parallel sessions)

Donor Session: Discussion on on-going and planned donor initiatives to support the implementation of the regional action plan

09:00 – 09.30 Presentation of first day results (proposed regional action plan, budget, and proposed implementation arrangements)

09:30- 10:00 Question and answer session for donors

Coffee Break

10:30-12:00 Statements by donors on on-going and planned commitments to implement the regional action plan to control fruit fly in West Africa

Stakeholder Session: Discussion on on-going and planned initiatives to control fruit fly in other regions

09:00 – 10:00 - Update on on-going pilot operations in West Africa (IITA)

Coffee Break

10:00 – 12:00 - Experience from East Africa (ICPIPE)
- Viewpoint from IPPC
- Experience in the SADC/ EAC/ COMESA region

12:00- 12:30 Conclusions of the Chair in Plenary session (ECOWAS)

Lunch

End of workshop

ANNEX III

Timetable with outputs in 2007-2009

	June 07	May 08	June 08	Dec 08	May 09	June 09	July 09	Sept 09	Oct 09	July 10
1. EC funded a study on the incidence of fruit fly on West African fruit production. Request made by ECOWAS. Project implemented by Italtrend.	X	X								
2. ECOWAS Members validated the findings of the EC study at a workshop in Bamako, Mali			X							
3. International donor conference on Agricultural Investment for the implementation of ECOWAS's Agricultural Policy				X						
4. ECOWAS Members have agreed to submit National and Regional Investment Programs for Agricultural Investment- It is expected that both PNIAs and PRIAs contain reference to the findings of the EC study.				X	X	X	X			
5. The World Bank, EC and the STDF have contracted the COLEACP to conduct follow up work to the EC to present a fully costed regional action plan to control fruit fly in West Africa.					X	X	X			
6. The STDF and ECOWAS have agreed to jointly organize a donor conference to mobilize resource for fruit fly control in West Africa. The conference will most likely take place in Bamako on the 29-30 September 2009.								X		
7. ECOWAS and the EC will co-organize a donor conference on International Investment in Agriculture in West Africa. The meeting will take place in Europe in October 2009.									X	
8. External Evaluation										X

ANNEX IV

Tentative Budget

WTO MOBILIZING DONORS FOR A REGIONAL PROJECT TO CONTROL FRUIT FLY IN WEST AFRICA

BUDGET ESTIMATES (Swiss francs)

Exchange rate USD/CHF: 1.088

BAMAKO - MALI 29 - 30 September 2009

Participating Countries	Air fare	N° participants	Total air fare	Days (each)	D.S.A. (US\$)	T. expenses 200 SwF	Total per Country
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(1) INVITED COUNTRIES:							
BENIN	1,400.00	2	2,800.00	4	2,198.06	400.00	5,398.06
BURKINA FASO	1,200.00	2	2,400.00	4	2,198.06	400.00	4,998.06
CAPE VERDE	1,800.00	2	3,600.00	4	2,198.06	400.00	6,198.06
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	1,500.00	2	3,000.00	4	2,198.06	400.00	5,598.06
GHANA	1,800.00	2	3,600.00	4	2,198.06	400.00	6,198.06
GUINEA	1,100.00	2	2,200.00	4	2,198.06	400.00	4,798.06
GUINEA BISSAU	1,900.00	2	3,800.00	4	2,198.06	400.00	6,398.06
LIBERIA	2,100.00	2	4,200.00	4	2,198.06	400.00	6,798.06
MALI (HOST COUNTRY)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
MAURITANIA	2,600.00	2	5,200.00	4	2,198.06	400.00	9,798.06
NERER	2,200.00	2	4,400.00	4	2,198.06	400.00	6,998.06
NERERIA	2,900.00	2	5,800.00	4	2,198.06	400.00	8,398.06
SENEGAL	1,100.00	2	2,200.00	4	2,198.06	400.00	4,798.06
SERRA LÉONE	2,200.00	2	4,400.00	4	2,198.06	400.00	6,998.06
THE GAMBIA	1,700.00	2	3,400.00	4	2,198.06	400.00	5,998.06
TOGO	1,300.00	2	2,600.00	4	2,198.06	400.00	5,198.06
(2) FUNDED EXTERNAL SPEAKERS:							
BENIN (IIA)	1,600.00	1	1,600.00	4	1,099.03	200.00	2,899.03
BURKINA FASO	1,700.00	1	1,700.00	4	1,099.03	200.00	2,999.03
KENYA (UNMOA)	4,200.00	1	4,200.00	4	1,099.03	200.00	5,499.03
KENYA (ALIBAFSC)	4,200.00	1	4,200.00	4	1,099.03	200.00	5,499.03
(3) NOT FUNDED EXTERNAL SPEAKERS:							
FRANCE, EC, US, JAPAN, GERMANY, NETHERLANDS, UK, SWEDEN, DENMARK, UNIDO, ITC, UNCTAD, WORLD BANK, AFRICAN UNION	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
(4) NOT FUNDED REGIONAL SECRETARIATS:							
COMESA, SADC, SAC, ECCLAS, AFDE	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
(5) WTO OFFICIALS:							
	7,700.00	3	23,100.00	4	3,297.10	600.00	26,997.10
Total participants (16 countries, 4 speakers and 3 WTO Officials)	46,500.00	37.00	89,500.00	80.00	40,664.18	7,400.00	127,564.18

SUMMARY

Air fare for participants	89,500.00
Per-diem and terminal expenses for participants	43,054.18
Contingencies at 5% *	2,037.31
Overhead at 12%	18,747.66
(1) Grand total including invited participants, external speakers and WTO officials based on real figures received from official sources	157,745.05

Note: Figures relating to the air fares, the per diem rates as well as the SW/US\$ exchange rate are the ones available for June 2009.
Note: The above-mentioned grand total does not include meeting room, equipment and coffee-break services.

- (1) Air fare for participants has been calculated on the basis of economy-class air-tickets.
(2) Air fare for External Speakers has been calculated on the basis of business-class air-tickets.
(3) Air fare for WTO Officials has been calculated on the basis of business-class air-tickets.

* Contingencies include: Possible increase in hotel accommodation, meeting room, meeting room equipment, coffee-break services, photocopies, telephone calls and/or any other service requested by the WTO.

ANNEX V

Log frame matrix for STDF Fruit Fly coordination initiative

	Project description	Measurable indicators	Sources of verification	Assumptions and risks
Overall objectives (goals)	Minimize the incidence of fruit fly in West Africa and increase the quantity and quality of mango exports from the region.	<p>(i) Measure the prevalence of fruit fly in various orchards before and after the implementation of the regional action plan to control fruit fly in West Africa.</p> <p>(ii) Measure mango sector export performance in value and volume.</p>	<p>(i) Assessments on current fruit fly prevalence across West Africa by research institutes such as IITA.</p> <p>(ii) Information relating to mango exports will be obtained through national fruit fly committees and selected national surveys.</p>	<p>(i) Baseline data on the incidence of fruit fly in West Africa gives an approximation.</p> <p>(ii) Majority of mango orchards are owned by smallholders. Adequate reporting to national fruit fly committees is necessary to ensure appropriate monitoring of export performance.</p>
Immediate objectives (purpose)	Raise donor awareness about the incidence of fruit fly on mango exports with a view to mobilizing resources for the implementation of the action plan.	<p>(i) Establish baseline donor figures on projects at national and regional level aiming to control the pest in the region.</p> <p>(ii) Monitor technical assistance flows following the donor workshop.</p>	<p>(i) Collect existing information on donor flows from selected bilateral donors, institutions implementing fruit fly control projects in the region as well as national fruit fly committees.</p> <p>(ii) The STDF will act as a vehicle to mobilize and coordinate technical assistance related to the control of fruit fly in the region.</p>	<p>(i) Fruit fly committees are not formed in every West African country and national monitoring mechanisms of aid related to fruit fly control are not yet fully operational.</p> <p>(ii) The STDF Secretariat will need the full support of other STDF partners to conduct this exercise successfully.</p>

	Project description	Measurable indicators	Sources of verification	Assumptions and risks
Expected results	<p>(i) Increase the funding available to control the pest in the region.</p> <p>(ii) Monitor and coordinate technical assistance related to the control of fruit fly in West Africa.</p> <p>(iii) Establish good practice in controlling fruit fly with a view to replicating the exercise in other regions across Africa.</p>	<p>(i) Degree of mainstreaming of fruit fly control activities in national and regional development plans.</p> <p>(ii) Consultations led by COLEACP in the 8 pilot countries will provide a clear picture of the degree to which fruit fly control is mainstreamed in donor programs</p> <p>(iii) An external evaluation should determine the effectiveness of the proposed approach.</p>	<p>(i) National Development Plans and National and Regional Programmes for Investment in Agriculture.</p> <p>(ii) The COLEACP draft report will avail this information by the end of July 2009.</p> <p>(iii) Reporting on the implementation of the regional action in the STDF Working Group and external evaluation to be conducted in 2010.</p>	<p>(i) It is still unknown to what extent the PNIA and PRIA will contain reference to the need to control fruit fly. Adoption of PNIA and PRIA by ECOWAS in July.</p> <p>(ii) Work is on time and a draft report is expected by end of July 2009.</p> <p>(iii) Timing of the evaluation needs to be planned appropriately in order to have sufficient results.</p>
Activities	<p>(i) Revise and budgetize regional and national actions required to control fruit fly.</p> <p>(ii) Ensure coordination with PRIAs and PNIAs.</p> <p>(iii) Organize the donor conference and ensure that fruit fly is on October donor meeting on Agricultural Investment.</p>	<p>(i) COLEACP is conducting a study to complement the existing study validated by ECOWAS and propose a fully budgeted regional action plan.</p> <p>(ii) The ECOWAS Council of Ministers will validate PNIA and PRIAs at the end of July.</p> <p>(iii) A joint letter of invitation (WTO/ECOWAS) for the September meeting should be sent by early July. Follow up with ECOWAS on Agricultural donor conference.</p>	<p>(i) The STDF, the EC and World Bank commissioned the COLEACP work. A draft report is expected by end July.</p> <p>(ii) ECOWAS Commission.</p> <p>(iii) WTO/ STDF/ ECOWAS.</p>	<p>(i) It is assumed that COLEACP will receive appropriate feedback from national and regional bodies to reflect this information in their draft proposal.</p> <p>(ii) Cooperation between PNIA, PRIA and COLEACP is unknown at this stage.</p> <p>(iii) Inclusion of FF topic on agenda of October meeting depends on external factors such as incorporation of FF in PNIA and PRIA.</p>

ANNEX VI
Tentative List of Participants