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The EU Commitment to Deliver Aid for Trade in West Africa and Support the EPA Development Programme (PAPED)

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Aid for Trade in West Africa
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List of Acronyms

AAF	Fonds d'Investissement pour l'agriculture en Afrique
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific
AFD	African Development Fund
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AfDB	African Development Bank
AfT	Aid for Trade
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CDP	Community Development Programme
CEPII	Centre d'études prospectives et d'informations internationales
CET	Common External Tariffs
CGE	Computable General Equilibrium
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument
DFID	Department for International Development
EC	European Commission
ECDPM	European Centre for Development Policy Management
ECIM	ECOWAS Common Investment Market
ECOSAP	ECOWAS Small Arms Programme
ECOWAP	Economic Community of West African States' Agricultural Policy
ECOWAS	Economic Community Of West African States
EDF	European Development Fund
EIB	European Investment Bank
EIF	Enhanced Integrated Framework
EMCP	ECOWAS monetary Co-operation programme
EP	European Parliament
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
ETI	Ecobank Transnational Incorporated
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FISEA	Investment Support Fund for Business in Africa
GAERC	General Affairs and External Relations Council
GHPP	Gouina Hydro Power Project
GSP	Generalized System of Preferences
ICA	Infrastructure Consortium for Africa
ICF	Investment Climate Facility
IDA	International Development Association
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
JAP	Joint Parliamentary Assembly
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MAN	Programme de Mise à Niveau des Entreprises
MMC	Ministerial Monitoring Committee
MS	European Member States
NAIPs	National Agricultural Investment Programmes
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NTBs	Non-Tariff Barriers
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OOF	Other Official Flows
PAPED	Economic Partnership Agreement Development Programme (EPADP)
PPDU	Project Preparation and Development Unit
PRCC	Programme de Renforcement des Capacités Commerciales
PRSAO	West African Regional Programme for Health
PRTTP	Priority Road Transport Programme
QWIDS	Query Wizard for International Development Statistics

RAIPs	Regional Agricultural Investment Programmes
REP	Regional Economic Programme
RIP	Regional Indicative Programme
RPTF	Regional Preparatory Task Force
SME/SMI	Small and Medium Enterprise/Industry
STDF	Standards and Trade Development Facility
SWARIP	Support for West Africa's Regional Integration Programme
TRA	Trade Related Assistance
UEMOA	West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU)
UN	United Nation
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
VAT	Value-Added Tax
WA	West Africa
WACIP	West African Common Industrial Policy
WAGP	West African Gas Pipeline
WAMZ	West African Monetary Zone
WAPP	West African Power Pool
WTO	World Trade Organization

Executive Summary

Along with other members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group of countries, West Africa has been negotiating WTO-compatible Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) as a region with the European Union (EU) since 2003. The commitment to development-oriented EPAs has been reiterated on numerous occasions across the range of EU institutions, and spelled out in the context of West Africa in the EU Council Conclusions of 10 May 2010. The West Africa EPA Development Programme, better known under its French acronym PAPED, was developed in the context of the EPA negotiations. This paper presents background on the European Union's commitment to West Africa's PAPED: the ways in which the EU already supports the goals and objectives of the PAPED, and how it can continue and strengthen its support in future.

The PAPED has been elaborated by the region through a participatory approach led by the ECOWAS and UEMOA commissions, involving regional and national actors (governments, private sector and civil society). It is an attempt by the West Africa region to assess in detail the challenges and opportunities of an EPA, and to propose a positive donor support agenda for dealing with the challenges and maximising the opportunities of the EPA and the regional integration process. The overall goal of the PAPED is to build a competitive and harmonious regional economy that is integrated into the global economy and stimulates growth and sustainable development.

The PAPED consists of 5 'axes' for which EPA development support is needed, and that are broken down further into different 'components', which describe areas for programmatic support. Specific projects are elaborated on the national level in 'National Operating Plans'. The total estimated cost of the PAPED as presented in the overall regional framework is about €9.5bn over an initial period of five years, 2010-2014.

There is an EU-wide commitment, laid down in the EU Aid for Trade Strategy adopted in 2007, which includes both commitments on increased levels of Aid for Trade (AfT) funding, and on improving its effectiveness. As part of the EU-wide commitment, a number of EU member states have made individual AfT pledges. In these efforts, the EU has recognised that while AfT is not conditional upon signing an EPA, EU assistance can support ACP regions in reaping the benefits and to mitigate the negative impacts of EPA. It is in this context that the EU is committed to providing support the PAPED. This commitment will be implemented through a range of existing channels at the EU level and through the bilateral programmes of the EU Member States, as well as through the contributions to the region via multilateral agencies, such as the World Bank, the African Development Bank (AfDB) and United Nations (UN) bodies.

Based on historical data, a conservative projection of the past 3-year average (2006-2008) of the overall AfT to West Africa suggests that the estimated costs of the PAPED will be fully covered over the period from 2010-14 (amounting to USD \$12.6bn or €9.4bn), while a more realistic projection, based the most recent AfT figures available (2008) suggests that as much as €14bn of AfT would be available to the regions from the donors community (excluding regional flows of AfT). Focusing instead on the resources that have already been identified as forthcoming by donors to support PAPED-related activities, the information collected by ECDPM and by the European Commission via its delegations in West Africa and in consultation with EU member states suggests that EU donors will provide at least €6.5bn, based on the best currently available data. It is likely that as donor cycles progress, this amount will increase even further, with the likely possibility to reach over €15bn of AfT to West Africa by the overall donors community.

Beyond mobilisation of resources to support the PAPED, a challenge will be in putting the Programme into operation, through work on the part of West African countries, regional organisations, and donors, in such a manner to exploit its potential added value as a strategic

framework for AfT to West Africa.

To do so, coherence between the PAPED and other regional and national strategic frameworks is to be ensured. As for support from donors, the PAPED provides an opportunity for more effective AfT delivery under West African leadership. Potentially, it can be instrumental in advancing the Division of Labour agenda, while ensuring an appropriate distribution of resources across countries and PAPED axes. The PAPED, conceived as a dynamic framework, can provide the basis for a long-term engagement process and an improved way of coordinating internally and together with other donors, including joint programming and co-financing initiatives and a structured approach to monitoring of AfT delivery and results, to ensure that the PAPED is successful in achieving its goals.

1 The Challenges and Opportunities of an Economic Partnership Agreement in the Context of West African Regional Integration

Along with other members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group of countries, West Africa has been negotiating WTO-compatible Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) as a region with the European Union (EU) since 2003. Once concluded, the EPAs will represent a fundamental shift in the trading relations of the West African countries, which have been benefiting from non-reciprocal preferential tariff regimes under successive Lomé Conventions and then the Cotonou Partnership Agreement until the end of 2007. Beyond market access, EPAs also represent a unique opportunity to strengthen regional integration as well as to put 'trade at the service of development'. The commitment to development-oriented EPAs has been reiterated on numerous occasions across the range of EU institutions, including through communications by the European Commission (EC), resolutions of the European Parliament and in the EU Council.¹ In terms of the specific context of West Africa, the emphasis that the EPAs put on regional integration is particularly important in light of the ongoing process of harmonisation of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU/UEMOA) and the Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS) in regional policies and markets – including for example the creation of a Common External Tariff, with the ultimate goal of economic and monetary union. Another important element in the EPA is therefore the opportunity to enhance regional integration, through breaking down physical and legal barriers to intra-regional trade.

From the outset of negotiations, both sides have recognised the challenge of achieving EPAs that meet these objectives. In particular West Africa faces unique challenges given that the majority of its members are Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Both the EU and West Africa remain committed to the negotiating process. This commitment was most recently reaffirmed at the Ministerial level in June 2009, when the Parties agreed to conclude a regional Economic Partnership Agreement on trade in goods, some trade rules and development cooperation, setting a built-in agenda for continuation of negotiations on services and trade related issues in 2010. Although a deadline of October 2009 for the completion of negotiations has now passed, officials have continued to meet to discuss outstanding issues at the technical and senior officials' level (including reaching agreement on the text of a section on development – see Section 3).

The EU "recognizes that regional integration as well as EPAs may entail adjustments and reforms in ACP economies and policies. In order to help ACP regions, countries and local communities, including small producers, reap all their benefits, EU development assistance will accompany these processes."² The European Parliament has been particularly active in setting out its view of these challenges in its Resolution on the Development Impact of EPAs (Annex II provides a succinct outline of some of the key challenges and opportunities of an EPA). As such, one of the most important issues in the negotiations to date has been the need to address adequately the so-called 'development dimension' of EPAs. This dimension might be articulated along three distinct but closely-linked axes:

- EPA commitments to liberalise trade and establish clear rules for the promotion of a better business environment, taking into account the exclusions and transition periods available to ACP countries for tariff liberalisation and for implementation of other parts of the agreement, and flexibilities in areas such as safeguards and infant industry protection;

¹ A list of relevant statements is presented in Annex I.

² Conclusions of the 2870th External Relations Council meeting - Conclusions of the Council on Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs), May 2008.

- the accompanying policies and reforms to institutions and structures that are necessary to take advantage of the new trading opportunities, and
- the provision of appropriate development support to cover adjustment costs, carry out reforms and implement the agreement.

Within this framework, the Parties also recognise the clear need for the provision of development assistance to build capacity, and implement the EPA and accompanying reforms. Throughout EPA negotiations the Regional Preparatory Task Force (RPTF) has met to exchange information and discuss elements of a coherent response between aid experts and trade negotiators on both sides of the table. The RPTF has met consistently throughout the negotiations – its progress is summarised in Annex III. It is in this context that the West Africa EPA Development Programme (EPADP/PAPED) originated – see Section 2.

It must also be recognised that an EPA will only achieve its development goals if it is accompanied by appropriate policies in West African countries to transform their economies, stimulate productive capacities, facilitate adjustments and development infrastructures and institutional settings, both at the national and regional levels. The EU has expressed that – while the goals of the EPAs are to foster regional integration and allow ACP countries to benefit from trade – the provision of development assistance in support of these goals, including as part of the Aid for Trade (Aft) initiative, is valuable in itself and will continue to be provided, regardless of the outcome of EPA negotiations.³

2 How the PAPED Addresses EPA Challenges and Opportunities: Process, Goals, Structure and Scope of the PAPED

The West Africa EPA Development Programme, better known under its French acronym PAPED, was developed in the context of the EPA negotiations, as an attempt by the West Africa region to assess in detail the challenges and opportunities of an EPA, and to propose a positive donor support agenda for dealing with the challenges and maximising the opportunities of the EPA and the regional integration process. In terms of its overall and specific objectives, the PAPED:

‘ has the general goal of building a competitive and harmonious regional economy that is integrated into the global economy and stimulates growth and sustainable development. Specifically, the programme is aimed at supporting the West Africa region to draw full benefit from the opportunities offered by the EPA and reduce the negative effects of the agreement.’

(PAPED, Vol I, p.10)

As a *process*, the development of the PAPED appears to have had strong regional ownership in West Africa: it was formulated based on a broad participatory approach led by the ECOWAS and UEMOA commissions, involving regional and national actors (governments, private sector and civil society). PAPED has since achieved important political endorsement within the region, and ongoing work to elaborate the PAPED further with national input can ensure greater national ownership as well as coherence with national policies. As a key strategic framework designed, *inter alia*, to enhance the economic integration of the region, it sits alongside other important regional integration frameworks in West Africa, most notably the Regional Economic Programme of the UEMOA, the Community Development Programme of ECOWAS, Peace and Security initiatives and key sector policies (such as in energy and the ECOWAP in agriculture). The key regional integration frameworks are detailed in Annex IV.

³ This view has been expressed in clear terms on several occasions by the EU Council, which has stated that: “The Council recalls that Aft is part of the broader ODA increase agenda and its delivery is not conditional upon signing an EPA or an interim agreement.” §7, GAERC Conclusions on EPAs, 27 May 2008.

In terms of *structure*, the PAPED justifies the need for EPA accompanying measures, related to regional integration, on two grounds: to reap the benefits and to mitigate the negative impacts of EPA. On the premise firstly that the positive effects of EPA cannot be automatically generated, the PAPED underlines the importance of creating the conditions necessary to maximise and reap the benefits of the EPA. In this regard, the PAPED has identified the promotion of production and trading capacities as well as infrastructural development as key measures to strengthen the opportunities from EPA. Secondly, highlighting the various challenges the West Africa region might face as a consequence of concluding the EPA, the PAPED assesses the adjustment costs and reforms necessary to reduce negative impacts. Accordingly, the PAPED categorises programmes into 5 'axes' for which EPA development support is needed:

- **Axis 1:** Diversification and increase of production capacities;
- **Axis 2:** Intra-regional trade development and facilitation of access to international markets;
- **Axis 3:** Improvement and reinforcement of trade related infrastructure;
- **Axis 4:** Making the necessary adjustments and taking into account other trade related needs;
- **Axis 5:** Support to the implementation and monitoring-evaluation of the EPA by the West Africa region.

Each of the axes is broken down further within the PAPED into 'components' (28 in total), which describe areas for programmatic support, though without elaborating specific projects, which should be done at the national level in 'National Operating Plans'. An overall financing cost for each component for the five-year timeframe is provided within the PAPED itself, but these are very first rough estimates, not yet based on a concrete programmatic exercise. A breakdown of these costs by PAPED axis is shown in Figure 1.

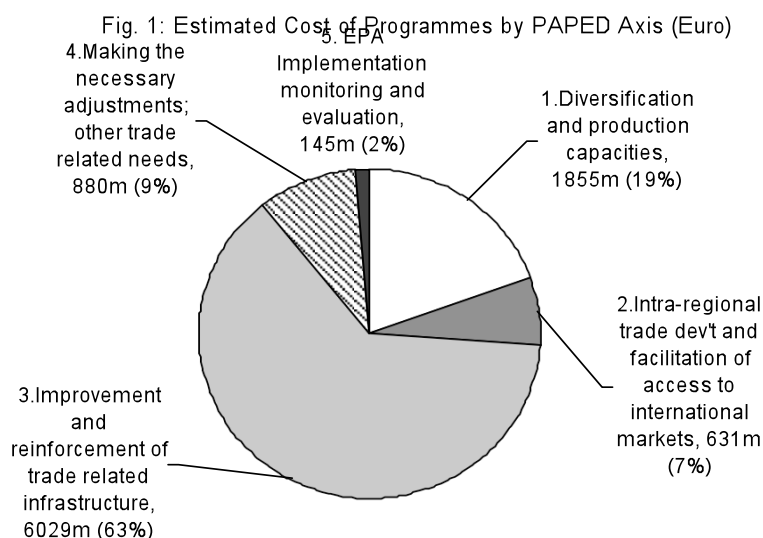
Using these indications, the total cost of the PAPED reaches €9.54 billion over five years, with nearly two-thirds of this amount needed for trade-related infrastructure (rehabilitation of energy, road and telecommunications networks). As indicated, these are however only first estimates: amounts are preliminary and need to be reassessed based on concrete project designs that are strategically well identified, primarily at the national level, through the National Operating Plans.

One issue of current concern, though, is that the National Operating Plans of the PAPED, which have been elaborated so far appear to demonstrate significant discrepancies with the regional framework in terms of identified needs, and in some cases highly ambitious expectations of funding that might be available under the programme. While the list of activities identified in the PAPED should be allowed to evolve over time to reflect emerging needs, it will naturally be important to ensure coherence between the regional PAPED and underlying national plans. This should be a priority for West Africa, if the PAPED is to serve as a credible operational instrument for the strategic planning of support to West Africa.

The PAPED has been designed by ECOWAS as an instrument to identify programmes directly related to the EPA and to be financed over the next five years. However, by virtue of both its process and its content, many elements of the PAPED also embody goals with much broader relevance than in the strict context of EPAs. Beyond its focus on EPAs, the PAPED at the same time also sets out a **common regional vision** – shared by the two regional organisations ECOWAS and UEMOA – of economic integration both within West Africa and with the wider world. Thus, the PAPED offers first and foremost a **coherent framework to connect trade and development**, to which additional trade-related activities can be included over time. As such, the PAPED may serve as a useful technical tool and an invitation for all donors to engage in a more effective and coherent approach to addressing the trade-related needs of the region: it will therefore be important to broaden the sources of PAPED-related support, by encouraging non-EU donors – such as the US and Japan – to provide support in progressing its goals. This support should *de facto* not be limited to EPA, but cover the AfT needs of the region. In this regard, the name of this framework, PAPED, is somewhat misleading. Furthermore, it would

have been more straightforward and appealing for the international community to categorise PAPED activities along the internationally recognized six WTO AfT categories (see Box 1 for a summary of the concordance between PAPED axes and AfT categories).

Finally, the PAPED also represents a **strong political commitment** from the region to an ambitious programme of trade-oriented reforms that will ultimately, if sustained, create the conditions for economic growth, regional stability and poverty reduction.



Source: PAPED.

Box 1. Linkages between PAPED Axes and OECD/WTO Definitions

In seeking to formulate a coherent and adequate response to the PAPED, it is important to understand the linkages between the PAPED axes and the AfT categories agreed by the WTO-OECD task force on AfT, which are now widely used by donors in the planning and monitoring of their aid for trade expenditures, and which also serve as the basis of their AfT commitments and targets (see Section 3). In this regard, the European Commission has already proposed a concordance, which is summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Concordance between PAPED Axes and Aid for Trade – Summary

Structure of the PAPED	WTO Aid for Trade Categories
Axis 1: Diversification and increase of production capacities	(4) Building productive capacity (2) Trade Development
Axis 2: Intra-regional trade development and trade facilitation to international markets	(1) Trade Policy and regulations (2) Trade Development
Axis 3: Improvement and reinforcement of trade related infrastructure	(3) Trade-related infrastructure
Axis 4: Adjustments costs and other trade related needs	(5) Trade related adjustment (6) Other Trade Related Needs
Axis 5: Implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the EPA	(1) Trade policy and regulations

Source: European Commission work

3 The Delivery of Aid for Trade by the EU to Support the PAPED

The EU's commitments to supporting the PAPED in West Africa are likely to take a number of forms. The Parties foresee to commit towards PAPED in the text of EPA. These commitments are accompanied by an additional formal 'political declaration' in support of the PAPED, stated in the EU Council Conclusions of 10 May 2010. At a more general level, one part of the response will also be to meet the broad quantitative and qualitative goals that the EU has already set itself in delivering AfT to developing countries. Foremost amongst these is the EU-wide commitment, presented in the joint *EU Aid for Trade Strategy* of 2007, which includes both commitments on increased levels of AfT funding, and on improving its effectiveness. As part of the EU-wide commitment, a number of EU member states have also made individual AfT pledges. Finally in more practical terms, the EU commitment to providing support to West Africa is likely to be implemented through various instruments, including continuing to make financial resources available to the region through a range of existing channels at the Community level and through the bilateral programmes of EU Member States, as well as through contributions to the region via multilateral agencies, such as the World Bank, the African Development Bank (AfDB) and United Nations (UN) bodies. It is important here to note that the EU Member States together provide a majority of the donor contributions available to the World Bank and African Development Bank through replenishments of the International Development Association (IDA) and African Development Fund (ADF)⁴. Some of the different donor instruments are outlined in Section 3.2.

3.1 AfT Trends to West Africa in Recent Years

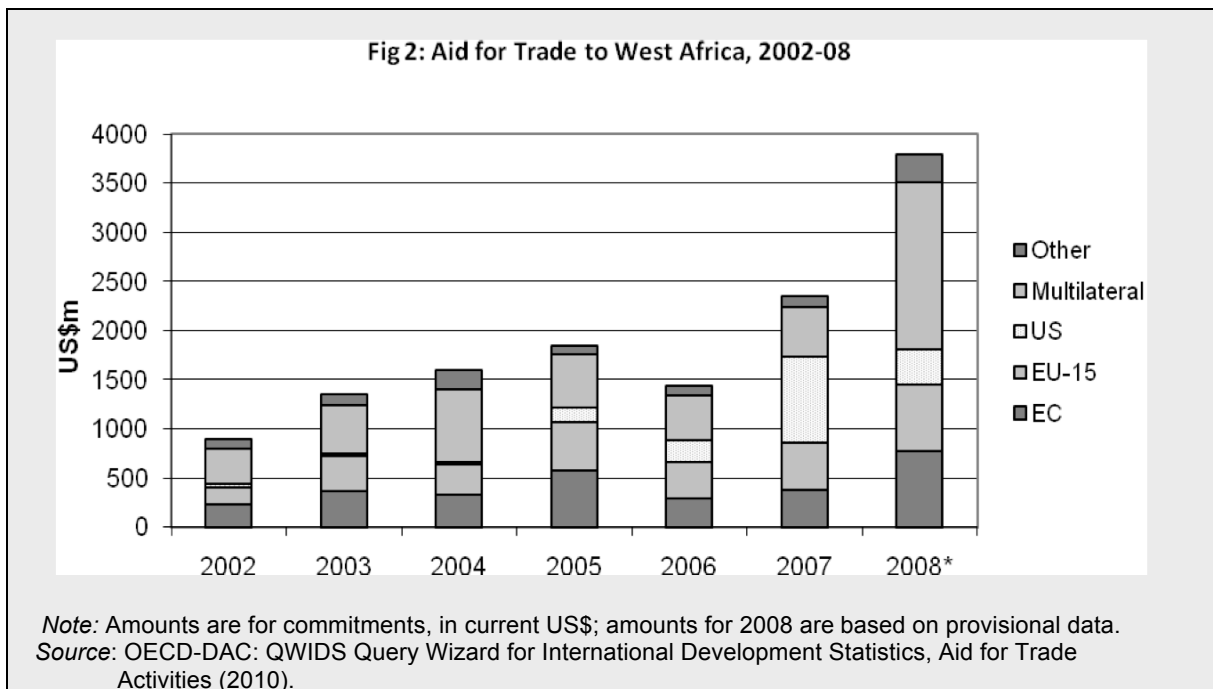
In terms of the recent picture of AfT, it is important to note that as a result of recent commitments and increased attention to AfT amongst donors, levels of resources devoted to trade-related projects have witnessed significant increases in recent years. As Figure 2 demonstrates, West African countries have not been left out of the global trend: AfT flows have increased significantly from US\$889m in 2002, to US\$3,789m in 2008 (an average nominal growth rate of more than 23 per cent per annum). Over the same period, AfT from the EU (EC and Member States) to West Africa has more than tripled in nominal dollar terms, from US\$400m to US\$1448. It is also worth noting that the largest increases have taken place in 2007 and 2008 (the most recent years for which data is available), as the AfT initiative began to be implemented in earnest.

These figures describe the sum of the reported country AfT figures, and do not include the regional flows, such as regional programmes of the European Development Fund (EDF). Furthermore, figures describe financial commitments made in West African countries: the actual spending may take place in coming years.

While these figures are for past years they provide an indication that the region is experiencing a scaling-up in total levels of assistance (from all donors) to trade related projects. In terms of providing a *tentative* picture of how much funding might be available to the region as a whole from donors for PAPED-related activities in the coming years, if the average of the past three years (US\$2.53bn for 2006-08) is sustained, total AfT commitments expected for West African countries over the period from 2010-14 is US\$12.6bn, excluding regional Aid for Trade commitments. At the current rate of exchange, this would amount to €9.4bn, which is just under the preliminary estimates of the PAPED financing needs of €9.5bn for that initial period; if the estimated €0.418bn of PAPED support under the Regional Indicative Programme (RIP) of the EDF 10 is included, then the financing for the PAPED is more than fully covered based on these

⁴ For example in the IDA-15 replenishment the UK was the largest single donor, contributing US\$4.27bn. Germany contributed US\$2.14bn, France \$1.97bn. A full breakdown is given in Annex IX.

projections. If, instead, the annual flows are maintained at the 2008 figure (\$3.79bn or €2.8bn), the total sum would reach €14bn over five years, and €14.42bn with the inclusion of the EDF 10 RIP PAPED-related commitment. Such projections from historical figures, summarized in Table 3, indicate that sufficient funding will be available from all sources, globally, to meet the needs identified in the PAPED.



3.2 PAPED-Specific Support Already Identified by the EU for 2010-14

A more detailed approach to estimating planned PAPED support is to examine the resources that have already been identified as forthcoming by donors to support PAPED-related activities. In this respect, it is important from the outset to recognise the difficulty of compiling a comprehensive picture *ex ante*. Most bilateral donors for example do not have dedicated envelopes that they then can put automatically to use for the PAPED or even Aft *specifically*: instead they work through established processes and instruments. Indeed, rather than being automatically 'earmarked' to certain sectors, much bilateral assistance is programmed in response to partner government requests during a formal consultation process. Such policies are in line with the principle of ownership and the broader aid effectiveness agenda.

Despite these difficulties, the EC has undertaken a thorough information-gathering exercise, via its delegations in West Africa and in consultation with EU member states, that provides indicative estimates of levels of resources that have been identified at this point as forthcoming from EU donors, as well as others such as the United States and the World Bank to a certain extent⁵, for PAPED-related activities. This information represents the best available 'forward picture' of funding that has been already identified for PAPED-related activities for the coming years, including both Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF). Table 2a presents the findings of this exercise broken down by West African country, while Table 2b also gives a breakdown of the same indicative figures by the source of financing identified. The data is described and analysed in more detail in Annex V.

⁵ While data on EU donors accurately capture the current information available, the data collection exercise for other donors is incomplete, and thus represents only initial lower estimates.

Table 2a: Support identified as forthcoming from all donors for PAPED-related activities for the period 2010-14 (€m) by West African country

Country	Axis 1	Axis 2	Axis 3	Axis 4	Axis 5	TOTAL
Benin	205.0	18.0	490.0	8.3		721.4
Burkina Faso	73.8	9.5	144.6	5.5		233.5
Cape Verde	53.3	40.3	227.5	51.3	0.4	372.8
Gambia	5.3		43.0	1.0	0.1	49.4
Ghana	328.1	20.1	538.6	6.3	3.5	896.6
Guinea	30.8	1.0	31.2			63.0
Guinea Bissau	9.0	0.3	34.0			43.3
Ivory Coast	194.5	7.0	179.1	72.1	0.3	453.0
Liberia	2.0	1.0	8.4			11.5
Mali	623.5	81.8	310.8	16.0	14.4	1046.5
Mauritania	93.3	52.7	215.7	18.2	1.0	380.9
Niger	300.5	2.4	98.6	24.9	7.0	433.5
Nigeria	468.5	18.8	221.0	0.9	26.6	735.8
Senegal	138.8	3.2	165.9		7.5	315.3
Sierra Leone	71.1	26.7	70.7	13.9	13.1	195.5
Togo	1.0		53.0			54.0
Regional	1036.0	134.4	906.8	201.7	12.2	2290.9
Total	3634.7	417.2	3739.0	420.1	86.1	8297.0

Source: EC using data from Delegations in West Africa, based on data of 10 March 2010.

Table 2b: Support identified as forthcoming from all donors for PAPED-related activities for the period 2010-14 (€m) by financing source

PAPED Axis	Est'd Cost	Financing Source						Total
		EU Institutions			EU Member States		Other Partners	
		RIP	NIP	Other	Regional	National		
Axis 1	1855	99.8	330.1	686.4	504.7	1394.8	618.9	3634.7
Axis 2	631	79.2	50.8	78.4	47.0	61.9	100.0	417.2
Axis 3	6029	315.7	921.4	555.8	91.4	876.5	978.2	3739.0
Axis 4	880	89.3	66.0	4.0	112.4	65.2	83.3	420.1
Axis 5	145	12.2	52.4	0.0	0.0	20.2	1.3	86.1
Total	9540	596.2	1420.6	1324.6	755.4	2418.5	1781.7	8297.0

Note: RIP/NIP: Regional/National Indicative Programme

Source: EC using data from Delegations in West Africa, based on data of 10 March 2010.

The data presented in Tables 2a and 2b and summarised in Table 3, suggest that some €8.3bn has *already* been identified as forthcoming to support activities between 2010 and 2014 that are related to the PAPED axes, of which EU donors provide just under 80 per cent, with €6.5bn. It is important to note that these figures, notably for EU member states and in particular other partners, are underestimated. Indeed, given that the standard horizon of donor programming is less than the 5-year period of the initial phase of the PAPED, this figure is most likely to increase further as funding cycles progress and as donors respond to specific requests from West African countries⁶. Much here will depend on the requests coming from partner countries and the elaboration of the PAPED in terms of national level operational plans. Given the availability of data, above figures probably do not fully include all the support that might be provided by non-EU donors (e.g. US, Japan, China, and multilateral donors such as the World Bank), which

⁶ Indeed, almost half of PAPED-related projects identified in the data (341 out of 749) are due to be completed by 2011, suggesting that many donors have yet to fully elaborate their plans for the period from 2012-14

might also be expected to provide significant levels of assistance in coming years. Globally, the US and Japan are the two biggest bilateral donors of AfT – it will therefore be important to ensure that they are involved in supporting in the PAPED process.

It is worth pointing to the fact the €6.5bn of EU support for PAPED-related activities already identified are higher than the three-year average historical figures on AfT in West Africa or the 2008 figures, as shown in Table 3, suggesting that unless support from non-EU donors declines, more than €15bn of AfT should be available for the region over the 2010-2014 period of the initial PAPED.

It is also interesting to note the distribution of funding in Table 2b compared to the initial cost estimates of the PAPED outlined in Figure 1, with Axis 1 (Building Productive Capacity) receiving more funding that required according to the PAPED estimates, while Axis 3 (Infrastructure) and others appear to be underfunded. This suggests that the PAPED could indeed provide a useful framework to better strategise and align donor support to needs expressed by the region, as discussed in Section 4. Annex V analyses the distribution of activities and their timing in more detail.

Table 3: Approaches to analyse support for PAPED-related activities for the period 2010-14

Approach	Per annum			Period 2010-14		
	EU	Other donors	Total	EU	Other donors	Total
1. Projection based on the average AfT commitments to West-Africa in the past three years (2006-2008) ^(a)	€0.7bn (\$1bn)	€1.1bn (\$1.5bn)	€1.9bn (\$2.5bn)	€3.7bn (\$4.9bn)	€5.7bn (\$7.7bn)	€9.4bn (\$12.6bn)
2. Projection based on the AfT provided to West Africa in 2008 ^(a)	€1.1bn (\$1.4bn)	€1.7bn (\$2.3bn)	€2.8bn (\$3.8bn)	€5.4bn (\$7.2bn)	€8.7bn (\$11.7bn)	€14bn (\$19bn)
3. Support already identified as forthcoming for PAPED-related activities ^(b)				€6.5bn	€1.8bn	€8.3bn

Notes: (a) OECD/DAC figures on AfT to West Africa, not including regional flows, such as regional programmes of the EDF; (b) Figures are underestimated.

Source: OECD-DAC; QWIDS Query Wizard for International Development Statistics, Aid for Trade Activities (2010). Amounts are for commitments, in current US\$ and exclude regional AfT commitments. For the conversion from USD to euro, the exchange rate of 1 euro = 1.35 USD has been applied (Approach 1&2). European Commission using data from Delegations in West Africa, based on data of 10 March 2010 (Approach 3).

Looking in greater detail at the specific modalities of EU support to the PAPED over the next five years, the most obvious starting point is the vast array of EU donor support instruments and delivery mechanisms that already exist. Currently a wide range of instruments and delivery mechanisms are in use by donors: notwithstanding the need for innovative approaches and in particular for regionally-owned delivery mechanism, these are likely to form a core of their response of the EU to the PAPED in at least the initial few years:

- As already indicated from the data from EU delegations above, **European Commission instruments** are likely to play a key role in providing support to the PAPED. Most notably, the **Regional Indicative Programme** under the 10th EDF (2008-13) allocates €418m to the objective of 'deepening regional integration, strengthening competitiveness and implementing the EPA'. The respective **National Indicative Programmes** for West African States under the 10th EDF also allocate amounts for support in the areas of trade

related assistance (€247m) and infrastructure (€1.067bn). Much of this spending is forthcoming: it is important to note that significant levels of past resources under the 9th EDF are still to be spent.⁷ In addition, West Africa will also benefit from the intra-ACP indicative programme (a total of €2.7bn for all ACP countries) and potentially also from funds of the European Community Budget. More detail on the European Commission's instruments is set out in Annex VI.

- In addition to these instruments, there are also a number of **EU-wide Institutions and Initiatives** that might potentially provide support to the PAPED in coming years, most notably as the **European Investment Bank (EIB)** and the **EU Africa Infrastructure Fund**. The EIB for example manages the Investment Facility established under the Cotonou Partnership Agreement (CPA). For the period 2008-13, €1.5bn are available. This is in addition to the significant level of funds still available from the EDF9 tranche (which was originally €2bn), as well as an additional €2bn which it can lend to ACP countries from its own resources. The EU Infrastructure Fund includes contributions from the EC and member states: the EC has identified a target of €500m by the end of 2010. A full description of these funding sources is contained in Annex VII.
- Thirdly, support is expected by EU member states, particularly at the national level within their **Bilateral Donor Programmes** in partner West African States. An increasing number of EU member states also operate at the regional level, in support of regional institutions (e.g. ECOWAS and UEMOA) and programmes (e.g. ECOWAP – the ECOWAS Agricultural Policy). A summary of some EU member state submissions on their currently identified support to PAPED-related activities is provided in Annex VIII. As noted above, many bilateral donors have also stressed that they are dependent on what partner countries request within their bilateral consultation exercises: only if West African governments request support to implement PAPED projects (particularly those contained within PAPED national operating plans), may donors respond by increasing their levels of support.
- Finally, it is also important to note that the EU is a major contributor to a range of **Multilateral Institutions and Facilities** (e.g. World Bank, African Development Bank, UN agencies, Enhanced Integrated Framework) that already deliver assistance to West African States across the range of AfT categories. As noted in Figure 2 above, these institutions have been important suppliers of AfT to the West African region over recent years, and are therefore likely to be a major source of finance for PAPED-related activities in coming years. Further information on the contribution of the EU to some of these institutions and facilities, and their work in the West African context, is provided in Annex IX.

4 Beyond the Commitment of Resources: Operationalising the PAPED

Beyond the mobilisation of resources to support the PAPED, a major challenge will be in putting the programme into operation, through work on the part of beneficiary West African countries, regional organisations, and donors. The EU will need to coordinate its support for the PAPED effectively, in line with its commitment to apply the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the Accra Agenda for Action and the Council Conclusions of 11 November 2008 on regional AfT packages: as a regionally-owned strategic framework, the PAPED can be quite instrumental in facilitating the implementation of such principles. In order to exploit its potential added value as a strategic framework for AfT to West Africa, the EU can, in particular:

⁷ For instance, only 30% of the €235m of the EDF9 RIP has been disbursed as of December 2009.

- *Support the region in ensuring a coherent approach to the PAPED on the regional and national level:* at the regional level, the coherence of the PAPED with other regional strategies and frameworks needs to be safeguarded. At the national level, the process of refining the national operational plans of the PAPED is ongoing: all stakeholders need to assure the pertinence and coherence of the national operational plans with the regional framework of the PAPED. Such plans should be flexible enough to adapt to changing circumstances and evolving priorities as well as have clear linkages with general and sectoral strategies and be linked to budgetary instruments such as Public Investment Programmes and Medium Term Expenditure Frameworks. In LDCs, coherence is to be ensured with the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) diagnostics and action matrices.⁸
- *Strengthen and use the capacity of EU representatives to discuss trade and development issues in country dialogues:* for the PAPED to be instrumental on both the regional and the national level, West African States need to bring them to the fore when agreeing donor strategies and interventions for the coming period. In many cases, donors agencies can only respond to partner government priorities – if PAPED-related requests are not forthcoming from national governments, no resources will be allocated. Conversely, dialogues on a comprehensive and well-structured AFT agenda such as the PAPED could help West Africa attract a larger share of the planned increase in AFT. EU donors can play a role by committing to discussing trade and development issues in country dialogues, and assuring there is appropriate understanding of the issues in their embassies and delegations.
- *Ensure against the emergence of ‘aid for trade orphans’, and that AFT levels remain consistent over time:* OECD figures show that per capita rates of Aft vary widely between West African countries (with for example Mali, Benin and Ghana receiving 3 to 4 times as much as Togo, Cote d’Ivoire and Niger – see Annex V)⁹. The same figures also reveal how levels of Aft have fluctuated significantly on an annual basis. Given the size and geographical scope of its various operations, EU donors can help prevent this by encouraging that all countries benefit from Aft on a sustained basis, particularly through rigorous application of the EU Code of Complementarity and Division of Labour¹⁰.
- *Strengthen coordination mechanisms under West African leadership:* to coordinate support for the PAPED, appropriate government-donor coordination mechanisms need to be in place. Existing mechanisms should be used and strengthened wherever possible: at the regional level, use might be made of existing ECOWAS development partners meetings, bi-monthly coordination meetings and the (currently infrequent) meetings of the thematic working group on Regional Integration. At the country level, support to the PAPED can be discussed in (existent or new) General and/or Sectoral Government-Donor Consultative Groups and, where operational, the Enhanced Integrated Framework coordination mechanisms. In all cases, monitoring the implementation of the PAPED in a regular and results-oriented way will be key, with regional organisations having a key role in this respect. One early step in developing the monitoring process might be to align the PAPED components more closely with WTO AFT categories, and in particular the OECD Creditor Reporting Database codes, for ease of comparison of demand and supply of funding for projects.

⁸ See for more information on the Enhanced Integrated Framework:
http://www.integratedframework.org/enhanced_if.htm

⁹ It is worth noting that such discrepancies are potentially made more sensitive in the context of a regional EPA which could see some countries liberalising more of their trade value than others.

¹⁰ Council of the European Union. (2007). *Council Conclusions on the EU Code of Conduct on Complementarity and the Division of Labour*. General Affairs and External Relations Council Meeting of 15 May 2007. Brussels: Council of the European Union.
http://www.dev-practitioners.eu/fileadmin/Redaktion/Documents/Reference_Documents/EU_Code_of_Conduct.pdf

- *Exploit the PAPED to enhance joint programming:* a further step in a coordinated reply to the PAPED beyond exchanging information on PAPED support is to enhance joint programming. This is taking place to some extent, but can be applied more widely both on the regional and the national level, based on the framework provided by the PAPED. A successful example on the regional level is the West African Power Pool, a specialised institution of ECOWAS addressing power supply deficiency in West Africa through projects supported by multilateral and bilateral donors.¹¹ DfID and Finland are jointly implementing the Support for West Africa's Regional Integration Programme (SWARIP). Lessons can also be learned from other African regions, such as the North-South Corridor in the Southern and Eastern Africa.¹²
- *Pool funds to support the implementation of the PAPED:* joint programmes can be funded through parallel and joint co-financing, the latter implying that different partners pool their resources.¹³ Current examples include the support provided to West Africa through the EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund (regional level) and the Private Sector Development Basket Fund in Ghana (national level). The PAPED provides an opportunity to enhance the use of such mechanisms in a structured manner: this can lead to a rationalisation of instruments and a division of labour that reduces transaction costs and allows EU donors with limited capacity to support the PAPED. One instrument that might be used in the longer term is a regionally-owned funded, if it is put in place by the region.¹⁴
- *Support the region in accessing multilateral funding for the PAPED:* many co-financing initiatives that might profit West Africa extend beyond the region. This includes instruments like the EIF Trust Fund, IDA and funds from the African Development Bank. To support regional integration in West Africa, the EU can support the region to access these resources.
- *Strengthening the absorptive capacity of the region:* given that significant amounts of PAPED-related support are expected to be delivered by donors in coming years, it is important that capacities to develop, administer and implement trade related projects are strengthened, within national governments and in particular at the regional level.

5 Conclusions

This paper on the EU's support the PAPED has shown:

- The PAPED was elaborated in the context of EPA negotiations, in order to ensure that West Africa is able to address the challenges of an EPA and makes use of the opportunities it creates. In scope and ambition however the programme extends beyond the context of EPAs: the PAPED can serve additionally as a coherent, strategic regional and national framework for guiding AfT support, involving all donors in a concerted effort to enhance trade and development in West Africa.
- The EU's own support to the PAPED will take a number of forms. Commitments on development and towards the PAPED are foreseen by the Parties within the legal text of the ECOWAS-EU EPA, accompanied by additional political declarations, as in the case

¹¹ See for more information www.ecowapp.org

¹² See for more information www.northsouthcorridor.org

¹³ Under parallel co-financing, the support programme/project is broken down into clearly identifiable sub-sections, each 'earmarked' and funded by a different co-financing partner. Under joint co-financing, the funds of the different partners are pooled to finance the costs of the programme/project and the source of funds cannot be identified. See: Commission of the European Communities (2007) *Practical Guide to Contract Procedures for EC External Actions*. Brussels: Commission of the European Communities

¹⁴ For more information on regional funds see ECDPM. 2009. *Regionally Owned Funds Mechanisms for delivery of EU Aid for Trade in ACP regions? (ECDPM Discussion Paper 90)*. Maastricht : www.ecdpm.org/dp90

of the EU Council Conclusions of 10 May 2010. Commitments have already also been made in global terms by the EU on delivering AfT (both quantitative and in terms of improving the effectiveness of AfT). Finally, the EU will support the PAPED through its many donor support mechanisms – including also through multilateral agencies and programmes, to which the EU is a major contributor.

- Recent trends on levels of AfT to West Africa are positive, showing that the region receives substantial levels of donor support for trade-related projects. If such trends continue, AfT funding from all sources for the period 2010-14 will be more than sufficient to globally meet the needs identified in the PAPED.
- In terms of funding that has already been identified as forthcoming for PAPED-related activities from the current spending plans of all donors (EU and non-EU), it is clear that a substantial level of financial support – over €8bn, of which EU donors contribute €6.5bn – has already been identified for the 2010-14 period. It is likely that as donor cycles progress, this amount will increase even further, with the likely possibility to reach over €15bn of AfT overall.
- Beyond the mobilisation of resources, the EU and West Africa will need to increase their efforts in the short term to operationalise the PAPED and ensure its success. Additional work will be needed in improving the strategic identification of needs and ‘bankable’ projects at national level coherent with the regional dimension of the PAPED framework, the coordination of donor support (including a better division of labour), ensuring an appropriate distribution of resources across countries and PAPED axes, in mainstreaming the programme within national dialogues and plans, in adapting the PAPED (and support to it) overtime to reflect emerging needs, and in monitoring the results.

Annex I: The Opportunities and Challenges of an EPA in West Africa as presented in Official Documents

The commitment to development-oriented Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) has been reiterated on numerous occasions across the range of European Union (EU) institutions, including through communications by the European Commission, resolutions of the European Parliament and in the EU Council: a full list of relevant statements is presented in Table A.I.1 below. As a representative example, the Council emphasised when it met in May 2008 that:

“ EPAs are WTO-compatible agreements aimed at supporting regional integration and promoting the gradual integration of the ACP economies into the world economy, thereby fostering their sustainable development and contributing to the overall effort to eradicate poverty in the ACP countries.”¹⁵

Importantly, the emphasis on regional integration and development is in line with the original principles agreed on EPAs in the Cotonou Partnership Agreement, in Articles 34, 35 and 36.

In terms of the specific context of West Africa, the emphasis on regional integration is particularly important in light of the ongoing process of harmonisation of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU/UEMOA) and the Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS) in regional policies and markets (including for example the creation of a Common External Tariff), with the ultimate goal of economic and monetary union (see also Annex IV). Hence another important element in the EPA is the opportunity to enhance regional integration, through breaking down physical and legal barriers to intra-regional trade; this has also been recognised clearly by the Council:

“The Council reiterates that EPAs should primarily build upon, foster and support ACP regional integration processes, including the development of regional agricultural markets based on an adequate market regulatory framework, while promoting the development objectives and strategies of the individual countries of the regions and recognising the existing political and economic realities and existing regional integration processes, thus providing flexibility. The Council encourages ACP States to carry out the necessary reforms at the regional level so as to improve the basis for successful EPAs.”¹⁶

From the outset of negotiations, both sides have recognised the challenge of achieving EPAs that meet these objectives. In particular West Africa faces unique challenges given that the majority of its members are Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Despite this, both the EU and West Africa remain committed to the negotiating process, and in recent months important progress has been made, providing important momentum for reaching the common goal of a comprehensive regional EPA covering all ECOWAS countries and Mauritania. This commitment was most recently reaffirmed in June 2009, when Ministers attending the ECOWAS-EU Troika stated in their communiqué that they:

“ welcomed the progress made so far in the EPA negotiations and reaffirmed the commitment of both sides to demonstrate the necessary flexibility in order to swiftly conclude the negotiations for the establishment of a comprehensive regional EPA, covering all ECOWAS countries and Mauritania. The Parties also welcomed the progress made in the definition of the EPA Programme for Development (EPADP) at both national and regional levels. Both Parties underscored the positive influence of such an Agreement on strengthening regional economic integration in West Africa, especially against the backdrop of the global economic and financial crisis. Ministers also underlined the development dimension of the regional agreement and agreed that the main objective of the EPA should be to foster the smooth and gradual integration of the West African region into the world economy, contributing to the eradication of poverty, and the economic and industrial development of

¹⁵ Conclusions of the 2870th EXTERNAL RELATIONS Council meeting - Conclusions of the Council on Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs), May 2008.

¹⁶ Conclusions of the Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council on Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs), 15 May 2007.

West Africa.”¹⁷

At this ministerial meeting, the Parties have agreed to conclude a regional Economic Partnership Agreement on trade in goods, some trade rules and development cooperation, setting a built-in agenda for continuation of negotiations on services and trade related issues in 2010. Although a deadline of October 2009 for the completion of negotiations has now passed, officials have continued to meet to discuss outstanding issues at the technical and senior officials' level (including reaching agreement on the text of a section on development – see Section 3).

The EU “recognizes that regional integration as well as EPAs may entail adjustments and reforms in ACP economies and policies. In order to help ACP regions, countries and local communities, including small producers, reap all their benefits, EU development assistance will accompany these processes.”¹⁸. The European Parliament has been particularly active in setting out its view of these challenges:

“the adjustment costs resulting from the EPAs will have a significant impact on the development of ACP countries, which, whilst difficult to predict, will consist of direct impact through the loss of customs duties and the costs of regulatory reform and enforcement to comply with the wide range of regulations stipulated in the EPA, and indirect impact through the costs necessary for adaptation or social support in the areas of employment, skills enhancement, production, export diversification and reform of public financial management”.¹⁹

Further details of the adjustment costs associated with EPAs have also been elaborated in the European Parliament's Resolution on the Development Impact of EPAs (see Box A.I.2). Annex II provides a succinct outline of some of the key challenges and opportunities of an EPA.

Box A.I.2: European Parliament's Resolution on the Development Impact of Economic Partnership Agreements²⁰

"The development impact of EPAs will result from their effects on:
the reduction of net customs revenues and its effect on the budgets of the ACP States,
the improvement of the supply of ACP countries' economies and provision of customers with imported EU products,
growing exports to the EU from ACP countries through improved Rules of Origin, which would lead to economic growth, more employment, and increased state revenue which could be used to fund social measures,
regional integration in the ACP regions, which has the capacity to improve the framework for economic development and would therefore contribute to economic growth,
the successful use of financing for Aid for Trade in connection with the EPAs,
the implementation of reform measures in the ACP countries, in particular as regards public finance management, collection of customs duties and establishment of a new tax revenue system."

This section of the European Parliament resolution was also restated verbatim in a resolution of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly when they met in Prague in April 2009.²¹

One of the most important issues in the negotiations to date has been the need to address

¹⁷ Final Communiqué, 15th ECOWAS-EU Ministerial Troika Meeting Luxembourg, June 16, 2009

¹⁸ Conclusions of the 2870th EXTERNAL RELATIONS Council meeting - Conclusions of the Council on Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs), May 2008

¹⁹ European Parliament resolution on the development impact of Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) (<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?type=TA&reference=P6-TA-2009-0051&language=EN>), Strasbourg, February 2009

²⁰ European Parliament resolution on the development impact of Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs)

²¹ Resolution of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly on EPAs and their impact on ACP States, Prague (Czech Republic) from 6 to 9 April 2009 http://www.europarl.europa.eu/intcoop/acp/60_17/pdf/re_epas_en.pdf

adequately the so-called ‘development dimension’ of EPAs. This dimension might be articulated along three distinct but closely-linked axes:

- EPA commitments to liberalise trade and establish clear rules for the promotion of a better business environment, taking into account the exclusions and transition periods available to ACP countries for tariff liberalisation and for implementation of other parts of the agreement, and flexibilities in areas such as safeguards and infant industry protection;
- the accompanying policies and reforms to institutions and structures that are necessary to take advantage of the new trading opportunities, and
- the provision of appropriate development support to cover adjustment costs, carry out reforms and implement the agreement.

It must also be recognised that an EPA will only achieve its development goals if it is accompanied by appropriate policies in West African countries to transform their economies, stimulate productive capacities, facilitate adjustments and development infrastructures and institutional settings, both at the national and regional levels.

Within this framework, the Parties also recognise the clear need for the provision of development assistance to build capacity, and implement the EPA and accompanying reforms. In this regard, it is important to note that the EPAs themselves contain articles setting out commitments on development support and assistance. For example within the stepping stone EPA text signed by Ivory Coast and the EU, the title on Partnership for Development states notably in Article 4 that:

‘3. The Member States of the European Community collectively under take to support, through their respective development policies and instruments, development actions to encourage regional economic cooperation and the implementation of this Agreement both at national and regional levels, in accordance with the principles of efficiency and complementarity of aid.

4. The Parties shall cooperate to facilitate the participation of other donors willing to support the efforts of the Ivorian Party to achieve the objectives of this Agreement.

6. For the implementation of the provisions of paragraphs 1 to 5 of this Agreement, the Parties under take to cooperate using financial and non-financial means in the areas defined in Articles 5 [Business Environment], 6 [Support for the Implementation of Rules], 7 [Strengthening and modernizing private sectors] and 8 [Compensation of fiscal adjustment, in particular through the facilitation of assistance measures in the following fields: (a) a significant contribution to absorbing net fiscal impact in full complementarity with fiscal reforms; (b) support for fiscal reform accompanying dialogue in this field.]

The stepping stone agreement with Ghana contains almost identical language. Similar text has also reportedly been agreed for inclusion in the regional EPA that is still under negotiation, including specific responses to the PAPED in areas such as financing modalities and instruments, and in applying EPA disciplines and responding to fiscal adjustment.

In addition, it is worth noting that here the EU has also taken commitments in view of its own response to these needs, through its approach to AfT: the Council has stressed the need for a coordinated response from the EU to needs identified by the ACP, “in accordance with the principles of aid effectiveness, complementarity, division of labour and local ownership” as articulated in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and in the Code of Conduct on Complementarity and Division of Labour in Development Policy.²² This is important notably to ensure “increased predictability in the planning and delivery of AfT contributions” and in view of

²² See GAERC Conclusions of 27 May 2008 and 10 November 2008.

“the need of avoiding gaps in the geographical coverage of Aft”. The Council further stresses that coordination and predictability “are essential for reaching the agreed level of ACP share in the collective increase of Trade Related Assistance (TRA) and for further stepping up efforts on the wider Aft agenda (productive capacity building, trade-related infrastructure, trade adjustment)”, and thus “encourages the Commission and the Member States to continue working together to this purpose”.

Finally it is also important to reiterate the EU view that – while the goals of the EPAs are to foster regional integration and allow ACP countries to benefit from trade – the provision of development assistance in support of these goals, including as part of the Aid for Trade initiative, is valuable in itself and will continue to be provided, regardless of the outcome of EPA negotiations. This view has been expressed in clear terms on several occasions by the EU Council, which has stated that:

“The Council recalls that Aft is part of the broader ODA increase agenda and its delivery is not conditional upon signing an EPA or an interim agreement.”

GAERC Conclusions, May 2008

Table A.I.1: The Opportunities and Challenges of an EPA in West Africa as presented in Official Documents

Date	Document	Relevant statements
Declarations from the EC		
October 21, 2004 (Brussels)	Information Note to the College from Commissioners Lamy and Nielson on Progress in EPA negotiations	<p>"[...] when EPAs will enter into force, trade might play a more central role within our overall development policy, which would need to be reflected in the post-9th EDF allocations and programming, both at national and regional level and within future reviews of development policy. Consequently, the question of accompanying EPA-related funding should be taken into account during the negotiations of the future financial instrument for the Cotonou agreement" [...]</p> <p>"EPA negotiations are seen as a new engine to support the deepening of economic and trade policies among ACP countries and in strengthening their relations with the EU. The entry into force of the agreements in 2008 acts as a benchmark for the progress to be made. Nevertheless the way forward is still difficult and key challenges will need to be tackled.[...] It should also be highlighted that, whatever support donors may provide, EPA can only succeed if the appropriate accompanying policies are adopted and implemented". [...]</p>
January 6, 2005 (Georgetown, Guyana)	Speech by Peter Mandelson, European Commissioner for Trade."Putting development first"	" I have announced my decision to put the EPA process under continuing review, so as to make sure that the process really does put development first. To do this, I have decided to establish a mechanism to monitor the roll out of our development and trade related assistance, to check continuously whether or not it is delivering the right results to build up local economic capacity, and that the process really does constitute the true economic partnership I insist on for these agreements."
February 4, 2005 (At LSE, UK)	Speech by Peter Mandelson, European Commissioner for Trade, on "Trade at the Service of Development"	"EPAs are controversial with some. My firm belief is that they represent the best way forward for smaller, weak economies. By encouraging, and actively supporting with aid and assistance, a process of regional integration with their close neighbours, Europe can help set our ACP partners on a more successful growth path than they have experienced in the last three decades - but more of this later [...]."

		I have already announced my determination that in future EPAs will have a clearer development focus. They should no longer be conceived as trade agreements in the conventional sense where both sides are seeking mutual advantage.[...] The purpose of EPAs is to promote regional integration and economic development. We are ready to see their trade barriers come down for EU goods and services gradually, when liberalisation is in the interest of our EPA partners themselves as part of their development agenda. The key question is what progress the EPA countries are making in their capacity to trade, including with each other, and how we in Europe can help advance this".
October 23, 2007	Communication from the EC to EP and Council - COM(2007) 635 Final	Section 5 - "EPAs are key tools in EU development and trade policy that will use trade to help ACP countries and regions build stronger economies that can contribute to poverty reduction. The Commission, as well as EU Member States, are committed to assist the ACP with the creation of regional markets and to support accompanying measures to the adjustments these entail. The Commission remains engaged in helping our partners to prepare new structural reforms and trade policies, adjust to the changes they bring and enhance regional integration to seize the new trade opportunities brought by the EPAs. The Commission is therefore determined to ensure optimal interaction between EPAs and development cooperation"
February 2009	TNI interview with Commissioner Catherine Ashton	"What is important is that we don't lower our ambitions to the lowest common denominator. That would be bad for development and bad for regional integration. So we need to listen to the concerns of each region and replace controversy over interim agreements with a positive debate on full EPAs." [...]
		"On one hand, some ACP countries are reluctant to agree to trade commitments without up-front finance while on the other hand, the EU cannot make concrete pledges until the details of those commitments are known. We cannot make access to development funds conditional on signing a trade deal - EU finance mechanisms are set up to deliver development funds through clear programmes, not on the basis of progress in trade talks. So we need to reassure ACP countries that they are not taking on an unfunded mandate to implement these agreements. This is why my colleague Louis Michel, as EU Development Commissioner, has taken steps to increase the visibility of development funds"
Declarations of the Council		
15 May 2007 (Brussels)	Conclusions of the Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council on Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs)	§ 1 - The Council reaffirms that the Economic Partnership Agreements are instruments for development. As WTO-compatible trade agreements, they aim at fostering regional integration, including in trade-related areas, improving market access for ACP States and strengthening complementarity with trade-related assistance, thereby promoting sustainable development and contributing to poverty eradication in ACP States.
		§3 [on regional integration] : "The Council reiterates that EPAs should primarily build upon, foster and support ACP regional integration processes, including the development of regional agricultural markets based on an adequate market regulatory framework, while promoting the development objectives and strategies of the individual countries of the regions and recognising the existing political and economic realities and existing regional integration processes, thus providing flexibility. The Council encourages ACP States to carry out the necessary reforms at the regional level so as to improve the basis for successful EPAs."

		<p>§6. <u>[on the need for flexibility]</u> "The Council acknowledges that ACP liberalisation processes need to be progressive and be managed carefully in a socially and financially responsible way in order to maximise the development potential of the EPAs. The Council emphasizes that flexibility needs to be WTO compatible and should include asymmetry in transition periods as well as in ACP market access commitments. Taking into account the development needs of ACP States, flexibility may be needed for sensitive products: exclusion of products, safeguards, as well as long transition periods, and in very exceptional cases even longer periods for very sensitive products. In this context, the Council emphasizes that the EU shall not pursue any particular market access interests."</p> <p>§12 . "With regard to ACP countries, the strategy will aim at supporting ACP regions and countries to take full advantage of increased trading opportunities and maximise the benefits of trade reforms, including those of the EPAs. [] The (Aid for Trade) Strategy will facilitate to:</p> <p>* promote an effective response to the wider Aft agenda by continuing to strengthen Member States' and the Commission's support for demand-driven, pro-poor development strategies which incorporate building productive capacities, trade-related infrastructure, and trade-related adjustment. The latter includes absorption of net fiscal impact resulting from tariff liberalisation in full complementarity with fiscal reforms [...]</p> <p>* [...] to strengthen support given to regional trade needs assessments, with a view to supporting regional integration, and link this support with the national level"</p>
20 November 2007	Council Conclusion	<p>§1. The Council confirms its commitment to the ongoing negotiations on the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs), as expressed in its Conclusions on EPAs of April 2006 and May 2007 and reiterates its position of EPAs as being development instruments. EPAs are going to be WTO compatible agreements, supporting regional integration and promoting the gradual integration of the ACP economies into the rules-based world trading system, thereby fostering their sustainable development and contributing to the overall effort to eradicate poverty and to enhance the living conditions in the ACP countries.[...]</p> <p>§5. The Council maintains that, in order to maximise the development potential of the EPAs, all WTO compatible flexibility must be allowed for the ACP liberalisation processes. In this context, it emphasises that any EPA should allow asymmetry between ACP and EU market access commitments, including in the provision of appropriately long transition periods, and in very exceptional cases even longer periods, which take account of the development needs of the ACP countries. The Council further recognises the need for improved Rules of Origin in EPAs, making them simpler, more transparent, easier, improved and predictable in order to ensure that ACP States can fully benefit from preferential market access, whilst preventing circumvention."</p>
26/27 May 2008	Conclusions of the 2870th EXTERNAL RELATIONS Council meeting - Conclusions of the Council on Economic Partnership	<p>"The Council reaffirms its commitment to the ongoing process of negotiation, conclusion and implementation of the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPAs) as being development instruments. The Council emphasises that EPAs are WTO-compatible agreements aimed at supporting regional integration and promoting the gradual integration of the ACP economies into the world economy, thereby fostering their sustainable development and contributing to the overall effort to eradicate poverty in the ACP countries" (§1)</p>

	<p>Agreements (EPAs)</p>	<p>The Council believes that EPAs have the potential to play a key positive role in accompanying and supporting regional integration and in promoting development, and therefore encourages an effective conclusion of the negotiations, within agreed timeframes. The Council reaffirms that EPAs need to build upon, foster and support existing regional integration processes [] In this context, ACP requests for adjustments will be taken into account where appropriate, to the benefit of regional integration (§4)</p> <p>§ 7. The Council recognizes that regional integration as well as EPAs may entail adjustments and reforms in ACP economies and policies. In order to help ACP regions, countries and local communities, including small producers, reap all their benefits, EU development assistance will accompany these processes. In this perspective, the Council recalls the adoption, in October 2007, of the EU Strategy on Aid for Trade (Aft), with the commitment that, in the context of the efforts to increase the collective EU trade related assistance to € 2 billion annually by 2010 (€ 1 billion from the Community, € 1 billion from the Member States); in the range of 50% of that increase will be available for the needs prioritised by the ACP countries, including those related to EPAs. -- [See also § 9 and §11]</p> <p>§14. The Council will continue to oversee the process of negotiation and implementation of the EPAs, in order to ensure that they can effectively deliver on their development promises and contribute to regional integration.</p>
<p>10 November 2008 (Brussels)</p>	<p>Council Conclusions of the 2902nd GENERAL AFFAIRS Council meeting on regional integration and the Economic Partnership Agreements for development in the ACP countries -</p>	<p>"The Council welcomes the Commission Communication on regional integration for development in ACP countries and endorses the five priorities advocated to enhance regional integration in the ACP countries (Strengthening regional institutions, building regional integrated markets, supporting business development, connecting regional infrastructure networks and developing regional policies for sustainable development) and the proposals for European instruments in support of those processes: political dialogue, development cooperation and trade policy. The priorities for European support for regional integration will need to be tailored to the priorities identified with each region" (§3)</p> <p>"The Council reiterates its faith in economic partnership agreements (EPAs), which are intended to assist the development of ACP countries and are a key element, in the context of the ACP-EC partnership, in strengthening regional integration. In that connection the Council would emphasise that EPAs must be based on existing regional integration processes, which they must encourage and support" (§6)</p>

		<p>Following on directly from the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, and respecting the principles of complementarity, division of labour and ownership, the Council hopes that the dialogue already begun between ACP regions, the European Commission and the Member States will be stepped up in the first half of 2009 in order to prepare the aid for trade regional packages including the needs resulting from the implementation of the EPAs.(§13). In this connection the Council welcomes the imminent adoption of the regional indicative programmes of the 10th EDF and the fact that they devote nearly 75 % of their allocations to support for regional economic integration. The Council points out that those programmes will form a central element of regional packages and of the accompaniment component of the EPAs, but that they should still be coordinated with aid for trade from the Member States and other donors, in particular in the partner countries, in order to better meet the needs expressed by the ACP countries.(§14)</p>
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Declarations of the European Parliament (EP)		
1 March 2006	Report on the development impact of Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs)	[The EP] believes that, appropriately designed, EPAs represent an opportunity to revitalise ACP – EU trading relations, promote ACP economic diversification and regional integration, and reduce poverty in the ACP countries; (§2) . It welcomes the Commission's repeated protestations that development remains the primary objective and goal of any EPA forged. (§3)
		Recognises the substantially different levels of economic development of the EU and the ACP and is therefore very concerned that too rapid a reciprocal trade liberalisation between the EU and the ACP could have a negative impact on vulnerable ACP economies and States [...] (§12)
		The EP urges the Commission to take into account the budgetary importance of tariff revenues in many ACP states, which will be vastly reduced by any agreement for reciprocity with the EU; such reduction may lead to immediate cuts in public spending in areas such as health and education, compromising ACP efforts to achieve the MDGs; and therefore calls on the Commission to propose and fund comprehensive fiscal reform programmes ahead of full reciprocal market opening; calls for the introduction of WTO-compatible safeguard mechanisms, allowing for temporary import restrictions if a domestic industry is damaged or threatened with damage caused by a surge in imports (§17)
		[It] considers the improvement of education and infrastructure to be necessary prerequisites to the opening of ACP markets and therefore asks the Commission to guarantee greater resources and a mechanism that allows early disbursement to ACP countries to address supply-side constraints, the external effects of CAP reform and increasingly demanding EU regulatory standards (§22)
23 March 2006	Declaration of the European Parliament on the development impact of Economic Partnership Agreements	The European Parliament , [] believes that, appropriately designed, EPAs represent an opportunity to revitalise ACP – EU trading relations, promote ACP economic diversification and regional integration, and reduce poverty in the ACP countries; (§2)
		[The EP] welcomes the Commission's repeated emphasis that development remains the primary objective and goal of any EPA forged (§3) ;

	(EPAs)	<p>[The EP] urges the Commission to act in accordance with the Cotonou objective of poverty eradication and to support the social and economic development of each regional grouping, and in particular the economically weaker countries in each grouping who might otherwise be marginalised, and to accept the necessity of greater flexibility - in terms of the timetable for negotiations regarding progressive trade opening, the length of the transition period and the degree of product coverage - if long-term sustainable development is to be the overall outcome of the EPAs; stresses that EPAs should help ACP countries to integrate in the global economy, by stimulating development through trade and taking into consideration the asymmetry of their economies</p>
		<p>[The EP] urges the Commission to take into account the budgetary importance of tariff revenues in many ACP states, which will be vastly reduced by any agreement for reciprocity with the EU; calls on the Commission to propose and fund comprehensive fiscal reform programmes ahead of full reciprocal market opening; calls for the introduction of WTO-compatible safeguard mechanisms, allowing for temporary import restrictions if a domestic industry is damaged or threatened with damage caused by a surge in imports (§17)</p>
		<p>[The EP] recognises the potential for this loss of revenue to be replaced by other direct taxes or VAT, but stresses the regressive nature of some of these tax regimes which would disproportionately impact on the poor, as well as the technical problems related to their introduction and practical implementation (§18)</p>
		<p>[The EP] considers the improvement of education and infrastructure to be necessary prerequisites to the opening of ACP markets and therefore asks the Commission to guarantee greater resources and a mechanism that allows early disbursement to ACP countries to address supply-side constraints, the external effects of CAP reform and increasingly demanding EU regulatory standard (§22)</p>
<p>5 February 2009 (Strasbourg)</p>	<p>European Parliament resolution on the development impact of Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs)</p>	<p>"It has been repeatedly confirmed by all parties, notably through European Parliament resolutions, but also through documents of the Council and Commission, that the EPAs must be instruments of development in order to promote sustainable development, regional integration, and a reduction of poverty in the ACP States" (§J)</p> <p>[...] "the adjustment costs resulting from the EPAs will have a significant impact on the development of ACP countries, which, whilst difficult to predict, will consist of direct impact through the loss of customs duties and the costs of regulatory reform and enforcement to comply with the wide range of regulations stipulated in the EPA, and indirect impact through the costs necessary for adaptation or social support in the areas of employment, skills enhancement, production, export diversification and reform of public financial management" (§K)</p> <p>"[...] the amounts specifically laid down for EPA-related measures in all NIPs constitute only 0,9 % of the total amount of the NIPs (A-envelopes); whereas in addition to this there are substantial indirect EPA supporting measures available such as regional integration and infrastructure as well as Aid for Trade (§M)</p>

		<p>[...] "The development impact of EPAs will result from their effects on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the reduction of net customs revenues and its effect on the budgets of the ACP States, – the improvement of the supply of ACP countries' economies and provision of customers with imported EU products, – growing exports to the EU from ACP countries through improved Rules of Origin, which would lead to economic growth, more employment, and increased state revenue which could be used to fund social measures, – regional integration in the ACP regions, which has the capacity to improve the framework for economic development and would therefore contribute to economic growth, – the successful use of financing for Aid for Trade in connection with the EPAs, – the implementation of reform measures in the ACP countries, in particular as regards public finance management, collection of customs duties and establishment of a new tax revenue system" (§N)
		<p>2. Urges the Member States to respect their commitments to increase Official Development Assistance (ODA), even in this time of global financial crisis, which will enable an increase in Aid for Trade, and to establish accompanying measures in the form of regional Aid for Trade packages for the implementation of the EPAs contributing to the positive impact of the EPAs on development; stresses the fact that signing an EPA is not imposed as a precondition to receive Aid for Trade Funds;</p>
		<p>[The EP] urges the Commission and the ACP countries to make best use of the funding available for Aid for Trade in order to support the reform process in areas essential for economic development; to improve infrastructure where it is necessary, as the opportunities offered by the EPAs can only be fully taken advantage of if strong accompanying measures are introduced for the ACP countries; to compensate the net loss of customs revenue and encourage tax reform so that public investments in social sectors are not reduced; to invest in the production chain in order to diversify export production; to produce more higher added-value export goods; and to invest in training and support for small producers and exporters to meet EU sanitary and phytosanitary criteria (§5)</p>
		<p>[The EP] stresses that support measures linked to the EPAs have to take into account the importance of regional integration and economic relations with other developing countries to the development of the ACP countries (§9)</p>
		<p>[The EP] considers that the EDF Regional Strategy Papers and Regional Indicative Programmes should contain important, systematic and well-considered support for EPA implementation, taking into account the necessary reform process that would make the EPA a success (16)</p>

<p>25 March 2009</p>	<p>European Parliament resolution on the stepping stone Economic Partnership Agreement between Ghana, of the one part, and the European Community and its Member States, of the other part ()</p>	<p>"[The EP] stresses that the EPA with Ghana must under no circumstances endanger the cohesion, or weaken the regional integration, of ECOWAS" (§4)</p> <p>[The EP] calls for the Union to provide increased and adequate assistance both to the authorities in the ACP and to the private sector in order to facilitate the transition of the economies following the signing of the IEPA (§10). [It] calls for the Union to provide increased and adequate assistance both to the authorities in the ACP and to the private sector in order to facilitate the transition of the economies following the signing of the IEPA Calls on the Commission and the Member States to clarify the actual distribution of funds throughout the ACP region stemming from the pledged priority spending within the increased Aid for Trade budget (§11). [It] recalls the adoption, in October 2007, of the EU Strategy on Aid for Trade, with the commitment to increase the collective EU trade-related assistance to EUR 2 billion (2 000 000 000) annually by 2010 (EUR 1 billion from the Community; EUR 1 billion from the Member States); insists that the West African region receive an appropriate and equitable share. (§12)</p> <p>[It] calls for an early determination and provision of the share of the Aid for Trade resources; stresses that these funds should be additional resources and not merely a repackaging of European Development Fund (EDF) funding, that they should conform to Ghana's priorities and that their disbursement should be timely, predictable and in line with the execution schedules of national and regional strategic development plans; opposes any kind of conditionality linked to the EPAs in the matter of granting European aid and calls on the Commission to guarantee that access to the funds of the 10th EDF is kept separate from the results and pace of the negotiations (§13)</p> <p>[the EP] Insists that, in keeping with the Paris Principles on Aid Effectiveness, aid must be, inter alia, demand-driven, and calls on the ACP, therefore, to specify for what purpose additional EPA-related funds are needed, particularly with regard to regulatory frameworks, safeguard measures, trade facilitation, support in meeting international sanitary and phytosanitary and intellectual property standards and the composition of the EPA monitoring mechanism (§20)</p> <p>[It] recognises that the IEPA already includes a development cooperation chapter (Title 2) covering development cooperation, fiscal adjustment, supply-side competitiveness, business-enhancing infrastructure, which needs to be implemented fully; stresses that, in the framework of the full regional agreement chapters on services, investments and trade-related rules must urgently be concluded; calls on both parties to adhere to their agreed commitment to conclude negotiations on competition and government procurement only once adequate capacity has been built (§30)</p>
	<p>European Parliament resolution on the stepping stone Economic Partnership Agreement between Côte d'Ivoire, of the one part, and the European</p>	<p>The European Parliament [...] considers that "EPAs are WTO-compatible agreements aimed at supporting regional integration and promoting the gradual integration of the ACP economies into the world economy, thereby fostering their sustainable social and economic development and contributing to the overall effort to eradicate poverty and create wealth in the ACP countries" (§B --> Reiterated for the IEPA between the EC and Ghana)</p> <p>[The EP] stresses that EPAs cannot be regarded as satisfactory unless they achieve three objectives: offering the ACP countries support for sustainable development, promoting their participation in world trade and strengthening the regionalisation process (§1)</p>

Community and its Member States, of the other part	[The EP] "welcomes the development of a customs union in the West African regional grouping and, in particular, the benefits to Côte d'Ivoire that would be available through the synchronisation of the West African region, leading to a wider market, increased trade and increased opportunities for the creation of economies of scale (§12 - // EP Resolution on the IEPA between the EC and Ghana --> §18)
	[The EP] "recalls that intra-regional trade accounts for a small proportion of Côte d'Ivoire 's trade and highlights the need for increased regional trade links in order for sustainable growth to be ensured in the region; calls, therefore, on the Commission duly to take into account the policies of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) regional grouping" (§13)
	[The EP] "stresses that the potential future regional EPA with West Africa must under no circumstances endanger the cohesion or weaken the regional integration of those countries" (§14)
	[The EP] "recalls the adoption, in October 2007, of the EU Strategy on Aid for Trade, with the commitment to increase the collective EU trade-related assistance to EUR 2 billion (2 000 000 000) annually by 2010 (EUR 1 billion from the Community, EUR 1 billion from the Member States); insists that Côte d'Ivoire receive an appropriate and equitable share; calls for an early determination and provision of the share of the Aid for Trade resources; stresses that these funds should be additional resources and not merely a repackaging of the European Development Fund (EDF) funding, that they should conform to the priorities of Côte d'Ivoire and that their disbursement should be timely, predictable and in line with the execution schedules of national and regional strategic development plans; opposes any kind of conditionality linked to the ratification of this EPA in the matter of granting European aid, and calls on the Commission to guarantee that access to the funds of the 10th EDF is kept separate from the results and pace of the negotiations" (§17)

ACP-EU Joint Declarations		
12 February 2007	Report of the 31st meeting of the ACP-EC Council of Ministers (held in June 2006 in Papua New Guinea)	<p>[The ACP side] [...] "emphasised the need to preserve the development dimension of EPAs by paying special attention to the adjustment costs which will originate from their implementation. The ACP side recalled the challenges posed by overlapping membership between the EPAs negotiating configurations and some regional integration groupings, and cautioned about the introduction of the trade-related issues (competition, government procurement, investment) in EPAs".</p> <p>"The Commission recalled the development nature of EPAs and the spirit of partnership that must underpin the negotiations. The Commission emphasised that the process of regional integration, which is at the heart of the EPAs project, is a key factor of development: since most domestic ACP markets are too small to attract a sufficient level of foreign and local investment, regional markets must be developed in order to make ACP products more competitive."</p>
22 November 2007	Kigali Declaration for development-friendly Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) -- EU-ACP JPA	[On Government revenue diversification] The JPA "calls for more attention to be paid to revenue diversification challenges facing ACP States, particularly given that import duties on virtually all trade with the EU would be abolished (§20) and " welcomes the proposal for the establishment of EPA Regional Funds, which would include a 'fiscal adjustment facility', made up of contributions by the European Commission and EU Member States, in order to provide financial" (§21)

All ACP Declarations		
<p>5 July 2002 (Brussels)</p>	<p>ACP Guidelines for the negotiations of the Economic Partnership Agreements</p>	<p>"As a result of the implementation of EPAs, ACP countries will face a new set of adjustment difficulties and challenges such as revenue loss, unemployment, the upgrading of productive structures and human resources and the building of the requisite institutional capacity. Additional resources will have to be provided to the ACP to assist them in meeting the inevitable adjustment costs". (§35)</p> <p>The development component is essential to an EPA. The concept of development employed is a trade-related one, in the sense that trade liberalization entails for ACP countries certain economic costs such as the fiscal impact and adjustment costs, and capacity requirements that need to be addressed. Unless these are addressed, the benefits of an EPA for the ACP would be unrealizable and the EU would be the beneficiary of ACP trade liberalization. The partnership must therefore serve to address these developmental needs specifically deriving from trade liberalization, which are different from other kinds of development needs requiring EU support". (§35-c)</p>

Outcomes of Negotiating Sessions		
<p>5 February 2007 (Brussels)</p>	<p>Conclusion of the Meeting of Chief Negotiators of West Africa-EC EPA</p>	<p>"The EC and WA recognize the importance of EPA related development cooperation and are committed to ensure the necessary priority to this under the Cotonou Agreement instruments and particularly in the 10th EDF RIP on the basis of the commitments contained in the EPA as well as complementary resources from EU Member States and other donors, and to facilitate access to them through, inter alia, the Regional EPA Fund and budget support. In particular, the EC is ready to support competitiveness of productive sectors concerned by the EPA, to significantly contribute to absorb the net fiscal impact resulting from EPA liberalization in full complementarity with fiscal reforms, and to support accompanying measures linked to the implementation of the rules included in the agreement".</p>
<p>17 June 2009 -</p>	<p>EC Press Release on the June 2009 Negotiation session : "EU and West Africa move forward on regional Economic Partnership Agreement"</p>	<p>"The European Union and West African countries have agreed to conclude a regional agreement on trade in goods and development cooperation by October 2009." Commissioner Michel said: "[...]Our goal must remain to reach an agreement on a full EPA that brings development support and benefits for all countries in the region. This will support regional integration: regional markets that attract investment and sustain jobs and regional governance that can address problems which individual countries can no longer solve on their own. This is much needed during difficult times - such as the present financial crisis."</p>

Joint EU-West Africa Ministerial Declarations		
16 June 2009	Final Communique of the 15th ECOWAS-EU Ministerial Troika Meeting	§27-- Ministers welcomed the progress made so far in the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) negotiations and reaffirmed the commitment of both sides to demonstrate the necessary flexibility in order to swiftly conclude the negotiations for the establishment of a comprehensive regional EPA, covering all ECOWAS countries and Mauritania. The Parties also welcomed the progress made in the definition of the EPA Programme for Development (EPADP) at both national and regional levels. Both Parties underscored the positive influence of such an Agreement on strengthening regional economic integration in West Africa, especially against the backdrop of the global economic and financial crisis. Ministers also underlined the development dimension of the regional agreement and agreed that the main objective of the EPA should be to foster the smooth and gradual integration of the West African region into the world economy, contributing to the eradication of poverty, and the economic and industrial development of West Africa.

Declarations of West African Heads of State and Government and of Ministers		
17 December 2007 (Ouagadougou)	Declarations on the Final Extraordinary Meeting of West African Ministers, members of the Ministerial Monitoring Committee on the EPA Negotiations	"West African Ministers, members of the ministerial monitoring committee on the Economic Partnership Agreement negotiations between West Africa and the European Union [] reaffirm their commitment to the region's solidarity in order to ensure the success of the regional integration progress and a development-oriented EPA"

18 January 2008 (Ouagadougou)	Communiqué final de la trente troisième session ordinaire de la conférence des Chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement	[Part C] "En considération des défis et des enjeux inhérents à l'APE, la Conférence a souhaité l'engagement des pays ouest africains dans une approche constructive et unitaire pour l'aboutissement heureux de ce processus par la conclusion d'un Accord durable. Réaffirmant ainsi le principe d'Accord régional englobant tous les pays de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, la Conférence a invité les pays qui ont paraphé l'Accord Intérimaire à veiller à ce que lesdits Accords soient mis en cohérence avec les engagements qu'ils ont pris dans le cadre de l'intégration régionale. [...] Pour permettre à l'APE de remplir ses objectifs de lutte contre la pauvreté et de promotion de développement de la région, la Conférence a souligné la nécessité de renforcer le processus d'intégration régionale à travers la mise en oeuvre du TEC, la libre circulation des personnes et des biens ainsi que l'interconnexion des réseaux d'infrastructures physiques comme l'énergie et les Chemins de fer.
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<p>21 février 2008 (Nouakchott)</p>	<p>Réunion Extraordinaire du Comité Ministériel de Suivi des Négociations APE</p>	<p>Les Ministres des Etats de l'Afrique de l'ouest, membres du Comité Ministériel de suivi des négociations de l'Accord de Partenariat Economique (APE) entre l'Afrique de l'Ouest et l'Union Européenne [], CONVAINCUS que les positions soutenues jusqu'à présent par la Région Afrique de l'Ouest dans les négociations de l'APE avec l'Union Européenne répondent à bien des égards, aux préoccupations de développement des pays de la région et privilégient l'objectif de renforcement de l'intégration régionale [...] (1) REAFFIRMENT leur attachement à la dimension développement de l'APE qui devra se traduire par la mise en place effective des programmes qui répondent aux préoccupations de la région en matière de développement et la mobilisation des ressources suffisantes pour leur financement</p>
<p>16 February 2010 (Abuja)</p>	<p>ECOWAS Final Communiqué of the 37th Ordinary Session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government</p>	<p>"En prenant acte des orientations contenues dans le document de cadrage des mesures d'accompagnement, les Ministres ont demandé aux deux Commissions de prendre les dispositions qui s'imposent en vue de l'élaboration dans les meilleurs délais des trois catégories de programmes de développement induits par l'APE et qui ont trait à l'amélioration de la compétitivité des secteurs de production, à la prise en charge des coûts d'ajustement et à la mise en oeuvre des obligations qui vont découler de l'accord" (§12)</p> <p>" Le CMS a rappelé que les directives des Chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement de la région, la Feuille de route des négociations adoptée le 4 août 2004, le Rapport sur le cadre de référence APE adopté en décembre 2006 par les deux Parties et la vision stratégique de développement de la CEDEAO, constituent des bases solides de négociations d'un APE porteur de développement" (§19)</p> <p>"Reiterating its firm commitment to make the EPA Development Programme the major sustaining instrument in the development dimension of the EPA, the Summit appealed to the EU side to ensure the mobilisation of the requisite optimum resources to finance the programme. The EU side was therefore requested to present a financing plan for this programme before the conclusion of the Agreement. The Authority underlined the central aspect of the development dimension to the negotiations and emphasised that EU's commitment in this regard should be binding and concrete" (§11)</p>

Annex II: The Specific Challenges and Opportunities of an EPA in West Africa

As clearly pointed out under the Cotonou Agreement, the central objectives of the EPAs between the EU and ACP countries is the promotion of sustainable development and eradication of poverty in ACP countries, through enhancing the production, supply and trading capacity of ACP countries and supporting regional integration initiatives therein.

EPAs bring opportunities for ACP countries through providing long-term, legally secure **duty-free, quota-free access** to EU markets, while requiring a less-than-equal reciprocal market access for EU products, which in turn will facilitate the smooth integration of ACP countries into the global trading system. By giving ACP countries the opportunity to negotiate through regional groupings, EPAs can make a contribution to **regional integration** efforts through harmonisation of regional rules and procedures and fostering regional governance. EPAs can also play a role in **investment attraction** through its contribution to the enlargement and diversification of regional markets.

In West Africa specifically the conclusion of a regional EPA between the EU and all West African countries will overcome the complications arising from the fact that currently trading with the EU occurs under three different trade regimes (the duty-free quota-free regime under the Interim EPAs for Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, the 'Everything-But-Arms' regime for LDCs in the region as well as Cape Verde, and the standard GSP regime for Nigeria).

Conclusion of a regional EPA, with a common, WTO-compatible market access offer from all West African countries, will also reinforce the Common External Tariff that is in the process of being adopted in the region, and facilitate its implementation.

The opportunities and benefits of EPAs however also come with significant challenges that ACP countries might face in the process of opening up national and regional markets to the EU and in trying to implement the different obligations under EPAs. In the course of opening up their markets to EU exports, ACP countries will inevitably face **loss of customs revenues**. This in turn might contribute to budget deficits in ACP countries, though the degree of impact will vary in different countries depending on the share of customs revenues in the total public revenue.

Also following the conclusion of EPAs, ACP countries will face the implementation phase where they need to undertake regulatory reforms and establish enforcement mechanisms to make sure that they are in compliance with the various rules and regulations under EPAs. This will entail a considerable **cost of implementation and enforcement** on ACP countries where they might stand in need of financial and technical support from the EU.

In order to fully reap the benefits of EPAs, ACP countries need to also **adjust** their economies in a way that **builds on the competitiveness of local producers** and adapt to more open and competitive markets both at national and regional levels. This requires ACP governments to invest more on market development, export diversification, financial management reform as well as skills enhancement, with its own cost implications.

In this context, the development of appropriate **infrastructure**, related to trade and market issues, well articulated with the regional dimension, is a key condition to take advantage of new market and opportunities and support business activities.

This is a succinct overview. Numerous studies and reports have been conducted on this issue; see for instance Fontagné, L., D. Laborde and C. Mitaritonna (2008), An Impact Study of the EU-ACP Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) in the Six ACP Regions, April, Paris: Centre d'études prospectives et d'informations internationales (CEPII) <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/html/138081.htm>

Annex III: Summary of Recent Regional Preparatory Task Force Meetings

Meeting	Summary of Progress
Brussels - 25 April 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Context : adoption of the "note de cadrage" defining the general orientations of the programme by WA in Feb08 (Accra, CMS Nouakchott) -> presentation by WA countries of the provisional framework of the PAPED (by opp. to "accompanying measures for EPAs")
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EC asked for an estimation of costs and a calendar detailing the EPA implementation for the next 15 years (adjustment effects, long term impacts)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To address the needs related to trade liberalisation (esp. in terms of fiscal revenue loss), WA and EU states decided to develop an impact study of EPA based on a computable general equilibrium (CGE) model - phase 1 : developing a model and a network of experts in WA
Brussels - 10-12 December 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Context : conclusions of the GAERC (Nov08); publication of the Commission's communication on regional integration in ACP countries ; signature in Strasbourg of most of the RIPs; Midterm review of national studies aimed at assessing current programmes/projects (Abidjan - August08)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • presentation of the structure and axes of the PAPED and identification of potential problems by axis.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • necessity to identify the activities already existing in the context of the EPA, as well as where and how these activities have been implemented
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • suggestion by EU MS to add a column in the matrix of the programme identifying existing funding channels. EU MS also asked West African states and institutions to specify their own financial contributions to the PAPED.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More information is needed on West African regional vision and existing strategies at all levels (CDP, sectoral and national policies). In the context of the PAPED, EU MS asked for the detail of each activity at the national and regional level to ensure efficient implementation of the activities nationally
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MS made it clear that support was not conditional on signature of an EPA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • coordination between DGDev et AidCo (to go deeper into RIP elements using the PAPED) • phase II of the CGE model : simulations of liberalisation scenarios based on the IEPAs signed by Ghana and Ivory Coast
Dakar – 18-19 February 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch of new work on the PAPED to focus on operational content-> identification by CEDEAO and UEMOA of the projects to implement (in coherence with regional and national budgetary instruments and the CDP)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main challenges at this stage :
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) evaluating the costs of national projects and their coherence with the estimation of total costs made regionally
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) clarifying the PAPED financial mechanism
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CGE model: necessity to identify the total fiscal pressure and the real substitutability of the exports of Ghana and Ivory Coast with the exports of the LDCs in the region, as well as the effect of price transmission • launching of the second phase of the study by the West African region which will provide guidance on the legal and organisational framework of a possible Regional Fund.
Brussels - 22-23 April 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Context: followed the meeting of a regional working group in Abuja (March09)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • good progress on work on the operational content of the PAPED: EU congratulated WA countries for the quality of their work
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vigilance is required to ensure the coherence between existing and future activities and their funding at all levels and by all the actors involved
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed creation of a "joint West Africa-EU circular mission" in West African countries to facilitate the gathering of the necessary to evaluate costs (e.g. information on the activities proposed by WA states regarding the implementation of the PAPED at the national level)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CGE model: presentation of the results regarding the simulations done based on the IEPA signed by Ivory Coast and Ghana (ITAQA report) • Information briefing on various existing funds to support PAPED (support from MS, African Guarantee Fund)

Annex IV: Regional Integration in West Africa

A. Regional Integration and the EPAs

In terms of the specific context of West Africa, the emphasis that the EPAs place on regional integration is particularly important in light of the ongoing process of harmonisation of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU/UEMOA) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in regional policies and markets (including for example the creation of a Common External Tariff), with the ultimate goal of economic and monetary union (see Box A.IV.1).

Box A.IV.1: The Regional Integration Process in West Africa: the adoption of the CET

ECOWAS and the UEMOA, which only comprises the monetarily integrated states of the CFA (Financial Community of Africa) Franc zone, are the two primary organisations working to enhance regional integration in West Africa. If the former is the one that has been formally mandated to negotiate the EPA, it does so in consultation with the latter and in coherence with the joint regional strategy. This joint strategy is detailed in the Regional Growth Strategy and Poverty Reduction Paper, and implicit in the Regional Economic Programme (REP) of the UEMOA and the elaboration of the Community Development Programme (CDP) of the ECOWAS. In order to negotiate a comprehensive development-oriented EPA that would be supportive of regional integration, it is necessary for West African countries to speak with a unified voice and in this perspective the adoption and implementation of the ECOWAS CET is a key factor. The ECOWAS Revised Treaty specifies that “the Community shall, by stages, ensure [] the establishment of a common market through the adoption of a common external tariff and, a common trade policy *vis-à-vis* third countries” (Article 3 §2-d). Yet the establishment of a customs union comprising the 15 members of the ECOWAS had been difficult to put into practice. In this regard, the experience of the eight-member UEMOA CET has informed the development of the ECOWAS CET. The ECOWAS Conference of Heads of State and Government in January 2003 decided to harmonise the trade liberalisation regimes of ECOWAS and UEMOA on the basis of UEMOA CET. The latter comprises four tariff categories with rates of 0% for essential social goods, 5% for basic raw materials, 10% for capital goods and specific inputs; 15% for intermediary products and 20% for final consumer goods. During the 30th session of the ECOWAS Heads of State and Government Conference held at Niamey on January 12, 2006 the CET was adopted with two exception lists and a two-year transition period (January 2006–December 2007). While the first list (Type A) included products whose tariffs were to become in line with the UEMOA CET/ECOWAS CET at the end of the transition period, the second list (Type B) included products for which non-UEMOA countries were asking for a change in tariff category compared to the UEMOA CET.

The different parties were expected to reach an agreement over final CET duty rates by the end of 2006 for an entry into force in 2008²³. However, discussions on List B reached deadlock given the difficulties to reclassify certain products and Nigeria’s demand for a fifth rate of 50% designed to protect its domestic product.

In June 2007 in Abuja the Joint ECOWAS-UEMOA Committee on the CET asked for a study commissioned by the ECOWAS on the possibility of the creation of this fifth band, which was further considered during the ECOWAS Ministerial Monitoring Committee (MMC) in Nouakchott. After intense negotiations, regional leaders approved the expansion of the tariff regime for West Africa to include a fifth band of 35% for certain categories of goods during their 36th Summit in Abuja on 22nd June 2009. As yet however, discussions on the finalised list of goods to be included in the fifth band are still ongoing. In addition, there are also discussions on some tools (such as protective safeguards²⁴) to accompany the CET regime, including recent proposals on a mechanism of countervailing tariffs for agricultural goods facing competition from subsidised imports. Both the composition of the fifth band and the issue of countervailing tariffs have held up negotiations towards a regional EPA.

In the context of the negotiations of a pro-development oriented EPA in the region, the key issue will now be the importance of ensuring coherence between the implementation of the regional integration agenda and the EPA, and the reform, adjustment and support processes they both entail.

²³ ECOWAS in Negotiating Phase for Common External Tariff – USAID

<http://www.aird.com/www/files/temp/ECOWAS%20CET%20enters%20negotiation%20phase%2009-06---.doc>

²⁴ E.g: <http://www.inter-reseaux.org/revue-grain-de-sel/46-47-repondre-aux-evolutions/article/reperes-la-definition-du-tarif> or http://www.inter-reseaux.org/IMG/doc/Experiences_UEMOA_et_CEDEAO--AIRD_version_francaise_May_22_2006_.doc

B. The PAPED alongside other Regional Integration Frameworks in West Africa

As a key strategic framework designed, *inter alia*, to enhance the economic integration of the region, the PAPED sits alongside other important regional integration frameworks in West Africa. A number of regional integration frameworks and policies are in place in West Africa, across a range of different sectors. The **general vision of integration** is set out in key strategy documents such as 'Vision 2020: From ECOWAS of States to ECOWAS of People', the Regional Economic Programme of UEMOA and the Community Development Programme of ECOWAS, the Regional Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (ECOWAS-UEMOA), and the Strategic Plan of the ECOWAS Commission 2007-2010. The **Economic and Monetary Integration Processes** include the UEMOA customs union and monetary union, the ECOWAS customs union/market integration programme and the Monetary Cooperation Programme. In the area of **Peace and Security**, important initiatives include the ECOWAS Small Arms Programme (ECOSAP), ECODRUG Regional Fund. Key **Common Sectoral Initiatives** include: Economic Community of West African States' Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP), West African Regional Programme for Health (PRSAO), West African Power Pool (WAPP), West African Gas Pipeline (WAGP), Priority Road Transport Programme (P RTP), Regional Inter-State Road Transport and Transit Facilitation Programme (UEMOA-ECOWAS, in coherence with NEPAD action plan), West African Common Industrial Policy (WACIP) and a number of initiatives at the UEMOA level (including the Common Industrial Policy, Common Mining Code Common Energy Policy, Regional Initiative for Sustainable Energy, UEMOA Craft Promotion Policy and Community Spatial Planning Policy). A full description of all the major regional frameworks and policies is provided in Table A.IV.1 below.

Table A.IV.1 Regional Integration Frameworks in West Africa

Programme/Initiative/ Framework	Description
Definition of General Development Regional Strategies	
Regional Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper¹ - (Common programme of ECOWAS and UEMOA)	<p>The Regional PRSP was launched in January 2010 as a joint ECOWAS-UEMOA strategy which incorporates guidelines in a vast range of areas : "immigration, transport facilitation, regional trade, regional solidarity fund, incorporation of rural electricity supply and rural telephony in the regional infrastructural programmes, elimination of pandemic diseases, support for women-dominated areas" (ECOWAS Executive Secretariat, May 2006).</p> <p>4 priorities</p> <p>"1. Conflict management and the promotion of democracy and good governance to strengthen social cohesion and the effectiveness of policies;</p> <p>2. Deepen integration of the economic area to reduce trade costs and increase competitiveness in order to accelerate diversification and enhance growth;</p> <p>3. Food security and development/interconnectivity of infrastructure and harmonisation/coordination of sectoral policies in support of the integration of the economic area to ensure its competitiveness;</p> <p>4. Strengthening of human capital and facilitation of mobility through a common space in order to support growth and make it distributiveⁱⁿ</p> <p>This joint regional strategy has been translated into programmes of action by both ECOWAS and UEMOA (see below)</p>
ECOWAS	
Vision 2020 : From "ECOWAS of States to ECOWAS of People"	<p>ECOWAS's Strategic vision 2020 aims at creating a "sub-region without frontiers, where the people have access to the enormous resources and enjoy them", "a space within which people ply their business and live in peace in a healthy environment setting"; " a zone that is an integral part of the African continental space where all human beings [are] guided by shared principles" (ECOWAS)</p>

	<p>The Vision is articulated around 5 pillars (CEDEAO/ECOWAS 2009):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Women, Children and Youth • The business community (economic actors) • Infrastructure (both physical and "soft" i.e. ICT, HR etc.) • Governance
Community Development Programme (CDP)ⁱⁱⁱ	<p>Programme of action that is likely to give concrete expression to the Vision 2020</p> <p>The CDP is still at the planning stage and should be finalized by 2010</p> <p>CDP comes to complement national development programmes (address poverty and the MDGs)</p> <p>It comprises a set of strategic axes, among which "interconnection" of the populations, states, markets, transport infrastructure, information and communication, energy and water and financial and monetary technologies</p>
Strategic Plan of the ECOWAS Commission 2007-2010	<p>This document "aimed at laying the bases for the accomplishment of an integrated, peaceful, prosperous and competitive West Africa". It identifies the challenges of regional integration and development in West Africa and details the strategic responses of the Commission in terms of operational plans for 2007-2010. (ECOWAS Commission Strategic Plan, 2007^{iv})</p>
UEMOA	
UEMOA's 2015 vision	<p>The vision emanated from the declaration entitled "Instilling a new dynamism in the regional integration process » (adopted in 2004 in Niamey)</p> <p>The emphasis is notably put on the importance to promote a political zone (with good performances regarding good governance), a more integrated economic zone, regional solidarity, an efficient network of competitive export-oriented SME/SMLs, and the importance to intensify efforts aimed at reducing poverty and inequalities^v.</p>
2006-2010 Regional Economic Report (REP/PER)⁵	<p>The REP, which is implemented through a 5-year rolling programme (updated each year) aims at realizing the UEMOA 2015 vision</p> <p>The REP revolves around a number of projects in different areas (transport, energy, ICT, agriculture, etc.) which have been regionally chosen on the basis of their capacity to enhance regional integration, and improve the productive sector and social services.</p> <p>The REP has been designed around five strategic areas :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Consolidating good governance and enhancing economic integration by encouraging the convergence of national budgetary policies, the integration of factor markets and the development of Community solidarity 2) Developing, rehabilitating and modernising economic infrastructure 3) Establishing an integrated productive mechanism by restructuring firms, promoting the financing of SME/SML and the development and processing of natural resources (Cotton agenda and securitisation of both the production and management of shared resources) .4) developing human resources, both by developing the quantitative level of health services and higher education systems. 5) Establishing a partnership for the mobilisation of resources for the financing of the programme and drawing up mechanisms for its execution and monitoring/evaluation⁵.
WAEMU/UEMOA customs union and monetary union	<p><u>Movement of goods</u> : Set up in 1994, the West African Monetary Union effectively became a custom union following the complete dismantling of internal tariffs in 2000 and the adoption of the CET in 1998 (See Box X). The Union has also worked to reduce NTBs (notably via the creation of the UEMOA Quality Programme for a sub-regional system of standardisation/accreditation and quality^{vi})</p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> <p><u>Movement of capital</u>: UEMOA has implemented an integrated financial market, developed a Community Investment Code and launched a process of standardisation of the modalities for the privatisation of public enterprises</p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> <p><u>Fiscal and monetary policy</u></p>

	<p>UEMOA members have adopted a common currency (Franc CFA) with a fixed parity with Euro ; defined a set of macroeconomic convergence criteria to control inflation ; set up a common central bank (BCEAO), a Regional Banking Commission, a regional Stock Exchange, and a Securities Exchange Commission</p> <p>UEMOA has also developed a common payment system which comprises (i) an 'Automated Transfer and Settlement System' (STAR-UEMOA) for large payment ; (ii) an automated multilateral clearing system (SICA-UEMOA) for small transactions and (iii) a regional interbank card-based system with a regulating structure (GIM-UEMOA) which issues debit cards for the UEMOA zone using EMV standards^{vii}.</p> <p>Since 1999-2000, UEMOA member countries have adopted of a Pact of convergence, stability, growth and solidarity, as well as a multilateral monitoring mechanism (aimed at ensuring that the Union's monetary policy is in line with the national budgetary policies of UEMOA members). They have also defined a set of convergence goals and eight macroeconomic criteria which the members must comply with^{viii}.</p> <p>Since 1998, harmonization of VAT and excise tax regimes. In 2006, the Union adopted a fiscal transition programme aimed at consolidating the common market, and furthering the harmonization of indirect and direct tax regimes, with the broadening the tax base in mind^{ix}.</p> <hr/> <p><u>Statistics and Accounting</u> - Since 1998, the Community has also adopted common (harmonized) systems of accounting (SYSCOA). UEMOA also developed harmonized State Financial Operations Tables (TOFE), a harmonized consumption price index (IHPC), harmonized statistical knowledge regarding the urban informal sector and statistical means to better compare national GDP and main NA aggregates</p> <hr/> <p><u>Movement of persons</u>: 3 noteworthy initiatives:</p> <p>Adoption in 2009 of a common policy in the area of the circulation and residence of non-UEMOA nationals^x, whose objectives are threefold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- implementation of a common visa (possibly by 2011). b- harmonisation and simplification of administrative procedures concerning the conditions of entry and residence of non-UEMOA nationals c- contributing to the creation of an environment conducive to investment and tourism growth within UEMOA. <p>Before the implementation of the common visa, UEMOA members are committed to recognize the validity of visas and travel documents issued by each country (which goes hand in hand with the implementation of a system of exchange of information between immigration services)^{xi}. ECOWAS member states do not need any visa to enter the UEMOA territory.</p> <hr/> <p>[services liberalization] Liberal professions shall have a right of establishment in WAEMU (already effective since 2005 for doctors and architects ; since 2006 for public accountants, since 2008 for dental surgeons and pharmacists and will soon be effective for veterinary surgeons)^{xii}</p> <hr/> <p>Since last year, equal treatment in access to higher education for all UEMOA students (same fees)^{xiii}</p>
<p>ECOWAS customs union/ market integration and monetary cooperation programmes</p>	<p><u>Movement of goods</u>: the objective of the ECOWAS Trade Liberalisation Scheme was to establish a customs union by 2005 -> See Discussions over CET (<i>Box X</i>). Strictly speaking, the trade liberalisation scheme is not yet operational^{xiv}. There were some progress, however : tariffs preferences based on common rules of origins, common nomenclature based on the Harmonised System and a Single Customs Declaration (SCD), inter-State Road Transport Convention (<i>see sectoral Initiatives below</i>)</p> <hr/> <p><u>Movement of capital</u>: ECOWAS Common Investment Market (ECIM) initiative (currently under development)</p> <hr/> <p>December 2008: the Authority of the Heads of States and Government adopted 3 Supplementary Acts, forming a basis for ECIM.</p> <p>ECIM requires ECOWAS countries to open up all sectors for investment to ECOWAS investors by 2015 and to all investors by 2020 and extend national treatment to all ECOWAS investors by 2011 and to all investors by 2020^{xv}.</p>

	<p>On investment, ECOWAS adopted in 1998 a common regional investment framework, as well as a regional competition policy framework</p> <p><u>Monetary Cooperation Programme:</u> ECOWAS monetary Co-operation programme (EMCP) was adopted by the Council of Ministers in July 9, 1987 and intended to achieve the convertibility of West African currencies and the creation of a single ECOWAS currency.</p> <p>Among the main achievements lie: the removal of NTBs of a monetary nature, the launch of the ECOWAS Travellers Cheque, the settlement of arrears to the WACH (WAMA), and the set up of convergence criteria for economic and monetary union EMCP was meant to be achieved by 1994, and was then expected by 2000.</p> <p>Then efforts towards achieving monetary and currency integration in 2004 (for the adoption of the West African Monetary Zone (WAMZ)</p> <p>25th May 2009: ECOWAS Convergence Council, comprising Ministers of Finance and the Governors of Central Banks of Member States, approved revised road map for the realisation of a single currency for West Africa by 2020^{xvi}.</p> <p><u>Movement of services:</u> insurance services are governed by a common code, but progress still expected on harmonization of qualifications (additionally, see sectoral policies below)</p> <p><u>Movement of persons:</u> Protocol on free movement of persons including the abolition of visa and entry permit, right of residence and establishment ; introduction of the ECOWAS Travel Certificate and of harmonized immigration and emigration forms^{xvii}</p>
Agriculture	
<p>Economic Community of West African States' Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP)^{xviii}</p>	<p>Adopted on the 19th January 2005, the ECOWAP is based on the principles and priorities of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). It is based on National Agricultural Investment Programmes (NAIPs) and Regional Agricultural Investment Programmes (RAIPs)</p> <p><u>Central objective:</u> "contribut(ing) in a sustainable way to meeting the food needs of the population, to economic and social development, to the reduction of poverty in the Member States, and thus to reduce existing inequalities among territories, zones and nations".</p> <p><u>3 major axes for action:</u> →improvement in agricultural productivity and competitiveness; → implementation of the intra-community trade regime; → adaptation of the external trade regime.</p>
<p>UEMOA Common Agricultural Policy (PAU)^{xix}</p>	<p>Created in 2001 and implemented in the eight countries of UEMOA, the PAU covers all the activities related to agriculture, forestry, livestock farming and fisheries and concerns all agricultural products.</p> <p><u>General Objectives:</u> - Achieving food security, by reducing the international dependence of UEMOA countries for food supplies and improving the functioning of the markets of agricultural goods. - improving the living conditions of farmers, by developing the rural economy and upgrading their revenues and social status.</p> <p><u>Three main intervention axes:</u> 1) Adaptation and development of agricultural sectors and productive system (exploitation of synergies between UEMOA countries and of the potentialities of the regional market, restructuring of some sectors) and amelioration of the productive environment (management of food security, harmonisation of national policies and search for complementarities, agricultural financing and research, water management) 2) Deepening of the common market in the agricultural sector (stimulation of trade in agricultural goods between regional partners, respect of norms and standards, harmonisation of fiscal policies, reduction of barriers to trade) and management of shared resources 3) Integration of agriculture in sub-regional and global markets</p>

Regional Fund for Agricultural Development (FRDA)^{xx}	<p>Article 13 (PAU) makes provision for the creation of a Regional Fund for Agricultural Development (FRDA). The latter was adopted in 2006 and focuses on 3 interventions areas²⁰:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - support to the development of agricultural finance systems (agricultural infrastructure and equipments, land use management, actions against soils degradation, transformation and marketing of agricultural products) - support to capacity building (training for the management of agricultural exploitations and for the sustainable management of natural resources, support to the creation of regional professional organizations and the diffusion of technologies, training for international agricultural negotiations) - regional institutional investments (including support to the regional institutional systems in charge of the implementation of the common agricultural policy).
Road and Infrastructure	
UEMOA's Road Infrastructure and Transport Action Programme (PACITR)	<p>UEMOA's PACITR was adopted in 2001.</p> <p>The PACITR has 4 general objectives^{xxi}:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Harmonisation/convergence of national policies and regional coordination of road sector activities 2) Amelioration of the competitiveness of UEMOA's economies through the promotion of the free movement of goods and services and the reduction of road transport costs 3) Reduction of poverty 4) Reduction of the social costs of road insecurity <p>It includes - among others - the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) road investments and support actions (promotion of inter-State road infrastructure, notably to improve the connection between UEMOA capital cities (periodic maintenance, rehabilitation of roads, development of missing road links) 2) Trans-border rural road pilot programme 3) Harmonization of procedures and regulations, creation of juxtaposed checkpoints at the borders and the monitoring of bad road practices through the creation of an observatory of abnormal practices on inter-State roads. 4) Road Security
Priority Road Transport Programme (P RTP)	<p>The P RTP aims at facilitating trade and speeding up regional integration^{xxii}</p>
Regional Inter-State Road Transport and Transit Facilitation Programme (UEMOA-ECOWAS, in coherence with NEPAD action plan)	<p>Aims at improving the structure of the road network to reduce transport costs and make member states more competitive.</p> <p><u>Activities</u>^{xxiii}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → "Establishment of joint border posts for simultaneous control and inspection of goods so as to speed up passage and avoid congestion at the borders; controlling maximum permissible axle load of 11.5 tones". → Establishment of observatories along the corridors to identify illegal practices → Instituting awareness campaigns on the procedures of inter- State road transit and transport conventions / interconnection of Customs IT system →Control of the HIV/AIDS along corridors especially at border posts"
Industrial Policy	
West African Common Industrial Policy (WACIP)	<p>Experts from Member States met in September 2009 to reconsider the draft of this programme before adoption^{xxiv}</p>
EMOA Common Industrial Policy (PIC)^{xxv}	<p>The PIC was created in 1999. The vision of UEMOA private and public actors regarding the future of their industrial policy could imply the doubling of the manufactured added-value achieved within the Union by 2020. This vision should rely on integrated and competitive SME/SMI, which should allow a better promotion of regional resources and new market share – notably in terms of exportations.</p>

	<p>FOUR challenges have been identified:- diversification of the industrial base through the creation of new industries, which requires from the private sector to be able to attract more international investment and to develop partnerships ensuring a real transfers of know-how and knowledge.- broadening of the industrial base through the creation of many SME in diverse sectors (agro-industry, service-related activities...), which require a dynamic policy aimed at supporting SME and facilitating industry creation ; as well as a voluntarist policies, encouraging outsourcing activities</p> <p>- competitiveness (which requires innovation and adaptation from SMEs, but also a strong and efficient partnership between public and private actors) - rationalization (which appears necessary given the multiplicity of industrial units which could not be efficient before the enlargement of the regional market). Rationalization should not be imposed but should result from a real competition policy.</p> <p>The PIC comprises 6 programmes, which respectively aimed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - developing of structures and programmes aimed at promoting quality - upgrading enterprises and their environment - promoting information networks - promoting investment and exportations - developing SME-SMI - reinforcing the concentration at the regional level
Craft Industry	
UEMOA's Craft Industry Promotion Policy	<p>Adopted by the Heads of states and governments in 2001, this policy pursues the following objectives^{xxvi}:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of the efficiency and competitiveness of craft-industry enterprises - Promotion of local resources and cultural heritage of UEMOA states - harmonisation of the regulatory frameworks relating to craft industry activities - amelioration of the contribution of the craft industry sector to GDP
Energy	
West African Power Pool (WAPP)^{xxvii}	<p>Created during the 22nd Summit of the Authority of ECOWAS Heads of State and Government.</p> <p>Aims at addressing the issue of power supply deficiency within West Africa.</p> <p>"The vision of WAPP Organization is to integrate the national power system operations into a unified regional electricity market - with the expectation that such mechanism would, over the medium to long-term, assure the citizens of ECOWAS Member States a stable and reliable electricity supply at affordable costs"^{xxviii}</p> <p>Its objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formalise regional collaboration to develop power generation and transmission facilities (power security) • Improve the reliability and quality of power supply at the regional level • Minimise operating cost of networks ; • Increase investments needed for power grid expansion in the region (emphasis on the implementation of cross-border projects) ; • Create an attractive environment for investments in order to facilitate the funding of power generation and transmission facilities • Harmonize operating standards and rules • Create transparent and reliable mechanism for the swift settlement of power trade transactions ; • Increase the overall level of power supply in the region (implementation of priority generation and transmission projects to foster economic development and cheaper electricity supply to most)
West African Gas Pipeline (WAGP)	The WAGP aims at connecting Nigeria to Togo, Benin and Ghana
UEMOA's Common Energy Policy (PEC)	<p>Adopted in 2001, the PEC has the following objectives^{xxix}:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) ensuring the security of energy supply within the Union 2) ensuring the optimal management of energy resources by systematizing the interconnection of electrical grids 3) promoting renewable energy 4) promoting energy efficiency 5) developing and improving access to energy services for rural populations 6) contributing to the preservation of the environment

IRED/ Regional Initiative for Sustainable Energy^{xxx}	<p>This 2009 initiative aims at implementing the “Vision for the future” 2030 which aims at increasing the electrification rate within UEMOA from 17% currently to 100% in 2030; at reducing the average price of electricity to 30 Frc CFA/KwH by the same date and increase the proportion of renewable and sustainable energies from 36% in 2007 to 82% by 2030^{xxxi}.</p> <p>Four strategic axes³¹:</p> <p>(1) developing a diversified, competitive and sustainable supply by rehabilitating existing groups, accelerating recent projects and development of new projects. This axis also involves exploiting the potential of (unused) renewable energy resources and promoting the emergence of a regional industry of low-consumption bulbs (possibly in partnership with China)</p> <p>(2) Creating a regional plan for the management of energy consumption -</p> <p>(3) Accelerating the emergence of a regional exchange market for electric energy conducive to private investment and in line with the objectives of the WAPP. This objective can be achieved notably through the promotion of private-public partnerships, the harmonisation of institutional and regulatory frameworks related to the electrical sector and the improvement of the coordination between national regulation structures and the WAPP’s Regional Electricity Regulation Authority</p> <p>(4) Implementation of a mechanism dedicated to the financing of the electricity sector via notably the creation of a specific investment fund, which will benefit from the support of the Energy Development Fund which provide concessional funds for the financing of projects that are eligible to IRED.</p>
Water Resources and Environment	
Common Policy for the Improvement of the environment (PCAE)	<p>This policy was adopted in 2008 and hinge on the four following strategic axes³¹:</p> <p>(1) contribution to the sustainable management of natural resources for the fight against poverty and food insecurity (systematisation, standardisation, and harmonisation of technical norms within UEMOA, rehabilitation of damaged resources)</p> <p>(2) promotion of a clean and sustainable environment (development of modern urbanisation policies which take into consideration environmental aspects, innovative and participative approaches regarding waste management, harmonisation of legal text regarding the management of natural resources and hazardous wastes)</p> <p>(3) capacity building for a concerted and sustainable management of environment (Promotion of education, training and research in the area of environment and sustainable development, promotion of eco-citizenship reinforcement of information and communication activities regarding environment management.</p> <p>(4) monitoring of the implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements. In the long term a regional financing mechanism for environment and natural resources management should be created. In the meanwhile the PCAE will notably be financed by the Regional Integration Assistance Fund (FAIR) and the Regional Fund for Agricultural Development (FRDA).</p>
Water resources and environment plan (ECOWEP) – 2009	
Mining Sector	
Common Mining Policy and the Community Mining Code	<p>The Common mining policy was adopted in 2000 and provides for the promotion of the mining sector, the harmonization of the regulatory frameworks regarding industrial and mining activities, the balanced social and economic development of the different regions of the Union and the implementation of a sub-regional system for geo-mining/geological information^{xxxi}.</p> <p>In 2003, the UEMOA adopted the “Mining Code”, governing the operations relating to the exploitation and the marketing of mineral products within the Union.</p>
ECOWAS policy in mining sector	<p>In May 2009 the ECOWAS Council of Ministers adopted Directive C/DIR.3/05/09 on the harmonization of guiding principles and policies in the mining sector^{xxxiii}</p>
Health	
West African Regional Programme for Health (PRSAO)	<p>Joint Initiative of the European Commission and ECOWAS</p> <p>General Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • harmonizing health policies to strengthen regional integration • enhancing free movement of populations, goods, services and technologies and improving the performance of health systems in areas of common interest.

UEMOA's common actions concerning health matters	<p>UEMOA has adopted in 2000 a framework concerning the implementation of common actions in health matters whereby UEMOA member states are encouraged to implement^{xxxiv}:</p> <p>(1) the common policy regarding the setting up of a sub-regional system of sanitary information and of notification cross-border epidemics</p> <p>(2) the common policy for the promotion of generic drugs and improved traditional medicines, as well as the fabrication and quality control of drugs.</p> <p>These two policies hinge on the acceleration of the implementation or strengthening of national funds for the fight against epidemics, on the promotion of collective purchase of essential medicines, on the eradication of black market medicine, on reflections on the possible creation of a National Agency of Medication and on the commitment by UEMOA member states to create favourable conditions for access to anti-retroviral drugs.</p> <p>As far as health policies are concerned, in addition to the provisions on the right of establishment for liberal professions, UEMOA member states have also adopted last year a text regarding the regulation of social mutual insurance systems within UEMOA^{xxxv}</p>
Spatial Planning	
UEMOA Community Spatial Planning Policy	<p>Adopted in 2004, this policy is organized around 4 areas of actions^{xxxvi}:</p> <p>(1) Promotion of the Community spatial planning in UEMOA member states' public policies</p> <p>(2) Acceleration in the concerted construction of infrastructure and equipments of common regional interest (telecommunication, transport, health) and definition of a regional urban framework, aimed at better integrating the region within global exchange networks.</p> <p>(3) Reinforcing the competitiveness and the integration of UEMOA countries within the regional and global economy through spatial land management (notably by encouraging new settlement spaces, and by promoting activities whose settlement meets the objectives of regional balance.</p> <p>(4) Development of the Union's solidarity and social cohesion.</p>
Peace and Security	
ECOWAS Small Arms Programme (ECOSAP)	<p>ECOSAP is a 5- year capacity building programme which was launched on 9 June 2006</p> <p>It is financed through a fund contributed to by donors and held in trust by UNDP</p> <p>It aims at supporting arms violence reduction community based projects and assists the Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons</p>
ECOWAS Standby Forces (ESF)	<p>ESF are part of the African Union's standby force system. There are also some reflections upon the possibility to add a policy and gendarmerie component to it.</p>
ECOWARN and ECPF	<p>Regarding conflict prevention, two ECOWAS initiatives should be mentioned: (1) the ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework (ECPF) and (2) the ECOWAS Early Warning and Response Network (ECOWARN) which aims at observing and monitoring international relations for conflict prevention and decision-making purposes^{xxxvii}.</p>
ECODRUG Regional Fund	<p>Provides financial assistance to combat drug trafficking</p>
Intergovernmental Action Group against money Laundering in WA (GIABA).	<p>GIABA was established on 10 December 1999 and revised in 2006 (context of international terrorism), which aims at fighting against money laundering and the financing of terrorism^{xxxviii}.</p>

Notes to Table A.III.1

ⁱ EC Staff Working Document accompanying the Communication on Regional Integration for Development in ACP Countries (2008), The Regional Strategy Papers and Indicative Programmes of the 10th European Development Fund http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/staff_working_document_SEC-2008-2538.pdf

ⁱⁱ Regional Strategy Paper and Regional Indicative Programme 2008-2013: <http://www.delinqa.ec.europa.eu/projects/EC-West%20Africa%20Regional%20Strategy%20Paper.pdf>

ⁱⁱⁱ See Final Report of the Regional Meeting on the CDP and the EPADP, Accra, Ghana, 2-4 February 2009. See also ECOWAS Strategic Vision and 2007 Interim Report: http://www.daco-sl.org/encyclopedia/8_lib/8_3/gov/ECOWAS08_Interim_Rprt.ppt

^{iv} The ECOWAS Commission Strategic plan 2007-2010 is available at:
http://www.comm.ecowas.int/dept/b/b3/en/StrategicPlan_1008_en.pdf

^v See. 2006-2008.Regional Economic Programme: http://www.uemoa.int/PER/REP_Summary%20report.pdf

^{vi} The UEMOA Quality Programme is the first component of the broader West African Quality Programme ('Programme for support to the competitiveness and the harmonization of TBT and SPS measures'), financed by the EU and implemented by UNIDO - For more information, see <http://www.uemoa.int/qualite/index.htm>

^{vii} For more information, see :
[http://www.bceao.int/internet/bcrsmp.nsf/pdf/newsystempaymentWAEMU.pdf/\\$FILE/newsystempaymentWAEMU.pdf](http://www.bceao.int/internet/bcrsmp.nsf/pdf/newsystempaymentWAEMU.pdf/$FILE/newsystempaymentWAEMU.pdf)

^{viii} 2006-2008.Regional Economic Programme: http://www.uemoa.int/PER/REP_Summary%20report.pdf

^{ix} For more information, see Directive n° 02/98/CM/UEMOA, Directive n° 03/98/CM/UEMOA, and decision n° 10/2006/CM/UEMOA of 23 March 2006 : all available at http://www.uemoa.int/actes/index_dec.htm

^x [Http://www.uemoa.int/actualite/2009/CCEG17032009/acte_add_01_2009_CCEG_UEMOA.pdf](http://www.uemoa.int/actualite/2009/CCEG17032009/acte_add_01_2009_CCEG_UEMOA.pdf)

^{xi} For more information, see Regulation n°06/2009/CM/UEMOA

^{xii} See respectively on this subject : Directive n°06/2005/CM/UEMOA. Directive n°07/2005/CM/UEMOA Regulation N°05/2006/CM/UEMOA ; Directive n°07/2008/CM/UEMOA ; Directive n°06/2008/CM/UEMOA

^{xiii} For more information, see Directive N°01/2005/CM/UEMOA adopted in 2005
http://www.uemoa.int/actes/2005/DIR_01_2005_CM.htm

^{xiv} Achievements of ECOWAS - ECOWAS official website :
<http://www.sec.ecowas.int/sitecedeaao/english/achievements-1.htm>

^{xv} The ECOWAS common investment market initiative" "21/05/09 -
http://www.businessdayonline.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2830:the-ecowas-common-investment-market-initiative&catid=117:news&Itemid=349

^{xvi} Press Release ECOWAS, N°: 046/2009, Abuja, 29 May 2009.

^{xvii} Achievements of ECOWAS - ECOWAS official website :
<http://www.sec.ecowas.int/sitecedeaao/english/achievements-1.htm>

^{xviii} See The Regional Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP) and the Offensive for food production and against hunger (2008)- ECOWAS- French Presidency, http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/IMG/pdf/02_Progress-v_ang.pdf

^{xix} See for more information UEMOA's Additional Act n° 03/2001.

^{xx} See additional Act N°03/2006 and the related- regulation N° 06/2006/CM/UEMOA of the Council of Ministers (http://www.uemoa.int/actualite/2006/Reglement_06_2006_CM_UEMOA.pdf)

^{xxi} UNECA/AU (2008): Third Report on Assessing Regional Integration in Africa (ARIA III), p 41. For more information on the PACITR, see <http://www.uemoa.int/actes/dec99/picindex.htm>. See also on this subject, the decision N° 39/2009/CM/UEMOA adopted by UEMOA's Council of Ministers in 2009 on the creation and management of corridors within the Union: http://www.uemoa.int/actualite/2009/CM17122009/Decision_39_2009_CM_UEMOA.pdf

^{xxii} Regional Strategy Paper and Regional Indicative Programme 2008-2013 -->
<http://www.delnga.ec.europa.eu/projects/EC-West%20Africa%20Regional%20Strategy%20Paper.pdf>

^{xxiii} UNCTAD-WORLD BANK Trade Facilitation Seminar, Geneva, May 13, 2004 / Presentation by Yao G. Adzigbey (<http://r0.unctad.org/ttl/ppt-2004-05-13/10a-UNCTAD-WORLD%20BANK%20TRADE%20FACILITATION%20SEMINAR.pps#13>)

^{xxiv} See ECOWAS Press Release N°: 094/2009.

^{xxv} For more information on the PIC : <http://www.uemoa.int/actes/dec99/picindex.htm>

^{xxvi} Fore more information, see the Additional Act n° 05/2001
http://www.uemoa.int/actes/2001/acte_additionnel_05_2001.htm

^{xxvii} Fore more information, see the Additional Act n° 05/2001
http://www.uemoa.int/actes/2001/acte_additionnel_05_2001.htm

^{xxviii} WAPP website: <http://www.ecowapp.org/about.html>

^{xxix} See additional act No04/2001 on the adoption of the PEC at http://www.uemoa.int/actes/2001/acte_additionnel_04_2001.htm

^{xxx} For more information, see decision of the Council of Ministers N°08/2009/CM/UEMOA on the creation of the Energy Development Fund. http://www.uemoa.int/actualite/2009/CM25092009/decision_08_2009_CM_UEMOA.pdf

^{xxxi} For more information, see Additional Act, No1/2008/CCEG/UEMOA [http://www.uemoa.int/actualite/2008/ActesXIIesessionCCEG/Acte%20additionnel%20%2001-2008-CCEG-UEMOA%20\(PCAE\).pdf](http://www.uemoa.int/actualite/2008/ActesXIIesessionCCEG/Acte%20additionnel%20%2001-2008-CCEG-UEMOA%20(PCAE).pdf)

^{xxxii} For more information, see additional act N° 01/2000 adopted by the Heads of States and Governments: http://www.uemoa.int/actes/2000/AA_01_2000.htm. For more information, see additional act N° 01/2000 adopted by the Heads of States and Governments: http://www.uemoa.int/actes/2000/AA_01_2000.htm

^{xxxiii} http://www.comm.ecowas.int/sec/en/directives/ECOWAS_Mining_Directives.pdf

^{xxxiv} For more information, see Recommendation N° 01/2000/CM/UEMOA: http://www.uemoa.int/actes/2000/REC_01_2000.htm

^{xxxv} For more information on this subject, see regulation N°07/2009/CM/UEMOA: http://www.uemoa.int/actualite/2009/CM26062009/reglement_07_2009_CM_UEMOA.pdf

^{xxxvi} See on this subject Additionnal Act n° 03/2004, http://www.uemoa.int/actes/2004/CCE/acte_additionnel_03_2004.htm

^{xxxvii} http://www.ecowas.int/publications/en/framework/ECPF_final.pdf

^{xxxviii} For more information, see <http://www.giaba.org/>

Annex V: Further Details and Analysis of the Data Used in the Background Paper

A. OECD Data: Sources and Further Analysis of the Recent Distribution of AfT in West Africa

The OECD data used in the background paper to construct Figure 2 of the background paper comes from the OECD Development Assistance Committee's (DAC) creditor reporting system database. The figures cover only the 15 larger EU donor countries that are members of the DAC. The database allows for a breakdown of the data by all 110 categories of AfT, by specific donor and by year. Figures used in this paper are for aid commitments, expressed in current US dollars (See table A.V.1 for the aggregated totals for various donors).

In January 2010, provisional OECD DAC data for 2008 were published, allowing for the most recent data figures to be included for Figure 2 of the background paper, the 'backward picture' of historical Aid for Trade as reported by donors.

In particular, the OECD provisional figures for 2008 demonstrate a number of developments:

- A significant increase in total Aid for Trade (AfT) flows to West Africa occurred in 2008 as compared to 2007 and previous years, from US\$2,348m in 2007 to US\$3,789m in 2008. This represents an increase of 61.3 per cent.
- The bulk of the increase (representing over 80% of the total increase) came from higher reported AfT from multilateral donors such as the World Bank and African Development Bank. Multilateral commitments rose from US\$509.9m in 2007 to US\$1,698m in 2008
- The figures for 2008 are potentially made more significant as this was the year that momentum for Aid for Trade started to grow: the EU for example published its Joint Aid for Trade Strategy in October 2007. Some of the increase in 2008 may however also reflect better reporting of AfT, particularly on the part of the multilateral donors.

The OECD data is broken down further in the DAC database by donor and recipient and by activity code. It is also therefore possible to compare aid for trade flows to individual West African countries (See table A.V.2 on averages over the last three years).

Finally, combining the AfT data with data on population allows for a more detailed analysis of the distribution of AfT in West Africa. Hence within Figure A.V.2, it may be possible to identify possible 'Aid for Trade orphans' (e.g. Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia and Togo) that receive much less AfT on average when compared to more favoured countries (e.g. Benin, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal). It is also worth noting that within the 'headline picture' of recent AfT trends there are still some countries that have experienced drops in levels of AfT between 2006 and 2008. In fact for most countries reported AfT flows have tended to be fairly volatile from year to year.

Table A.V.1: Background Data used in Figure 2 (US\$m)

	EC	EU-15	US	Multilateral	Other	Total
2002	230.36	169.72	38.29	355.53	94.82	888.72
2003	368.54	355.76	19.22	497.26	111.26	1352.04
2004	328.82	310.46	18.26	747.26	196.23	1601.03
2005	571.43	500.73	140.62	548.14	77.83	1838.75
2006	288.52	371.09	222.95	459.27	98.1	1439.93
2007	375.91	475.08	877.64	507.01	113.26	2348.9
2008*	764.74	683.63	355.73	1698.16	287.33	3789.59

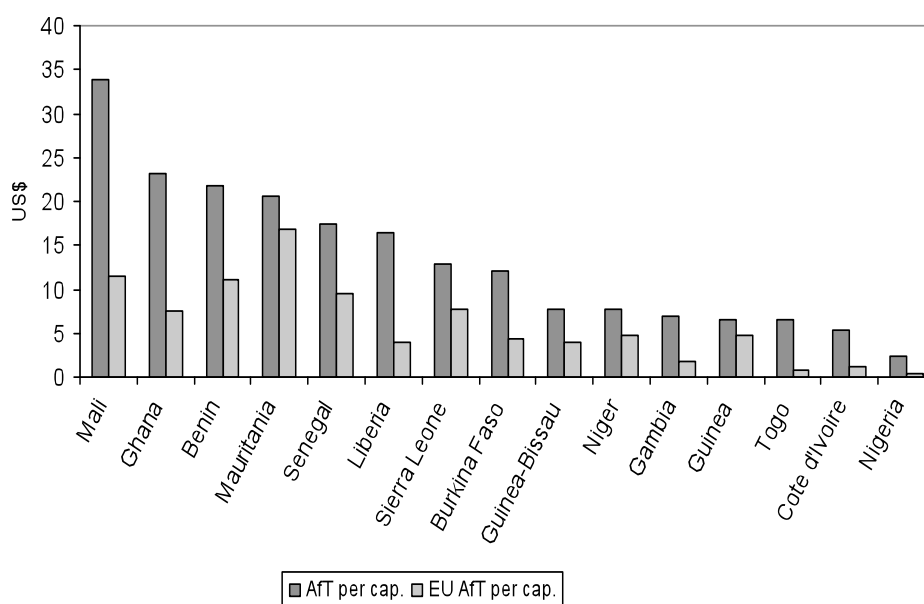
Notes: * Data for 2008 are provisional; EU-15 refers to the EU members of the DAC

Source: OECD DAC Database

Table A.V.2: Distribution of Recent Aid for Trade to West Africa (US\$)

	3-Year Average Aid for Trade (2006-08) (US\$m)						Pop'n (2008, m.)	Aft per cap.	EC+EU Aft per cap.	GDP per cap.
	EC	EU- DAC15	US	Japan	Multi- lateral	All Donors				
Benin	58.0	31.8	65.7	2.4	43.6	175.9	8.1	21.7	11.1	827.9
Burkina Faso	15.1	46.3	4.0	4.9	102.3	169.8	14.0	12.1	4.4	577.9
Cape Verde	25.3	41.5	3.7	16.1	6.9	90.8	0.5	180.1	132.6	3464.0
Cote d'Ivoire	18.0	5.4	0.0	0.7	99.7	109.0	20.8	5.2	1.1	1132.2
Gambia	2.1	0.8	0.0	3.6	6.5	11.1	1.6	6.8	1.8	496.7
Ghana	64.1	103.3	169.5	12.7	151.1	520.8	22.5	23.1	7.4	739.1
Guinea	35.3	13.2	0.4	6.1	46.9	66.6	10.3	6.5	4.7	439.4
Guinea- Bissau	4.5	2.6	0.0	0.3	10.6	13.4	1.7	7.7	4.0	264.4
Liberia	5.9	9.9	21.1	0.2	29.5	64.7	3.9	16.4	4.0	215.5
Mali	91.9	62.4	193.9	7.3	101.8	453.1	13.4	33.9	11.5	656.8
Mauritania	33.3	17.9	0.4	2.4	41.8	62.6	3.0	20.7	16.9	1042.4
Niger	44.2	21.0	0.7	3.3	38.2	105.8	13.8	7.7	4.7	391.0
Nigeria	21.5	40.0	13.0	12.0	279.3	345.6	147.8	2.3	0.4	1401.2
Senegal	39.1	80.3	12.6	8.4	81.5	218.8	12.5	17.5	9.5	1066.4
Sierra Leone	17.2	28.8	0.5	8.3	32.3	75.3	5.9	12.8	7.8	331.7
Togo	1.1	4.8	0.0	0.1	37.7	42.9	6.6	6.5	0.9	436.2
Total Average	476.4	509.9	485.4	88.7	1109.6	2526.1	286.5	8.8	3.4	-
Total Average without Nigeria	454.9	469.9	472.5	76.6	830.3	2180.5	138.7	15.7	6.7	-

Source: OECD (Aft data), IMF (population and GDP), authors' calculations

Figure A.V.2: Aid for Trade 'Darlings' and 'Orphans' in West Africa, 2008

Note: Data are provisional; EU = 15 EU members of the DAC

Source: OECD (Aft data), IMF (population and GDP), authors' calculations.

B. EC Data Collection and Compilation Exercise

In 2008 EC DG Development began an exercise with its delegations in the field to try to determine the ongoing and likely future levels of response by the Commission and Member States in support of the West Africa's PAPED. EC delegations were asked to provide information on the current and future resources available for supporting the PAPED, primarily from the European Commission (EC) and EU Member States (MS) but also where possible from multilateral institutions and other partners. The information was used to construct Table 2a and 2b in the background paper.

Over time the exercise underwent several iterations and became more accurate and comprehensive as the collection methodology was refined and elaborated, and consultation and coordination on the data-gathering also improved. EC delegations were requested in February 2008 and again in June 2008 to improve the coverage and quality of the data coming from the field on support, in terms of *already identified* existing or planned activities that were related to PAPED goals. Specifically the delegations were asked – using guidance that was developed to assist them – to provide information on:

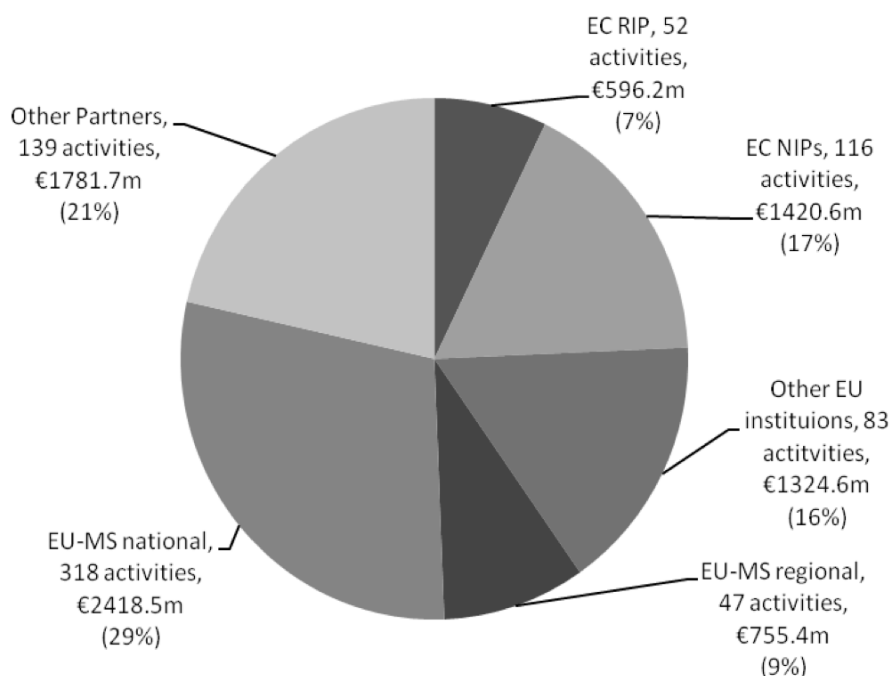
- **Activity Title and Short Description:** activities that relate to specific projects or programmes where a proposal has been drawn up or finance has already been programmed to the activity, or is 'in the pipeline'. From the activity title and description it should be immediately obvious that the activity is 'PAPED-related' (i.e. it relates to one of the outcomes of the PAPED axis, for example contributing to ensuring that 'production capacities are diversified and increased' in outcome 1)
- **Beneficiary Country or (sub-)Region:** in general, activities involving more than one West African country, or which are implemented by one of the regional institutions are classified as regional.
- **PAPED Axis and Component** to which the activity relates: (this was defined by Delegations themselves, according to their own judgement, in light of the need to ascribe activities to particular components for accounting purposes; while the PAPED is fairly well delineated, in practice it may well be that activities relate to more than one PAPED component).
- **Donor or Source of Financing:** as noted above, while the focus of the exercise was to generate a robust view of the EU contribution to the PAPED (from the EC and member states), the nature of the PAPED as a programme that is relevant to all donors led Delegations to seek information from other donors and institutions on activities that were related to the PAPED. In particular, information on the multilateral organisations such as the World Bank and African Development Bank was collected, given the large contribution of EU member states to such organisations (see Annex IX), and that therefore a large part of the EU's contribution to the PAPED will be through them.
- **Timeframe:** in some cases, the timeframe is necessarily only indicative and dependent on how quickly activities can be implemented and funding disbursed. For the calculation the amounts available, only funding to be distributed within the first phase of the PAPED from 2010-14 was included.
- **Amounts:** expressed in € with conversion where necessary at current exchange rates.

Particular attention was paid to ensuring that no double-counting occurred (for example each project was linked to just one PAPED component, even if in practice it had linkages to more than one). In November 2009, the EC commissioned a fourth and final round of the 'field-level' data collection exercise, with further clarifications to the methodology (for example a closer linkage to the actual PAPED timeframe of 2010-14, including only the funding that is distributed within that

timeframe). Specifically, the aim was to improve on the details of the activities: the donors funding them, the timeframe and status, and their relationship to the PAPED. Some of the previous responses had, for example, failed to identify any contributions from EU member states or from multilateral donors. At the same time, a strong emphasis was put on improving information from EU member states, including coordination between field managers and capitals, so as to capture all currently identified PAPED-related activities in the new data sheets. Recognising that all donors follow slightly different methods for programming their funding, EU member states were consulted both at the level of donor agency headquarters and in field offices, through EC delegations, with all stakeholders asked to provide information using a common methodology and a standardised reporting format. Finally, all the data was collated by the EC in Brussels, to create a 'master sheet' of all activities identified by the exercise.

The immediate **result** of the exercise is a detailed quantitative assessment of forthcoming donor support to the PAPED, which covers a total of 749 activities from 34 different donors (of which 13 are EU member states, plus the EC) including a number of multilateral donors. Both concessional Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF) are recorded, with the former making up the substantial majority of identified finance (more than 80 per cent of the total). While figures for the overall contributions – broken down by recipient West African country, Axis and financing source – are presented in the main paper, it is also possible to present and disaggregate the data in other ways. Table A.V.3 for example gives a breakdown of activities funded at the level of individual PAPED component, while Table A.V.4 compares amounts of identified funding against the PAPED requirements as estimated by West Africa, broken down by axis. Figure A.V.3 gives information on the percentage share of total identified financing broken down category of donor, together with the number of activities for each. Table A.V.5 gives the indicative timeframe for the completion of activities listed in the data.

Fig A.V.3: Identified Paped-Related Funding by Financing Source



Source: EC Data Collection Exercise master file (version 10 March 2010)

Table A.V.3: Source of Identified Financing by PAPED component (€m)

Axis	Component	EC RIP	EC NIPs	Other EU institutions	EU-MS Regional	EU-MS National	Other Partners non-EU	Total
1: Building Productive Capacity	R1C1	38.9	91.4	383.4	0.0	139.8	0.7	654.3
	R1C2	22.0	157.6	138.8	453.7	671.2	383.8	1827.2
	R1C2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.1	0.0	48.1
	R1C3	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	4.9	6.6	13.6
	R1C4	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	106.9	6.0	117.7
	R1C5	13.0	34.0	159.7	20.3	242.9	115.1	585.0
	R1C6	8.3	11.8	2.0	2.4	45.5	5.9	75.9
	R1C7	3.5	0.0	2.0	15.1	10.1	72.3	103.0
	R1C8	8.0	34.9	0.0	13.2	125.3	28.5	209.9
2: Reg'l & Int'l Markets	R2C1	28.4	4.6	0.0	19.8	22.6	0.0	75.4
	R2C2	31.8	2.8	0.0	2.0	0.4	0.9	37.9
	R2C3	3.9	1.7	0.0	9.2	3.1	28.9	46.8
	R2C4	4.3	27.5	0.0	1.0	7.0	0.1	39.9
	R2C5	10.7	14.2	78.4	15.0	28.8	70.1	217.1
3: Trade Infrastructure	R3C1	142.0	57.7	401.3	91.4	503.4	376.8	1572.5
	R3C2	160.3	780.7	66.0	0.0	363.1	454.6	1824.6
	R3C2	0.0	81.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	93.1
	R3C3	1.1	0.0	79.0	0.0	0.0	136.9	217.0
	R3C4	12.3	2.0	7.5	0.0	10.0	0.0	31.8
4: Trade Adjustment Measures	R4C1	4.5	13.5	0.0	100.0	53.6	56.7	228.3
	R4C2	5.5	18.9	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.2	28.6
	R4C3	37.0	4.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	51.4
	R4C4	30.8	29.3	0.0	11.4	7.3	17.6	96.3
	R4C4	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	7.8
	R4C5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.0
	R4C6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.6
	R4C7	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	2.4
	R4C8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
5: Mon. & Eval.	R5C1	4.5	26.1	0.0	0.0	20.2	1.3	52.1
	R5C2	5.3	26.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.6
	R5C3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
Total		596.2	1420.6	1324.6	755.4	2418.5	1781.7	8297.0

Source: EC Data Collection Exercise master file (version 10 March 2010)

Table A.V.4 Comparison of Estimated Requirements and Identified Resources, by PAPED Axis (€m)

PAPED Axis	Estimated Requirement	Identified Resources	Share of requirements
Axis 1	1855	3634.7	196%
Axis 2	631	417.2	66%
Axis 3	6029	3739	62%
Axis 4	880	420.1	48%
Axis 5	145	86.1	59%
Total	9540	8297	87%

Sources: PAPED, EC Delegation Data Exercise master file (version of 10 March 2010)

Table A.V.5: Timeline for Activities Identified with the EC Delegation Exercise

Activities ending in:	Number of Activities	Share of total
2010	171	23%
2011	173	23%
2012	82	11%
2013	62	8%
2014 and beyond	261	35%
Total	749	100%

Source: EC Data Collection Exercise master file (version 10 March 2010)

In addition to the analysis contained above and in the main paper, it is also worth noting some other relevant points:

- Given the priority and relative ease of collecting information amongst EU donors in the exercise, the figures are likely to be quite accurate for EU sources, while figures for other (bilateral and multilateral) donors are likely to underestimate their total contributions. Indeed, non-EU donors make up only 21 per cent of the total identified support for future years, while the OECD trend data suggests that this figure should be much higher, at nearer 60 per cent.

In addition it is important to note that both multilateral and bilateral donors provide a number of resource windows that are not specifically earmarked for West Africa, but which could be made available for PAPED-related activities upon the request of West African governments. In most part, such initiatives (for example continental programmes) are not covered in this data, which focused on identifying specific finance that has already been programmed to activities or is 'in the pipeline'.

- In terms of the timeframe outlined in Table A.V.5, almost half of the activities or programmes identified under the exercise (344 out of 749) are due to finish in 2010 or 2011, suggesting that donors have not yet fully elaborated their plans beyond this period, and that additional activities may be funded as donor programming cycles progress. Much here will depend on the requests coming from partner governments on their priorities within their bilateral dialogues with donors.
- As noted above, the data allows for a breakdown of donor activities by PAPED axis, and even by PAPED component as in Table A.V.3. In terms of the distribution of identified funding as shown in Table A.V.4, there appears in fact to be some evidence of a mismatch between resources currently identified and the estimated requirements given in the PAPED. Table A.V.4 shows for example that a significant proportion of forthcoming donor-related PAPED activities (€3.63bn) are concentrated on PAPED Axis 1, while the PAPED itself only indicated a need for about half this amount (€1.85bn). By contrast, all other axes appear underfunded. The single most important axis – Axis 3 covering infrastructure – appears currently to face a significant shortfall: the PAPED estimates that €6.03bn will be required, while current data suggests that only €3.74bn has been identified so far activities under this axis.
- In terms of the distribution of EU funding (EU institutions and member states) by country and per capita, provided in Table A.V.6, it is interesting to note the disparity among West African countries, with significant EU support already identified as forthcoming for PAPED-related activities in some 'darling' countries (such as Cape Verde, Mauritania, Benin and Mali) and very limited support so far identified in some other countries than may become 'EU PAPED-related aid orphans' (such as Togo, Guinea and Liberia), as shown by Figure A.V.4. This picture is by definition incomplete, as programming of PAPED support is an ongoing exercise; disparities among countries may reflect different

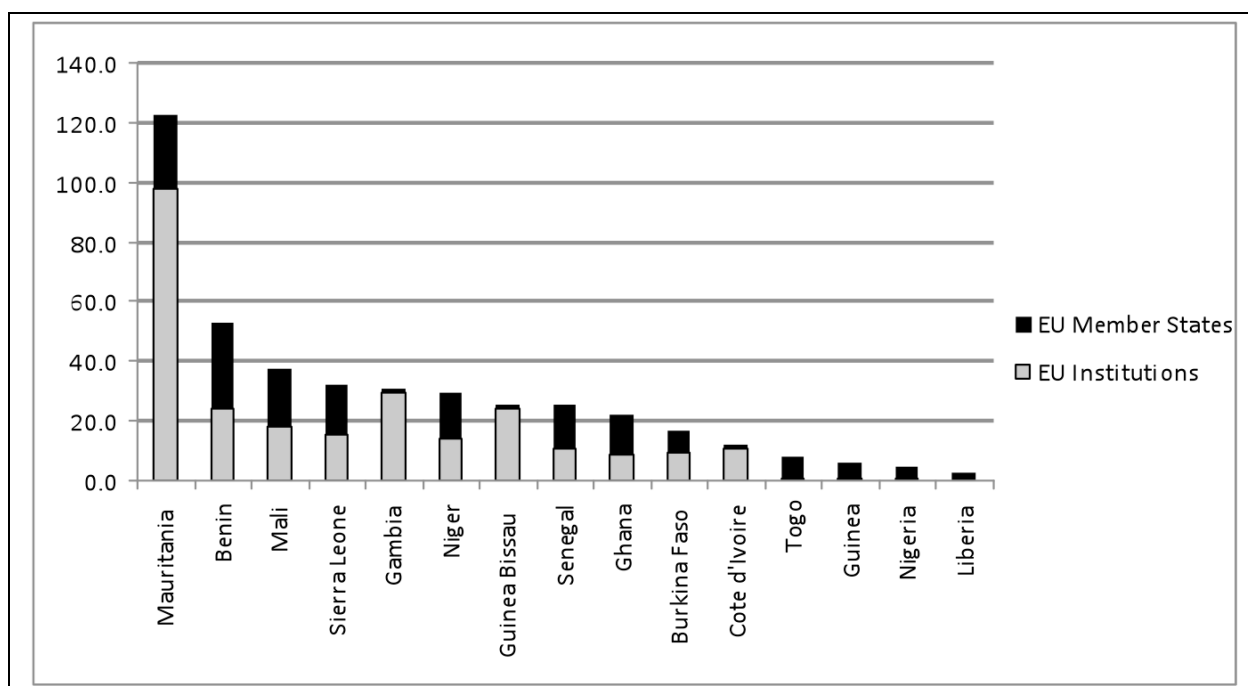
programming cycles, priorities among donors (e.g. EU vs. non-EU), absorption capacity by recipient countries or quality of reporting; it is, however, an interesting indicator of the importance that donors coordination, monitoring and evaluation can play in avoiding PAPED 'orphans', as well as the need for West African countries to strategise their PAPED needs in a coherent framework.

Table A.V.6: Distribution of EU Identified Financing by PAPED country (€)

Country	EU institutions total (€m)	EU MS Total (€m)	Population (2008, m)	EU institutions per capita	EU MS per capita	EU total per capita
Benin	196.3	233.5	8.1	24.2	28.8	53.1
Burkina Faso	135.1	98.3	14	9.7	7.0	16.7
Cape Verde	39.8	220.8	0.5	79.5	441.7	521.2
Cote d'Ivoire	225.7	30.5	20.8	10.9	1.5	12.3
Gambia	47.1	2.3	1.6	29.4	1.4	30.9
Ghana	191.5	302.2	22.5	8.5	13.4	21.9
Guinea	9.7	53.3	10.3	0.9	5.2	6.1
Guinea Bissau	41.3	2.0	1.7	24.3	1.2	25.5
Liberia	0.0	11.5	3.9	0.0	3.0	3.0
Mali	240.9	257.8	13.4	18.0	19.2	37.2
Mauritania	294.1	72.7	3	98.0	24.2	122.3
Niger	194.6	208.6	13.8	14.1	15.1	29.2
Nigeria	145.0	590.8	147.8	1.0	4.0	5.0
Senegal	130.5	184.9	12.5	10.4	14.8	25.2
Sierra Leone	91.3	98.3	5.9	15.5	16.7	32.1
Togo	3.0	51.0	6.6	0.5	7.7	8.2
Total	3341.4	3174.0	286.5	11.7	11.1	22.7

Source: EC Data Collection Exercise master file (version 10 March 2010), IMF (population), authors' calculations

Figure A.V.4: EU 'Darlings' and 'Orphans' in West Africa, 2008 (€ per capita)



Source: EC Data Collection Exercise master file (version 10 March 2010), IMF (population), authors' calculations

While the data provide a useful ‘snapshot’ of donor support to the PAPED that has identified at this time, the **greatest benefits of the exercise are likely to be emerge in the longer term**, especially if the data is updated regularly as funding cycles progress. Having a central database of activities – perhaps administered by the regional institutions – could help to achieve greater coordination amongst donors in their responses to the PAPED, and form part of the monitoring efforts for the PAPED itself. Finally as a *process*, the data-gathering exercise has been a useful experiment in forging a coordinated EU approach – arguably, such detailed technical work is an essential element and necessary condition for the effective implementation of agreed EU development policies (such as the *EU Code of Conduct on Complementarity and the Division of Labour*).

Annex VI: Further Details of the EC's Expected Contributions to PAPED-Related Activities

Funding from the EC to support the PAPED in the coming years can come from a variety of financial instruments. The bulk of funds will come from the 10th European Development Fund (EDF). This is programmed through the (Regional Indicative Programme, the National Indicative Programmes, and Intra-ACP programmes)¹. In addition, although the previous 9th EDF was set up to cover the period 2002-07, it is still being implemented and therefore may also be an important source of PAPED support. An additional source of funding of PAPED support might be the EU Food Facility agreed in 2008, within which the EU has pledged to provide €1bn for food security, and which West African countries are likely to benefit¹. Finally, a role could be played by the European Union's general budget, particularly the thematic programmes of the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI). These different tools are described in this Annex.

10th EDF Regional Indicative Programme

The **Regional Indicative Programme** (RIP) of the 10th EDF for West Africa covers the period 2008-13. It is based on three pillars: (i) Political dialogue, (ii) Development cooperation to support the integration agenda and (iii) Trade, as reflected in the EPA. The global objective of the RIP is to contribute to poverty reduction by strengthening economic growth of the region, by means of deepening regional integration and a better insertion in the global economy through the EPA, strengthened regional political governance and political stability of West African states. The financial allocations of the Regional Indicative Programme are presented in Table A.VI.1.

Table A.VI.1: Regional Indicative Programme EC-West Africa, 2008-13

Type of support	Amount (€m)
Focal sector I: Deepening of regional integration, strengthening of competitiveness and implementation of the EPA	418
Focal sector II: Consolidation of good governance and regional stability	119
Other programmes (that could include support to non state actors)	60
Total	597

Source: European Union (2008) European Community – West Africa. Regional Strategy Paper and Regional Indicative Programme 2008 – 2013
http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/Scanned_r10_rsp_2007-2013_en.pdf

The RIP and Regional Strategy Paper (RSP) states explicitly that through Focal Sector I, the EC will support the 5 axes as identified in the PAPED. In that regard, the EC in particular commits to:

- Support the implementation of regional trade policies and the EPA;
- Strengthen the competitiveness of productive sectors affected by the EPA;
- Strengthen the regional dimension of food security in line with the EPA;
- Smoothen the net fiscal impact of the EPA, as a complement to fiscal reforms, in order to assure budgetary balance;
- Support the creation of the institutional structure of the EPA.

An overview of the characteristics of EC support to Focal Sector I, as presented in Table A.VI.2, illustrates the close link with the PAPED objectives.

Table A.VI.2: Focal Sector 1 of the Regional Indicative Programme

Global objective	Deepening of regional integration, strengthening of competitiveness and implementation of the EPA
Specific objectives	Support the region in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Continuing the regional integration process through the implementation of reforms to come to a common market and the consolidation of macro economic stability (b) Assure the effective implementation of the EPA by profiting fully of the expected positive effects and minimizing possible adjustment costs (c) Strengthen the competitiveness of productive sectors and the network of regional infrastructure
Expected results	The expected results of the RIP are the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) customs union under ECOWAS created (b) intra-community trade increased (c) common market strengthened (d) EPA being implemented (e) export capacities of the region strengthened (f) food security improved (g) fiscal reforms implemented and fiscal effects of the EPA compensated (h) knowledge of challenges for regional integration in key productive sectors strengthened (i) management of regional road infrastructure improved
Intervention areas	The main intervention areas for the focal area are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Deepening of regional integration (b) Food security (c) EPA programmes for development and improvement of competitiveness (d) Continuing support to regional policy of inter-connectivity and strengthening of infrastructure (e) Institutional support to economic governance

Source: European Union (2008) European Community – West Africa. Regional Strategy Paper and Regional Indicative Programme 2008 – 2013:

http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/Scanned_r10_rsp_2007-2013_en.pdf

10th EDF National Indicative Programmes

The country-level National Indicative Programmes and strategies also cover the period from 2008-13. Table A.VI.3 presents the total (indicative) support from the EC to West Africa through the National Indicative Programmes.

The EC has programmed in total €4492m through the envelope A of the national indicative programmes in 16 West African countries. Particularly support in the area of regional integration (€183m), infrastructure (€977m) and rural and regional development (€435m) can address elements of PAPED.

It can be noted that the most important focal sector is infrastructure, covering 22% of the total budget. In 12 out of 16 countries, infrastructure is identified as a focal sector. This is mainly focussed on the road sector, including construction activities as well as maintenance. It also covers some support for energy, railway networks and telecommunications systems.

Table A.VI.3. EC support through National Indicative Programmes 2008-13 (€m)

	Regional Integration	Good Governance	Infrastructure	Prevention of Conflicts , peace and security	Rural and regional development	General Budget Support and HIPC	Other and non concentration areas	Total
Benin		85	108			100	41	334
Burkina Faso		50	140			320	19	529
Cap Verde						33	18	51
Cote d'Ivoire		55	125				38	218
Gambia		11	34			23	8	76
Ghana		95	76			175	21	367
Guinee		28	95			47	20	190
Guinea Bissau			26	27		32	15	100
Liberia		20	125				5	150
Mali		52			275	149	57	533
Mauritania		47	56			40	13	156
Niger		95			160	180	23	458
Nigeria	108	298		169			102	677
Senegal	75		40			150	23	288
Sierra Leone		37	95			90	20	242
Togo		22	57			32	12	123
TOTAL	183	895	977	196	435	1371	435	4492

Source: European Commission, DG Development

Intra-ACP Indicative Programme

In total €2,700m is earmarked for Intra-ACP cooperation under the 10th EDF. Different categories that can include AfT related activities are listed in the Table A.VI.4. Part of this funding will benefit West Africa, and particularly the implementation of the PAPED, although it is difficult to identify the exact amounts at this stage.

Taking into account remaining resources from previous EDF funds

All resources from previous EDF funds were committed by December 2008, but not all has been disbursed. By January 2010, over €865m remained to be disbursed in West Africa from the 9th EDF.¹ Some of these undisbursed funds are available for PAPED related support.

Taking undisbursed funds from previous EDFs into account, the data collection exercise with the EC delegations indicates that in total €2016.8m is available specifically for PAPED support through National and Regional Indicative Programmes, see Table A.VI.5.

Table A.VI.4: All-ACP funds related to AfT

	Total (€m)
Infrastructure and networks Infrastructure (interconnectivity) <i>(channelled through the EU Africa Trust Fund)</i>	300
Trade and private sector SPS measures TBT measures Private sector development Support to agricultural policies	35 15 30 20
Specific thematic support for Pan African initiatives Agriculture and rural development Sanitary services	40 30
Institutional expenditure Centre for the Development of Enterprise Centre for the Development of Agriculture	108 96
Total	674

Source: Strategy Paper and Multiannual Indicative Programme Intra-ACP Cooperation, 10th EDF¹

Table A.VI.5 EC Delegation data on support for the PAPED under Regional and National Indicative Programmes (€m)

PAPED Axis	Regional Indicative Programmes	National Indicative Programmes	Total
Axis 1	99.8	330.1	429.9
Axis 2	79.2	50.8	129.9
Axis 3	315.7	921.4	1237.0
Axis 4	89.3	66.0	155.3
Axis 5	12.2	52.4	64.6
Total	596.2	1420.6	2016.8

Source: EC Data Collection Exercise master file (version 10 March 2010), IM (population), authors' calculations

Annex VII: Further Details of the Expected Contributions to PAPED-Related Activities through EU Institutions and Initiatives

European Investment Bank

With significant levels of funding from the European Development Fund, the European Investment Bank is also a potential provider of AfT to Africa. In line with the Cotonou Partnership Agreement, the EDF contains one envelope, which groups together all non-reimbursable aid and one envelope providing risk capital and loans. The latter envelope is named '**Investment Facility**' and is managed by the European Investment Bank. Through the facility, the EU aims to support the development of private and commercially run public enterprises. For the period 2008-13, €1500 million are available.²⁵ This is in addition to the significant level of funds still available from the EDF9 tranche (which was originally €2,000m), as well as an additional €2,000m which it can lend to ACP countries from its *own resources*.

The EIB can not give precise data on available funding for the PAPED, as the bank does not have ring fenced envelopes for specific subregions (e.g. West Africa) or for specific types of support (e.g. Aid for Trade, infrastructure etc). The level of funding from the bank for PAPED related activities will depend on the number and type of loan requests the bank will receive in the coming years. The EIB estimates that it currently allocates approximately €200m to €250m per year to West Africa, as part of about €900-1000m per year to the ACP region as a whole. In West Africa, about 50 per cent is estimated to be infrastructure related. This includes considerable support to the energy sector, as well as support to the water and telecommunications sectors. Another 10 per cent is estimated to be industry related and around 40 per cent is dedicated to financial sector support, for example providing credit lines in regional development banks.

It should be noted that not all funds provided by the EIB to West Africa can be labelled as aid. The EIB provides only loans, no grants, to West Africa. In line with its mandate to ensure loan recovery and a rate of return on its investments, the EIB assesses loan proposals based on market principles, and provides most loans at market related rates. In those cases, the loans are not defined as Official Development Assistance, that prescribes a concessional element of at least 25 per cent. The EIB does provide concessional loans in specific cases - for example to all clients in HIPC countries - using the EU Infrastructure Fund to finance the concessional element. In West Africa, this means that clients from Benin, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Sierra Leone can receive concessional loans, as these countries have reached the HIPC completion point. West African countries that have reached the HIPC decision point are Chad, Code d'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Togo.

The portfolio of signed operations under the Investment Facility over the period 2003-08, some of whom are still ongoing, contains risk capital and loans to companies in the West African states Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Ghana, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal, as well as regional West African private and public entities.²⁶ When it comes to own resources operations signed in the same period, these covered Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal, as well as regional projects. For illustration, this includes support to:

1. the construction and operation of a regional high-pressure gas transmission system that will supply natural gas produced in Nigeria to thermal power stations in Benin, Togo and Ghana. (2006, €75 million);

²⁵ European Commission (2005). *Partnership Agreement ACP – EC*. Brussels: European Commission. [http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/Cotonou_EN_2006_en.pdf]

²⁶ European Investment Bank (2009). *Annual Report 2008. Investment Facility*. Luxembourg: European Investment Bank [http://www.eib.org/attachments/country/if_annual_report_2008_en.pdf]

2. the development of Ecobank Transnational Incorporated (ETI) who operations in West Africa, in particular with regard to its regional network, its retail strategy and its private sector operations (2007, €50 million);
3. the modernisation and expansion of the ports of Palmeira in Cape Verde (2008, €47 million).²⁷

EU-Africa Infrastructure Fund

The EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund was launched in 2007 to support the implementation of the Partnership for African Infrastructure under the Africa – EU Joint Strategy. The fund, managed by the European Investment Bank, channels grant resources from both the Commission and the EU Member States. To date, eleven EU Member States have joined the Trust Fund and total commitments, as of 31 December 2008, amount to €147.7 million, as indicated in Table A.VII.1. Furthermore, in April 2009, the European Commission announced an additional allocation of €200 for 2009-2010 and called on EU Member States to raise their contributions with €300 million over the same period to raise the overall grant inlay by €500 million.²⁸

Table A.VII.1: Contributions to the EU – Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund as of 31 Dec 2008

Donor	Pledged contributions (€)	Contributions actually received (€)
European Commission	108 700 000	60 000 000
Spain	10 000 000	10 000 000
United Kingdom	10 000 000	5 000 000
France	5 000 000	5 000 000
Italy	5 000 000	5 000 000
Netherlands	2 000 000	2 000 000
Luxembourg	2 000 000	2 000 000
Austria	1 000 000	1 000 000
Germany	1 000 000	1 000 000
Greece	1 000 000	1 000 000
Belgium	1 000 000	-
Portugal	1 000 000	1 000 000
Total	147 700 000	93 000 000

Source: European Investment Bank (2009). Annual Report EU – Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund 2008²⁹

The Trust Fund supports cross-border and regional infrastructure projects in sub-Saharan Africa. It specifically targets the energy, water, transport and telecommunications. The Infrastructure fund provides grant-support for (i) interest rate subsidies, (ii) project technical assistance/feasibility studies, (iii) one-off grants for environmental or social components linked to projects, and (iv) payments of early-stage, risk-mitigation insurance premiums. The fund is management by the European Investment Bank manages the Trust Fund.

Major projects in West Africa financed under the EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund include³⁰:

1. West African Power Pool (WAPP) – A project that aims to interconnect economic energy resources in West Africa and facilitate power exchanges in the region. The contributions

²⁷ Idem.

²⁸ European Commission (2009). *Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. Supporting developing countries in coping with the crisis*. COM (2009) 160.

²⁹ Available at:

http://www.eib.org/attachments/country/eu_africa_infrastructure_trust_fund_annual_report_2008_en.pdf

³⁰ European Investment Bank (2009). Annual (Annual Report EU – Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund 2008 [http://www.eib.org/attachments/country/eu_africa_infrastructure_trust_fund_annual_report_2008_en.pdf])

of the trustfund are used to finance pre-investment studies. **€3m grant in 2007 and €1.75m grant in 2009**³¹.

2. **Félou Hydropower** - The Félou Hydropower project involves the engineering, construction, commissioning and operation of a run-of-river hydropower plant at the Félou falls, on the Senegal River. The project is implemented as part of the development of the hydropower potential of the States that belong to the "Organisation pour la mise en valeur du fleuve Sénégal (OMVS), comprising Mali, Mauritania, Senegal and Guinea. **€9.3m IRS grant in 2007.**
3. **Gouina Hydro Power Project (GHPP)** –The GHPP is an initiative of the Senegal River Basin Organisation (OMVS), grouping Mali, Mauritania, Senegal and since March 2006, Guinea. Its purpose is to supply renewable electricity to the three original member states, which lack production capacities, and mainly rely on thermal production, which makes them very vulnerable to oil price volatility. The contribution of the Trust Fund will be dedicated to a number of studies and to support the setting up of independent expert panels which will review the environmental and social action plan's implementation and the management of dam safety issues. **€1m grant in 2008.**

Additionally, the Trust Fund has "cleared in principle" (i.e. the executive committee made an initial decision on eligibility) a grant to the ECOWAS Regional Electricity Regulatory Authority of **€1.7m** to implement its initial regulation activities.

³¹ European Investment Bank (2009). EIB and EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund collaborate to reinforce regional infrastructure - EUR 1.75m grant to WAPP to reinforce the Côte d'Ivoire-Ghana interconnection. Press Release 01.07.09: <http://www.eib.org/projects/press/2009/2009-131-eur-1-75m-grant-to-wapp-to-reinforce-the-cote-divoire-ghana-interconnection.htm>]

Annex VIII: Further Details of EU Member States' Expected Contributions to PAPED-Related Activities

EU member states are expected to provide considerable support in coming years to the PAPED. At a general level, many EU member states have made pledges or commitments to maintain or increase their global levels of AfT, while others may develop targets in the near future. A summary of some of the current commitments is detailed in Table A.VIII.1; it is also worth noting in addition that the G7 countries have also committed themselves to delivering US\$4bn per year in Aid for Trade by 2010.

In specific terms, EU member states are expected to support the PAPED particularly at the national level within their **Bilateral Donor Programmes** in partner West African States. An increasing number of EU member states also however operate at the regional level, in support of regional institutions (e.g. ECOWAS and UEMOA) and programmes (e.g. ECOWAP – the ECOWAS Agricultural Policy). Table A.VIII.2 provides an overall summary of the currently identified support to PAPED-related activities by the top 10 EU member states and the rest of the EU planned or ongoing development support. Table A.VIII.3 provides a broad indicative outline of instruments, programmes and specific projects identified by EU member states so far to support PAPED-related goals. A summary of EU member state's submissions on their currently identified support to PAPED-related activities is discussed throughout the rest of this Annex. As noted above, many bilateral donors have also stressed that they are dependent on what partner countries request within their bilateral consultation exercises: if West African governments request support to implement PAPED projects (particularly the PAPED national operating plans), it follows that donors will respond by increasing levels of support.

Table A.VIII.2: Overview of support identified as forthcoming from EU donors for PAPED-related activities for the period 2010-2014 (€m)

Country	Axis 1	Axis 2	Axis 3	Axis 4	Axis 5	Total
France	856.3	11.2	527.3	104.5	1.6	1500.9
Spain	324.5	45.2	31.6	3.0	1.6	405.9
Germany	211.2	8.8	105.8	2.7	0.7	329.2
UK	106.5	37.9	23.0	17.1	12.1	196.7
Belgium	99.4	0.1	9.7			109.2
Portugal	22.4	0.1	111.0	46.4		180.0
Denmark	102.8		60.0			162.8
Luxembourg	88.0					88.0
Sweden	31.5	2.1	4.1		4.2	41.8
The Netherlands	22.6	3.5	7.5	3.8		37.4
Other EU MS	34.3	0.0	87.9	0.0	0.0	122.1
EU MS Total	1899.5	108.9	967.9	177.5	20.2	3174.0
EU Grand Total	3015.8	317.2	2760.7	336.8	84.8	6515.3

Source: EC data collection exercise, based on data of 10 March 2010.

Table A.VIII.1: Indicative Forward Aid for Trade Spending Plans of selected EU Member States

Donor	Commitment and Remarks
EU	The EU as a whole has made a commitment of increasing its spending on trade-related assistance (AfT categories 1 and 2 combined) to €2bn per year from 2010, with €1bn from the EC and €1bn from member states. Furthermore it 'the EU will strive to increase its total AfT in coherence with the gradual increases in overall development aid towards the established 2010 and 2015 targets and in response to needs prioritized by partner countries'
France	France has just approved an AfT strategy which includes the global targets of dedicating an average €150m per year to trade-related assistance, with total AfT funds increased to €850m per year from 2010.
Germany	Germany assumes that its basic contribution to the EU pledge on trade-related assistance should at least equal its share in the EU budget and the 9th EDF (both approx. 22 per cent). Based on the pledge of €1 billion made by EU member states, this amounts to a target of €220 million per year for trade-related assistance as of 2010. Total German AfT increased from €779 million in 2005 to €1220 million in 2007.
UK	Pledged to spend £1bn per year on Trade and Growth from 2010-13, of which roughly 80 per cent will fall within AfT categories
Netherlands	Intends to spend at least €550m per year on AfT, including around €100m per year on activities in the categories of Trade Policy and Regulations and Trade Development
Finland	Intends to reach €10m in multilateral AfT by 2010
Luxembourg	Contributions include €500,000 to the WTO DDA Global Trust Fund and €1.5 million to the Enhanced IF Trust Fund in 2008; and additional €500,000 to the WTO DDA Global Trust Fund and €2 million to the Enhanced IF Trust Fund in 2009

Source: Aid for trade at a glance 2009 (OECD, WTO), EU Aid for Trade strategy, submissions

Table A.VIII.3: Outline of Key Projects or Instruments from EU Member States Planned Support to PAPED-related Activities

Donor	Key Projects or Instruments	Indicative amounts (where available)
France	France is currently considering specific projects in West Africa for the next 3 years. It also supports the Programme de Mise à Niveau des Entreprises (MAN) . At the regional level , France provides annual budgetary support to UEMOA (€100m over 5 years) and specific West African Development Bank credit lines (e.g.€50m for agricultural development in UEMOA states); and supports the ECOWAP. France also has a range of Other Financial Instruments, not specific to West Africa : ARIZ Guarantee Facility; FISEA (€250m over five years); AAF, €20m, PRCC3 (€30m for 3 years)	Approx. €1500m for PAPED-related activities; UEMOA budget support: €100m over 5 years; WADB: at least €50m plus funding available through all-Africa instruments
Germany	Bilateral programmes (of GTZ, etc): Germany has completed an assessment of already identified bilateral support to the key outcomes of the PAPED, either ongoing or planned for coming years. For a breakdown see Annex VII.2	Approx. €329.2m for already identified projects related to PAPED
UK	DfID contributes to the Support to West African Regional Integration Programme (SWARIP) , £15m for 2010-15). DfID estimates it will also deliver £25m per year in AfT through its bilateral programmes in Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Ghana.	Approx €196.7m for already identified projects
Spain	Spain recently committed to strengthen regional integration in food security, agriculture and the ECOWAP (€240m over three years), and infrastructure and energy (€22m over five years)	€405.9m for already identified projects
Ireland	Ireland is currently providing Aid for Trade through bilateral programmes in Sierra Leone and Liberia. Ireland has provided €2m to the Investment Climate Facility for Africa – approximately 55% of ICF projects are based in West Africa.	€6.1m (2008 – 2011)
Belgium	Belgium provides AfT assistance to West Africa at regional level and in national programmes (Benin, Mali, Niger and Senegal).	Approx €79m;WADB: €5.2m (2006-11)
Netherlands	The Netherlands provides bilateral assistance to six countries, and also supports regional programmes in agriculture (IFDC, CAADP multi-donor trust fund) and customs (WCO)	Approx €37.4m for already identified projects

Source: Submissions received from EU Member States (detailed below), Oct to Dec 2010

The information below is a summary of some of the submissions from EU Member States on their specific PAPED-related activities in coming years through their bilateral programmes, received from October to December 2010. In addition to these detailed submissions, EU member states have also been heavily involved in the data collection exercise outlined in Annex V, providing detailed assessments of envisaged PAPED-related assistance over the coming years, in order to create credible quantitative estimates of planned support to the PAPED.

France

In 2009 France approved an AfT strategy which includes the global targets of dedicating an average €150m per year to trade-related assistance, with total AfT funds increased to €850m per year from 2010. In terms of its overall support for the PAPED in coming years, France has identified (through the EC-led exercise detailed in Annex V) that it will provide some €1,500m to West Africa in support of PAPED-related activities over the first implementation period of 2010-14. A breakdown of this identified support by PAPED axis is shown in Table AVIII.2.

In specific terms, this support to the PAPED is likely to come through a range of different instruments. For example, in terms of its **financial support to specific West African projects**, candidates for projects are currently under review or which still have to be approved and financial conventions signed. At this stage there are no definitive financial commitments, although the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) has compiled a list of projects being considered for funding for the next three years, up to 2011. In addition, AFD is one of the first agencies to start projects in upgrading industries including through the **Programme de Mise à Niveau des Entreprises (MAN)** in Senegal and at the regional level through UEMOA. There will be a new phase of the MAN programme in Senegal, and possibly support to other projects as well (e.g. a support programme for the private sector in Mali)

France also provides support to West Africa at the regional or multi-country level. Within its **Annual Budgetary Support to UEMOA** of €20m per year, some activities which are listed in the UEMOA Programme Economique Régional are also included in the PAPED (e.g. the aforementioned Programme for Restructuring and Upgrading Industries, regional transport infrastructure)³². UEMOA also have the chance to include more projects in the REP when the latter will be reviewed. France also supports the **West African Development Bank**: for instance a €50m line of credit of has just been created to finance agricultural development projects in UEMOA states. France has also committed to **support the implementation of ECOWAP**: AFD is also currently reviewing an application for the funding of a project regarding food and nutritional security in West Africa (8M€) and preparing, with IFAD, an operational framework to support the development of food-producing/subsistence and pluvial agriculture in WA. The latter should lead to new projects in support of these agricultural sectors.

France supports several other financial instruments that are not specific to West Africa.

1. ARIZ Guarantee Facility: designed to give SMEs and Microfinance institutions better access to medium/long-term bank finance through a guarantee mechanism (€12m over last three years)
2. Investment Support Fund for Business in Africa (FISEA): equity provision (direct investments and stakes in funds (€250m over five years)
3. AAF (Fonds d'Investissement pour l'agriculture en Afrique): support for private sector companies to increase and diversify agricultural production by strengthening the management, modernization and organization of agricultural production (€20m from France)
4. PRCC3 (Programme de Renforcement des Capacités Commerciales, Third Phase) : focused on building trade capacity of regional operators €30m for 3 years

³² The majority of projects currently inscribed within the PER are relevant to the AfT initiative – 86 per cent of the total amount – most notably in Axis 2 (Development of Economic Infrastructure) and Axis 3 (Construction of an Integrated Production System)

Germany

In broad terms, Germany assumes that its basic contribution to the EU pledge on Trade-Related Assistance should at least equal its share in the EU budget and the 9th EDF (both approx. 22 per cent). Based on the pledge of €1 billion made by EU member states, this amounts to a provisional target of €220 million per year as of 2010 (See box 4.VIII for examples of German support). In line with the EU Division of Labour, this objective is considered open for modification, if German advantages (or disadvantages) compared with other EU member states in providing TRA are identified. German total AFT increased from €779 million in 2005 to €1220 million in 2007.

As part of the EC-led exercise, Germany has also completed an indicative assessment of its specific **bilateral support** to the key outcomes of the PAPED in West Africa, either ongoing or planned for the coming years: this information is summarized in Table A.VIII.2.

Box A.VIII.1: Examples of German Support to the Promotion of Market-Oriented Agriculture in Ghana, related to PAPED Outcome 2

Almost half of Ghana's population lives in poverty. Agricultural producers suffer from inadequate market access, distorted market prices, and poor infrastructure. Low productivity as well as low competitiveness at local and export markets characterise the agricultural sector. The potentials to increase incomes of the rural population remain virtually untapped. The Programme improves the competitiveness of agricultural producers, processors (frequently women) and increases the value addition generated particularly in rural areas- thereby contributing directly to poverty alleviation. Through policy advice, institutional development as well as introduction of technical innovations, it promotes selected agricultural value chains, increases efficiency of the public sector, and strengthens private sector institutions. Integrating 1000 certified outgrowers in the Ghanaian orange juice value chain, the Programme has helped export 3,000 tons of ecologically certified juice annually (worth USD 1.5 million), and create 150 to 200 new jobs, especially for women.

Source: GTZ

The figures cover the current phase of programmes: details of future phases will depend on their particular design and content, and will also depend on the results of negotiations with West African governments, which cannot be anticipated. The outcome of this exercise nevertheless shows that a significant amount of bilateral assistance can *already* be expected from Germany over the coming years, specifically in support of PAPED outcomes.

United Kingdom

The UK provides support to West Africa in PAPED-related areas at the regional level and in its national-level programmes in three countries: Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Ghana. In its overall assessment of forthcoming support to PAPED-related activities, the UK has identified some €196.7m in forthcoming assistance, as shown in Table A.VIII.2.

In terms of examples of specific programmes of support, DfID is providing £15m from 2010-15 through its **Support to West African Regional Integration Programme** (SWARIP) for:

- Increased efficiency and effectiveness of ECOWAS Commission in delivery its mandate for regional integration (£4m)
- Improved preparation and coordination of regional transport infrastructure programmes in West African (£6m, PAPED Axis 3)
- Improved delivery and coordination of Aid for Trade in West Africa (£5m, PAPED Axis 2)
- Improved capacity for negotiation and implementation of regional trade and integration strategies in Ghana and Nigeria (delivered through country programmes, PAPED Axis 4)

In addition the UK may also provide possible support at the regional level to the implementation

of the ECOWAP (£2m).

Figures for the level of support provided to West Africa that is linked to PAPED goals is not currently available for all of DfID's **national programmes**. However figures for Nigeria have been compiled (and presented in Table A.VIII.4) which suggest that approximately £20m per year is committed already to PAPED-related activities. In Ghana DfID is currently in negotiations with the government on a new programme of national support. In Sierra Leone amounts of specific PAPED-related support is likely to be fairly low, given DfID's profile of support to this country. In total DfID estimates that around £25m per year (on an upward trend) is being made available to support PAPED-related projects through national programmes in coming years.

Belgium

Belgium provides AfT assistance to West Africa at regional level and through national programmes in four West African countries: Benin, Mali, Niger and Senegal. At the regional level, Belgium supports the West African Development Bank (€5.18m from 2006-11), *Reseau des Organisations Paysannes et de Producteurs Agricoles de l'Ouest (ROPPO)*, on food security (€1.13m in 2009), *Club de Sahel* on child labour in the coca sector (€550,000 from 2008-10), a regional CGIAR rice project (€1.05m from 2008-11) and a sustainable agricultural development project through *Vredeseilanden*.

In overall terms, Belgium's analysis for the EC-led data collection exercise indicate that it has identified some €109.2m for PAPED-related activities in coming years (see Table A.VIII.2); a summary of Belgium's specific current national programmes is also provided in Table A.VIII.5.

The Netherlands

In terms of its bilateral support, the Netherlands provides assistance to six West African countries through its embassies in the region. The Netherlands also supports regional programmes such as the programme of the International Centre for Soil Fertility and Agricultural Development (IFDC) for the development of a regional market for agricultural inputs in West Africa, and the Columbus programme of the World Customs Organization to strengthen the capacities of customs services in support of trade facilitation. Both programmes are being implemented in collaboration with regional organisations such as ECOWAS, UEMOA and CILSS. A summary of amounts for bilateral PAPED-related support from data collected by the EC is given in Table A.VIII.2. In addition to these amounts the Netherlands also contributes to the multi-donor trust fund for the implementation of the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) of the African Union. Regional integration is one of the topics in this programme. CAADP is implemented in West Africa by the aforementioned regional organisations.

Table A.VIII.5: Current Belgian National Programmes, Durations and Priority Sectors

Country	Duration	Priority Sectors
Benin	2008-11	1. Agricultural diversification (€18.5m) 2. Improvement of health services
Mali	2009-12	1. Rural development and food security through promoting agricultural and fisheries sectors (€16.1m) 2. Consolidation of public sector reform and decentralisation
Niger	2009-12	1. Strong, sustainable, diversified economic growth and employment creation 2. Access to social services
Senegal	2007-09	1. Basic Infrastructure 2. Social economy: microfinance and micro-insurance

Table A.VIII.4: How DfID's Nigeria Programme provides support related to PAPED goals

PAPED Axis	Name Of Project	State Of Intervention	Project Objectives	Project Duration	Amount (£m)
1	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)	Federal government - NEITI.	Supporting Nigeria's implementation of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative.	May 2007- May '09	1.7
1	Privatisation Programme (BPE)	Federal Gov't- Bureau of Public Enterprise	Strengthening the management and delivery of privatisation in Nigeria and assisting the BPE to introduce international standard systems.	Sep 2004- Mar 2009	7.4
1	Promoting opportunities in product and service markets (PropCom)	Kano, Benue, Lagos, Ogun.	Improving the livelihoods of poor people by facilitating the development of viable agricultural commodity and service markets.	Aug 2006- Apr 2011	17.5
1, 2 & 4	Policy and Knowledge (PAK) Facility	Federal Gov't (MDG Unit, Min of Finance, NPC, IRS, etc)	Flexible funding for initiatives supporting improved policy analysis and dialogue on growth, including support for virtual poverty fund.	Sep 2003- May 2009	7.5
1	Enhancing Nigerian Advocacy for a Better Business Environment (ENABLE- formerly the NGCF)	Government of Nigeria (state and federal)	To enhance the capacity of key private sector institutions to advocate effectively for better investment climate.	Apr 2008- Mar 2011	7.4
1	Financial Sector Development (FSD - formerly Enhancing Financial Innovation and Access, EFINA)	Lagos	Promoting access to finance services. Priorities identified include (i) strengthening capacity of regulators, (ii) improving the availability of market information, and (iii) innovative products for poor to access services.	Oct 2006 - Dec 2010	9.3
3	Nigeria Infrastructure Advisory Facility (NIAF)	Lagos, Kano, FCT	Strengthening capacity to plan, finance, operate, monitor and maintain infrastructure services for improved delivery. Will also include a regulatory support component.	Oct 2007 - Oct 2011	13.5
1	Investment Climate Programme (ICP)	All states.	Assessing the performance of 36 States in creating an enabling environment for business, and to identify priorities for legal and regulatory reform.	Nov 2006 - Dec 2010	6.7
	UNDP Diaspora Trust Fund (DTF)	Federal Government	Enhance capacity of core ministries, parastatals and agencies of the federal government of Nigeria to develop and implement economic governance and service delivery reforms.	Mar 2008 - Jan 2011	2.4
1	Growth & Employment in States (GEMS)	State Governments	Improved business environment in selected states to enable private sector investment to increase	2010 for 5 years	78

Spain

In terms of support already identified for PAPED-related activities, Spain expects at this stage to provide some €405.9m between 2010-2014- mainly in the area of improving production capacities- as detailed in Table A.VIII.2.

Much of this funding relates to commitments made following the first Spain-ECOWAS Summit held in Madrid last June, where the Spanish Government committed itself to contribute with a total amount of €262 million to strengthen regional integration. This contribution will be distributed as follows:

A) €240 million will be dedicated to the region's food security, rural development, agriculture and water resources management. This fund, which will be administrated by the World Bank, forms part of the €200m per year aid (€1bn over a 5 year period) that Spain announced during the conference on food security held by the UN body the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) in Madrid in January 2009. Among the regional programmes which will be prioritised through this initiative, the ECOWAP enjoys a privileged position.

B) €15 million, disbursed over five years, will go towards infrastructure development, specifically to support various ECOWAS initiatives, particularly in the provision of technical support for the PPDU (Project Preparation and Development Unit) and the participation of the Spanish government in the ECOWAS Fund for Infrastructure.

C) €7 million, disbursed over five years, will bolster the capacity of the ECOWAS Renewable Energy Centre to facilitate its operationalization and enable it attract public-private sector participation.

Moreover, Spain also pledged support to existing technical and professional training centres, and will contribute to the establishment of new training centres as part of the effort to boost the capacity development of those institutions dealing with public policy. In this regard, Spain will support the promotion of professional training and youth job creation projects. More specifically, the Spanish government will assist in the elaboration and implementation of the ECOWAS Professional and Technical Education Programme (TVET), help strengthen existing training centres and set up new ones in the region. Finally, while reaffirming its commitment to explore new investment opportunities in the region, the Spanish government will help launch a Spanish-ECOWAS Entrepreneurs Forum to consolidate cultural and tourist exchanges between West Africa and Spain.

Other EU Donors

Although their programmes of support are not profiled in detail here, a number of other EU donors have also identified significant levels of PAPED-related support for West Africa in coming years. Most notably the indicative figures compiled by the EC – in consultation with Member State development agencies and Ministries of Foreign Affairs – demonstrate that **Portugal** expects to provide some €180m in PAPED-related support (mostly in the area of Infrastructure), while **Denmark** expects to provide €162.8m (under PAPED Axes 1 and 3). **Luxembourg** estimates that it will contribute a total of €88m over 2010-14, and the data from **Sweden** show that its identified support will total €41.8m (see Table A.VIII.2). The **Czech Republic** (€30.8m), **Italy** (€22m), **Austria** (€9.2m) and **Ireland** (€5.6m) all also expect to contribute to PAPED-related activities during the first implementation period.

Annex IX: Further Details of EU Member States' Expected Contributions to PAPED-Related Activities through Multilateral Institutions and Programmes

In addition to EC instruments and bilateral donor programmes, the EU is also a major financial contributor to a wide range of multilateral donor agencies and instruments. Amongst the agencies and funds – profiled below – that might potentially support PAPED-related activities in the future are the World Bank and regional development banks, the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA), the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) and the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), Doha Development Fund and the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF). Given the nature of these institutions it is usually difficult to trace the contribution of individual EU member states to individual West African countries for specific PAPED-related projects. Nevertheless, multilateral AfT forms an important part of the EU response to the PAPED, particularly in the key area of infrastructure (PAPED Axis 3).

World Bank

The World Bank is the world's largest provider of development assistance to Africa. In the fiscal year 2008, the Bank provided \$5.7 billion in loans, credits, and grants to various projects in Africa. Taken as a whole, the EU is the biggest donor to two main arms of the World Bank, the IBRD and the IDA. The breakdown in Table A.IX.1 of the cumulative subscriptions to the IDA – to which most West African countries are eligible – shows that EU member states contributed 46.

Globally the World Bank has increased its AfT in recent years, and has committed to numerous trade-related projects in West Africa. Most of its major projects on trade, outlined in Table A.IX.2, are closely correlated to the goals of the PAPED, with at least US\$5,536m in active or forthcoming commitments over the first period of its implementation.

African Development Bank

The African Development Bank (AfDB) is also a major contributor of AfT in West Africa, particularly in infrastructure. As with the World Bank IDA, EU member states provide the majority of bilateral donor contributions to the bank's funding. Table A.IX.3 provides a breakdown of donor contributions for the most recent replenishment of the Bank's main concessional lending window, the African Development Fund. Besides those EU member states stated in the table, Belgium, Denmark, Austria, Finland, Portugal and Spain also contributed to the ADF11 replenishment. The replenishment achieved a total of US\$8.9bn from all sources, of which \$5.3bn were donor contributions.

Table A.IX.3: Share of Total Donor Contributions to ADF11 Replenishment (2008-2010)

Country	Contributions US\$m	Share of total donor contributions (%)
United Kingdom	791	14.8
France	582	10.9
Germany	577	10.8
USA	443	8.3
Japan	379	7.1
Netherlands	289	5.4
Italy	283	5.3
Canada	267	5.0
Norway	240	4.5
Sweden	235	4.4
Total Donor Contributions	5,330	

Source: shares taken from AfDB Website; individual contributions calculated by authors.

Table A.IX.1: Contribution of EU member states to the IDA14 (2005-2008) and IDA15 (2008-2011)

Country	Contribution to IDA14 (US\$m)	Share of Donor Contributions (%)	Contribution to IDA15 (US\$m)	Share of Donor Contributions (%)
United Kingdom	2,725.81	15.44	4,272.04	17.31
Germany	1,702.56	9.64	2,143.37	8.69
France	1,470.95	8.33	1,976.31	8.01
Italy	785.89	4.45	1,155.31	4.68
Spain	448.67	2.54	954.07	3.87
Netherlands	574.31	3.25	907.86	3.68
Sweden	847.80	4.80	897.64	3.64
Belgium	320.57	1.82	476.43	1.93
Austria	304.01	1.72	463.12	1.88
Denmark	259.72	1.47	332.05	1.35
Finland	124.09	0.70	275.46	1.12
Ireland	84.91	0.48	134.60	0.55
Greece	24.98	0.14	69.41	0.28
Portugal	41.70	0.24	61.47	0.25
Luxembourg	34.97	0.20	56.13	0.23
Hungary	12.57	0.07	18.55	0.08
Czech Republic	10.35	0.06	17.07	0.07
Poland	6.26	0.04	9.12	0.04
Slovenia	6.00	0.03	8.57	0.03
Cyprus			6.07	0.02
Estonia			3.03	0.01
Latvia			3.03	0.01
Lithuania			3.03	0.01
Slovak Republic	2.75	0.02	3.03	0.01
Subtotal for EU MS	9,788.89	55.44	14,246.77	57.73
United States	2,850.00	16.14	3,705.00	15.01
Japan	2,531.41	14.34	3,040.27	12.32
Sub Total from all Donors Countries	17,655.48	100.00	24,678.25	100

Source: IDA Replenishment Reports, 2005 and 2008 (Annex 3, Table 1). Amounts are for actual contributions, net of IDA 'financing gap'. Converted from SDR where 1 SDR = 1.46365 for IDA14 and 1.52448 US\$ for IDA15

Table A.IX.2: World Bank's Major Trade Related Projects in West Africa, related to PAPED Axis

Category	Project Name	Country	PAPED Component	Commitment (US\$m)	Start Date
Transport Rehabilitation and Construction	Transport and Urban Project	Senegal	3.2	55	FY11
	Road Sector Support Project – Add'l Financing	Cape Verde	3.2	5	FY11
	Infrastructure Renewal Project	Togo		100	FY11
	Port of Nouakchott Development	Mauritania	2.5	TBD	FY11
	Mauritania Road Corridor	Mauritania	3.2, 2.5	TBD	FY11
	Dakar-Diamniodo Toll Road	Senegal	3.2, 2.5	105	Jun-09
	Road Sector Support Project	Cape Verde	3.2	20	FY05
	Transport Sector 2	Mali	3.2	90	FY07
	Transport Sector Adjustment Project	Togo	3.2	228	Jun-08
	Transport Sector Program	Niger	3.2	30	Apr-09
	Transport Sector Institutional Devpt TA	Mauritania	3.2, 4.4	4.5	Jul-08
	Transport Sector Project	Ghana	3.2	225	Jun-09
	Emergency Infrastructure Project	Liberia	3.2	38.2	Jun-06
	Agric and Infrastructure Development Project	Liberia	3.2, 1.2	40	Jul-07
	Liberia Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project	Liberia	2.5	8.5	FY06
	Urban and Rural Infrastructure Rehab'n Project	Liberia	3.2	44	Nov-06
	Infrastructure Development Project	Sierra Leone	3.2, 2.5	55	Dec-05
	Rural Access & Mobility - Ph. 1	Nigeria	3.2	60	FY08
	Lagos Urban Trans SIL	Nigeria	3.2	150	FY03
	Federal Roads Development	Nigeria	3.2	330	FY08
	Abidjan-Lagos Trade And Transport Facilitation Project (ALTTFP) APL1	Nigeria, Benin, Togo, Ghana	2.5, 2.1, 3.2	235	FY10
	Abidjan-Lagos Trade And Transport Facilitation Project (ALTTFP) APL2	Cote d'Ivoire	2.5, 2.1, 3.2	TBD	FY11
	West And Central Africa Air Transport Safety & Security Project APL3	TBD	2.5, 2.1, 3.2	TBD	FY12+
	West Africa Regional Rail Project	Cote d'Iv, Burk F., Niger, Sen'l, Mali	3.3	TBD	FY12+
	Senegal River Multi-Modal Transport Project APL2	Mauritania, Senegal, Mali	2.5, 2.1	TBD	FY12+
	Regional Trade Facilitation Project II - APL1	Liberia, Ghana	2.1, 3.2	TBD	FY10
	Regional Trade Facilitation Project II - APL2	TBD	2.1, 3.2	TBD	FY11
West and Central Africa Air Transport Safety & Security Project (Phase I)	Mali, Burkina Faso, Guinea	2.5	35	FY07	

	West Africa Transport And Trade Facilitation Project	Burkina Faso, Mali, Ghana	2.5, 2.1, 3.2	190	FY09
Energy and Minerals	Windfarm Project – Partial Risk Guarantee	Cape Verde	3.1	11.8	FY11
	Reform and Recovery of the Energy Sector	Cape Verde	3.1	40	May-10
	Increased Access To Energy + Supplemental	Benin	3.1	77	Jun-09
	Electricity Sect. Efficiency Enhancement Project	Senegal	3.1	15.7	May-05
	Household Energy & Universal Access	Mali	3.1	70.6	FY04
	Energy Support Project	Mali	3.1	120	FY09
	Mining Sector TA	Mauritania	1.1, 4.4	23	Jul-03
	Energy Development and Access	Ghana	3.1, 1.4	90	Jul-07
	GEF Rural Energy Access	Ghana	3.1, 1.4	90	Jul-07
	Mineral Sector TA	Sierra Leone	1.6, 4.4	4	Dec-09
	Power and Water Project	Sierra Leone	3.1, 1.2	35	Jul-04
	Mineral Resources Sustainable Mgmt	Nigeria	1.1, 4.4	120	FY05
	Nat'l Energy Dev SIL	Nigeria	3.1	172	FY06
	Electricity and Gas Improvement	Nigeria	3.1	200	FY09
	West Africa Power Pool APLIII (Phase I)	Ghana, Burk. Faso	3.1	60	FY11
	West Africa Power Pool APL2 Phase 2	Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Gambia	3.1	90	FY12+
	West Africa Power Pool (CLSG) APL III (Phase 1)	Cote d'Iv., Liberia	3.1	120	FY12+
	West Africa Power Pool APL III (Phase 2)	Cote d'Ivoire,	3.1	60	FY12+
	Africa Mineral Governance Project	Burkina F, Liberia, Sierra Leone	1.1, 5.1	TBD	FY11
	WAPP APL2 (Felou)	Mauritania, Mali, Senegal	3.1	160	FY07
Agricultural productivity and export promotion	Agricultural Diversification Project	Benin	1.2	20	Aug-10
	Agricultural Productivity II	Mali	1.2	70	May-10
	Agriculture Productivity/Export Promotion	Togo	1.2, 2.3	50	FY12
	Sustainable Management of Fish Resources	Senegal	1.2	3.5	Dec-08
	Ag'l Markets and Agribusiness Dev't Program	Senegal	1.2, 2.3	35	Feb-06
	Ag'l Competitiveness and Diversification Project	Mali	1.2, 2.3	46.4	FY06
	Agro-Pastoral Export Promotion Project	Niger	1.2, 2.3	40	Mar-09

	Ghana Gateway	Ghana		50	TBD
	Rural Development and Private Sector Development Project	Sierra Leone	1.2, 1.5	30	May-07
	Commercial Agriculture Development	Nigeria	1.2	150	FY09
	West Africa Regional Fisheries Project – APL2	Maurit'a, Ghana, Cote d'Iv., Guinea	1.2	TBD	FY12+
	West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program (Phase II)	Cote d'Iv., Nigeria and Burkina Faso	1.2	90	FY10
	West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program (Phase III)	Remaining West Africa countries	1.2	TBD	FY12+
	West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program	Ghana, Mali, Senegal	1.2	45	FY07
	West Africa Regional Fisheries Project	Liberia, Sierra Leone, Senegal	1.2	45	FY10
Competitiveness and Business Environment	PRSC – IV	Senegal	1.5, 1.6	33	FY11
	Sources of Growth and Competitiveness	Togo	1.5	TBD	FY13
	Competitiveness & Integ'd Growth Opportunity	Benin	1.5, 2.3	25	Apr-08
	Private Investment Promotion Project	Senegal	1.5	46	May-03
	Growth and Competitiveness	Cape Verde	1.5	14.5	FY03
	PRSC 5	Cape Verde	1.5	15	FY10
	Growth Support Operation	Mali	1.5	55	FY05
	Competitiveness and Enterprise Dev't Project	Burkina Faso	4.6, 1.5	34.3	Mar-03
	Emergency SME Revitalisation and Governance	Togo	1.5	15	Oct-09
	Financial Sector Project	Niger	1.5	14.8	Feb-04
	Business Environment Enhancement	Mauritania	1.5	5	May-08
	Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises Project	Ghana	1.5	45	Jan-06
	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Project	Nigeria	1.5	32	FY04
	WAEMU Capital Market Development Project	UEMOA countries	1.5	96.39	FY04
ICT	E-Benin Project	Benin	1.6, 3.4	10	Mar-10
	ICT Policy Dialogue	Burkina Faso	1.6, 5.1	TBD	TBD
	E-Ghana Project	Ghana	1.6, 3.4	4	FY07
	West Africa ICT Program	TBD	1.6, 1.7	TBD	FY11
Others	Local Authorities Development Program	Senegal	4.4, 5.1	80	Jul-06
	Community Based Rural Development	Ghana	5.1	82	Jul-09
	Fadama Development-III	Nigeria	1.2	250	FY08

	Senegal River Basin Project (APL2)	Maur'ia, Senegal, Mali, Guinea	1.2	TBD	FY12+
	Niger Basin Water Resources Dev't (APL2)	Cote d'Iv, Burkina	1.2	TBD	FY12+
	West Africa Multi-Disease Surveillance Project	TBD	2.2	TBD	FY12+
	Senegal River Basin Project (APL1)	Maur'ia, Senegal, Mali, Guinea	1.2	110	FY06
	Niger Basin Water Resources Dvpt APL1	Niger, Mali, Nigeria, Benin, Guinea	1.2	186	FY07
TOTAL				\$5.5bn+	

Notes: Table includes active and 'pipeline' projects. FY = Fiscal year, TBD = to be determined. Project end dates were not provided, but World Bank projects tend to have a 5- to 7-year duration.

Source: Data received from World Bank (Washington DC and country offices), January 2010; authors' classifications for 'Category' and 'PAPED component'.

Data on ongoing projects, taken from the AfDB website, are presented in Table A.IX.4 below:

Table A.IX.4 African Development Bank Projects in West Africa (ongoing)

	Project name	Country	ADF Commitments in US\$	Year of approval
Transport	Projet routier Koupela Bitou	Burkina Faso	98,230,940	2009
	Autoroute Dakar-Diamniadio	Senegal	71,296,650	2009
	Prêt supplémentaire au Mali	Mali	11,090,590	2009
	Don supplémentaire au projet de réaménagement route Tombo Gbessia	Guinea	8,191,193	2009
	Supplementary loan for lot 2 of Tema Aflao project (Agbozume- Aflao)	Ghana	40,242,998	2008
	Supplementary Loan for Lot 2 of Akatsi Akanu Road (Dzodze-Akanu plus Overlay for Lot 1)	Ghana	13,514,676	2008
	Supplementary Loan for Lot 2 of Ghana Section of UEMOA GH RP I (Apaaso Kintampo)	Ghana	4,341,174	2008
	Rural Access & Mobility Project	Nigeria	55,880,730	2007
Energy and Power	Bumbuna Hydro Project - Additional Financing	Sierra Leone	16,319,011	2008
	Benin – Togo - Ghana Power Interconnect	Benin/Togo/Ghana	27,552,194	2007
	Ghana - Togo - Benin Power Interconnect	Ghana/Togo/ Benin	23,559,582	2007
	Nigeria/Togo/Benin Power System Interconnection Project	Nigeria/Togo/Benin	19,899,687	2002
	Rural Electrification Project	Benin	7,604,976	2000
Agriculture	Programme développement irrigation dans le bassin du Bani et à Selingue phase I	Mali	69,712,280	2009
	Agriculture Sector Rehabilitation Project	Liberia	9,506,220	2009
	Livestock and Horticulture Development	Gambia	6,337,480	2008
	Projet d'appui au secteur de la pêche - Don supplémentaire	Guinea-Bissau	3,168,740	2008

Burkina Faso - projet d'appui à la filière coton-textile - 4 pays de l'initiative sectorielle sur le coton	Burkina Faso	15,843,700	2006
Benin - projet d'appui à la filière coton-textile - 4 pays de l'initiative sectorielle sur le coton	Benin	12,674,960	2006
UEMOA-projet d'appui à la filière coton-textile - 4 pays de l'initiative sectorielle sur le coton	UEMOA countries	3,168,740	2006
Agriculture Sector Rehabilitation Project	Sierra Leone	19,012,440	2005
Institutional Support to Agriculture and Rural Institutions	Nigeria	4,753,110	2005
Invasive Aquatic Weeds - ECOWAS	ECOWAS countries	3,168,740	2004
Fadama Development Project	Nigeria	34,856,140	2003
Project to Support Local Small-Scale Irrigation (PAPIL)	Senegal	22,656,491	2003
Community-Based Agriculture and Rural Development Project	Nigeria	20,596,810	2003
Nerica Dissemination Project - Nigeria	Nigeria	8,824,941	2003
Nerica Dissemination Project - Guinea	Guinea	4,753,110	2003
Nerica Dissemination Project - Mali	Mali	4,626,360	2003
Nerica Dissemination Project - Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	4,515,455	2003
Nerica Dissemination Project - Ghana	Ghana	4,198,581	2003
Nerica Dissemination Project - Gambia	Gambia	2,471,617	2003
Nerica Dissemination Project - Benin	Benin	2,297,337	2003

Source: AfBD Website. Converted from Unit of Account to US\$ where 1 UA=1 US\$1.58437

Infrastructure Consortium for Africa

The Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA) is a tripartite relationship between bilateral donors, multilateral agencies and African institutions. The EU (EC and MS) contribute to this initiative through the participation of the European Commission and European Investment Bank as multilateral donors and also, the role of France, Germany, Italy and the UK as bilateral donors under the G-8. Commitments by ICA in West Africa are presented in Table A.IX.5.

Table A.IX.5: ICA commitments in West Africa

Project type	ICA commitments (2006) in US\$m	ICA commitments (2007) in US\$m
Energy	233	406
Transport	941	551
Water	553	588
ICT	48	53

As Table A.IX.6 shows, the EU contribution to infrastructure development in West Africa under the ICA showed an increasing trend between 2006-07. In particular, the EU contribution to the promotion and rehabilitation of the transport sector in West Africa has almost doubled over a one-year period 2006-2007.

Integrated Framework for Trade Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries (LDCS)

The EU Aid for Trade Strategy identifies the Enhanced Integrated Framework as 'a concrete tool to be used in the identification and delivery of Trade Related Assistance'. The (Enhanced)

Integrated Framework benefits a large number of West African LDCs³³. As of February 2009, the tool was used in 13 out of the 16 states adhering to the PAPED. In eleven of those countries, a Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies has been completed (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Sierra Leone). In Guinea-Bissau and Togo, the Technical Review has been approved.

Table A.IX.6: EU Donor Commitments to ICA projects in West Africa (US\$m)

	EU (EC+EIB)		FR		GR		UK		Italy	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
Energy	48.8	6.8		21.5	8.8	0.0		55.8		0.0
Transport	129.8	216.4	19	27.2	8	1.3		5.5		
Water	67.7	80.2	22.2	145.3	10.9	33.5		25.4		16.4
ICT										

In line with its commitment in the AFT Strategy, the EU participated actively in the Integrated Framework pledging conference organised in Stockholm in September 2007. The EU Aid for Trade Monitoring Report 2008 indicates that at the conference 'USD 100 million were pledged, of which the EU will be contributing about two thirds'. Of these pledges, Table A.IX.7 presents the contributions received as of 12 June 2009.

Table A.IX.7: EU contributions to the Enhanced Integrated Framework Trust Fund, as of 12 June 2009

Donor	Amount (€)
Belgium	500 000
Denmark*	4 058 553
European Commission	3 200 000
France	1 000 000
Germany	1 500 000
Finland*	2 107 617
Luxembourg	1 500 000
Ireland	2 500 000
Spain	3 000 000
United Kingdom	8 000 000
Total EU contributions	25 258 553
Total (EU and non EU) contributions	68 699 653

*Note: This includes earmarked funds channelled through UNDP. For these funds, the exchange rate of 23 September 2009 of USD 1 = 0,6755 euro has been applied.

Source: <http://www.integratedframework.org/status.htm>

Furthermore, EU Member States contributed a total amount of US\$50,653,457 to the Integrated Framework Trust Fund, the predecessor of the EIF Trust Fund.³⁴ This represents 70% of the total contributions to the fund.

Other Multilateral Instruments and programmes

In addition to the instruments and programmes listed above, a number of EU member states contribute to a range of others which may benefit West Africa, including the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF), Doha Development Fund (to which France for example currently contributes €1m per year), UNCTAD and UNIDO.

³³ The Enhanced Integrated Framework was launched in the second half of 2009, replacing the Integrated Framework. Further information can be found at www.integratedframework.org.

³⁴ See <http://www.integratedframework.org/status.htm>. This amount is equivalent to €34 216 410, when converted against the 23 September 2009 exchange rate of USD 1 = 0,6755 euro.

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- Economic and Trade Cooperation
- Governance

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