1. Cooperating Institutions

Institut du Sahel (INSAH), Bamako, Mali
Agency for International Development, Mali Mission (USAID/Bamako)
Agency for International Development, Africa Bureau, Office for West Africa, Sahel Regional Program (AFR/WA)
Agency for International Development, Global Bureau, Economic Growth Center, Office of Agriculture and Food Security (G/EGAD/AFS)
Department of Agricultural Economics, Michigan State University (MSU)

2. Researchers Involved

INSAH: Idrissa Al-Farouk, Director General, INSAH (Overall Coordinator)
Gaousou Traoré (AGROSOC), Mariam Sow (SA through 2001), Bakary Kanté (SA), Samba Ly


MSU Campus Backstop: John Staatz, James Tefft, Valerie Kelly, Michael Weber, Eric Crawford, Chris Penders, Will Shields, and Kofi Nouve are currently providing support; Thomas Reardon, Jean-Charles LeVallée, and Bocar Diagana provided support through 1999.

AID Washington: Ralph Cummings (G/EGAD/AFS)
USAID/WA (Bamako): Carleen Dei, Jean Harman, and Rod Kite (AFR/WARP)

3. Objectives of the Research and Policy Outreach Activities: 1998 to present

The Institut du Sahel (INSAH) is a specialized institute of the Comité Permanent Inter-états de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel (CILSS), a 9-country organization of Sahelian countries aimed at promoting food security and sustainable natural resource management in its member states (Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal). INSAH’s mandate is to strengthen national agricultural research systems’ capacity to provide the analytic, research foundation for developing improved policies and technologies in the member states and to provide regional analyses of issues that are common to several memberstates.

In 1998, CILSS adopted a regional strategy for food security and sustainable economic growth, known as Sahel 21, and INSAH has been charged with developing the analytic base to translate Sahel 21’s vision into concrete program...
proposals. In addition, at the request of CILSS member states, INSAH has been heavily involved in analyzing the impact of changing monetary and trade policies (particularly the CFA franc devaluation and the WTO) on food security and real incomes in West Africa, as well as providing input to member states on their national poverty alleviation strategies.

The Food Security II Cooperative Agreement’s support to INSAH focuses on helping the Institute carry out these mandates. This program builds on collaborative work between INSAH and MSU that USAID has supported since 1989 when the program acronym was PRISAS (Programme Régional de Renforcement Institutionnel en matière de Sécurité Alimentaire dans le Sahel); from 1998 to the present, the program acronym has been SRP (Sahel Regional Program).

Specific Objectives in INSAH-MSU SRP Work Plan for 2000-2001

Macro-economic issues

• Finalize regional syntheses of national studies on the impact of the CFA franc devaluation on commodity subsectors (carried out in 1995-99, with support from FS II) for publication in book to be completed in 2001.
• Conduct a study on the impact of regional and international trade agreements on Sahelian economies.
• Conduct literature reviews and analyze positions taken by West African countries at the Seattle WTO conference in order to assess the stakes of future trade negotiations for the region.
• Consult with national trade advisors in CILSS-member countries to evaluate country positions and strategies vis-à-vis WTO agreements.
• Host a regional conference to disseminate results of diverse studies on regional and international trade agreements in order to broaden government officials’ understanding of their economic and social implications and develop outreach activities.
• Undertake strategic reflection on the methods used by CILSS-member countries to estimate annual cereal production and assess need for commercial imports and food aid.

Sahel 21

• In collaboration with Sasakawa 2000, complete economic analysis of technological packages recommended to Malian farmers.
• Provide technical assistance to INSAH’s food security unit to improve national studies and regional synthesis on the economics of irrigation infrastructure investments.
• Support food security unit researchers in conducting a study on the seed subsector in the Sahel, in organizing a regional workshop, and developing outreach materials.

Poverty Alleviation Strategies

• Assist in the coordination of the study on the linkages between agricultural productivity growth and childhood nutrition in Mali.


The themes outlined below have been worked out collaboratively by MSU and INSAH and are consistent with the objectives outlined in the overall CILSS strategic plan for the coming years. This coordinated plan is the result of a process of reflection and strategic planning by Sahelians (Sahel 21) to develop a vision of development of the region based, in part, on the transformation of Sahelian agriculture to a more science-based sustainable system, with improved water management, that takes advantage of the scope for regional and international trade to facilitate broad-based economic growth in the region.
The 1999-2000 work plan represents a fundamental change in the type of support provided by FSII to INSAH, moving from a role as the main implementer and manager of INSAH’s applied research program in food security (formerly known as PRISAS) from 1989-1998, to one based on technical assistance to and scientific cooperation with the integrated agro-socio-economic (AGROSOCC) program in general and the food security unit (SA) in particular.

The MSU researcher resident at INSAH will coordinate a program of work in 1999-2000 that will build on exploiting the wealth of data collected during the devaluation studies (1994-1998) and previous PRISAS work to explore their implications for the Sahel 21 agenda, continue initiatives launched in 1998/99, and build on the regional implications of work being carried out by MSU at the national level in Mali under funding from USAID/Mali.

The specific program will focus on five areas:

1. Work with INSAH and national analysts to draft publications on the implications of previous INSAH/PRISAS research findings (e.g., devaluation) for future growth strategies in the subregion.
2. Work with the Mali market information system (OMA-Observatoire du Marché Agricole) to develop improved market outlook (short-term forecasting) tools that can be used in other countries in the region as well.
3. Complete literature reviews on the implications of the CFA franc/Euro exchange rate relationship and WTO negotiations on regional food security and work with the Centre d’Analyse et de Formulation des Politiques de Developpement (CAFPD), an analytic unit within the Malian Presidency and PASIDMA (the MSU support project to the Malian market information system) on the implications of regional trade flows and a major drought on food security, food crisis prevention and mitigation.
5. Assist in the coordination of MSU/INSAH's study on the links between agricultural productivity growth and childhood nutritional status, using data from Mali as a pilot study.

4. Research Approach: 1989 to Present

In order to carry out its research mandate effectively, the SRP, as was the case with its predecessor PRISAS, works with INSAH to develop: (a) the capacity of local research institutions in the Sahel to carry out applied research on food security, and (b) the capacity of INSAH to help coordinate research on region-wide food security issues.

- Developing a Sahel-wide network of researchers and policy makers that exchange research results and meet to discuss ways of incorporating research results into improved food policies.
- Holding regional workshops to facilitate such exchanges between researchers and policy makers.
- Developing a series of background documents/reviews of the literature on food policy issues that serve as reference documents for researchers throughout the subregion and as bases for discussion during the regional workshops and seminars.
- Funding and backstopping collaborative research projects by researchers participating in the SRP network. The research projects supported are selected either because they help develop research methods or approaches that are broadly applicable across the Sahel or because they address issues of a regional nature (e.g., regional trade).
- Helping INSAH develop its long-range program for food-security research. Under the recently agreed-to restructuring of CILSS organizations, INSAH has primary responsibility for all research related to food security.
security within the CILSS system. SRP has played a key role in helping develop a plan for INSAH to fulfill its new mandate.

To analyze the effects of the CFA franc devaluation, PRISAS organized a series of comparative studies in CFA and neighboring non-CFA countries on the impact of the devaluation, working with its network of West African researchers and policy analysts. The approach to this research includes working with national teams to develop country studies, and with those teams and the INSAH group to develop regional syntheses. At the national level, the approach builds on existing national research and policy structures to carry out the analysis in West Africa. Such locally-based, ongoing analysis is central to strengthening local capacity and designing effective policies.

This approach and network of researchers has become an integral part of INSAH’s food security (SA) research program.

5. Outputs to Date

This Fact Sheet describes outputs from 1995 to the present (earlier outputs are included in the Fact Sheet dated October 1999). The outputs are divided into categories and subcategories as follows:

5.1 Conduct of Regional Workshops, Seminars, and Conferences
   PRISAS/SRP sponsored events
   Events for which PRISAS/SRP Provided Organizational/Technical Support

5.2 Conduct of National Workshops, Seminars, and Conferences
   PRISAS/SRP sponsored events
   Events for which PRISAS/SRP Provided Organizational/Technical Support

5.3 Oral Presentations (briefings, conference papers, workshop presentations, etc.)
   To African Audiences (policy makers, researchers, etc.)
   To Donors (AID/W, USAID missions, multilateral donors, etc.)
   To Other Food Security Research or Policy Audiences

5.4 Support to Collaborators for Short-term Training, Research Projects, and Outreach

5.5 Support for Long-term training

5.6 Support to Other African Research Initiatives

5.7 Backstopping trips by MSU/INSAH/PRISAS/SRP staff

5.8 Written Reports and Publications: General Food Security and Development Topics
   Conference Papers and Briefing Papers
   Working Papers and Miscellaneous Reports
   Information Bulletins and Policy Syntheses
   Theses
   Journal Articles
   Book Chapters and Monographs
   Training Materials

5.9 Written Reports and Publications: CFA Franc Devaluation Studies
   Conference Summary Reports
   Conference Papers, Working Papers and Miscellaneous Reports by PRISAS-affiliated Researchers
   INSAH/PRISAS/MSU Information Bulletins & Policy Syntheses
   Journal Articles, Book Chapters, and Monographs by PRISAS-affiliated Researchers
   Theses
   Research Reports by National Teams

5.10 Examples of Impact of Project Findings/Information
5.1. Regional Workshops, Seminars, and Conferences

PRISAS/SRP Sponsored Events

- Devaluation of the CFA Franc: Opportunities and Constraints for Agricultural Subsectors in West Africa, INSAH, Bamako, November 1996.

Events for which PRISAS/SRP Provided Organizational/Technical Support

- Annual INSAH/CILSS planning meetings:
  - Réunion du Comité Technique et de Gestion de l’INSAH, October 2001
  - Annual INSAH researcher retreat in July 2001
  - INSAH program review with American partners in April 2001
- Regional Workshop to review national diagnostic studies on Water Management, 2001.

5.2. National Workshops, Seminars, and Conferences

PRISAS/SRP Sponsored Events

PRISAS supported workshops by national research teams to present results from their research on the impact of the CFA franc devaluation to policy makers, the private sector, the press, donor agencies, NGOs, and other researchers. The following national roundtables were held:

- Benin (Organized by INRAB, CNEX, and the Université Nationale du Bénin)
  - October 1996: Impact of the CFA Franc Devaluation on Key Agricultural Subsectors
- Burkina Faso (Organized by CEDRES, Université de Ouagadougou)
  - October 1996: Impact of the CFA Franc Devaluation on Key Agricultural Subsectors
- Chad (Organized by the Ministry of Agriculture)
  - October 1996: Impact of the CFA Franc Devaluation on Key Agricultural Subsectors
  - February 1996: Impact of CFA Franc Devaluation on Relative Prices and Costs of Production
- Mali (Organized by IER and SIM)
  - October 1996: Impact of the CFA Franc Devaluation on Key Agricultural Subsectors
- February 1996: Impact of CFA Franc Devaluation on Relative Prices and Costs of Production
- Niger (Organized by INRAN)
  - October 1996: Impact of the CFA Franc Devaluation on Key Agricultural Subsectors
  - February 1996: Impact of CFA Franc Devaluation on Relative Prices and Costs of Production
- Senegal (Organized by ISRA/PASE and SIM)
  - October 1996: Impact of the CFA Franc Devaluation on Key Agricultural Subsectors
  - February 1996: Impact of CFA Franc Devaluation on Relative Prices and Costs of Production

Events for which PRISAS/SRP Provided Organization/Technical Support


5.3. Oral Presentations (Briefings, Conference and Workshop Presentations, etc.) by INS AH/PRISAS/SRP Affiliated Researchers

- To African Audiences

In addition to the national roundtables listed above, the following presentations have been made to African researchers and policy makers:


May 1998. East Lansing, MI. Presentations to members of the Malian Chambre d’ Agriculture by Kim Aldridge (on Short-term Cereal Price Forecasting) and by Dramane Mariko (on income/productivity changes in ON) during their visit to MSU in May 1998.


June 1996. Senegal. Presentation by Kelly, Diagana and Moustapha Kebe (ISRA/PASE) to ISRA on reasons for the weak supply response of Senegalese agriculture to devaluation and other policy reforms.


December 1995. Mali. Role stratégique des systèmes agricoles et alimentaires dans la lutte contre la faim par la promotion d’ une croissance économique durable. Presentation by Staatz and Reardon to the CILSS meeting on Agricultural Transformation in the Sahel.


May 1995. Mali. Presentation by Dioné to the National Education Federation (FEN) of Mali on the effects of structural adjustment on education.


- **To USAID/Washington, USAIDs, and Multilateral Donor Agencies**

  November 2001. AID/W presentations by MSU faculty linking FSII research findings to the draft SD strategy paper.


  March 2000. AID/W. Two presentations by Kelly to (1) AID/W and to (2) NGOs and other private sector USAID collaborators on *Natural Resource Management, Agricultural Intensification, and Improved Livelihoods in the OHVN Zone of Mali*.


  September 1996. Mali. Presentation to USAID/Mali on results from studies on the impact of the CFA franc devaluation on real incomes and food security in West Africa (Dioné, Staatz, Yade, and Tefft).


  March 1996. AID/W. Presentation by Staatz, Kelly, and Reardon to AFR/WA on the impact of the CFA franc devaluation, Washington, DC.


February 1996. Washington, D.C. Kelly briefing of DAI on results of studies on the impact of the CFA franc devaluation on the costs of production of key agricultural products in Senegal. (DAI is currently doing research on the Senegalese rice subsector.)


December 1995. Mali. Presentation by Reardon to USAID/Mali on preliminary results of the CFA franc devaluation on agricultural production and consumption.

October 1995. Senegal. Briefing by Kelly to USAID/Senegal on PRISAS-supported research on the impact of CFA franc devaluation on relative prices and agricultural costs of production in Senegal.


July 1995. Senegal. Briefing by Kelly to USAID/Senegal on PRISAS-supported research on the impact of CFA franc devaluation on relative prices and agricultural costs of production in Senegal.


• To Other Food Security Research and Policy Groups

October 2001. East Lansing, MI. Nouve made a presentation at the MSU African Studies Center on his research concerning the impacts of WTO policies on Africa.


June 2001. East Lansing. Kelly presented paper on the Office du Niger that was prepared for the International Farming Systems Association meetings to an MSU Ag Econ audience.


November 2000. Zimbabwe. Kelly presented a synthesis of INSAH/PRISAS/SRP research on input use and market development to a group of ICRISAT researchers in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe.


### 5.4. Support to Collaborators for Short-term Training, Research and Outreach

Through mini-grants and other mechanisms, PRISAS has helped support the following research and outreach activities of West Africans working in national research systems:

Spring 2001. Brian Adams, a collaborating Fulbright-financed intern at INSAH, taught SPSS computer short-courses for INSAH staff and Malian researchers associated with the agriculture and nutrition linkages study.


Spring 1998. Mariko of IER (Mali) spent spring semester at MSU taking courses and getting assistance from faculty with analysis of data he had collected in connection with the PRISAS post-devaluation studies. This training was funded through the USAID PARTS fellowship program

**Mali study tour.** In October 1995, PRISAS helped arrange a tour to Mali by 10 Mozambicans (from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fishing and from the cotton subsector) and 5 Ethiopians (3 from the Ministry of Economic Development and Cooperation, 1 from the Ethiopian Grain Trading Enterprise and 1 from the Emergency Food Security Reserve Administration). The purpose was to learn about Malian experiences with market information, market reform, and reorganization of commodity subsectors and agricultural research, especially for cotton and related food-crop subsectors. The travel was financed by the World Bank, USAID/Mozambique and USAID/Ethiopia. PRISAS staff helped with local arrangements and provided key briefings on the Malian experience. Insights gained from this trip have strongly influenced food policy debates in Mozambique and Ethiopia and illustrate how PRISAS has contributed to food policy reform across the continent.

**Mali maize subsector study.** PRISAS supported participation of non-IER researchers in initial rapid reconnaissance study, provided methodological support, and helped diffuse findings throughout the region.

**Food security success story.** Prepared as an input into the FAO World Food Summit, October 1996.

**GIS training.** Participation of a Malian researcher, Mariko (of IER) in USAID/REDSO/WA workshop in Abidjan on incorporation of GIS into survey research (May 1996).
PRISAS has also provided methodological support and funds (research grants) for country studies of the impact of the devaluation of the CFA franc on:

- Relative prices of goods and services and costs of production of major agricultural products in Chad, Mali, Niger, and Senegal.
- The opportunities and constraints facing major agricultural subsectors as a result of the CFA franc devaluation in Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Niger, and Senegal.
- Credit policy as a constraint to expanded rice production in the Office du Niger in Mali.
- The costs of and access to health and education in Mali.
- Intensification, productivity, and devaluation impacts in Senegalese agriculture.
- Impacts of devaluation on household food consumption in Bamako. Included funding for Kassim Singaré to travel to MSU in July 1996 to work with MSU staff in analyzing data and writing up results.
- Devaluation impacts on household food consumption in Abidjan.
- Survey methods for food consumption reconnaissance of devaluation impacts.
- Study of the impact of devaluation on street vendors/restaurants in Bamako.
- Study of food and nonfood consumption impacts in secondary towns of Senegal.
- Support to CEDRES, University of Ouagadougou, to design food consumption and devaluation impacts study for Ouagadougou.

In addition to the above activities PRISAS/SRP staff often assist university students undertaking research projects in connection with their studies. Some recent examples are:

- Kelly’s assistance to a number of students asking for access to and assistance with the IFPRI/ISRA data set on Consumption and Supply Impacts of Agricultural Price Policies in the Peanut Basin (universities involved were MSU, University of Minnesota, Purdue University, and Clemont-Ferrand).

5.5. Support for Long-Term Training

MSU provided research support and supervision to post-doctoral Togolese national, Kako Napukpo, in his economic analysis of Sasakawa Global 2000's agronomic trials of drought resistant millet/sorghum and soil conservation techniques.

PRISAS provided research support and thesis supervision to three Malian students, Daouda Diarra, Youssouna Maïga, and Sadio Keita completing their Doctorats de 3ème Cycle in Agricultural Economics at the University of Abidjan. Their thesis research was carried out in Mali, and Dioné served as their thesis supervisor and member of their guidance committees.

Kofi Nouve, a Togolese Ph. D. student in Agricultural Economics at MSU, served as a research assistant to the project. The assistantship is allowing him to complete his Ph.D. studies at MSU.

Aliou Diagne, a Senegalese Ph.D. student in Agricultural Economics at MSU, served as a research assistant to the project. This assistantship allowed him to complete his Ph.D. studies at MSU.

Bocar Diagana, a Senegalese Ph.D. student in Agricultural Economics at MSU, serves as a research assistant to the project. This assistantship is allowing him to complete his Ph.D. studies at MSU.

Samuel Assuming-Brempong, a Ghanaian Ph.D. student in Agricultural Economics at MSU, serves as a research assistant to the project. This assistantship allowed him to complete his Ph.D. studies at MSU.
Georges Dimithe, a Cameroonian Ph.D. student in Agricultural Economics at MSU, serves as a research assistant to the project. This assistantship allowed him to complete his Ph.D. studies at MSU.

Yacoub Abdelwahid, a Chadian M.S. student in Agricultural Economics at MSU, served as a research specialist to the project. This work allowed him to complete his M.S. studies at MSU.

Reardon served as the external member of the thesis committee for Harounan Kazianga, January 1996, FASEG, Université de Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. Subject: Impact of CFA devaluation on rural consumption in Burkina Faso.

5.6. Support of Other African Research Initiatives

PRISAS-affiliated staff support other ongoing initiatives to improve food policies in Africa through participation in the following activities:

- Technical Advisory Committee of the Carter Center's Project Africa (Dioné).
- Scientific Committee of the African Development Bank-OECD-CILSS West Africa Long-Term Prospective Study (Dioné and Reardon).
- Scientific Committee (Dioné) and External Advisory Group (Dioné and Reardon) of the SADAOC/ECDPM Network for Sustainable Food Security in Central and West Africa.
- Advisory Committee for the Center for the Study of Social and Economic Development (CEDRES), Université de Ouagadougou (Reardon and Staatz).
- Reardon and Staatz appointed in October 1996 to begin serving on referee committee of *Journal des Sciences Sociales*, published by the Groupement Interdisciplinaire en Sciences Sociales en Côte d'Ivoire.

In addition, the devaluation work of PRISAS directly reinforced work going on in national research systems throughout West Africa. Most of these systems had identified as a high priority the need to evaluate the impact of CFA franc devaluation on food security and the profitability of alternative enterprises in their countries. The PRISAS-supported devaluation studies provided additional support to those efforts and placed the national studies within a broader regional context. The PRISAS devaluation project also worked collaboratively with efforts undertaken to monitor the impact of devaluation by:

CEDRES (Université de Ouagadougou)
CIRES (Université Nationale de Côte d'Ivoire)
WARDA
CIRAD (impact on rice systems in West Africa)

PRISAS/SRP researchers also participate actively in the peer-review process for a variety of professional journals covering food security topics related to the Sahel. Examples of journals for which articles have been reviewed by PRISAS/SRP researchers are:

Kelly: Agricultural Economics, Environment and Development Economics, and International Food and Agribusiness Management Review

5.7. Backstopping Trips by MSU/INSAH/PRISAS/SRP Staff

Most trips from campus to Mali were jointly financed by other USAID/Mali or Africa Bureau (SD/ANRE, formerly SD/PSGE) add-ons, and staff time was split between supporting those activities and PRISAS activities. Travel to other countries was generally covered by PRISAS/SRP funds.
November 2001. Yade to Cape Verde to provide support to national researchers conducting water management studies and participate in workshop to review results.

October 2001. Yade to Burkina Faso to provide support to national researchers conducting water management studies and participate in workshop to review results.

September/October 2001. Yade to Senegal to provide support to national researchers conducting water management studies and participate in workshop to review results.


July 2001. Kelly to Mali for support to nutrition project and follow-up on regional seed workshop and input sector study.


May 2001. Yade to Niger and Burkina Faso to collect information for INSAH planning exercises.

May 2001. Yade to Niger and Burkina Faso to collect information on country-level needs to be considered in future INSAH/CILSS program development.

April/May 2001. Kelly to Mali for support to nutrition project and follow-up on regional seed workshop and discussions concerning input sector study. Also briefed new AFR/WA director in Bamako on PRISAS/SPR program.

April 2001. Yade to Ghana to work with Brempong of Legon University-Accra on livestock sector modeling.

March 2001. Jean Schueller to Mali to work with INSAH support staff to help strengthen financial management procedures.

December 2000. Kelly to Mali to work on preparations for the regional seed workshop and complete analyses of SG2000 participant surveys.

October/November 2000. Yade to Mauritania to provide support to national researchers conducting water management and seed subsector studies.

October 2000. Yade to Senegal to provide support to national researchers conducting water management and seed subsector studies.

September/October 2000. Kelly to Mali to work with steering committee for the nutrition project on design of survey instruments.

September 2000. Yade to Ibadan to work with ILRI (Williams) and Legon University-Accra (Asuming Brempong) researchers on livestock sector modeling.

September 1999. Kelly to Mali to assist in economic analysis of Sasakawa-Global 2000/Mali’s agronomic trials in Mali.

August 1999. Yade to Senegal to work with ISRA analysts on publications related to devaluation research.
March/April 1999. Kelly to Mali to assist in analysis of Sasakawa-Global 2000/Mali’s agronomic trials in Mali.

February 1999. Yade to Burkina Faso to work with CEDRES analysts on publications related to devaluation research and attend CILSS planning workshop.


December 1998. Kelly to Bamako for follow-up on devaluation work.

October 1998. Yade to Burkina Faso and Senegal to work with analysts in order to finalize reports to be presented at CILSS policy conference.


August/September 1998. Tefft to Burkina Faso, Benin, Togo, and Ghana to work with analysts in order to finalize reports to be presented at CILSS policy conference.

July/August 1998. Tefft to Chad and Senegal to work with analysts in order to finalize reports to be presented at CILSS policy conference.


June 1998. Yade to Niger and Burkina Faso to work with analysts in order to finalize reports on the livestock sector.


February/March 1998. Yade to Burkina Faso to work with analysts on livestock subsector analysis and reports.

February/March 1998. Kelly to Mali to work with analysts and INSAH team on devaluation impact studies.

January/February 1998. Tefft to Benin and Ghana to work with analysts on Devaluation impact studies.

December 1997. Tefft to Côte d’Ivoire, Togo and Benin to work with analysts and INSAH team on devaluation impact studies.

November/December 1997. Staatz to Mali to work with INSAH team on devaluation impact studies.

November 1997. Tefft to Senegal to work with analysts on devaluation impact studies.

November 1997. Yade to Niger to work with analysts on devaluation impact studies.


October 1997. LeVallée and Valdes to Mali to work with analysts on devaluation impact studies and provide Web page and desktop publishing assistance to INSAH’s Agro-socio-economic personnel.

August/September 1997. Chohin to Senegal to work with analysts on devaluation impact studies.
August 1997. Yade to Burkina Faso to work with analysts on devaluation impact studies.

August 1997. Kanté to Ghana to work with analysts on devaluation impact studies.

August 1997. Tefft to Senegal to work with analysts on devaluation impact studies.

July/August 1997. Tefft to Chad to work with analysts on devaluation impact studies.

July/August 1997. Kelly to Senegal to work with analysts on devaluation impact studies.

June/July 1997. Yade to Côte d’Ivoire to work with analysts on devaluation impact studies.

June 1997. Chohin to Senegal to work with analysts on devaluation impact studies.

June 1997. Tefft to Burkina Faso, Benin, and Ghana to work with analysts on devaluation impact studies.

June 1997. Yade to Burkina Faso to work with analysts on devaluation impact studies.

May 1997. Tefft to Senegal to work with analysts on devaluation impact studies.

March 1997. Tefft to Benin to work with analysts on devaluation impact studies.

March 1997. Chohin to Chad to work with analysts on devaluation impact studies.

February 1997. Tefft and Yade to Senegal to work with analysts on devaluation impact studies.

February 1997. Yade to Côte d’Ivoire to work with analysts on devaluation impact studies.

January 1997. Chohin to Senegal to work with analysts on devaluation impact studies.

January 1997. Dioné to Burkina Faso to work with analysts on devaluation impact studies.

November 1996. Staatz, Reardon, and LeVallée to Mali. Helped prepare and participate in PRISAS regional workshop in Bamako on the impact of the CFA franc devaluation on key agricultural subsectors. Planned follow-up publication and diffusion strategy. LeVallée worked with Yade and Tefft on finalizing SPSS training materials for use with market information systems.

October-November 1996. Kelly to Senegal and Mali. In Senegal, helped prepare and participate in national roundtable workshop on the impact of the CFA franc devaluation on key agricultural subsectors. In Mali, worked with PRISAS staff to help prepare regional workshop on this topic.

October 1996. Chohin to Côte d’Ivoire to help national team finalize reports for presentation at the November regional workshop in Bamako on the impact of the CFA franc devaluation on key agricultural subsectors.

October 1996. Dioné and Tefft to Chad to participate in national roundtable workshop on the impact of the CFA franc devaluation on key agricultural subsectors.

October 1996. Dioné and Tefft to Benin to participate in national roundtable workshop on the impact of the CFA franc devaluation on key agricultural subsectors.
October 1996. Yade to Burkina Faso to participate in national roundtable workshop on the impact of the CFA franc devaluation on key agricultural subsectors.

October 1996. Dioné and Yade to Senegal to participate in national roundtable workshop on the impact of the CFA franc devaluation on key agricultural subsectors.

September 1996. Yade to Senegal. Backstopped national teams carrying out research on the impact of CFA franc devaluation on key agricultural subsector and helped plan national roundtable workshop on the results, held in October. Worked with cereals market information system to assess their training needs.

September 1996. Staatz to Mali and Ghana. Worked in Bamako with PRISAS team to design November 1996 regional workshop and follow-on activities. In Ghana, reviewed preliminary results of national team’s research on the impact of CFA franc devaluation on key agricultural subsectors.

July-August 1996. Tefft to Chad and Benin. Backstopped national teams carrying out research on the impact of CFA franc devaluation on key agricultural subsectors.


June 1996. Kelly and Yade to Senegal. Worked with ISRA team on research on impact of CFA franc devaluation on key agricultural subsectors and on impacts of policy reforms on agricultural productivity in Senegal.

June 1996. Dioné and Tefft to Ghana. Worked with national team to finalize plans for study of impact of CFA franc devaluation on key agricultural subsectors.

May-July 1996. Diagana to Senegal. Worked with colleagues at ISRA on studies of the impact of CFA franc devaluation on urban consumption in Senegal and on agricultural productivity in Senegal.


May 1996. Dioné and Tefft to Benin. Worked with national team to finalize plans for study of impact of CFA franc devaluation on key agricultural subsectors.

May 1996. Tefft to Côte d’Ivoire. Worked with national team to finalize plans for study of impact of CFA franc devaluation on key agricultural subsectors. Also participated in REDSO/WA workshop on incorporation of GIS into survey research.

May 1996. Yade to Burkina Faso. Worked with national team to finalize plans for study of impact of CFA franc devaluation on key agricultural subsectors. Also consulted with CILSS Executive Secretariat on Sahel 21 initiative.

April-May 1996. Kelly and Boughton to Mali. Helped organize and participate in PRISAS regional workshop on impacts of CFA franc devaluation on relative prices and costs of production in West Africa.

March-April 1996. Tefft to Côte d’Ivoire, Benin, and Ghana. Worked with national teams to design studies on the impact of CFA franc devaluation on key agricultural subsectors in these countries.

March 1996. Dioné to Burkina Faso. Worked with Burkinabé national team to design study on impacts of CFA franc devaluation on key agricultural subsectors.

March 1996. Dioné to Ghana. Initial contacts with Ghanaian national team that will design study on impacts of CFA franc devaluation on key agricultural subsectors.


February 1996. Tefft to Mali. Worked with Kassim Singaré (IPR) and Bino Témé and Ousmane Sanogo (IER) on study of impact of devaluation on consumption patterns in Bamako, (b) Kanté (INSAH) on paper analyzing government accompanying measures to lessen the adverse impacts of the devaluation, and (c) Francis Akindes (University of Abidjan) on a paper on methods for carrying out consumption studies.

February 1996. Dioné to Chad. Participated in Chadian national roundtable workshop on impacts of the CFA franc devaluation on relative prices and costs of production of key commodities in Chad.


January-February 1996. Tefft to Chad. Helped prepare and participated in Chadian national roundtable workshop on impacts of the CFA franc devaluation on relative prices and costs of production of key commodities.


January 1996. Dioné to Côte d'Ivoire. Initial contacts with Ivoirian national team that will design study on impacts of CFA franc devaluation on key agricultural subsectors.

December 1995. Diagana to Senegal. Worked with ISRA team on study of the impacts of CFA franc devaluation on agricultural productivity in the Peanut Basin.

November-December 1995. Reardon and Staatz to Mali. With Dioné, participated in the CILSS/Club du Sahel workshop on agricultural intensification. Reardon presented PRISAS/INSAH paper on intensification of Sahelian agriculture as INSAH invitee at conference sponsored by INSAH, IER, and Wageningen and worked with IPR researcher Singare on consumption survey.

November 1995. Tefft to Chad. Worked with Ministry of Agriculture team on study of impact of devaluation on relative prices and costs of production of key agricultural commodities in Chad.

October 1995. Kelly to Senegal and Niger to backstop ongoing work of national teams on the impact of devaluation on costs of production and relative prices. Reviewed draft working papers in Senegal and advised on data needs in Niger.

July 1995. Diagana and Kelly to Senegal and Mali. Worked with ISRA team on agricultural productivity and devaluation studies. Both continued on to Mali to work with PRISAS staff and participate in PRISAS regional workshop.
June 1995. Reardon to Mali. Worked with Sahelian researchers on consumption surveys and methods. Met with Sanogo of IER and Dioné to discuss steps toward investment impacts survey in Mali and with Singaré of IPR to discuss consumption study. Participated in the INSAH/PRISAS regional workshop on the impact of the devaluation of the CFA franc on income and food security in West Africa, and worked with the PRISAS in-country team to plan 1995-96 country studies of the impact of the devaluation on income, investment and consumption in West Africa. (Boughton, Diagana, and Kelly also participated in workshop.)


April 1995. Tefft to Chad. Worked with the Division of Agricultural Marketing in the Ministry of Agriculture, along with a private Chadian consultant, to set up the administrative procedures for carrying out the Chad country study. Discussed methodological and logistical issues with the team.

April 1995. Tefft to Senegal. Worked with joint ISRA/PASE-UPA team on setting up and carrying out country study of the impact of CFA devaluation on real prices and costs of production in Senegal.


5.8. Written Reports and Publications-- General Food Security and Development Topics

The written reports listed below represent work on Sahel food-security issues carried out by PRISAS-affiliated staff. Some of the work was directly funded by PRISAS, while other work was funded, at least in part, by other sources. All the work listed here, however, was carried out in coordination with INSAH/PRISAS/MSU activities. See section 5.9 for publications on the CFA franc devaluation—the focus of PRISAS work from 1995-1998.

- Conference Papers and Briefing Documents


Yade, M. August/September 2001. Le developpement durable de la production et des marchés du betail et de la viande face aux mutations de l’environnement economique de l’Afrique de l’ouest et dans le monde– a proposal for a research program presented as part of an electronic conference organized by ILRI.


Dioné, Josué. 1995. Ajustement structurel et education au Mali. Introductory note at the conference organized by the National Education Federation, May 1, Bamako.


- Working Papers and Miscellaneous Reports


- Information Bulletins and Policy Syntheses


- **Theses**


- **Journal Articles on the Sahel by INSAH/PRISAS Affiliated Researchers**


Training Materials Developed by FSII for Use by Sahelian Collaborators


5.9. Written Reports - CFA Franc Devaluation

The reports listed below represent written work that specifically addresses impacts of the devaluation of the CFA franc; a few reports that deal with the devaluation as well as broader issues are reported here and in section 5.8. Oral presentations concerning the devaluation work are reported in Section 5.3 along with all other PRISAS/SRP/MSU oral presentations.

- **Conference Summary Reports on the CFA Franc Devaluation**


  November 1998. Packet of subsector syntheses prepared for the CILSS/INSAH workshop on Food Security and Agricultural Subsectors in West Africa: Future prospects and key issues four years after the devaluation of the CFA franc published in French and English. Details of syntheses are found in the section on Bulletins/Policy Syntheses below.


- **Conference Papers, Working Papers and Miscellaneous Reports on the CFA F Devaluation by PRISAS-Affiliated Researchers**


Kelly, Valerie, and Anne Chohin. 1996. L’évolution des filières horticoles en Afrique de l’Ouest après la dévaluation du F.CFA. PRISAS.

Yade, Mbaye, Bakary Kanté, and John Staatz. 1996. L’évolution de la filière bétail/viande en Afrique de l’Ouest après la dévaluation du F.CFA. PRISAS.

Tefft, James, and Jean-Charles Le Vallée. 1996. L’évolution des filières coton/arachide en Afrique de l’Ouest après la dévaluation du F.CFA. PRISAS.


- **INSAH/PRISAS/MSU Information Bulletins & Policy Syntheses on CFAF Devaluation**


Yade, Mbaye, Bakary Kanté, and John Staatz. 1998. Food Security and Agricultural Subsectors in West Africa, Future Prospects and Key Issues Four Years After the Devaluation of the CFA Franc, Beef Subsector. INSAH/CILSS.
Reardon, Thomas, with Bocar Diagana, Francis Akindes, Kimseyinga Savadogo, John Staatz, and Youssouf Camara. 1998. Food Security and Agricultural Subsectors in West Africa, Future Prospects and Key Issues Four Years After the Devaluation of the CFA Franc, Consumption. INSAH/CILSS.


Reardon, Thomas, with Bocar Diagana, Francis Akindes, Kimseyinga Savadogo, John Staatz, and Youssouf Camara. 1998. Sécurité alimentaire et les filières agricoles en afrique de l’ouest: enjeux et perspectives quatre ans après la dévaluation du franc CFA, Consommation, Dakar, Sénégal, INSAH/CILSS.


• Journal Articles, Book Chapters and Monographs on the CFA Franc Devaluation by PRISAS-affiliated Researchers


• Theses

• Research Reports on the CFA Franc Devaluation by National Teams

**Benin**

Biaou, Gauthier, and Adam Ahanchede. 1998. Filière coton au Bénin : évolution de la production primaire suite à la dévaluation du franc CFA. FSA/UNB/INSAH.

Gouthon, Henri Jean-Claude. 1998. Collecte de données complémentaires sur le développement de la filière coton au Bénin. CNEX/INSAH.


**Burkina Faso**


Laraba, Illy. 1996. Analyse de l’effet de la dévaluation sur la filière du haricot vert au Burkina Faso. INERA / PRISAS.


Chad


Abdelwahid, Yacoub, and Mahamat Foye. 1998. La filière oignon au Tchad quatre ans après la dévaluation du Franc CFA: compétitivité, performances et contraintes. INSAH/DPPASA/MDR.


Abdelwahid, M. Yacoub, Ngona Georges, and Mahamat Foye. 1996. La dévaluation du F.CFA, Opportunités et Contraintes de la filière oignon et ail au Tchad. DCPA/DPPASA/PRISAS.


Côte d’Ivoire


Camara, Aissata. 1996. La filière riz en Côte d’Ivoire: étude récapitulative. CIRES/PRISAS.

Berté, Kama, and Daniel Zongo. 1996. Impact de la dévaluation sur la filière bétail/viande en Côte d’Ivoire. ENSA/PRISAS.

Ghana


Mali


Mariko, Dramane, Ousmane Sanogo, and Anne Chohin. 1996. Coût de production du riz paddy et revenus des producteurs deux ans après la dévaluation. IER/ECOFIL/PRISAS.

Sacko, Bafotigui. 1996. Utilisation d’indicateurs de suivi des performances des programmes macro économiques. PRISAS.

Traoré, Moctar, and Abdrahamane Dicko. 1996. Impact des réformes de politiques sur les filières arachide et niébé au Mali. IER/ECOFIL/PRISAS.


Niger


Senegal

Kebe, Moustapha. 1998. La filière oignon au Sénégal quatre ans après la dévaluation du franc CFA, changements en matière d’investissements, de productivité et de compétitivité. INSAH/ISRA.


Badji, Youssouf. 1996. L’Impact de la dévaluation sur la filière oignon et sur les revenus. UPA-Sénégal/PRISAS.


Diouf, Amadou Fall. 1996. Impact des réformes macro-économiques sur le secteur agricole au Sénégal. ISRA/PASE/PRISAS.


5.10. Examples of Impact of Project Findings/Information

Influence on policy debates concerning the relationships among agricultural productivity, agricultural intensification, and devaluation – PRISAS-supported research on: (a) devaluation and agricultural intensification in Senegal, (b) agricultural productivity and rural incomes and devaluation in Senegal, (c) productivity and policy reforms (including devaluation) in Burkina Faso, and (d) structural constraints to sustainable intensification of agriculture after the devaluation have strongly influenced policy debates among donors and policymakers. Examples: (1) in 1996, the FAO Director General used summaries of this research in discussions with the European Union and the World Bank about agricultural policy in the post-devaluation period; (2) the World Bank team on the Agricultural Sector Investment Program in Senegal and USAID/Senegal have widely cited this work in analyzing the reasons for the weak supply response to structural adjustment and devaluation in Senegal; and (3) INSAH requested the intensification/devaluation/productivity work be presented as its contribution at the regional intensification conference sponsored by INSAH, UniversityWageningen and ABL-DO in December 1995 in Bamako. The results were subsequently presented at the International Technology and Food Security Conference in November 1996 in the Hague at ISNAR, where there was wide representation of African and European policymakers and researchers.

Contribution to Rice Import Reforms in Mali – In conjunction with the Malian Market Information System, PRISAS supported a study to evaluate the impact of reducing rice import tariffs in Mali following the devaluation. Rice prices rose rapidly in mid 1995, and the government proposed reducing the import tariff to lower consumer prices. Some government officials and donors voiced concern that cutting the import-tariff would undermine production incentives in Mali. PRISAS-supported research demonstrated that because of the devaluation, even with the reduced import tariff, rice production in the Office du Niger zone would still be profitable for farmers. The government has cut the tariff, lowering consumer prices, with no noticeable impact on domestic production.

Broadened Debate on the Impact of Institutional Arrangements on the Distribution of Benefits from Devaluation – PRISAS-sponsored comparative analyses of the impact of devaluation on the participants in the
cotton subsector in several CFA countries have broadened the debate within CILSS on the impact of different ways of organizing subsectors on the distribution of benefits from macro-economic reforms.

**Major Contributions to the Formation of a Long-term Strategic Development Plan by CILSS** – Analyses carried out under the project have been incorporated into the ongoing CILSS work on the economic future of the Sahel and on strategies to promote agricultural transformation in the region.

**Incorporating Transaction Cost Considerations into Marketing and Trade Policy Formulation and Analyses** – PRISAS has helped build policy makers' and researchers' awareness of the role transaction costs play in influencing market reforms—e.g., through sponsoring a regional workshop on the institutional and legal environment of agricultural markets and publishing documents on this topic.

**Increasing the Productivity of Agricultural Research in the Sahel** – PRISAS has contributed to reforming agricultural research strategies in the Sahel through activities such as the September 1993 Regional Seminar on Agricultural Research and Dione's contribution to developing the INSAH/SPAAR framework for action. These actions have built momentum and consensus for agricultural research in the region to be more demand-driven, market/client-oriented, and accountable for its impact. PRISAS has played a key role in getting Sahelian NARS to endorse the concept of building impact assessment into their national agricultural research programs and advocating greater use of subsector approaches to plan agricultural research.

**Broadened Scope of Food Security Debate** – PRISAS documents, seminars, and other outreach activities have played an important role in broadening the food policy debate beyond national food self-sufficiency in the Sahel. Sahelian governments now generally have a broader conception of food security that includes greater reliance on trade and income generation.

**Food Policy Reforms in Mali** – A briefing paper prepared for the Minister of Agriculture on food-security research results in Mali and elsewhere in the Sahel documented the adverse impact on rural food security of the head tax. This documentation was one element that led to the government's decision to abolish the head tax in 1993.

**6. General Research Activities**

Multi-country design of study of contractual arrangements and transaction costs in food markets.

Promotion of country and regional-level studies of commodity subsectors and comparative advantages.

**7. Outputs Anticipated**

More fact-based recommendations for reducing institutional and legal impediments to greater market flows of food at lower transfer and transaction costs.

More policies aimed at increasing the supply-response to new incentives brought about by the devaluation. Better targeting of safety-net measures to protect those most vulnerable to the adverse effects of the devaluation.

More comparative analyses across countries of how different institutional arrangements for the production and marketing of agricultural products affect who gains and who loses from devaluation.

More analyses of the gender-differentiated impact of the CFA franc devaluation.