

# C I L S S

COMITE PERMANENT INTER-ETATS DE LUTTE  
CONTRE LA SECHERESSE DANS LE SAHEL



PERMANENT INTERSTATE COMMITTEE FOR  
DROUGHT CONTROL IN THE SAHEL

SECRETARIAT EXECUTIF



Burkina Faso



Cap-Vert



Gambie



Guinée Bissau



Mali



Mauritanie



Niger



Sénégal



Tchad

## **PROJET DIAGNOSTIC PERMANENT** **PERMANENT DIAGNOSIS PROJECT**

FOURTH MEETINGS OF THE TECHNICAL AND REGIONAL  
CONSULTATIONS COMMITTEE - BANJUL 3-8 MAY 1987

REPORT ON PHASE III ACTIVITIES  
(1st FEBRUARY 1986- 31 st JANUARY 1987)

OUAGADOUGOU, MARCH 1987

D 16/87

PERMANENT INTER-STATE COMMITTEE  
FOR DROUGHT CONTROL  
IN THE SAHEL  
(C I L S S)

PERMANENT DIAGNOSIS PROJECT

FOURTH MEETINGS OF THE TECHNICAL AND REGIONAL CONSULTA-  
TIONS COMMITTEE - BANJUL 3-8 MAY 1987

REPORT ON PHASE III ACTIVITIES  
(1st FEBRUARY 1986 - 31 st JANUARY 1987)

OUAGADOUGOU, MARCH 1987

D16/87

PERMANENT INTER-STATE COMMITTEE  
FOR DROUGHT CONTROL  
IN THE SAHEL

(C I L S S)

PERMANENT DIAGNOSIS PROJECT

FOURTH MEETINGS OF THE TECHNICAL AND REGIONAL CONSULTA-  
TIONS COMMITTEE - BANJUL 3-8MAY 1987

REPORT ON PHASE III ACTIVITIES  
(1st FEBRUARY 1986 - 31 st JANUARY 1987)

OUAGADOUGOU, MARCH 1987

D16/87

## CONTENT

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1 OVERVIEW OF PHASE III ACTIVITIES

##### 1.1 STRENGTHENING OF INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES AND GENERALISATION AND STANDARDIZATION OF INFORMATION

###### 1.1.1 Actions undertaken by National Components

###### 1.1.2 Actions undertaken by ECA

##### 1.2 ESTABLISHMENT OF INFORMATION POOL

##### 1.3 ESTABLISHMENT OF RELIABLE CROPPING SEASON MONITORING AND HARVEST EVALUATION DESIGNS

###### 1.3.1 "Classical" designs

###### 1.3.1.1 Actions undertaken by National Components

###### 1.3.1.2 Actions undertaken by the ECA

###### 1.3.2 Full scale testing of an Early Warning System (EWS) in BURKINA FASO

###### 1.3.3 Pastoral monitoring in Mali

##### 1.4 CONTRIBUTING TO A GREATER UNDERSTANDING OF THE FOOD SYSTEM BY THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LIGHT SURVEYS (CEREAL AND LIVESTOCK MARKETS)

###### 1.4.1 Cereal markets

###### 1.4.1.1. Actions undertaken by National Components

###### 1.4.1.2 Actions undertaken by ECA

###### 1.4.2 Livestock markets

##### 1.5 TRAINING ACTIVITIES

##### 1.6 ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE CILSS SYSTEM AND COLLABORATIONS WITH VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS

###### 1.6.1 Endeavors for coherence in the CILSS System

1.6.2 : Actions under the "Food crisis Prevention Network in the Sahel" and collaboration with various partners

1.7 ACTION FOR THE DEFINITION OF THE CONTINUATION OF THE PERMANENT DIAGNOSIS PROJECT AFTER PHASE IV

II STATUS OF MATERIAL AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO NATIONAL COMPONENTS

III GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

## INTRODUCTION

This report is in furtherance of the two previous reports respectively prepared in August 1985 and April 1986. It attempts to briefly analyse the different regional and national activities carried out by the "Permanent Diagnosis" Project in Phase III (1st February 1986 - 31st January 1987)

The report comprises three parts:

- Part I is an overview of activities just mentioned
- Part III is an analysis of material and Financial Support provided by the ECA to National Components
- Part III endeavors to draw general Conclusions

The overview proceeds by:

- examining the components of the programme
- successively describing actions undertaken for each component at the levels of each country and the coordination and supports team
- drawing the maximum possible partial conclusions.

### I OVERVIEW OF PHASE III ACTIVITIES

After a diagnosis of information systems existing in the respective CILSS countries has been carried out in phase I, the "Permanent Diagnosis" project defined general objectives for phases II and III.

The objective pursued in phase III are summarised into the four components below:

- . Strengthening of institutional structures and generalisation and standardization of information
- . Establishment of information Pool
- . Establishment of reliable Cropping season monitoring and harvest evaluation designs (particularly the Early Warning System).

.../...

- Contributing to a greater understanding of the food system through the implementation of light surveys (cereal and live stock markets).

On the basis of these objectives, a specific and adapted programme was defined by agreement between the Coordination and supports Team (ECA) and each National Component (NC).

In this connection concrete actions were embarked upon from 1st February 1986 to 31st January 1987, at both the National level (by each National Component) and the subregional and International levels (by the ECA). Subsequent pages will attempt briefly to analyse them by examining the four components mentioned earlier. At the same time actions carried out within the CILSS system will be recalled together with collaborations with the numerous partners. Mention will also be made of actions towards the continuation of the Permanent Diagnosis Project (DIAPER)

#### 1.1 STRENGTHENING OF INSTITUTIONNAL STRUCTURES AND GENERALISATION AND STANDARDIZATION OF INFORMATION

All those incharge of the collection of information as well as policy-makers in a given country were to be mobilised and brought together for an increasing coordination of all actions and for a harmonisation of survey methodologies.

Similarly, efforts were to be made towards an actual generalisation and standardization of information at the sub-regional and International levels, by ensuring a feed-back of information collected in the CILSS countries and by contributing towards a better consultation between donors.

##### 1.1.1 Actions taken by the National Components

In each country several sensitization missions were carried out by the Central nucleus of the National Component while meetings, seminars and workshops were organised all over.

The functioning of National Components was much improved. In effect, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Niger and Chad established themselves among the group of countries (Burkina and Mali) with a dynamic National Component whose central nuclei fully play their role. Cape Verde and the Gambia preserved their respective specific nature: central nucleus solely limited to a leading office (respectively "Gabinete de estudos e Planeamentos" (GEPJ, in Cape Verde and the "Programming Planning and Monitoring Unit" (PPMU) in the Gambia).

Senegal is the only country where the National Component is encountering difficulties in inter-service coordination inspite of the hopes aroused by the national workshop devoted to the harmonisation of Agricultural Statistics in Senegal. The latter workshop was organised by the Agricultural Statistics Division in April 1986. The mission conducted by the Coordinator in Dakar in January 1987, helped to draw the attention of Senegalese authorities to this problem. The proposed seminar on Agricultural Statistics scheduled to take place in Saly Portudal from 6-7 April 1987, can help put things in order.

\* Actions towards coordination and harmonization hence, generalisation and standardization of information were highly successful with seminars and workshops being organised with the technical and financial support of the ECA. These basically include the:

- "National training seminars on Livestock Statistics in Burkina", held in Ouagadougou from 17 to 26 June 1986. This seminar, jointly financed by the CEBV., FAO and the project and organised by the Research and Planning Department (DEP) and Livestock Department (D.E), was attended by all "collectors" of the Livestock sector (42 participants). It helped in standardizing opinions and concepts on Livestock statistics.

.../...



- National seminar on cereal market information systems in Burkina organised from 7-9 March 1986: this seminar was held simultaneously with two joint consultative mission sent by the project from 7 to 24 March 1986.
- Meetings for consultations on statistical data collection programmes for the ORD of Burkina held on 18 January 1987.
- Two collectors/Policy-makers' seminars on Agricultural statistics in the Gambia, organised by the PPMU. The first seminar, organised on 8-9 October 1986, was financed by the Project; the second seminar held from 23 February to 7 March 1987, was financed by U.S.A (G.A.D). These seminars helped to arrive at a consensus on the National Agricultural <sup>sample</sup> Survey (NASS), conducted by the PPMU and Financed by the Project.
- "National Workshops for the harmonization of survey methodologies (Agriculture and Livestock)" in Mali. They were jointly organised by the "Institut d'Economie Rural" (IER), National statistics and Computer Sciences Department (DNSI), National Agricultural Department (DNA) and the National Livestock Department (DNE) in Bamako from 17-22 March 1986 and mainly financed by the project.

All collectors in the two sectors were in attendance at these workshops where they played the major role of establishing good relations and coordination between the DNA and the DNSI: they laid down the ground work for the joint DNSI-DNA survey.

This survey which was carried out during the 1986/1987 cropping season, was to permit the acquisition of a unified source of production data for the first time in Mali.

.../...

- Training Seminar on the Livestock market monitoring methodology (20 participants) in Mali, organised by the OMBEVI in Bamako.
- "National Seminar on Agricultural Statistics" organised by the Agricultural Statistics service from 21 to 28 February 1986 in Nouakchott. This seminar which was financed by the project and attended by collectors and decision makers alike, helped in setting up a technical group for cropping season monitoring and harvest forecasting and evaluation.
- "National WORKSHOP on the collection and processing of data required for food strategy monitoring in Niger". It was organised from 15 to 19 December 1986 by the component under the auspices of the Research and Planning Department (DEP) and financed by the Project. It served as a forum for fruitful debates on the agricultural survey designs set up by the DEP and on the information systems required for the food strategy in Niger.
- Training seminar on livestock market monitoring methodology (18 participants), organised by the Livestock D.E.F
- "National Seminar on the harmonisation of agricultural survey methodology in Senegal" organised by the Agricultural Department (Agricultural Statistics Division) in Dakar on 23 and 24 April 1986. The seminar financed by the Permanent Diagnosis Project and attended by all Agricultural Statistics collectors, helped to arrive at a large consensus on the agricultural survey methodology for the 1986-87 cropping season. This methodology by a consultative mission sent by the Project.
- Several meetings organised in Ndjamena in April 1986, July 1986, January and February 1987, under the auspices of the Agricultural Statistics Service. They permitted the organisation and conduct of the agricultural survey for the 1986/87 cropping season.

.../...

The last two of the listed meetings helped to lay the groundwork for collaboratins and coordination in the establishment of an Early Warning System in Chad in the forth coming cropping season.

1.1.2 Actions undertaken by the Coordination and Supports Team (ECA)

The activities of the coordination and supports Team in this domain include:

- . Various types of missions: programming, technical supports, programme monitoring and for data collection and for evaluation, etc...
- . Sub regional (Inter-Sahelian), regional and International meetings.
- . Publications
- \* One of the roles of the ECA was to stir up the activitie of each National Coponent, particularly its Leaders, and to sustain technically and financially, all national consultation, coordination and harmonisation efforts (1). This was done through punctual missions conducted by the coordinator or other experts.
- \* Through Inter-Sahelian meetings the ECA has enhanced a greater consultation between sahelian authorities and in most cases permitted a timely decision-making. These include the:

---

(1) In this connection, mention can be made of the missions to Chad (March and April 1986, January and February 1987), Guinea-Bissau (June 1986 and February 1987) and Niger (July and November 1986 and February 1987) which helped in setting up and:for speeding up the process for setting up a National Component in these countrie

.../...

- Third Regional Consultations Meeting of the Permanent Diagnosis Project organised in Bamako in May 1986, which discussed the report on Phase II activities and prospects for Phase III.
- Fourth meeting of officials in charge of Grains Boards in various CILSS countries jointly organised by the project and PRE-CRESAL in Bamako on 27 and 28 October 1986. This meeting served as the forum for analysing the 1985/86 Marketing season and for studying the prospects in 1986/87.
- "Extraordinary CILSS Council of Ministers" organised by the Executive secretariat in Dakar from 18 to 19 November 1986. This Council of Ministers, prepared by the Project, examined the report of the 1985/86 marketing season. A report was also written on the cereal situation (cf document "Extraordinary Council of Ministers" 18-19 November 1986 in Dakar).
- \* At the Regional and/or International levels, the ECA was the spokesman of CILSS at meetings devoted to food crisis prevention and management in the Sahel. Such meetings include the:
  - Meeting on the "Network for the prevention and management of food crisis in the Sahel", jointly organised by the Project and the Club du Sahel in Paris from 13 to 14 November 1986. This meeting, used as a basis, harvest forecasts jointly prepared by the FAO and CILSS. On the basis of several informations, the meeting assessed the food prospects of the Sahelian region for the 1986/1987 cropping season.
  - Meeting organised by the club du Sahel in Paris from 29 to 30 April 1986. This meeting helped in making a detailed analysis of a burning issue which is the Early warning system (EWS).

.../...

Strong recommendations were herely made on the consultations and coordination needed for purposes of establishing Early Warning systems in the different CILSS Countries.

- Seminar with the theme "statistics and its Importance to food strategies and Policies in Africa" organised by the ECSC in Luxembourg from 13to 16 March 1986. This served as an occasion where the ECA outlined the "Permanent Diagnosis approach" in the search for better information leading to better food policies.

- \* The diffusion activity is not yet developed. On the other hand, the ECA ensured the regular publication of all reports on cropping monitoring, evaluation or improvement of survey designs, as well as reports on meetings: Extraordinary Council of Ministers fourth Grains Board meeting etc...

Most striking among the different actions

Carried out in the framework of sensitozation of collectors and decision makers, standardization and generalisation of information as well as coordination of efforts, is the over whelming interest aroused by Agricultural Statistics. This gave the project a broad national audience in each country.

Undoubtedly, this constitutes the first major achievement of the project. This achievement has sus cited coordination between national partners.

Through support operations for National Components, the ECA has enabled the Project to assumed its full role as "catalyst for the establishment of inter-service groups which, in other contexts, would undertake data collection activities that are probably non-coordinated. Such cases particularly include two missions jointly conducted by J. EGG and J.P. MINVIELLE in Burkina from 7to 24 March 1986. These missions permitted the implementation of a general approach to a cereal market information system.

.../...

## 1.2 ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INFORMATION POOL

The objectives of the information pool were spelled out and discussed at the third Technical Committee and Regional Consultations meeting held in Bamako in May 1986. The Technical Committee, in particular, recommended that the ambitions of the project, in this domain, should be limited. Accordingly, only the "statistical inventory card index " and "data bank" were included in the programme for phase III.

This involved the completion of what was begun during the two previous phases at the levels of both the National Components and the ECA.

The inventory card-index elaborated in Phase I, was updated in most countries, through combined efforts made by the ECA and national services. Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau are the only countries where this work is not yet done.

This important card-index has not yet been computerised due to the fact that priority was given to the "Data Bank".

"Data Banks" were set up for all the CILSS countries: of documents D6/87, D7/87, D8/87, D9/87, D10/87, D11/87, D13/87, D14/87 introduced by document D19/87: "presentation of basic Agricultural and Livestock Data Bank". Its implementation demonstrated that this venture is difficult to carry out at all stages.

Data collection was effected in some countries by the national services. However, in most countries, this task was accomplished by the ECA instead of the National Component.

The agregation of data, their input and computerised processing as well as their formulation and editing were all done by the ECA. The different stages proved to be operations requiring substantial time and material investment.

.../...

The multiplicity of sources of primary data in a given country and at times for a given parameter, coupled with a lack of coherence between these sources, made this aggregation task extremely arduous.

The delay in the acquisition and installation of the mini-computer (Olivetti m24 SP) prevented the ECA from completing the processing in time.

As a result, data analysis and regional synthesis were lacking.

The documents presented today are just a first edition. Subsequent editions will endeavour to remedy these shortcomings. All the same, these reports are the fruits of commendable efforts made by the ECA and sustained by the European Community Statistics Office and the PRE-CRESAL Project.

In October 1986, the ECSO sent a support mission comprising Mr ROSIERE from Luxembourg and Mr TRAORE, collaborator of Mr HERVIO in Bamako) for the installation of the mini-computer.

On its part, the PRE-CRESAL project placed its expert computer scientist at the disposal of the ECA. The support services provided by the expert, to the ECA, is noteworthy.

### 1.3 ESTABLISHMENT OF RELIABLE CROPPING SEASON MONITORING AND HARVEST EVALUATION DESIGNS

The objective pursued here was to consistently monitor the agropastoral season using reliable designs. For this objective to be achieved in the agricultural field, two types of survey designs were set up during the 1986/87 cropping season.

.../...



- . Existing or newly designed conventional systems
- . New and light systems: full scale testing of an early warning system in Burkina (EWS).

Irrespective of the system, the objectives pursued had the following components:

- . Cropping monitoring (phenological and phytosanitary)
- . Harvest forecasting and evaluation
- . Eventual monitoring of cereal prices
- . Eventual monitoring of cereal stores

In the Livestock sector, the operation involved general and local pastoral monitoring which constitute an element of the Livestock Early Warning system.

#### 1.3.1 "Classical" designs

These are survey designs utilised in the collection of routine statistics, which often requires considerable facilities and produces belated results for the cropping season. In 1986/87, these designs were often established in all the CILSS countries in accordance with the methodology outlined in the ECA document D3/87 entitled "Presentation of survey designs in the Member States for the Collection of routine agricultural statistics". In a general presentation, this document firstly highlights the strategy defined by the project, the institutional framework of the survey, its objectives, methodology, sampling plan, and estimation and extrapolation methods. Thereafter, it describes the specific characteristics of each country.

The tasks carried out by the National Components and the ECA, guaranteed a cropping monitoring effected with more or less success depending on the state.

.../...



#### 1.3.1.1 Actions Undertaken by National Components

The Agricultural survey were implemented in each country by competent national structure(s). The ECA endeavoured to analyse these surveys in a document entitled "Follow-up evaluation of the implementation of agricultural survey designs in member states for the 1986/87 cropping season and proposed improvements for the forthcoming cropping season".

This document recounts for each country, the general context of the survey, and work organisation. Thereafter, the document makes a general evaluation of the survey, assesses the results and discusses prospects for the forthcoming cropping season.

The general assessment of this implementation is largely positive in spite of shortcomings detected in the country designs.

The positive aspect can be roughly summed up as follows:

- success of the project in its objective of achieving a regional harmonisation of the methodologies for the collection and processing of data pertaining to the cereal and Livestock sectors: Document D3/87 indicate that this objective was largely attained, barring some specific cases here and there. This is a second achievement of the Project.
- Large capacity of national services coordinated to permit a relatively successful season monitoring at the sub regional level: ECA Documents n° 1.2.3.4 and 5 on the monitoring of the 1986/87 cropping season, are the fruit of data collected from the established design. While the forecast (advance evaluation) of harvests was not wholly derived from these design, the final evaluation, in contrast, was obtained from it.

- Success of the project in its objective of setting up in each country a standardized and harmonised system for the collection of agricultural statistics based on an evolving process for a gradual enrichment: in effect, at the end of the 1986/87 cropping season, the CILSS countries could be classified into three groups depending on the service(s) which implemented the agricultural survey design.

In the first case (Cape Verde, Gambia, Mauritania and Niger) the system is standard, with one collector of agricultural statistics (respectively, the GEP, the PPMU, the Agricultural Statistics services). This system was established or improved by the project.

In the second case (Mali), the system was standardised through a joint DNSI-DNA survey. The project contributed to the survey by providing support to the DNA.

In the third group (Burkina, Chad and Senegal), the system is harmonised among several intervening services with coordination being ensured by a leading service (respectively DEP, Agricultural Statistics Service, Agricultural Statistics Division).

- Strengthening of Competent national structures for the collection and processing of Data: the project helped certain leading services (eg. PPMU in Gambia, GEP in Cape Verde, SSA in Mauritania, DISA in Senegal and SSA in Chad) in improving upon the conduct of their duties as national Agricultural Statistics Coordinators by providing them with field assistance.

.../...

- "Catalytic" role played by the agricultural survey in the design establishment process: in Burkina for exemple, the "large scale survey" devised and coordinated by the DEP with material and financial support from the project (among) aroused overwhelming interest among the ORDS. While all the phases were integrally executed in only four (4) ORD'S out of the eleven, it served as the first occasion for laying the scientific basis for the collection of agricultural data and season monitoring. Moreover, the survey could attract the participation of agents and officials of ORDS and other structures (about 600 persons were trained in Agricultural Statistics techniques). The same applies to Mali where the DNSI-DNA survey generated a strengthened emulation and desire, among agents of the ORDS and the Regional Statistics Department, to work together.

\* Observed shortcomings and discrepancies include the:

- inadequacy of human and material resources

Which often placed a limitation on operating possibilities. Generally, a substantial part of these material resources were provided by the project.

- Delay in providing these material and financial resources, resulting from the slackness in the transfer of funds.
- EDF procedure prohibiting the acquisition of non ACP/EEC equipment.
- Cases of lack of motivation on the part of extension agents who consider the survey as an excess burden.

.../...

- Poor organization of training for field agents, culminating in slackness and/or errors in the execution of duties
- Lack of verification in some cases, with a direct impact on the reliability of result leaves much to be desired.

IN CONCLUSION The technical results obtained, compared to costs, seem to be satisfactory in certain countries; in effect, with the modest means, the design still functioned well in countries like the Gambia and Cape Verde (where all costs were borne by the project).

In Senegal and Chad where the project catered for 80 to 90% of costs, the input/out put ratio can still be improved if deficiencies in the work organization methods are rectified.

In Mauritania and Niger, the contribution of the project largely fell below actual need, if it had a major impact. This contention is obvious considering the heavy equipment (vehicules) that had to be put at stake in the operation.

In Burkina and Mali, the project played just supplementary and stimulative roles.

#### 1.3.1.2 Actions undertake by the ECA

ECA contribution to the conduct of agricultural surveys during the 1986/1987 season, was generally appreciable and at times fundamental from the technical, material and financial points of view.

+ Material and financial support provided by the ECA to each country was based on estimates made by common agreement during programming of Phase III. They included equipment (motor-bikes, mobylettes, vehicles), survey

materials (compasses, levelling-rods, tapes, adding machines etc). Duplicating materials, various supplies, working inputs (fuel, spare-parts, various allowances, etc) and training facilities (allowances etc)

Despite being relatively meagre, it played a decisive role for countries such as Cape Verde, Gambia, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Chad. In Burkina, it could only help equip a few number of ORD'S. In Mali, it enabled the DNA participate in the joint DNSI-DNA survey.

\* From the technical point of view, the CILSS countries can be divided into two groups: those where the agricultural survey design was more or less established and those where they were non-existent.

In the first group (Burkina, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger), the ECA made an evaluation of the system and formulated improvement proposals:

In the second group, (Cape Verde, Senegal and Chad) it worked towards the establishment of the design.

In both cases, the ECA ensured technical follow-up, prepared an end-of-season report and outlined new perspectives.

Technical interventions of the ECA can generally be summarised as follows:

Missions to evaluate the 1985/86 season designs or to define methodologies

By means of consultations either existing designs were to be diagnosed for improvement purposes (Gambia, Mauritania,

.../...

Niger) or a new Survey Methodology was to be develop (Cape-Verde, Senegal, Chad) (1)

- Monitoring Missions of the technical implementation of surveys: It is about ensuring, thanks to the timely and rotative interventions of the ECA the general supervision of the implementation of the programme's agricultural component. These missions permitted the visiting of each CILSS member country on two to three occasions during the season. On each trip, the mission in collaboration with the National Officers concerned, addressed the issues pertaining to the functioning of the design, especially obstacles encountered, and recommended ways and means of surmounting them and "straightening up the shooting"

---

(1) Thus the following missions were undertaken:

- . The mission of Mr François ZOUNGRANA from June 23 to 26 1986, to the Gambia: cf report titled "Evaluation of the agricultural survey design of the Gambia". François ZOUNGRANA.
- . The mission of Mr F. ZOUNGRANA from February 21 to March 15, 1986 to Mauritania: cf "evaluation report on the monitoring - evaluation survey and harvest projections" of the 1985/86 season in Mauritania
- The mission of Mr CHAROY from January 13 through 22, 1986 to Niger: cf "Evaluation of the cropping season monitoring and harvest projection system of Niger".
- . The mission of Mr KEITA from February 15 to March 1st 1986, to Senegal: cf report titled, "Support to the establishment of an agricultural survey design in Senegal"
- . The mission of Mr F. ZOUNGRANA from July 15 through 22, 1986, to N'DJARENNA: cf report titled "Support to the establishment of an agricultural survey design in Chad".

.../...

- Monitoring missions of the general performance of the season:

Undertaken by the experts of the ECA, they were the occasion to collect all data on how the season fared: meteorological data and status of cropping (phenological, phytosanitary) etc...

It is from this information and on the basis of ten-day bulletins of the agrometeorological services of the individual countries, as well as from the ten-day report of the AGRHYMET Center, that a monthly bulletin of the ECA is issued from June to October: cf Reports n° 1.2.3.4 and 5 of the document titled "Situation of the 1986/87 agro-pastoral season and status of cropping in member states".

- Harvest preliminary evaluation missions:

Were undertaken separately or jointly from September 8 to October 24, 1986 by ECA, FAO and AGRHYMET experts. After a synthesis meeting on October 24 in Ouagadougou, these missions permitted the appraisal of the status of cropping and an initial evaluation of harvests for the whole CILSS member states. The outcome of these missions constitutes the basis for the preparation of the stock-taking report of the 1986/87 agro-pastoral season which was presented to the CILSS extraordinary Council of Minister' session held on November 18 and 19, 1986 in Dakar (cf report n° 5 titled, "Situation of the 1986/87 agro-pastoral season and cropping status in Member-States".

- Evaluation Missions of the Agricultural survey designs of the 1986/87 season: In same manner as those undertaken at 1985/86 end-of - season, these missions made overall evaluation of the survey methodology used in the countries visited. They addressed the strong points as well as the insufficiencies of the designs in question and made concrete proposals which could enable them furnish more reliable data. These evaluation missions visited all the countries.

.../...

Particularly, in the Gambia (December 10 through 14, 1986) in Senegal (December 14-18, 1986) and in Chad (January 26 to February 3), the ECA was assisted by Mr MBAYE Kebe, Consultant (cf consulting by Mr Kebe) Guinea was visited by Mr KEBE: cf report titled support for the establishment of an agriculture design in Guinea - Bissau (February 9-13 KEBE).

The results of these various missions were used in the writing of the ECA document, D4/87, titled "Monitoring/Evaluation of the implementation of agricultural Survey designs during the 1986/87 season in member-states and improvements proposed for the ensuing season.

1.3.2 Full-scale testing of the Early Warning System (EWS) in Burkina Faso

The testing of an Early warning system in the Kaya ORD had as its purpose, the furnishing of CILSS member-states with methodological elements which will bring about the improvement of the various harvest projection and season monitoring systems, the sub-regional goal being the achievement of a better prevention of food crisis.

It brought into operation a methodology which had already been discussed among the authorities of the Permanent Diagnosis Project and whose basis were provided by the G. Ancey report titled "The Grain sector Early warning system Project for the Sahel" (March 1985). The key elements of this methodology are the following:

- The simultaneous monitoring of several apposite indicators.
- The combined use of qualitative and quantitative data for the production of "Synthesis indicators"

.../...



- The means for collecting this data along the lines of a limited sample as well as of interviews of producers or field administrative personnel.

- The systematic use of personnel and existing national institutions.

The sought-after objectives underlying the implementation of this methodology were as follows:

- . formulate, as the season progresses, a qualitative appraisal of the probability of a food crisis in the short term.
- . Furnish, in the earliest possible time (in October), Sahelian and non-sahelian decision makers with an estimation of cereal surpluses and deficits in the various zones.
- . Obtain through the same procedure, reliable figures on cereal acreages, yields, production and stocks.
- . To keep the modest infrastructure adapted to the resources of the Sahelian countries.

Entirely financed (except the salary of investigators) by the Project, the test was discussed by the ORD of Kaya under the coordination of the National Institute of Statistics and demography INSD.

Under the general supervision of a Burkina/ECA National Component mixed team, the test went on satisfactorily and, save certain exceptions, was conducted under full-scale conditions.

.../...

With regards to the objectives and methodology mentioned above, the test provided a number of results which should effectively lead to an improvement of the various systems currently in operation in the Sahel. These results are presented in the document D15/87 of the ECA. The salient points are the following:

- The correlation of data, primarily qualitative pertaining to well targeted parameters is sufficient for the start-up of an Early Warning.
- Quantification in the frame-work of Early Warning is possible within certain limits.
- The system tested at Kaya does not allow precise targetting of populations in need of food aid.
- The stratification method is well adapted to the sought-after goals.
- The producers give a good qualitative appraisal of the growth of cultivated acreages and of the overall status of harvest. But their data allowing for quantification of the harvest is not reliable.
- The counting technique in the yield plots remains the only means and must therefore receive all attention.
- The national structures and particularly those related to agricultural extension must be used in conditions which allow optimum efficiency.
- At the central coordination team level, the effective participation of all the Central Services concerned is imperative. This team must have the total support of the political authority and must be coordinated by one leader, one of his/her essential tasks being the establishment of "easy" communication of the network type between members.

.../...

In short, the conduct of this test based<sup>on</sup>/a methodology and a design which go outside the tradden path, constitutes in itself a victory for the project. The result obtained which, on the whole are satisfactory, make the success the more merited.

### 1.3.3 Pastoral Monitoring in Mali

This component consists in conducting a test on pastoral monitoring methods in Mali, based on two instances: general monitoring and local monitoring. The general monitoring will be based on the use of National agrometeorological data in view to constituting a warning design. The local monitoring on the other hand, will be conducted from agrostopological surveys to evaluate pastures.

The methodology was designed by the National Animal Husbandry Directorate (DNE) of Mali (cf the document titled "Contininnons Surveillance methods of Pastoral Ecosystems in Mali").

The monitoring resorts to various methods according to regions: agrostopological surveys, remote sensing, cartographic surveys.

The action took off in early September 1986, and was implemented and coordinated by the National Directorate of Animal Husbandry.

The project took care of financing related to agrostopological surveys (materials, operation and training) At the time of this writing, the status report of the operation was being prepared. However, the provisional results obtained do not allow the drawing of conclusions, considering the difficulties attributable to the late star-up of the test (cf document 05/87 titled "Monitoring-Evaluation of Animal Rearing program, Phase III).

.../...

#### 1.4 CONTRIBUTION TO A GREATER UNDERSTANDING OF THE FOOD SYSTEM THROUGH THE CONDUCT OF LIGHT SURVEYS (CEREAL AND LIVESTOCK MARKETS)

The market is a privileged place of observation of parameters of the food system, since by definition, it is at the crossroads of production, consumption, imports and exports etc...

Additionally, it is for the project to further its light survey methodology research on cereal and Livestock markets.

##### 1.4.1 Cereal markets

Activities bordering on this component of the Phase III programme were developed in certain countries by the appropriate national services with, in most cases, the support of the ECA.

##### 1.4.1.1 Actions undertaken by the National Components

During the current marketing season, only Burkina, the Gambia, Mauritania, Niger and the Senegal have undertaken grain market actions.

- In the Gambia, Niger and Senegal, the cereal market survey was generally conducted on the basis of the agricultural survey design. Thus, in the Gambia, the survey titled "Agricultural Market News" is going on well and data continue to reach Banjul computerised processing. On the contrary, the survey titled "Monitoring of Market flooding in Niger and that titled "Producer Prices" of Senegal, are facing some difficulties owing to the inadequacy of the infrastructure for their conduct.

.../...

- In Mauritania, the planned project has yet to take off, despite the support of the ECA for the definition of its methodology.

- In Burkina, the National Component and the ECA joined hands in March, 1986, to establish a coherent programme of surveys and studies to be undertaken.

This programme, an outcome of a two-week collaboration (DEP INSD, OFNACER, CILSS) (with the support of two consultants) covers (9) nine information operations on the entire cereal market, from production to consumption. The various integrated operations are the following:

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 1st Operation: | Evaluation of Production by zones                  |
| 2nd            | " : Cartography of deficit and surplus zones       |
| 3rd            | " : Performance of producers                       |
| 4th            | " : Identification of scale channels and operators |
| 5th            | " : Traders' strategy                              |
| 6th            | " : Market Survey                                  |
| 7th            | " : Quantification of flow                         |
| 8th            | " : Monitoring of external cereal flow             |
| 9th            | " : Approach of choice of consumers.               |

At the time of writing, seven (7) operations out of the nine (9) were being implemented. Among these, "market survey" the only operation financed by the Project started in November 1986, has produced results of the first ten weeks of a national survey on 27 markets: cf "Information system on the cereal markets"; operation 6", introduced by the document D18/87 of the ECA titled Status of the information system on the cereal market in Burkina March 1987.

The process established in Burkina remains a model: the coordinated collaboration of all parties involved, proceeding from expressed needs, and adopting an aggregate procedure (combining macro-and micro-economies) has created a setting in

which all current and future investigation efforts must merge to allow the development of a cereal market diagnosis. The role played by the ECA in this dynamics was critical.

1.4.1.2 Actions Undertaken by ECA

The intervention of the ECA were in two forms: material/financial and technical.

\* The ECA, at the material and financial level, and in the framework of the agricultural survey design furnished a financial and material complement to the leader to enable him perform the tasks of data collection on the market. The ECA equally financed the "market survey" in Burkina.

\* At the technical level, the ECA sent two missions to Burkina and one to Mauritania to assist the national components in basing their information systems on the cereal markets:

The two joint missions, from March 7 through 24, of 1986 comprising J. EGG and J.P. MINVIELLE to Burkina were the occasion "to allow the problem to be appraised globally and addressed in their details; in other words, to expose the problem in the macro-economic framework of information needs for the definition and conduct of the cereal policy and to proceed systematically to methodologies and questionnaires of surveys.

The results of these missions are contained in reports titled "macro-economic approach of an information system on the cereal market in Burkina Faso" by J.EGG, and "Information systems on cereal markets in Burkina Faso " by J.P. MINVIELLE.

.../...

- The mission of Mr NDOYE, from April 4-14, 1986 to Mauritania to support the Agricultural statistics Service: It allowed the establishment of a system of light surveys with the aim of providing cereal policy makers in Mauritania, indispensable data for knowing the cereal market.

The emphasis was, particularly, on the impact of imputed cereal on the level of prices and the influence of transborder transactions between Senegal and Mauritania (cf document titled, "Consulting Project to support the Service of Agricultural statistics of Mauritania". NDOYE).

Through the two missions to Burkina, the ECA accomplished one of the most important functions of the Project: proceeding from the needs of the national services, give the latter a support which can freeze the situation as well as constitute synergies (between actions of one another) and furnish a report (additionally) at the methodology level,

In the implementation of the operations programmed, the ECA had in collaboration with the leader, to undertake a very related technical monitoring, matched with quite strict supervision, considering the importance of the issue at stake.

#### 1.4.2 Livestock Markets

Here, it was a matter of conducting surveys in a view to deepening knowledge on information pertaining to the Livestock trade. Points to be defined are:

- . The volume of transactions on the basis of numbers presented and sold.
- . The structure of animals sold.
- . The origin and destination of animals sold.
- . The prices and weight of animals sold.

.../...

To achieve these objectives, the ECA, at the request of certain countries, defined a preliminary methodological approach of the monitoring of Livestock market described in the document titled "Livestock Programme, Phase III" presented at the third meeting of the Regional Technical and Consultative Committee. Subsequently, it initiated in June, 1986, the preparation of an instruction manual by a consultant Dr SIDIBE (cf report titled "Monitoring of Livestock markets" Dr SIDIBE) which permitted the conduct of the survey in Mali (by the OMBEVI, in Niger (by the DEP)- Livestock), in Senegal and Chad (by the Livestock Directorate) of document D5/87 entitled "Monitoring/Evaluation of the Livestock Programme Phase III".

The project took charge of the entire financing of the operation (equipment, training and functioning) which has been in progress for the past 7 to 8 months.

The synthesis of the first report has yet to be prepared; however, it appears the operation, no doubt, contributes to the strengthening of national services of Livestock statistics and that it is in the process of laying the foundation for a more systematic data collection machinery in this realm.

#### 1.5 Training Activities

Training was not defined as a specific axis of the Phase III Programme. However, training covered season monitoring, the Livestock sector, the monitoring of cereal markets and computer programming in all the countries. Training was given in the form of seminars or on-the-job training with mobile trainers.

Thus:

- In Burkina Faso: 600 agents distributed over 11 ORDS were trained in Agricultural Statistics, 42 persons took part in the "Seminar on Livestock training".

.../...



(June 11-26, 1986) and 27 agents were trained in survey techniques for cereal markets. In same manner, 84 agents benefitted from training under the EWS test in the KAYA ORD.

- In Cape Verde: 12 survey agents and 4 supervisors were formed in Praia.
- In the Gambia: 43 investigators and supervisors received training.
- In Mali: 60 investigators in agriculture were trained and 30 agents from the OMBEVI participated in a Seminar on the survey titled "monitoring of Livestock markets".
- In Niger: 100 investigators received training to enable them carry out the agricultural survey. Similarly, 25 investigators participated in the seminar on the "Livestock market monitoring" survey.
- In Senegal: 200 investigators and supervisors went through this agricultural survey training while 40 investigators participated in the "Livestock market monitoring" training.
- In Chad: 90 investigators and 12 Supervisors had the agricultural survey training while 20 investigators were trained in "Livestock market monitoring".

Besides, as part of its effort in equipping the National Components in micro-computers, the ECA sent the computer expert of the PRE-CRESAL Project to install the m24 of Mali, Mauritania and to offer a week's training in software to 5-6 agents per country.

.../...

## 1.6 ACTIVITIES UNDER THE CILSS SYSTEM AND COLLABORATION WITH VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

During the 3rd phase, the ECA undertook various activities in the search for coherence within the CILSS system and in reinforcing the collaboration with the project's partners.

### 1.6.1 Search for coherence within the CILSS System

The ECA participated actively in the organization of several sub-regional sittings:

- Coordination meeting of all parties to the CILSS system capable of contributing to the EWS in the member countries, organised on June 6 in Ouagadougou between the AGRHYMET project, PRE-CRESAL, INSAH and PLI.

- Meeting of officers responsible for grains boards on October 27 through 28 in Bamako: organised jointly by the DIAPER and PRE-CRESAL projects, the meeting helped in taking stock of the 1985/86 marketing season and in studying the prospects for the 1986/87 marketing season on the basis of the first results of the 1986/87 agro-pastoral season. The meeting examined a presentation model of the cereal situation proposed by the two projects.

- The CILSS Ministers' Extraordinary session, held on the 18th and 19th of November in Dakar; It examined the situations of the 1986/87 agro-pastoral season and for the 1986/87/88 marketing seasons. It decided on the cereal situation in the Sahel and appealed to the International Community to assist the CILSS countries in solving the problem of excess and to buy the surpluses of certain countries.

.../...

- Preparatory meetings of the Mindelo Symposium, held on October 29 and 30, 1986 in Bamako and September 13 and 14, 1986 in Paris: They established practical modalities of the holding of the symposium.
- Mindelo Synposium on the cereal policies in the CILSS countries: organized from December 1 to 7, 1986 by the CILSS and Club du Sahel, this important forum took stock of the situation since the Nouakchott symposium (1979) and made appropriate recommendations in the various domains of food policies, particularly in that of information.
- Second Meeting of the Technical Committee of CILSS experts, organised in N'DJAMENA from December 16-22, 1986. It prepared technically the dossiers of the Council of Ministers.
- The CILSS Council of Ministers, held on the 28th and 29th of January 1987 in Ouagadougou which examined the technical dossiers submitted to it and proceeded to the renewal of the term of the Executive Secretary.

1.6.2 Actions under the network of Prevention of food crisis in the Sahel and Collaboration with various partners.

In the framework of manning the network established under the CILSS and club du Sahel, the ECA put in a lot of effort:

- Participation in the meeting of April 29 and 30 on the Early warning systems: this meeting addressed the numerous and multifaced activites designed in a view to implementing EWS in the Sahelian countries.

.../...

The meeting deplored the lack of collaboration and coordination and recommended that the CILSS system be put in order, as well as the donors.

- Organisation and participation in joint CILSS/Club du Sahel missions to assess the progress of the implementation of national Early Warning systems in the CILSS countries. These missions took place in Senegal (from September 15-20 1986) and in Burkina (from September 29 to October 2 1986) of "Early Warning systems (EWS) in CILSS member countries". ECA October, 1986.

- Organization and participation in joint DIAPER-AGRHYMET - FAO missions which came off in all CILSS countries from September 7 to October 24. These missions which closed with a synthesis meeting in Ouagadougou on October 24, permitted the first estimation of harvests of the 1986/87 cropping season. These results served as basis for the deliberations of the meeting of the network in Paris on November 13 and 14, 1986.

- Organization and participation in the meeting of the network on November 13 and 14, 1986 in Paris: It deliberated on the first results of the agropastoral season and made recommendations meant for donors to assist the Sahel inhabitants to cope with imminent problems arising out of the relatively good season.

- Working session in Rome on November 10 1986 with FAO, Food security and Information official: this meeting helped to draw the broad outlines of modalities for the organization of the joint CILSS/FAO meeting on the EWS, scheduled for June 8 through 11, 1987 in Niamey.

Besides these activities under the "network" the ECA had to participate in two meetings in Abidjan:

.../...

.../...

- Meeting organized from August 18-27 in Abidjan by the CEAO on Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) The ECA renewed the readiness of the CILSS to contribute its quota to the achievement of this endeavour, the CAP, which is exacting.

- Seminar organised from September 22 - 26 in Abidjan by the AID on the "methods of evaluation of food needs in Africa". The ECA renewed the recommendation of the meeting of April 29-30 in Paris on the EWS which insisted on the necessity for dialogue and coordination between the various operators.

- Also the ECA accepted the invitation of the Bureau of Statistics of the European Communities (OSCE) to participate in the seminar which it organized from May 13 to 16, 1986 in Luxemburg on the theme "Statistics at the Service of Food Policies and Strategies in Africa". On this occasion, the ECA presented the "Permanent Diagnosis" procedure with the view towards "better information for better food policies".

#### 1.7 ACTIONS FOR THE DEFINITION OF THE CONTINUATION OF THE "PERMANENT DIAGNOSIS" PROJECT AFTER PHASE IV

The DIAPER project will close on January 31st 1988. It was a matter of reflecting on the way to preserve the attainments and use them as a spring-board towards Food Self-sufficiency and security.

The contribution of the ECA to the reflection for the continuation of actions was made explicit in the document titled "Action Proposal for the establishment of a Permanent Diagnosis net work for the Regional Food Security" written by J.EGG, at the end of his support to the project from October 13 to 27, 1986.

Proceeding from the fundamental idea that Food security is "a matter of dialogue", the action proposed in the said document aims at "developing a support system for the desision-making of member states in Food and Agricultural Policy at the regional level".

To achieve this goal, three objectives are set in the extension of the current "DIAPER and PRE-CRESAL" projects.

- . Improve the quality of decision-making data
- . Develop a Permanent Diagnosis Capacity of the Regional Food security
- . Promote the flow of information and dialogue among decision makers through the setting up of a Regional network for Food Security.

Parallel with this work on the part of CILSS, the EDF through the OSCE, conducted the evaluation of the DIAPER project.

The evaluation Mission visited almost all CILSS countries from December 5 to February 19 and wrote its report.

Based on conclusions of this report and proposals of the document of J. EGG, the ECA and the officials concerned of the EDF, will prepare a project paper to be submitted to the Financial authorities.

## II STATUS OF THE FINANCIAL AND MATERIAL SUPPORT GIVEN TO THE NATIONAL COMPONENTS

The table of Annexure I presents the financial support given by the ECA to the National Components for the implementation of at their Phase III programme.

The table of Annexure II sums up the financial and material support given by the ECA to the National Components for the first three phases of the project.

.../...

### III GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

During the period under review (February 1st to January 31st, 1987), the "Permanent Diagnosis" Project initiated several activities to achieve the set objectives through its Phase III programme. In addressing effectively the problem facing it, the project progressed in various realms, especially in the difficult process of coordination and harmonization of action as well as that of improvement or the quest of methodologies.

Positive results started showing up:

- with regard to the sensitization of collectors and decision makers and the partitioning of information, the project scored remarkable success in the liaising partners: the project played its role of "catalyst" in forming working groups among services, which in other context, would engage in probably uncoordinated data collection actions.

The national components are essentially operational.

- The first edition of "Basic Data Bank on cropping and Livestock is out. It is the fruit of sustained efforts of the ECA, from data collection up to formulation, passing through aggregation, data acquisition and processing.
- At the level of season monitoring and evaluation of harvests, the project achieved a relative harmonization, at the sub-regional level of methodologies of collection and processing of data in the cereal and Livestock sectors. The agricultural survey designs of the various national services enable the conduct of a relatively correct national and sub-regional monitoring of the cropping season.

.../...

- For each of the CILSS countries, the project contributed to the establishment of a unified of harmonized system of current Agricultural statistics based on an evolutionary process permitting a progressive enrichment..Without doubt, the conduct of the Agricultural Survey in Senegal and Chad, for instance, under the Agricultural Statistics Services is to be credited to the project. Similarly, its contribution to the implementation of the joint DNSI-DNA survey in Mali is far from being negligible. The national structures concerned with the collection and processing of data were reinforced, thanks to the technical, material and financial support of the project.
- Despite the modesty of the means employed by the project, certain survey designs are functioning well and are producing acceptable results.

The implementation of the Early Warning System Testing (EWS) in Burkina based on a new methodology and design (in relation to the normal systems), and providing satisfactory results, is a victory for the project.

The project played a critical role in the exemplary dynamics established in Burkina for the creation of an information system on the cereal market. Thus, "the coordinated dialogue of all the parties involved, proceeding from expressed needs and adopting an aggregate procedure combining macro-and micro-economies, created a framework in which all present and future investigation efforts must merge to permit the development of a diagnosis of the cereal market".

- With regard to Livestock, the testing actions engaged will contribute, on hand, to better knowledge of information pertaining to the animal trade and build, on the other hand, Early Warning System in the domain of Livestock.

.../...



- Fruitful coordination with the Club du Sahel, the FAO and other institutions, especially in the "Network of the prevention of Food crisis in the Sahel" enabled the project to be the voice of Sahel in international and regional proceedings.

Notwithstanding these foregoing positive aspects, certain present and future obstacles need to be mentioned. These basically include:

- . The contradiction inherent in the "Earliness Reliability, least-cost" trilogy, as regards the objective of improving Permanent Diagnosis instrument in the cereal and Livestock sectors: it is difficult to set up mechanisms which could produce reliable information, and at the same time, at least cost and in the shortest possible time.
- . The inadequate facilities of the project coupled with insufficient human and material resources provided by the various CILSS countries, hence, failing to cope with the magnitude of tasks to be accomplished.
- . The numerous problems related to the organization of work, and management of goods and human resources both at the ECA and national component levels.
- The difficulty, and even ingratitude of monitoring and coordination at the regional level.
- The ECA's own limitations and insufficiencies
- The instability of officers in charge of national services especially heads of service and leaders.

.../...

Considering the efforts made by this project to circumvent the various obstacles and accomplish the actions cited in this report, there is hope.

In conclusion, it is worth noting that despite the difficulties and insufficiencies, the project has had achievements to its credit which have increased its audience both at the Regional and National levels and which contributed to the reinforcement of CILSS' credit. It is all to the credit of CILSS-CCE cooperation.

ANNEXURE I  
SUMMARY OF COSTS OF NATIONAL COMPONENTS PROGRAMMES  
FOR PHASE III.

1 000 FCFA

ACTIONS	COUNTRY	BURKINA	CAPE-VERDE	GAMBIA	MALI	MAURITANIA	NIGER	SENEGAL	CHAD	TOTAL
I INSTITUTIONAL REINFORCEMENT AND PARTICIPATION		1.740,0	-	-	7.700,0	-	-	-	-	9.440,00
	II. INFORMATION STATIONS	-	-	-	-	1 000,0	-	-	-	1 000,00
	III. CROPPING SEASON MONITORING, HARVEST ESTIMATION.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IV. ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SURVEY EARLY WARNING TESTING STRUCTURE SURVEY LIVESTOCK SURVEY PASTORAL MONITORING	29.690,0 10.597,0 - - -	29.670,7 - - - -	3.726,3 1.008,0 783,36 -	7.299 - - - 7.550,0	19.558,75 - - - -	21.775,0 - - - -	25.654,0 - - - -	10.345,20 - - - -	153.777,09 10.777,00 1.008,0 783,36 1.550,0
	TOTAL	40.287,0	29.670,7	5.517,66	14.849	19.558,75	21.775,0	25.654,0	10.345,20	177.656,34
IV. INFORMATION SYSTEMS LIGHT SURVEYS CEREAL MARKET LIVESTOCK MARKET.		4.000,0	-	5.727,6	-	-	-	-	-	9.727,60
		-	-	-	7.351,0	-	-	-	-	7.351,00
		4.000,0	-	5.727,6	11.351,0	-	14.752,0	6.175,0	7.197,0	39.425,00
		-	-	-	-	-	14.752,0	6.175,0	7.197,0	38.119,00
	TOTAL	46.027,0	29.670,7	11.245,26	29.900	20.558,75	36.527,0	31.700,0	25.442,20	209.248,94

# A N N E X U R E II.

## MATERIAL AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT PROVIDED BY THE PERMANENT DIAGNOSIS PROJECT TO NATIONAL COMPONENTS DURING THE FIRST THREE PHASES

COUNTRY	TOTAL MATERIAL AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED
BURKINA FASO	52.925.058 F.CFA	1 M 24 Mini-Computer 1 504 GR DANGEL 11 Motor -bikes Ranguages 171 compasses 220 measuring tapes 209 balances
CAPE VERDE	32.136.570 F.CFA	12 motor-bikes 12 compasses 12 measuring tapes 10 calculators 1 Photocopying machine 1 type writing machine Cabinets and shelves
GAMBIA	26.212.060 F.CFA	42 mobylettes 6 balances 1 photocopying
M A L I	39.472.517 F.CFA	1 M24 Mini computer 2 R12 Saloon 20 mobylettes
MAURITANIA	41.853.286 FCFA	1 M24 Minicomputer 1 Land Rover 85 compasses 50 balances 87 tapes 31 calculators 92 adding machines 2 computerised calculators
N I G E R	47.823.000 F.CFA	2 504 caravan 16 Mobylettes 100 compasses 50 Balances 87 tapes 31 calculators 92 adding machines 2 computerised calculators

.../...

COUNTRY	TOTAL MATERIAL AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED
SENEGAL	47.823.000 FCFA	1 R12 TL 72 mobylettes 82 compasses 82 tapes 164 levelling - nods 37 calculators 1 photocopying machine 1 typewriting machine
C H A D	33.122.235 FCFA	1 Land Rover 12 mobylettes 51 bicycles 1 photocopying machine 95 tapes 2 typewriting machines 23 balances 1 motor bike 13 calculators

Annexure III

LIST OF DOCUMENTS PREPARED BY THE PROJECT IN  
PHASE I, II, III, AND RELATING TO THE ITEMS BELOW

- I Season monitoring and harvest evaluation designs
- II Cereal Marketing
- III Livestock
- IV Information Pool
- V Sub Regional meetings and General Documents
- VI National Seminars

# I Season monitoring and harvest evaluation designs

- Consultancy report: Methodological test proposed for the 1985/86 agricultural survey in Cape Verde J.P. Minvielle November 1985.
- Consultancy report on surveys conducted in the Gambia by the Programming, Planning and Monitoring Unit (PPMU) J.P. Minvielle June 1985.
- Evaluation of the agricultural survey design in Gambia/F. ZOUNGRANA June 1986
- Evaluation of the agricultural survey system implemented in Gambia during the 1986/87 season and improvement proposals for the 1987/88 season/M. KEBE December 1986.
- Support towards the establishment of an agricultural survey design in Guinea Bissau/D1/87. Mr KEBE February 1987.
- Evaluation of the "Harvest monitoring, evaluation and forecasting", survey conducted in Mauritania in the 1985/86 season/ F. ZOUNGRANA February 86.
- Evaluation of the cropping season Monitoring and harvest forecast system in Niger/Mr CHARROY January 1986.
- Consultancy report on the evaluation and improvement of the agricultural survey conducted in Senegal during the 1985/86 season/ N KEITA March 1986.
- Evaluation of agricultural survey system implemented in Senegal during the 1986/87 season and improvement proposals for the 1987/88 season, M. KEBE December 1986.
- Support towards the establishment of an agricultural survey design in Chad/F. ZOUNGRANA July 1986.
- Evaluation of the agricultural survey design implemented in Chad during the 1986/87 season and improvement proposals for the 1987/88 season D2/87 M. KEBE February 1987.

## II Cereal Marketing

- Macro-economic approach to a cereal market information system in Burkina/Egg March 1986.
- Cereal market information system in Burkina/J.P. Minvielle March 1986.
- Consultancy report in support of the agricultural Statistics service in Mauritania for purposes of establishing a cereal market information system N'DOYE August 1986.
- Status of the cereal market information system in Burkina/ECA - D18/87 March 1987.

## III Livestock

- Livestock programme in phase III/ECA April 1986.
- Monitoring of Cattle market Dr SIDIBE 1986.
- Follow-up-Evaluation of Livestock programme in Phase III/ECA January 1987.

## IV Information Pool

- Regional synthesis of the inventory of information existing in the cereal and livestock sectors.
- Presentation
- Regional synthesis

Annexures: Synthesis table on country basis



- Information Pool/ECA April 1986.
- Presentation of the baseline Data Bank for Livestock and Agricultural/ECA D19/87 March 1987.
- Baseline Data Bank for Agriculture and Livestock ECA:
  - . D6/87 - Burkina
  - . D7/87 - Cape Verde
  - . D8/87 - Gambia
  - . D9/87 - Guinea-Bissau
  - . D10/87 - Mali
  - . D11/87 - Mauritania
  - . D12/87 - Niger
  - . D13/87 - Senegal
  - . D14/87 - Chad

V Sub Regional Meetings and General Documents

- Report on the first meeting of the Technical Committee Ouagadougou 16 November 84 ECA.
- Report on the First regional consultation meeting Ouagadougou 14-15(16 November 1984) ECA.
- Phase I Programme/ECA November 1984 .
- Phase II Programme/ECA August 1985 .
- Report on the Second Technical Committee Meeting 29-30 April 1985.
- Report on the second Regional Consultation meeting, Dakar 2-5 May 1985.
- Report on the Technical Committee Meeting, Paris, 25 to 28 February 1985.
- Programme of Phase III activities/ECA April 1986.
- Report on the Third Technical Committee meeting, Bamako 2-3 May 1986.
- Report on the Regional Consultation meeting, Bamako 5-7 May 1987.
- Report on 1986 Phase III activities ECA D16/87 March 1987.
- Programme of Phase IV activities ECA D17/87 March 1987.
- Proposals for action on the establishment of a Permanent Diagnosis network for Food Security J. EGG October 1986.

.../...

1 Season monitoring and harvest evaluation designs

- Early Warning system for the cereal sector in the Sahel/SEDES May 1985.
- Situation of the 1985/86 agro-pastoral season and status of cropping in Member states n° 1-2-3/ECA.
- Overview of methodologies implemented and results obtained in respect of season monitoring, harvest estimates and forecast during the 1985/86 cropping season/ECA March 1986.
- Assessment of the 1985/86 agro-pastoral season in CILSS countries/ECA - October 1986.
- Full scale testing of an Early Warning system (EWS) in the ORD of KAYA/ECA March 1986.
- Situation of the 1986/87 agro-pastoral season and status of cropping in Member States n° 1-2-3-4-5/ECA June, July, August, September, October 1986.
- Assessment of the 1986/87 agro-pastoral season.
- Early Warning systems (EWS) in the CILSS member States - Status of establishment in Burkina, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal and Chad/ECA August 1986.
- Presentation of survey designs existing in Member States for the collection of current agricultural statistics/D3/87 - ECA - February 87.
- Follow-up-Evaluation of the implementation of agricultural survey designs in Member states during the 1986/87 cropping season and proposed improvement for the forthcoming cropping season/ECA - D4/87, February 1987.
- Testing of an Early warning system in the ORD of KAYA (Burkina) overview of methodology/ECA. D15/87 March 1987.

VI SEMINARS

- Livestock statistics training seminar in Burkina, Ouagadougou 17-26 June 1986/National Component, Burkina.
- National Workshop devoted to the collection and processing of data required for food strategy monitoring in Niger. 15-19 December 1986 (National Consultation, Niger).
- Seminar to present the survey on "Season Monitoring and harvest forecasting and evaluation in Mauritania" Nouakchott 21-28 February 1986.

.../...

- National Workshop for the harmonisation of survey methodologies (agriculture and Livestock). Bamako 17-22 March 1986 (National Consultation, Mali).
- Seminar on the harmonisation of agricultural survey methodologies in Senegal, Dakar:  
23-24 April 1986 (National Consultation of Senegal).