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ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

AfDB  African Development Bank
IsDB  Islamic Development Bank
AGRA  Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa
AU-IBAR  Africa Union – Inter-Africa Bureau Animal Genetic Resources
AWPB  Annual Work Plan and Budget
CAADP  Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program
CaSCIERA  Capacitating Stakeholders in Using Climate Information for Enhanced Resilience in the Agricultural Sector
CILSS  Comité permanent Inter États de lutte contre la Sècheresse dans le Sahel
ECOWAS  Economic Community of West African States
ED  Executive Director
EnGRAIS  Enhancing Growth through Regional Agri-Inputs Systems
FARA  Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
IAR4D  Integrated Agricultural Research for Development
IDRC  International Development Research Centre
IFDC  International Fertilizer Development Centre
IFPRI  International Food Policy Research Institute
IP  Innovation Platform
M&E  Monitoring and Evaluation
NARS  National Agricultural Research System
NCoS  National Centre of Specialization
NEYAT  Nurturing Enterprising Youth for Agricultural Transformation Technologies
PAIRED  Partnerships for Agricultural Research, Education and Development
RCoE  Regional Centres of Excellence
ROPPA  Réseau des organisations Paysannes et de Producteurs de l’Afrique de l’Ouest
UEMOA  West African Economic and Monetary Union
USAID  United States Agency for International Development
WA  West Africa
WAAPP  West African Agricultural Productivity Program
WCA  West and Central Africa
CORAF was created in 1987 with the responsibility to coordinate and facilitate demand-driven research needed to unlock the agricultural potential of West and Central Africa. CORAF is the largest of the four Sub-Regional Organizations under the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA).

At the national level, CORAF works with NARS, comprised of public agricultural research institutes, universities and other tertiary institutions, farmer groups, civil society organizations, the private sector, and other entities engaged in the provision of agricultural research services.

**Our vision**
We see a future where people and communities in West and Central Africa achieve food and nutrition security and are prosperous.

**Our mission**
To sustainably improve the productivity, competitiveness, and markets of the agricultural system in West and Central Africa. The primary objective of CORAF is to improve livelihoods in West and Central Africa through sustainable increases in agricultural production and productivity, promoting competitiveness and markets.

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<td>Increased use of appropriate technologies and innovations in WCA</td>
<td>Informed decision-making for improved markets and scaling of technologies</td>
<td>Enhanced institutional and human capacity in agricultural research for development</td>
<td>Demand for agricultural knowledge from target client facilitated and met.</td>
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PRODUCTIVITY & FOOD SECURITY

With innovations, there is the potential for increased food security, environmental sustainability, and competitive farming products. Leading innovation in the agriculture sector is primarily what CORAF does.

56 Technologies have been generated
and made available for farmers in Benin, Guinea, Niger, and Togo

1,608,984
Producers/processors adopted at least one technology to make a difference in their lives

CORAF’s intervention has significantly contributed to improving national food and nutrition securities in West and Central Africa.
AGRI-INPUTS

Without a vibrant agri-input sector, it will be difficult to meet the ambitions laid out in the national and regional agriculture investment plans.

CORAF will continue to work on these critical issues from the perspective of increasing the production and use of agri-inputs, increasing private sector participation, building alliances with key players, and improving related policies.

- An Agri-input strategy for West Africa developed
- Mechanisms and innovative approaches to promote the use of agri-inputs at scale to attract investment, remove trade barriers and stimulate seed use put in place
- Private sector engaged to lead the regional agri-inputs industry

240 Agri-input packages identified and added to the Fertilizer and Seed Recommendation Map for West Africa

Cassava (4)  Cocoa (6)  Peanut (12)
Rice (73)  Millet (23)  Maize (68)
Cotton (22)  Sorghum (15)  Cowpea (17)
38t
Hybrid rice variety Mayun1 seeds were made available to the farming communities in Guinea, Niger, and Togo

7,000
Farmers benefited from this initiative during the 2019 off-season cropping in Guinea, Niger, and Togo

268
New varieties with complete data were registered in the Regional Catalogue

The update of our Regional Catalogue of Plant Species and Varieties of West Africa aims to facilitate local production of quality seeds, encourage trade amongst member countries and create a positive investment climate for the private seed industry.

As part of CORAF’s work to provide solutions to climate change, CORAF has produced technologies including climate-smart crop varieties such as drought-tolerant maize.
Over the years CORAF’s work has consisted of trials on high-yielding varieties of maize, conducting baseline studies, post-harvest research on the maize value chain, the impact of the adoption of improved maize varieties, etc.

1991

Smallholder maize farmers in Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, and Mali have adopted and have effectively used at least one of our improved varieties this cropping season.

Farmers of these countries are making a huge profit from using at least one of our generated improved maize varieties:

- **182,913 fcfa** Benin
- **89,453 fcfa** Burkina Faso
- **87,732 fcfa** Côte d’Ivoire
- **16,152 fcfa** Mali
ACCESS TO MARKETS

While increased agricultural productivity is important, CORAF also believes that the competitiveness of products and access to these critical national and regional markets is essential to the sustainable transformation of the agriculture industry in West and Central Africa.

This is why CORAF also works with actors to facilitate access to markets for small-holder farmers and those in the agriculture value chain in both regions.

With improved surveillance and control of the fruit flies in West Africa, Mangoes are less infested. Mango fruit production has significantly increased and farmers are exporting more healthy fruits that comply with international standards including for the EU market.

**Percent reduction in loss related to fruit fly infestations in orchards**

- 37% Benin
- 53% Burkina Faso
- 80% Cote d’Ivoire
- 74% Ghana
- 40% Rise in the overall exports of mangoes from West Africa to the European market
The Chairperson of the Governing Board and the Executive Director is happy to share with you the 2019 CORAF Annual Report to update you on the initiatives launched and milestones achieved last year.

In 2019, CORAF rolled out some path-breaking initiatives and put systems in place for the implementation of the new 2018 - 2027 strategic and 2018-2022 operational plans. Key activities undertaken include strengthening existing partnerships and establishing new ones; mobilizing resources; coordinating research and capacity building; as well as disseminating required knowledge and information, focused on improving the welfare of farmers, herders, fisherfolks, and other actors along the respective value chains through Agricultural Research for Development.

Separate sections in this report will acquaint you with milestones achieved by the research programs:

1. the West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program (WAAPP) funded by the World Bank;
2. the Partnership for Agricultural Research, Education and Development (PAIRED) funded by USAID;
3. three UEMOA funded projects related to three priority agricultural commodity value chains - improving performance and competitiveness of the maize sector -AMAFINE, improving the performance

This 2019 Annual Report will take you through major impacts achieved primarily with a quick Stats sheet showing our work on millions of direct and indirect beneficiaries, millions of hectares covered by agri-food innovative system projects, as well as millions of other stakeholders reached through digital initiatives.
and competitiveness of the cotton sector - VATICOPP, and improving the performance and competitiveness of the livestock-meat, poultry and aquaculture sector – PROGEVAL;

4. AU-IBAR funded project Capacity Strengthening of African Countries for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Animal Genetic Resources; and


As most of the projects come to an end in 2019, several others are in the pipeline, thanks to the support of a wide range of partners who have championed the cause of smallholder farmers of the West and Central Africa. Our gratitude goes to ECOWAS, UEMOA, ECCAS, and CEMAC, our donors, and development partners, namely the World Bank, EU, USAID, IDRC, and IsDB.

We extend our arms in true partnership to all actors within the CORAF ecosystem, mostly the NARS partners involved in the implementation of our regional programs and sub-projects, the CGIARs (IITA, AfricaRice, ICRAF, ICRISAT, and AVRDC), including the advanced research institutions (CIRAD, IRD) to join hands in delivering innovative results to our 23-member countries and mostly to farmer-based organizations (ROPPA, PROPAC, APESS and RBM). We will continue to depend on the unflinching support of the Secretariat staff of CORAF which in accomplishing our ever-challenging task of coordinating AR4D in WCA. Efforts will continue to build the critical mass of expertise, skills and foster the next generation of food and agriculture researchers needed to accomplish the important work expected from our partners and supporters in West and Central Africa to meet challenges facing food and agriculture in the sub-region.
AFRICA’S AGRICULTURE LOSES A CHAMPION

Abdoulaye Touré might have looked frail in recent years, but the unfinished mission of getting technologies to the poor farmers of West Africa meant he hardly missed a professional appointment. And this is why when his death was announced on Sunday, June 16, it threw everyone off.

For many, Toure’s departure represents a colossal loss of immense proportion not only because of the work left to be done to feed Africa but also because of the exceptional human qualities he exemplified. No doubt, the adjectives used to describe the man have ranged from: visionary, faithful, wise, humble, sympathetic, courteous, highly respectful, loving, and caring.

Never Basking in Success: Dr. Toure has been in development for close to three decades. But it is the last decade that has been one of the most defining of his career. Together with many other development actors, Toure helped engineer the West Africa Agriculture Productivity Program (WAAPP). In its tenth year now, this program is one of the most substantial World Bank investments in...
West Africa, covering 13 countries.

With nine million direct beneficiaries, 56 million indirect beneficiaries, more than 200 technologies released and adopted by almost 4.5 million producers on about 4.8 million hectares, over 1000 students trained, and increases in crop yield, many have been in celebratory mode.

He recognized the WAAPP’s contribution to lifting millions out of poverty through the delivery of innovations to farmers across West Africa yet argued consistently that the job was incomplete. “We did not pay a lot of focus on extension services under the WAAPP, and this partly explains the modest adoption levels of technologies and innovations,” Touré admitted during what has become a peer-to-peer learning event of all WAAPP participating countries in Niamey, Niger in November 2018. In the WAAPP jargon, these events are known as the wrap-up meetings.

His Last Fight: Together with a select group of highly-talented and experienced experts from across leading multilateral development institutions including the World Bank and the International Fund for Agriculture Development as well as regional and national institutions, Dr. Toure spent the last two years strategizing another iteration of the WAAPP.

Known as the West Africa Agriculture Transformation Program (WAATP), this new program that has been under development through Touré’s leadership will focus on emerging challenges facing farmers, small producers, processors, and the agriculture industry in West Africa. As recent as June 2019, he was still driving the process, trying to skew the new program to focus on emerging climate change, nutrition, trade, regional food reserves, gender, and youths’ issues.

The World Bank has lost its best staff. Africa’s agriculture has lost one of its most committed sons. For CORAF which he invested immensely to see it develop, it is a massive loss. CORAF is one of his legacies. He expressed deep pride in the institutional growth of CORAF. He loved CORAF, and I can attest to that.

It is tragic this news of the death of Dr. Abdoulaye Toure. He was one of the most respected World Bank men here in Cape Verde. I remember how much he fought for Cape Verde’s entry into WAAPP and I remember how he was a great advisor to CORAF. He was a man of vision, a faithful and wise man.

May God raise among us in Africa another person with a heart and vision equal to that of Dr. Toure. May he ascend in peace in the arms of the Almighty God.

Dr. Angela Maria P. Barreto da VEGA MORENO
Chair of the Governing Board of CORAF

Dr. Aifa Fatimata Ndoye Niane,
Senior Agricultural Economist, World Bank
He committed so much to the flight to lift others out of difficulties that he sometimes forgot to take care of himself. He resisted numerous calls to take a break and focus on his health. On June 12, 2019, he was flown to Paris for intensive medical care, whence the Almighty God, to whom Toure showed steadfast devotion, had different plans for him. And this will become his final contribution to lifting the poor out of poverty.

Toure is trained as an economist. But in his recent development work, agricultural research became his passion. He saw in it a vast potential to address some of the challenges related to food systems in West Africa.

An Advocate of CORAF: With the WAAPP model of regional integration, he understood more than many that coordination was central, reasons why he became a tireless champion of CORAF. The regional economic communities in West and Central Africa have mandated CORAF to coordinate agricultural research.

He hardly missed an institutional support mission to CORAF. He was quick to praise CORAF for its coordination role in the WAAPP but did not also hold back when it meant pushing CORAF to do more. “CORAF must do more to facilitate the exchange of technologies and innovations at the country level. CORAF is also accountable for the expected results particularly concerning the adoption of technologies. What this means is that as part of its regional coordination mandate, CORAF must play an active role in facilitating technology exchanges and adoption,” Toure said during a November 2018 institutional support mission to CORAF.
AN INNOVATION AWARD IN HONOR OF ABDOULAYE TOURE

The World Bank and CORAF have announced an award to honor the memory of one of Africa’s foremost champion of agricultural research and development. Mr. Abdoulaye Touré died at the age of 64 while serving as Lead Agriculture Economist at the World Bank and Task Team Leader of one of the Bank’s most substantial investments in West Africa.

At a ceremony to pay tribute to Touré held at the World Bank Office in Abidjan, Cote d’Ivoire, on Wednesday, November 20, 2019, both institutions announced their intention to create a yearly award to recognize the best innovations.

Touré spent most of the past ten years of his career at the World Bank leading the West Africa Agriculture. “The award is designed to sustain his work in advancing innovations that have contributed substantially in lifting millions of smallholder farmers out of poverty.
over the past decade,” says the World Bank Regional Director for Sustainable Development, Africa, Mr. Simeon Ehui.

As part of the governance of the WAAPP, CORAF was assigned the responsibility of regional coordination of the project. In that role, CORAF contributed considerably to the movement of technologies from one country to another. Overall, about 100 technologies moved across West Africa during the lifetime of the project.

“Abdoulaye was a big believer in innovations. His primary vision was to ensure the technologies translate to improving the livelihoods of the poor. There is no better way to sustain his work and vision than setting up an award that would further boost scientific discovery to advance our food and nutrition security goals,” says Dr. Abdou Tenkouano, Executive Director of CORAF.

Abdoulaye Touré was born on November 02, 1955, in Côte d’Ivoire. He joined the World Bank Group in 1992. Between 2000 and 2005, he left the Bank to join the International Fund for Agriculture Development where he helped many West African countries develop their strategic plans.
2019 HIGHLIGHTS

1. DELIVERING ON THE PROMISE TO DOUBLE YIELDS IN WEST AFRICA

Before CORAF started the regional coordination of WAAPP in 2008, the sub-region was one of the most affected world regions by food insecurity despite the abundance of its natural and human resources. Representing approximately 35 percent of the subregion’s GDP and employing 60 percent of the active labor force, the agricultural sector is inhibited by weak linkages between farmers and markets, limited access to affordable and reliable quality seeds, and lack of information on new agricultural technologies and best practices. As a result, the region had experienced a food gap estimated above 20%.

After 10 years of implementation, the West African Agricultural Productivity Program (WAAPP) has come to an end this year on a positive note. CORAF’s leadership in coordinating the regional programs has succeeded in lifting 9 million smallholder farmers out of poverty and makes them more food secured. CORAF’s comparative advantage and value addition lie in our capacity to promote sub-regional cooperation, create synergies and reduce duplications, mobilize resources, and generate common solutions to agricultural research and development problems leading to the transformation of agriculture in WCA. This is achieved
through the support of its four core functions, namely, coordination of NARS, Capacity Strengthening of actors, and coordination, Advocacy, and Knowledge Management.

1.1. Supporting ground-breaking and cutting-edge research
The scientist from CORAF and respective countries established National Centers of Specialization (NCoS) have generated and widely disseminated improved high-yielding and climate-smart varieties and other productivity-enhancing technologies. Over the last decade, a total of 234 technologies have come out of our NCoS that have been successfully transferred for use by farmers and other end-users, both inside the countries and across national borders. Across the region, close to 5 million smallholder farmers are currently utilizing improved varieties and innovations proposed by the WAAPP to make a difference in their lives.

1.2. Lifting 9 million smallholder farmers out of poverty
Technologies generated have benefited over 9 million people directly and over 56 million more have been reached indirectly across the West Africa region. WAAPP has reached and even surpassed the targeted beneficiaries by 40% as of December 2019. This has resulted in making West African agriculture more productive, sustainable, and profitable for smallholder farmers. By growing more food, farmers have been able to increase their livelihoods. Evidence showed that smallholder farmers in the 13 recipients’ countries have increased incomes by 34%.

1.3. Embedding nutrition into WAAPP for a food secure region
Despite its impressive track record over the last 10 years, the West African region is still confronted with a puzzling fact: producing more food and increasing incomes while nutrition not improving. More calorie intake does not necessarily mean better nutritional outcomes.

In a bid to effectively address nutrition issues, it was deemed fit for CORAF to develop a nutrition-sensitive agricultural strategy that will guide existing and emerging agricultural development initiatives to mainstream nutrition. CORAF has developed the strategy in consultation with key stakeholders in the region. Since then, USAID and IITA among other institutions have expressed interest in using the strategy to inform their interventions in the region. So far, our intervention has contributed to improving the caloric intake of disadvantaged family farmers households. Caloric consumption rose from 2,777 to 2,964 kcals and the “hunger period” reduced by 37% in the 13 West Africa beneficiary countries according to the WAAPP 1A independent completion report (ICR).
### WAAPP: 10 Years Achievement

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<th><strong>Average yield increase</strong></th>
<th><strong>10.9 million</strong></th>
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<td>- 38% for dry cereals</td>
<td>Direct Beneficiaries of which</td>
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<td>- 150% for rice, fruit and tubers</td>
<td>43% were woman</td>
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<th><strong>34%</strong> Average income increase</th>
<th><strong>5.6 million</strong></th>
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<td>- Technologies generated by NCoS</td>
<td>Producers and processors adopted new improved technology</td>
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| **239** varieties released and registered in regional catalogue | **248** Technologies generated by NCoS |

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<th><strong>82%</strong> Producers have knowledge of technologies generated/released</th>
<th><strong>0.8 million</strong></th>
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<td>- Technologies used by other countries</td>
<td>Beneficiaries use technology generated by other countries</td>
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<th><strong>234</strong> Technologies generated in 13 West African Countries Convering over 3 million hectares</th>
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| **10 Million** Smallholder farmers that are using the technologies/innovations |

| **56 Million** Indirect Beneficiaries benefiting from the technologies generated in the sub region |

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<th><strong>45%</strong> Female smallholder farmers</th>
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<td>Have better access to agricultural resources.</td>
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<th><strong>30%</strong> Average yield increase</th>
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<td>For improved varieties of millet, sorghum, maize and fonio.</td>
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Annual Report 2019
WAAPP was initiated in 2007 by the Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS) to support its agricultural policy (ECOWAP), under the regional leadership coordination of CORAF. So far, (i) national agricultural research systems have been strengthened through the training of researchers and the funding of research programs; (i) a regional market for agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, and veterinary products has been expanded (iii) National Centers of Specialization (NCoS) are evolving into Regional Centers of Excellence (RCoE); (iv) innovation platforms have been promoted as support to the implementation of the Integrated Agricultural Research for Development (IAR4D) paradigm and (v) a competitive regional fund to finance priority research sub-projects has been stabled. The WAAPP, implemented in two phases of five years each, was designed to achieve the agricultural research and development (R&D) pillar of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP). The WAAPP was funded under the Adaptable Programmatic Loan (APL) through the regional desk of the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank. The governments of Spain, Denmark, and Japan provided co-fundings.
1.4. What is next?
Building on the results of the WAAPP, reflections are ongoing on developing a more ambitious program aiming at sky-rocketing the adoption of climate-smart technologies, enhance job creation and increase access to regional markets for targeted commodities in West and Central Africa.

1.5. Success Story: Regional Cooperation Strengthens Senegal Cassava Sector
Tivaouane, located about 70 kilometers from the Senegalese capital, Dakar, is the leading cassava production region of Senegal. Here, actors have set their sight to higher goals – the transformation of cassava.

The import bills of wheat and other flour in Senegal are on the increase, experts argue. Adequately transformed, cassava can produce flour, gari, fufu, and starch.

As in other value chains, the lack of capital and equipment can significantly stall progress. While WAAPP Senegal has invested considerable sums in empowering actors and strengthening the cassava sector, the women group of Tivaouane is looking to increase the production.

Ased what is their number one priority right now? The leading woman transformer in Tivaouane picked equipment.

WAAPP Senegal donated a grant of four million FCFA (USD8000) to the women transforming cassava in Tivaouane. The money helped them kick-start activities.

WAAPP was designed to make agriculture more productive, sustainable, and profitable for smallholder farmers, to improve the conditions of life of

The cassava sector can produce 235,000 tons of flour per year. If 10% of this cassava flour is incorporated in the flour for bread, it will reduce the bill of 120 billion FCFA spent by Senegal importing of 2.500 tons of flour a day to make bread

argued Ibrahima Wade
one of the leading proponents of the country’s drive to accelerated Growth.

If we get only a ten percent addition to the flour sector, the government will benefit,
says the President
of a group of cassava actors in Senegal.

Cassava is the crop of the future. With transformation, it will boost production, create jobs for women, and reduce imports
says Assane Ndiaye.

We need a production unit that can help us save energy, money, and time and produce in large quantities. There are business opportunities with bread bakers
says Maguette Sy.
consumers through the provision of agricultural products at competitive prices, build a critical mass of researchers for sound, efficient and collaborative research programs and finally to ensure that technologies generated nationally are available regionally.
IN BETTER SEEDS, WE TRUST

Access to improved seed varieties remains a key challenge of agricultural transformation in West Africa due to the complexities involved to develop the sector.

Over the past years, CORAF within the framework of the West Africa Seed Program (WASP), the West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program (WAAPP), and the Partnership for Agricultural Research, Education and Development (PAIRED) is contributing to efforts in promoting and harmonizing the ECOWAS common seed regulations and regional trade. As a result, a remarkable increase in the implementation of the Regional Regulation had increased from 41% to more than 90% between 2013 and 2019 in West Africa, Mauritania, and Chad (Figure 4).
2.1. Improved crop varieties, all in one place!
This year efforts have been sustained on aggregating improved crop varieties registered in the national catalogues of the member states to contribute to the development and promotion of a regional regulatory framework for cross-border trade.

We have joined forces with CILSS, UEMOA, and the National Seed Committees to develop and keep updated our Regional catalogue of plant species and varieties of West Africa. Implementation of the regional seed catalogue is a significant step in regional harmonization within ECOWAS and will help to facilitate local production of quality seeds, encourage trade amongst member countries, and create a positive investment climate for the private seed industry. So far a total of 268 new varieties with complete data were registered in the regional catalogue of Plant Species and Varieties validated.
2.2. Brokering North-South partnerships for better quality seeds

Within the framework of the partnership facilitated by CORAF between the WAAPP’s Regional Center of Specialization (RCoS) in Mali and the private sector entity WinAll in China team up to produce 38 Mt of the hybrid rice variety Mayun1. The seed was made available to the farming communities in Guinea and Niger. Over 7,000 farmers in the two countries benefited from this initiative during the 2019 off-season cropping. The improved seed variety has been registered in the ECOWAS-UEMOA-CILSS Regional Catalogue of Plant Species and Varieties of West Africa.

2.3. Making seeds and Fertilizers Data available

With access to seeds and fertilizers remaining an intractable challenge in West Africa, CORAF strongly believes that online options could further facilitate access. Internet penetration and mobile usage are on the increase in most West African countries. CORAF and USAID through their respective funded projects PAIRED and EnGRAIS jointly developed tools for the collection of relevant data required to update the Fertilizer and Seed Recommendation Map for West Africa (FeSeRWAM). The web-based platform aiming at capturing, storing, and visualizing recommendations data on seeds and fertilizers will be a great asset for market actors in the seed and fertilizer value chains. It will open new paths for the dissemination, sharing, display, and processing of their spatial information on the Internet. FeSeRWAM will also allow users to access the most appropriate fertilizer and seed recommendations as well as good agricultural practices that they can immediately use. This tool should substantially increase the demand for appropriate fertilizer and improved seed. The input packages will be disseminated across the various agro-ecologies through CORAF led innovation platforms by the NCoS/RCoE in collaboration with US Bilateral Missions programs as well as other organizations such as AGRA and TAAT/AfDB.
2.4. Towards a thriving, Private-Sector Led Seed Industry
The role and functions of entrepreneurship in the seed business are increasingly being recognized in West Africa where the private sector is emerging as the most important player in producing and supplying agri-inputs. To harness the huge opportunities in the regional agri-inputs industry, PAIRED is strengthening the capacity of private sector actors including their regional organizations in the seed business. The program is also providing frameworks and guidelines for creating networks that will support the engagement of regional “champions” in effectively playing their roles within the Alliance for Seed Industry in West Africa (ASIWA) and in the regional seed industry in general. Specifically, the PAIRED program is (i) providing support to ASIWA in the formulation and the implementation of its action plan and sustainability strategy and in transitioning to a private sector-led Alliance, (ii) improving the seed forecasting tool and the West Africa Seed Information exchange (wasix) platform for handing over to the private sector, and (iii) promoting entrepreneurship & business models to further strengthen the entrepreneurship capacity of the private sector.

2.5. Success Story: New Markets Opportunities For Seed Companies
Burkina Faso-based Nema du Faso, known by the acronym NAFASO is possibly one of the largest seed companies in West and Central Africa. In recent years, they have seen a spike in operations across the region to the point where they can afford to not sell to the government of Burkina Faso. In most parts of West Africa, the State is the largest customer of seed companies which they, in turn, deliver at subsidized rates to farmers.
For many years, NAFASO has sustained an annual turnover of close to USD 4 million (FCFA 2 billion). NAFASO has also experienced an increase in its bottom-line as a result of increasing demand from not only West Africa but also from Central Africa. NAFASO today delivers seeds to Chad which is also a signatory of the harmonized seed regulation. A policy that aims to boost seed trade across the ECOWAS-UEMOA-CILSS region by harmonizing quality control, certification, and marketing of plant seeds and seedlings in member countries.

“We have a truck full of rice seeds heading to Sierra Leone. In a week, we shall be sending three trucks full of rice seeds to Senegal,” said Abdoulaye Sawadogo whom we met in his Bobo-Dioulasso Headquarters in the Haut Basin region of Burkina Faso in late May 2019. “Our trade across the region has increased significantly since the 2015 Ebola crises during which we delivered quality seeds to affected countries.”

Overall, NAFASO produces over 6,000 metric tons of seeds yearly among which about 2,000 tons are exported to West Africa and Congo in the Central African region. Many of its customers argue that thanks to NAFASO, they have been able to have access to quality seeds.
CORAF through the PAIRED project is coordinating the development of an integrated agri-input strategy covering fertilizers, pesticides, and feed. This is the first-time a holistic approach is being considered in addressing agri-inputs. Consultations will be conducted in 2020, to get feedback from key stakeholders of agri-inputs in the region.

Quality agri-inputs also refers to biofertilizers to boost agricultural productivity in West Africa. CORAF and its partners are contributing to building an enabling environment for the promotion, control and certification of organic fertilizers allowed by international standards in agricultural production.
Phytosanitary certification is required to ensure that seed marketed across borders in the region is free from pests and diseases. To facilitate this process, CORAF through PAIRED supported the Gambia, Liberia, and Sierra Leone to develop their respective quarantine pest lists. Subsequently, quarantine pests transmitted through seeds of food crops in the Gambia, Liberia, and Sierra Leone are now established. This action further provided the basis for updating the regional Quarantine Pest Lists for eleven priority crops (Rice, Maize, Sorghum, Millet, Groundnut, Cowpeas, Yam, Cassava, Irish Potato, Tomato, and Onion) in the ECOWAS region.

Under PAIRED and EnGRAIS, CORAF and USAID have joined efforts to update the Fertilizer and Seed Recommendation Map for West Africa. In general, the tool captured existing soil types, cropping systems, and current fertilizer rates in the respective countries. This was followed by two sub-regional workshops for the validation of improved seed and fertilizer recommendations data to update the Fertilizer and Seed Recommendation Map.
A GOOD SEASON FOR MAIZE VALUE CHAINS ACTORS IN WEST AFRICA

Developing cutting-edge research to address the agro-food system challenges in West and Central Africa is central, that is what we do best at CORAF.

The regional agricultural council teamed up with the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) to implement the AMAFINE project to boost the competitiveness of the maize value chain as the most cultivated cereal and the most consumed crop in Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, and Mali. The project which has ended this year has significantly contributed to strengthen the resilience of the maize value chain and improve the livelihoods of thousands of farmers in the UEMOA-member states.
4.1. Maize farmers turn their back on traditional grains to get new lease of life

To get a much-needed boost with the release of improved maize varieties, CORAF worked jointly with national research systems of countries including the National Institute of Agricultural Research of Benin (INRAB), the Institute of the Environment and Agricultural Research of Burkina Faso (INERA), the National Center for Agronomic Research of Côte d’Ivoire and the Institute of Rural Economy of Mali (IER). These varieties have been made available for underserved maize-growing communities across the 4 countries. After 5 years of implementation, an impact study demonstrated that improved maize varieties have contributed significantly to the improvement of smallholders’ agricultural productivity and wellbeing.

Preliminary results from the study showed 88% of the average adoption rate. These improved varieties are remarkably increasing resilience and farm incomes. Beneficiary farmers said they are now able to produce all-year-round maize and thrive in the face of unpredictable rainfall patterns and severe droughts. These farmers are also making more profit. These improved varieties have been reported to increase profit for maize farmers by about 35%.

4.2. Harnessing innovation platforms to link maize farmers to market and funding opportunities

Under the reporting period, the AMAFINE project facilitated the establishment and operationalization of 06 innovation platforms involving more than two thousand stakeholders with different backgrounds. This was aimed at enabling them to access finance and market linkages. As a result, close to one thousand business contracts were signed among IP actors (maize producers, traders, and financiers) in maize marketing.

350K USD
Total funding mobilized in the four countries implementing the project

1248
Smallholder maize farmers have benefited from the IP funding mechanism

45%
of women, beneficiaries have improved their livelihoods and are investing more in the future of their children
All these successes were documented in a video entitled Achievements of capacity building in innovation platforms by the AMAFINE project in South Benin. Also, 17 successful cases were published on (i) strengthening partnership and business relations, (ii) improving access to credit and agricultural inputs, and (iii) boosting and improving the governance of innovation platforms (Annex).
MANGO EXPORTS ON THE RISE AGAIN IN WEST AFRICA

Fruit flies have been around for a long time but a new and more dangerous variant, first detected in East Africa in 2003, has spread to West Africa. Without control, these new flies can destroy more than three-quarters of fruit crops like mangoes. This is very bad news for farmers hoping to export mangoes to Europe. In 2006, interception and subsequent confiscation of exported mangoes at the EU borders resulted in a loss of €9,000,000 by mango exporters.

With funding from UEMOA and ECOWAS, the European Union (EU), the French Development Agency (AFD), CORAF have worked on researching a suite of complementary technologies that when used in harmony can reduce the impact of the destructive flies. After 5 years of implementation, the project Support to the Regional Plan for Fruit Flies Monitoring and Control in West Africa
has recorded juicy outcomes for mango farmers.

Using Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach, several natural local food bait, natural enemies, and natural substances were identified in addition to an enhanced understanding of the biology of the fruit fly as well as its interaction with the diversified environments in West Africa. The integration of these results in the management of the pest in addition to effective surveillance resulted in a significant reduction in the confiscation of mango exports from project countries.

For example, in Burkina Faso mango producers have regained significant control of the pesky little insect with a history of decimating mango orchards. With improved surveillance and control of the fruit flies, Burkina Faso went from 90,000 tons of mangoes in 2017 to 200,000 tons in 2018, according to the Association of Mango Producers of Burkina Faso known in French as APROMAB. Meanwhile, about 8500

45%
Rise in the overall exports of mangoes from West Africa to the European market according to our project impact survey

57%
Fallen of interceptions of mango fruit shipments from the region at the border of the EU.

Senegal, which has been less affected by the fruit fly attacks, has seen its mango exports jumped from 350 tons in 1999 to around 22,000 tons in 2018.

The capacity of scientists and technicians have also been enhanced to implement biological control activities in the control of fruit flies, this includes identification and mass production of biological control agents (predators, parasitoids, and entomopathogens); application of biological and microbiological control; reception operations; handling and unleashing of natural enemies (weaver ants and parasitoids); and monitoring and evaluation of the impact of natural enemies.

57% of dried and fresh mangoes were exported in 2018 compared to 7000 tons in 2017.
TURNING WEST AFRICAN COTTON STEMS TO A PROFITABLE BUSINESS

In almost all cotton-producing countries in West Africa, cotton stems are viewed more like a good-for-nothing residue. For the most part, they are burnt off after harvest. A small portion is used for organic fertilization, livestock feed, and firewood for rural households.

To add value to these residues, CORAF under the project, Improving the performance and competitiveness of the cotton sector -VATICOPP has worked with national research centers from Mali, Benin, and Togo to come up with a useful technology that can transform the close to 1.6 million tons of post-harvest cotton stems into particle boards. This year, production units have been
installed. The long-term goal is to improve the livelihoods of those living in rural communities by raising incomes, creating jobs, and boosting lasting economic growth.

In Togo, the pilot unit produced 175 PB including 120 boards of 8mm, 50 boards of 12mm, and 5 boards of 18mm during this reporting period. This process was capitalized on by a student who collected relevant data for the techno-economic analysis of manufacturing particleboard. In the meantime, the particleboards have been used to produce a wide range of furniture including tables, chairs, stools, pedestal tables, doors, shelves, and cupboards.

Interest is growing in the technology and this is being used as a basis to engage UEMOA for an extended scaling out phase. Therefore, experts from Benin, Mali, and Togo trained during the installation of the Parakou unit are expected to set up similar production units in their respective countries.

Capacities of 2,332 (with 19% of who were women) cotton producers, craftsmen, equipment manufacturers, and researchers, strengthened on specific topics in the use of cotton stems technology in the production of particleboards. Producers were trained in the collection and conservation of cotton stems, while the manufacturers were trained in the installation and commissioning of units. On the other hand, wood craftsmen were trained in making furniture from particleboards.

Under the VATICOP component, a technical and economic data factsheet was developed on how to produce particleboards with cotton stem and sawdust, as part of the promotion of results delivered by the pilot unit of Benin. Two (02) articles were published in scientific journals on the valorization of cotton stalks in manufacturing particle boards-based cotton stems in Benin, Mali, and Togo.
BRIDGING MEAT PRODUCTION GAPS IN WEST AFRICA

The project « Valorization of local Animal and Aquaculture genetic resources in the UEMOA zone, acronym PROGEVAL » is a game-changer in the sustainable valuation of local animal genetic resources (Zebu cattle, taurin Ndama, sheep, guinea fowl) and aquaculture (Tilapia and catfish) in the UEMOA area to ensure food security and increase the income for producers in Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Niger, and Senegal. Six (6) innovation platforms on the management of Animal genetic resources and Aquaculture were established in Côte d’Ivoire, Niger, Guinea, Burkina Faso, and Senegal.

Under the PROGEVAL project, the state of RGAn characterization and breed genetic improvement was determined. A ceremony was organized at the Dori IP site for the provision of a solar incubator with a capacity of 500 eggs and breeding equipment (42 feeders and 25 water containers) to the IP members.
These characterization and retrospective survey activities have enabled the development of 16 options for valuing animal and aquaculture genetic resources. They concern, among other things (i) the rapid production of super males to improve the growth of tilapia breeding population, (ii) the improvement and valuation of Djallonké sheep through an open-core regional selection program and (iii) good N’dama cattle breeding practices (health, diet, reproduction, habitat, etc.).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breed Characterization</th>
<th>Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Djallonké Cattle breeding</td>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peulh Sheep breed (White and Bicolored), Balami, Koundoum and Touareg (Ara-ara) breeds</td>
<td>Niger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peulh-Peulh Peulh Sheep breed (Touabire and Ladoum)</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N’dama cattle breeding</td>
<td>Senegal and Côte d’Ivoire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varieties of N’Dama (Boenca, Fula et Manjaque) cattle</td>
<td>Bissau Guinea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peulh Zebu cattle</td>
<td>Niger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Guinea fowl</td>
<td>Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire and Senegal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterobranchus longifilis</td>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

List of Breeds characterized in the five participating countries

In Burkina Faso, three (03) natural diluents and cryoprotectants are optimized for the storage of Tilapia seeds. Tests conducted on seeds of a local strain of tilapia (called kou) with natural diluents and cryoprotectants revealed that coconut water, galingale juice, and egg yolk are effective diluents and cryoprotectants for the cryo-conservation of kou seeds. This is an encouraging result that will not only improve fish breeding but also lead to the lowering of costs in fish farming in the region.
ADVOCATING FOR GENDER SENSITIVE & EQUITABLE AGRICULTURE

Relentless efforts are being made in mainstreaming gender at the CORAF Secretariat as well as the NARS. The target of 40% female participation/benefit is being pursued in all initiatives. During 2019, gender support to partners and stakeholders included the following:

Network of ECOWAS Parliamentarians on Gender Equality and Investments in Agriculture and Food Security sensitized on the CORAF gender strategy: A Learning Exchange (Kigali, 16-19 July 2019) was jointly organized by the ECOWAS Parliament, FAO, and the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) and Oxfam with the participation of the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) and civil society representatives. During the Learning Exchange, the CORAF Gender Advisor presented CORAF’s gender policy.
and highlighted interventions that will empower rural women to access gender smart and climate-smart technologies that will result in empowering rural women.

**Regional Farmers’ Association sensitized on Gender issues:** At a workshop (May 08, Thies, Senegal) organized by the Regional Farmers Association in West Africa (ROPPA), the Gender Adviser made a presentation on the CORAF strategy and experiences on gender mainstreaming in ARD. The presentation was focused on sharing lessons with ROPPA from which they could learn gender-mainstreaming in their programmes.

**Contribution to gender mainstreaming into the National Agricultural Investments Plans (NAIPs) in Africa Region:** As a member of the AU-IFPRI Task Force, for the year 2019 CORAF Gender Adviser contributed to the development of country gender and agriculture profile (SAP) for Zambia, Zimbabwe, Gabon, Swaziland, and Angola; and the gender Policy and Program opportunities (PPO) reports for Bostwana, Lesotho, Namibia, Gabon, Angola, Swaziland, and Zambia.

**Gender lessons shared with IDRC constituents (May 15-16, 2019, Dakar, Senegal):** The Gender Adviser presented the perspectives of CORAF on emerging priorities and gaps, aspirations, what is needed to move the needle on gender, and possible ways IDRC could partner and support complex research and social change processes that will contribute to addressing barriers to equity and inclusion in various African contexts. Participants were advised to consider research on socio-cultural barriers that jeopardize efforts towards sustainable gender mainstreaming in development policy, projects, and programs, along with best practices to foster socio-economic empowerment of socially marginalized groups.

**CORAF strategy for women and youth empowerment in agriculture promoted during the 2019 ReSAKSS Annual Conference on Gender Equality in Rural Africa: From Commitments to Outcomes, 11-13 Nov. 2019, Lomé:** CORAF Gender Adviser participated in 3 panels discussions: the FAO side event on (i) Accelerating Gender Equality and Rural Women’s Economic Empowerment in Africa: Where are the key gaps in knowledge and action?”; (ii) IFPRI plenary session on “Women’s Empowerment in African Agriculture”; and (iii) panel on the role of gender analysis in the NAIP, to present CORAF contributions to engendering the NAIPs across the continent. During the 3 panels, CORAF gender policy, strategy, and outcomes were shared to promote CORAF gender smart and climate-smart technologies that have been proven to empower women and youths in agriculture.
Reviewer of ECOWAS Joint Sector Review study on Youth and Women Economic Empowerment through Agriculture: CORAF Gender Adviser was invited as a reviewer of the report on the special case study on Youth and Women’s economic empowerment through Agriculture (including Gender-responsive agriculture programmes & budgeting). Her comments and contributions to improving the draft were shared with ECOWAS Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD).
NURTURING ENTERPRISING YOUTH FOR AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION

CORAF’s new Agripreneur TV initiated with the support from the IDB through the Nurturing Enterprising Youth for Agricultural Transformation Technologies (NEYAT) project offers a unique opportunity to reach out to the agricultural actors including seed actors in our region and the rest of Africa.

Not only does the platform provide many partners with a new form of visibility, but it can also be used to attract new interest to CORAF. The benefits of a coordinated campaign to promote the Agripreneur TV can yield immense viability benefits as well as open up new partnerships for CORAF.
In 6 months, Agripreneur TV has seen its audience growing to nearly 43,000 subscribers and its media coverage reaching more than 3,300,000 people. These figures show a greater interest of Internet users in the online channel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social media</th>
<th>Followers</th>
<th>Number of posts</th>
<th>Reach</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Twitter</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>50 900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facebook</td>
<td>32 934</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>643 167</td>
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<tr>
<td>YouTube</td>
<td>8 960</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2 564 337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LinkedIn</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instagram</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The CORAF mentoring program Nurturing Enterprising Youth for Agricultural Transformation Technologies (NEYAT): http://neyat.org/ was launched from December 18 - 19, 2017 in Dakar Senegal. Three online training sessions were organized during 2019:

- Technologies in mango processing: Held on the 2nd of May 2019 and facilitated by Dr. Donatien KABORE from IRSAT/ CNRST, Burkina Faso;
- Production of densified multi-nutritional blocks for large and small ruminants: Held on the 22nd March 2019 and facilitated by Abdou DAN GOMMA.
- Production of Plantain Banana: Held on 24th April 2019 with facilitation by Dr Deless THIEMELE of CNRA Côte d’Ivoire.

A total of 122 mentees benefited from the online training.
ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE

OUR PEOPLE, THE MOST IMPORTANT ASSET FOR EFFECTIVE DELIVERY

At CORAF, we believe that human resource capacity is the most critical asset for our success and sustainable impact on the agricultural sector. As of December 2019, the executive Secretariat is composed of a total of 30 employees of which 13 constitute the core personnel and 17 support staff assigned to specific projects for 47% of women and 53% of men. This team continues to benefit from the support of service providers (10) and interns (06) deployed in the various departments.

MANAGING OUR FINANCES FOR EFFECTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE SUCCESS

We strongly believe that effective and transparent management of finances is an important indication of our credibility. We continuously strive for ensuring optimal value is derived from the utilization of finance.

Funding the 2018-2022 Operational Plan: Total estimated funding for the 2018 – 2023 OP is US$ 60,892,556 comprising of US$ 52,239,559 for Research and Development and US$ 8,663,027 for Institutional support. At the
time the OP 2018-2022 came into force, a total of US$ 33,298,709 was already secured under on-going projects consequently, a total of US$ 27,593,847 is required to finance OP 2018-2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project title</th>
<th>Amount (US$)</th>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>End date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Africa Agricultural Productivity Programme - 2A</td>
<td>7,192,000</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Africa Agricultural Productivity Programme - 1C Financing</td>
<td>4,558,124</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening climate resilience and sustainable agricultural productivity in Chad</td>
<td>790,000</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>2023</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regional Plan for Fruit Flies Monitoring and Control project</td>
<td>2,335,404</td>
<td>EU</td>
<td>2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>Partnerships for Agricultural Research, Education and Development (PAIRED) Project</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving value chains of livestock, maize, and cotton in UEMOA countries</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>UEMOA</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening the Capacity of African Countries to Conserve and Sustain the Utilisation of African Animal Genetic Resources</td>
<td>108,900</td>
<td>EU</td>
<td>2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nurturing Enterprising Youth for Agricultural Transformation Technologies (NEYAT)</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>IsDB</td>
<td>2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harmonizing regional technology release and registration policies</td>
<td>174,281</td>
<td>AfDB</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>33,298,709</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</table>
CONCLUSION, CHALLENGES AND LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE

CONCLUSION

Key activities undertaken during the reporting year included strengthening existing partnerships and establishing new ones; mobilizing resources; coordinating research and capacity building; as well as disseminating required knowledge and information to various stakeholders. The milestones achieved focused on improving the welfare of farmers, herders, fisherfolks, and other actors along the respective value chains through Agricultural Research for Development. Major impacts achieved are shown on millions of direct
and indirect beneficiaries, millions of hectares covered by agri-food innovative system projects.

The key projects reported on have come to an end by December 2019: (i) the West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program (WAAPP); (ii) the Partnership for Agricultural Research, Education and Development (PAIRED) funded by USAID; (iii) three UEMOA funded projects related to three priority agricultural commodity value chains - improving performance and competitiveness of the maize sector -AMAFINE, improving the performance and competitiveness of the cotton sector -VATICOPP, and improving performance and competitiveness of the livestock-meat, poultry and aquaculture sector – PROGEVAL; (iv) AU-IBAR funded project Capacity Strengthening of African Countries for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Animal Genetic Resources and (v) Nurturing Enterprising Youth for Agricultural Transformation Technologies (NEYAT), funded by the Islamic Development Bank.

Only two projects continue beyond 2019: Partnerships for Agricultural Research, Education and Development (PAIRED) project, and the Strengthening climate resilience and sustainable agricultural productivity in Chad ending in 2022 and 2023, respectively.

Also, the FARA-SRO project ‘Towards climate-relevant Agricultural and Knowledge Innovation Systems: Support to the international governance for agricultural research and innovation’ has been approved for funding by the EU (2019 – 2024). Several other projects are in the pipeline for the implementation of the 2018-2022 Operational plan. The resource mobilization is becoming possible, as CORAF is committed to putting more emphasis on Communication reaching out to national, regional, and international media with its stories of change.

By focusing on impact, the CORAF’s Communications and Marketing have turned around the narrative from an organization merely coordinating research to one whose actions are changing the livelihoods of poor farmers and enhancing food and nutrition security in WCA, through the use of the most appropriate ICT tools and media. These have contributed to further positioning CORAF on a trajectory to raise the needed finances to fund the priorities of the 2018-2022 Operational Plan.

CHALLENGES

As the human and institutional capacities of CORAF is been built, the key challenge remains resource mobilization to effectively finance the gap of US$ 27,593,847 necessary for the smooth implementation of the Strategic and Operational Plans for 2018 – 2027 and 2018 – 2022. CORAF Secretariat will continue to engage a wide range of partners including producers and processors, researchers, development partners as well as policymakers to achieve that goal.
LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

The CORAF Strategic and Operational Plans are designed to be part of the enabling policy environment that should contribute to the achievement of the objectives of regional agricultural initiatives such as the ECOWAS agricultural policy (ECOWAP) and the ECCAS agricultural policy - the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) that aims at (i) reduced rural poverty, (ii) increased food security, (iii) improved nutrition and health, and (iv) efficiently managed natural resources. CORAF is committed to delivering the following four results: (i) Increased use of appropriate technologies and innovations in WCA; (ii) Increased uptake of strategic decision-making-options for policy, institutions, and markets; (iii) Enhanced institutional and human capacity in agricultural research for development; and (iv) Demand for agricultural knowledge from target clients facilitated and met.
MEET
Our People

Abdou TENKOUANO
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Starting Date : 01/05/2016

Abdulai JALLOH
DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH AND INNOVATION
Starting Date : 15/01/2018

Safouratou ADARIPARE
DIRECTOR OF CORPORATE SERVICES
Starting Date : 01/09/2013

David AKANA
COMMUNICATION MANAGER AND MARKETING
Starting Date : 18/09/2017

Niéyidouba LAMIEN
WAAPP PROGRAM MANAGER
Starting Date : 01/07/2012

Hippolyte D. AFFOGNON
PAIRED COORDINATOR
Starting Date : 15/01/2019
Marianne MAIGA
REGIONAL GENDER AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISOR
Starting Date: 10/09/2012

Yacouba DIALLO
AGRICULTURAL INPUTS EXPERT
Starting Date: 05/11/2018

Caroline M. SOBGUI
EXPERT IN TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER
Starting Date: 08/10/2018

Sophie Y. N. KAMONY
HUMAN RESOURCES ASSISTANT
Starting Date: 01/01/2006

Monique NGOM
ACCOUNTANT
Starting Date: 01/10/2009

Nakani G. GNIGUE
ACCOUNTANT
Starting Date: 02/05/2013
Marianne S. KEBE
ACCOUNTING ASSISTANT
Starting Date : 01/12/1999

Kokoe A. EKOUE
ASSISTANT DCS
Starting Date : 04/02/2019

Nina Tening FAYE
SECRETARY RECEPTIONIST
Starting Date : 01/06/2011

Joseph B. B. COLY
MULTIPURPOSE AGENT
Starting Date : 01/08/2011

Issa GUEYE
DRIVER
Starting Date : 01/12/1999

Mamadou D. TANDJIGORA
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DRIVER
Starting Date : 01/10/2004
Cheikh Tidiane GUEYE
ACTING CHIEF ACCOUNTANT
Starting Date :
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Déguène CISSE
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Julienne KUISEU
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Justin Kouamé NAMA
ACCOUNTANT
Starting Date :
01/07/2016

Moustapha Lô SAMB
PROGRAM ASSISTANT
Starting Date :
01/06/2015

Patrice D. N. LEUMENI
WAAPP MONITORING AND EVALUATION SPECIALIST
Starting Date :
01/06/2015
Issaka AMADOU
MONITORING AND EVALUATION SPECIALIST
Starting Date: 08/05/2018

Kouadio KOUAME
PROGRAM ASSISTANT
Starting Date: 01/08/2019

Khady DIOP
PROGRAM ASSISTANT
Starting Date: 01/01/2017

Cheikh A. B. NGOM
PROGRAM ASSISTANT
Starting Date: 01/06/2015

Ndève Oulèye ANNE
DATABASE ASSISTANT
Starting Date: 01/07/2011

Soukeyna CISSE
TRAVEL MANAGER & CBD ASSISTANT
Starting Date: 12/10/2011

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SPECIALIST IN COMPUTER GRAPHIC DESIGN
Starting Date: 15/04/2019
WE ARE GRATEFUL TO OUR DONORS AND PARTNERS

CORAF is supported by foundations, international bilateral organizations, regional and continental development organizations, and international Agricultural Research centers and organizations around the world.

To our most valued supporters and stakeholders, we the people at CORAF hereby extend our utmost gratitude for your support and assistance during the financial year. We trust and hope you will continue to partner and work with us in various ways to ensure that we meet the expectations and developmental needs of the West African communities.

We greatly appreciate the contribution made by all our funding partners and would like to thank our valued donors for their crucial support that is contributing to improving livelihoods in West and Central Africa through sustainable increases in agricultural productivity and production, as well as promoting competitiveness, and markets.
ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS


ANNEX 2: ARTICLES PUBLISHED ON THE CORAF WEBSITE


7. The cooperative of processors «Balokognouma» executes an international contract for the delivery of cornmeal in France

8. The actors of the Ferkessédougou corn innovation platform trust each other and strengthen the partnership relations between them


11. AMAFINE, the revelation of the actors of the maize sector to microfinance institutions in Couffo! Legal deposit N° 11306 of 05/31/2019. National Library of Benin, 2nd quarter. ISBN 98 - 99919 - 75 - 95 - 5

12. The actors of the Ferkessédougou corn innovation platform forge partnership relations with a microfinance institution and obtain innovative financing for their activities


15. Invest to organize us and we will gain a lot: IP as a means of wealth for CVA maize actors in Benin. Legal deposit N° 11438 of July 10, 2019, National Library (BN) of Benin, 3rd quarter. ISBN: 978 - 99982 - 53 - 07 - 0


17. The Provincial Union of Agricultural Professionals of Tuy (UPPA / Tuy) is financing for the first time its grouped marketing activities for maize.

ANNEX 3: SUCCESS STORIES WITH LESSONS FOR FUTURE PROJECTS

- Early Signs of Boon for Businesses as Seed Laws are Harmonized
- An Aquaculture Millionaire at 25
- How Strengthened Seed Alliances are Benefitting Smallholders in West Africa
- “CORAF’s Support Crucial to Our Company’s Success”
- Seed Production Becomes Lucrative for Young, Female Senegalese
- An Innovatory Model Attracting Teens to Aquaculture in Nigeria
- The Trending Nigerian Blue Collar Jobs in Aquaculture
- Private Investments Jolt Fish Feed Production in Nigeria
- WAAPP Gender-Sensitive Technology Uplifts Women’s Dignity
- Mango Exports on the Rise Again in Burkina Faso as a Result of Research
- Research Collaboration Stimulates Plantain Cultivation in Burkina Faso.