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WACIP

Programme de Renforcement du Secteur Coton
en Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre



WACIP Work Plan FY 2010

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List of Acronyms

ACLAIM	Assessment of Institutional Capacity for Laboratory Analysis and Information Management
ADS	Automated Directive System (USAID)
ANB	<i>Agence Nationale de Biosécurité</i> (Burkina Faso)
ATA	Aids to Artisans (United States)
AOTR	USAID's Agreement Officer's Technical Representative
BBA	Burkina Biotech Association
Bt	Transgenic cotton (<i>bacillus thuringiensis</i>)
C-4	Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad and Mali
CFA	<i>Communauté Financière Africaine</i> (Regional)
CIEMD	<i>Centre International d'Etudes et Management pour le Développement</i>
CILSS	<i>Comité permanent Inter Etats de Lutte Contre la Sécheresse dans le Sabel/</i> Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
CMDT	<i>Compagnie Malienne de Développement des Textiles</i>
CNEC	<i>Conseil National des Egreneurs de Coton</i> (Benin)
CNPC	<i>Conseil National des Producteurs de Coton</i> (Benin)
COP	Chief of Party
CSNB	<i>Comité Scientifique National de Biosécurité</i> (Burkina Faso)
EA	Environmental Assessment
EGSSAA	Environmental Guidelines for Small-Scale Activities in Africa
GAPs	Good Agricultural Practices
GMO	<i>Genetically Modified Organism</i>
GVPC	<i>Groupement Villageois des Producteurs de Coton</i> (Benin)
ICAC	International Cotton Advisory Committee
ICA-GIE	<i>Industries Cotonnières Associées - Groupe d'Intérêt Economique</i>
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IER	<i>Institut d'Economie Rurale</i> (Mali)
IFDC	an International Center for Soil Fertility and Agricultural Development
INERA	<i>Institut National d'Etudes et de Recherche Agricoles</i> (Burkina Faso)
INRAB	<i>Institut de Recherche Agricole du Bénin</i>
INSAH	<i>Institut du Sabel</i> (Regional)
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
ISFM	Integrated Soil Fertility Management
ITRAD	<i>Institut Tchadien de Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement</i> (Chad)
LEC	Lutte Etagée Ciblée
LOP	Life of Project
NAC	National Advisory Committee
NARI	National agricultural research institute
OC	Organic Cotton
ONB	<i>Observatoire National de Biosécurité</i> (Burkina Faso)
ONDR	<i>Office National de Développement Rural</i>
ORIAM	<i>Réseau des Opérateurs d'Intrants Agricoles du Mali</i>
PIVA	USAID's Partner Institutional Viability Assessment

PPE	Personal Protection Equipment
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAID/WA	United States Agency for International Development/West Africa Office
WACIP	West African Cotton Improvement Program

1 WACIP Goals and Objectives

The West Africa Cotton Improvement Program (WACIP) is funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development's West Africa Mission (USAID/WA) to improve the competitiveness of cotton in selected countries of West and Central Africa. The program target area is Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad and Mali (hereafter referred to as the C-4 countries). Beginning in October 2008, the target area was selectively expanded to include Senegal.

The project started on December 1, 2006 and was originally scheduled to end on November 30, 2009. Following a reprogramming exercise requested by USAID in March 2008, the WACIP implementing team, under the leadership of the International Center for Soil Fertility and Agricultural Development (IFDC), streamlined the focus and approach of the project. Revisions to earlier work plans and results frameworks were approved by USAID in January 2009. At the same time, USAID extended the project through June 30, 2010.

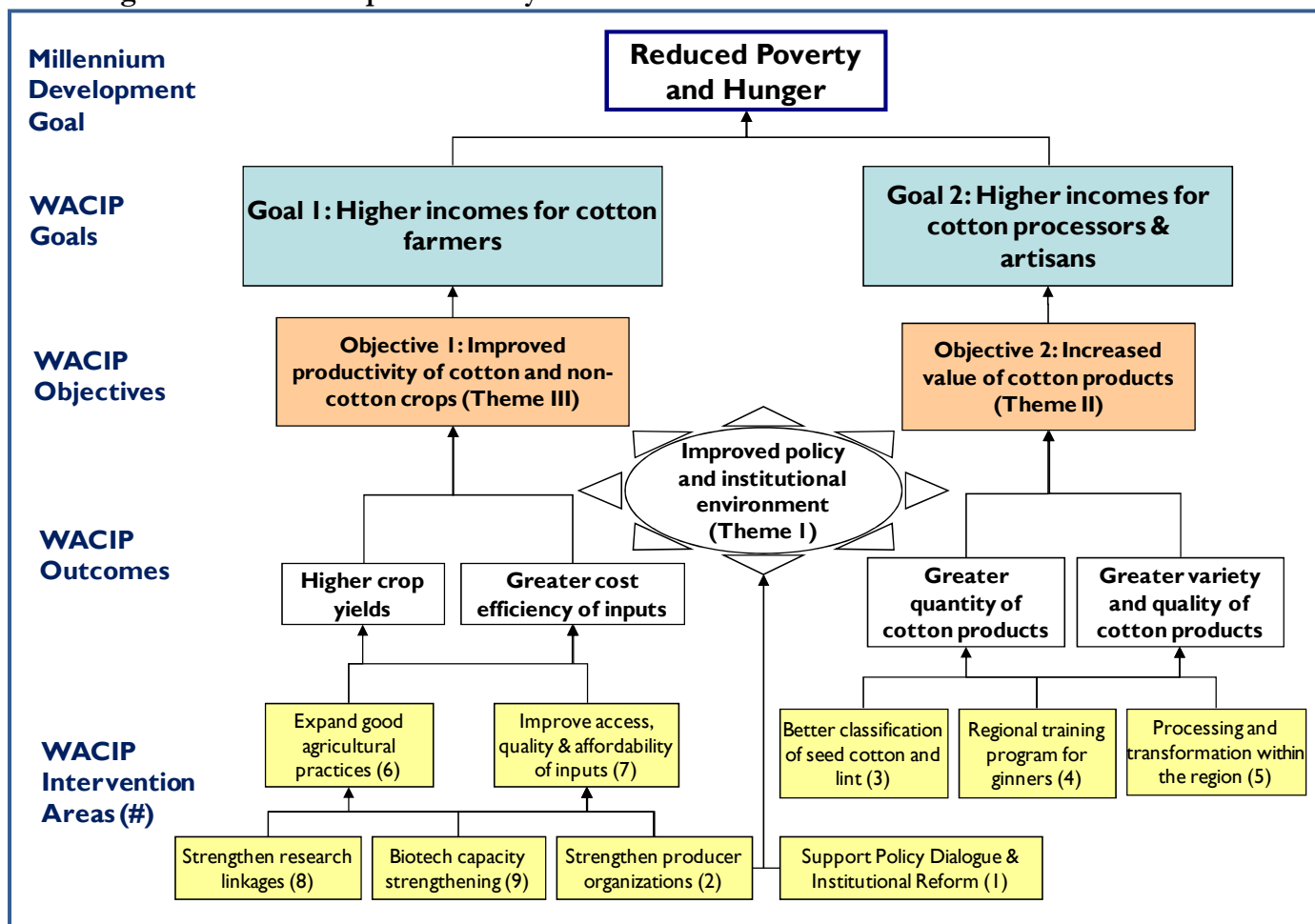
The overall WACIP goal is to reduce poverty and hunger by increasing the incomes of cotton farmers and processors by pursuing two project objectives:

1. Improved productivity of cotton and non-cotton crops; and
2. Increased value of cotton products.

WACIP directly supports the USAID goal to significantly contribute to poverty and hunger reduction in Africa; the United Nations Millennium Development Goal (#1) to reduce hunger and poverty in Africa by half by 2015; and the USAID/WA Mission Objective: Enhanced capacity to achieve regional food security, improved natural resource management, and agricultural growth within West Africa.

WACIP achieves the impacts set forth above in a systematic way as discussed in the text and shown graphically below:

Figure 1: WACIP Impact Pathway



As shown in the diagram, the two WACIP objectives are pursued through activities across the nine WACIP intervention areas, shown in yellow in the Figure 1. While activities in all intervention areas will have impacts throughout the cotton value chain and across all outcomes and objectives, the arrows in the diagram depict the primary links between WACIP activities in each intervention area, and WACIP outcomes, objectives (impacts), goals and finally, the Millennium Development Goal. More details on these links are provided in the WACIP Performance Monitoring Plan.

Goal 1 (Higher incomes for cotton farmers) is pursued through objective 1: improved productivity of cotton and non-cotton crops via two outcomes: i) higher crop yields; and ii) greater cost efficiency of inputs. These are in turn pursued through activities across the following four intervention areas:

- Expand the use of good agricultural practices in cotton producing areas, including addressing soil degradation and fertility problems and improving pest management practices.
- Improve access, quality and reduce costs of inputs (seeds, fertilizer and chemicals);
- Improve linkages between U.S. and West African agricultural research organizations in the cotton sector; and
- Enhance capacity to manage the technical issues and establish bio-safety, and regulatory procedures for agricultural biotechnology, including Bt cotton.

Goal 2 (Higher incomes for cotton processors & artisans) is pursued through objective 2: increased value of cotton products, via two outcomes: i) greater quantity of cotton products; and ii) greater variety and quality of cotton products. These are in turn pursued through activities across the following three intervention areas:

- Improve the quality of cotton through better classification of seed cotton and lint;
- Establish a West African regional training program for ginners; and
- Add value to West African cotton through processing and transformation within the region.

Finally, activities across two of WACIP's intervention areas contribute explicitly to both WACIP objectives by improving the policy and institutional environment within which the other WACIP interventions operate:

- Support policy and institutional reform for private management of the sector; and
- Strengthen private cotton producer organizations in business management practices in targeted countries.

2 The WACIP Performance Monitoring Framework

To track program performance at activity, outcome and objective level, WACIP has defined indicators at each level:

- Output indicators track program outputs such as people trained, organizations assisted, technologies adopted and policies analyzed;
- Outcome indicators, such as policy reforms adopted and changes in crop yields, track progress towards the WACIP outcomes, achieved as a result of project outputs, and contributing in a clear way to project objectives; and
- Impact indicators, such as value of total trade in cotton products, measure the degree of achievement of overall project objectives.

A full list of WACIP indicators and targets for 2010 are shown in the table below. For more information on the program Monitoring and Evaluation process and activities, see the WACIP Performance Monitoring Plan.

Table 1 : Targets for FY2010

Indicator Level	Goal	#	Indicator	Unit	2010 Target
Impact	Productivity	1	Percent change in gross margin for seed cotton for targeted farmers	%	15
		2	Percent change in gross margin for maize for targeted farmers	%	10
		3	Percent change in gross margin for cowpea for targeted farmers	%	10
	Value	4	Value of total trade in artisanal cotton products for targeted artisans	\$	10,000
		5	Value of total trade in seed cotton for targeted processors	\$	5,000,000
Outcome	Productivity	6	Percent change in yield of seed cotton for targeted farmers	%	20
		7	Percent change in yield of maize for targeted farmers	%	10
		8	Percent change in yield of cowpea for targeted farmers	%	10
	Value	9	Volume of organic seed cotton processed using WACIP-supported new processing techniques	Mt	0
		10	Volume of conventional seed cotton processed using WACIP-supported new processing techniques	Mt	10,000
		11	Number of new cotton products marketed by targeted artisans	#	20
	Both	12	Number of institutions /organizations making significant improvements based on recommendations made via USG supported assessment	#	4
13		Number of policy reforms adopted as a result of USG assistance	#	0	
Output	Productivity	14	Number of new technologies or management practices under field testing as a result of USG assistance	#	0
		15	Number of new technologies or management practices made available for transfer as a result of USG assistance	#	0
		16	Number of farmers who have adopted new techniques or management practices as a result of USG assistance	#	0
		17	Number of additional hectares brought under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	Ha	0
		18	Number of extension agents receiving training in EA-compliant technologies for mitigating risks from pests and pesticides as a result of USG assistance	#	0
		19	Number of demonstration plots featuring EA-compliant technologies for mitigating risks from pests and pesticides as a result of USG assistance	#	0
		20	Number of farmers receiving training in EA-compliant technologies for mitigating risks from pests and pesticides as a result of USG assistance	#	0
	Value	21	Number of processors who have adopted new processing techniques	#	2
	Both	22	Number of policy reforms analyzed as a result of USG assistance	#	0
		23	Number of policy reforms presented for public/stakeholder review as a result of USG assistance	#	0
		24	Number of analytical studies of policies and/or institutions completed as a result of USG assistance	#	0
		25	Number of analytical studies of policies and/or institutions disseminated as a result of USG assistance	#	0
		26	Number of institutions /organizations undergoing capacity/competency assessments as a result of USG assistance	#	4
		27	Number of males who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity training	#	0
		28	Number of females who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity training	#	0
		29	Number of males who have received USG supported short-term agricultural enabling environment training	#	0
		30	Number of females who have received USG supported short-term agricultural enabling environment training	#	0
		31	Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions	#	0
		32	Number of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG interventions	#	0
		33	Number of producers' organizations, water users associations, trade & business associations, & community-based organizations assisted as a result of USG interventions	#	0
34		Number of women's organizations/associations assisted as a result of USG interventions	#	4	
35	Number of agriculture-related firms benefiting directly from interventions as a result of USG assistance	#	2		
36	Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance	#	0		
37	Number of partner organizations and active institutional members of those partner organizations	#	0		

3 The WACIP Implementation Strategy

WACIP's implementation strategy is designed to achieve maximum impact towards the two WACIP goals, given the institutional context in each country. To accomplish this, WACIP has developed well-defined approaches towards:

- Stakeholder involvement in priority setting and program implementation, and
- Drawing from the strengths of the WACIP team members.

3.1 Stakeholder involvement

Regional stakeholders, governments, industry and farmers in the C-4 countries are intimately involved in the planning and advising of the WACIP. In the first project year, National Advisory Committees (NACs) were established in Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad and Mali and WACIP engaged with these newly-established bodies to set national priorities for WACIP. In the second and subsequent years, the NACs reviewed progress, guided implementation, and evaluated program accomplishments.

These bodies continue to provide valuable advice and support for program implementation. In addition, WACIP undertakes most program activities through grants to stakeholders along the cotton value chain to strengthen the capacity and sustainability of the key players in the West African cotton sector. Many of these partner organizations and cotton sector stakeholders also submit proposals and concept notes for proposed cotton sector activities. These proposals are evaluated by a specially convened WACIP grants committee based on: i) technical merit; ii) ability to contribute to WACIP objectives and goals; iii) sustainability; and iv) financial realism. Financial resources have been specifically set aside to enable WACIP to fund those proposals accepted for funding based on the above criteria.

3.2 WACIP Team

Overall program management and coordination is provided by IFDC, which also leads implementation of activities across the nine intervention areas. However, other members of the WACIP team have significant roles in specific intervention areas:

- Abt Associates assists with the coordination of the regional program, contributes to cotton quality improvement activities in support of intervention area 3, and leads textile-related activities in support of intervention area 5;
- Aid to Artisans (ATA) leads artisanal activities in support of intervention area 5;
- Michigan State University supports policy and institutional capacity activities in support of intervention areas 1, 2 and 9; and
- Tuskegee University supports research and extension activities in support of intervention area 6.

4 WACIP Program Activities in FY10

Consistent with the results framework described above, all WACIP activities fall into the following three categories:

- Activities that contribute to Goal 1: Higher incomes for cotton farmers;
- Activities that contribute to Goal 2: Higher incomes for cotton processors & artisans; and
- Activities that contribute to an improved policy and institutional environment, and as such contribute to both WACIP goals.

As stated above, WACIP started on December 1, 2006 and ends on June 30, 2010. This work plan for fiscal year 2010 (FY10) describes program activities for the last 7 months of this 42-month project. The focus is necessarily on implementing the final phases of activities initiated in earlier years as well as monitoring, evaluating, reporting and consolidating results.

4.1 Goal 1: Higher incomes for cotton farmers

In FY10, WACIP will work with partners to finalize implementation and close out grants related to developing and disseminating new agricultural technologies, strengthening agricultural institutions, developing options for input provision and supporting C-4 biotechnology efforts. The WACIP team will also monitor the compliance of partners with the terms of their grant agreements, with a particular focus on financial reporting, environmental impact mitigation, and the data quality of reported results.

4.1.1 Activities

The activities still underway during the fiscal year include:

- **Contribute to the development of new IPM and ISFM technologies (Activity 6.1.6):** WACIP works to develop promising cotton technologies in IPM and ISFM that complement the project's IPM/ISFM dissemination efforts (below). WACIP provides targeted support to researchers to support the development and testing of technologies designed to increase yields, decrease costs and protect human and environmental health:
 - In FY07, WACIP: i) brought together entomologists and agronomists from agricultural research institutes in West and Central Africa to share the results of ongoing experiments on trap plants and varying fertilizer formulas; ii) financed demonstrations replacing the highly toxic, but very effective product Endosulfan with less toxic but also effective products such as Avant, Malathion, Indoxacarb, and Spinosad; and iii) financed demonstrations of zero tillage/direct seeding to enhance soil fertility, water retention and weed control.
 - In FY08, WACIP provided technical assistance for developing research protocols and financial resources to carry out research on: i) trap plants; ii) threshold pesticide treatments; and 3) new fertilizer formulas. In the case of Burkina Faso, the research package also included research on insect resistance to the Bt toxin, which has also provided a promising way to decrease pesticide use.
 - In FY09, the results of the first season of WACIP-supported experiments were disseminated, analyzed and discussed by key stakeholders within the research and extension domains of the C-4 countries at National and Regional results workshops (March-May 2009). Informed and guided by the recommendations from these workshops, WACIP worked with representatives of C4 national agricultural research

institutes (NARIs) to develop protocols and work plans for the second season of experiments, which include the following elements:

- Research on three types of trap plants;
 - Research on five threshold pesticide treatment technologies; and
 - Research on two new fertilizer formulas.
- In FY 2010, WACIP will facilitate the analysis and discussion of the results of these experiments at workshops analogous to those held in FY 2009, with a view to assisting the C-4 research systems in the development of sustainable strategies for IPM/ISFM research moving forward.
- **Diffusion of a new package of agricultural technologies (Activity 6.1.7):** This flagship WACIP activity assists national extension services in each C-4 country to increase the productivity of seed cotton by disseminating a state-of-the-art package of IPM and ISFM technologies to C-4 cotton producers.
- In FY08, WACIP:
- Brought together top international and local agronomists to identify key constraints to raising the productivity of C-4 cotton farms, and to develop a package of practical, environmentally-sound, productivity-enhancing technologies;
 - Developed practical, precise teaching materials for each technology (element of the technology package) tailored to each country (agro-ecological zone), based on the modules developed at the regional IPM/ISFM workshop;
 - Trained over 1,000 extension agents on technology packages selected from these modules;
 - Established over 700 demonstration fields in each country illustrating the application of the technology package;
 - Trained almost 750,000 cotton farmers in the selected technology packages; and
 - Followed up the training with visits to ensure the correct application of the technology packages.
- In FY09, WACIP launched a series of complementary investments for the 2009/10 growing season, including:
- Conducting targeted communications campaigns reinforcing the training and follow-up visits (Nov-Dec 2008);
 - Reviewing and refining of training materials based on lessons learned during the 2008/09 season at National Results Workshops (March 2009) and a Regional Results Workshop (April 2009);
 - Training in the new IPM/ISFM techniques for over 1,000 extension agents, who in turn oversaw over 900 demonstration plots, and conducted monitoring visits to farmers' fields to ensure the proper application of the new technology package;
 - Supporting an improved, comprehensive monitoring program for extension activities and final evaluation of program impact; and
 - Supporting an institutional capacity assessment of the *Office National de Développement Rural* (ONDR) by the *Centre International d'Etudes et de Management pour le Développement* (CIEMD) of Benin, with the purpose of identifying ways for ONDR to improve its extension services.
- In FY 2010, WACIP will :
- Monitor collection, compilation, verification, aggregation and analysis of definitive WACIP indicator data, with emphasis on data on the impacts of the 2-year (2008/09 and 2009/10) WACIP program on the agronomic (yields) and economic (gross margins) productivity of WACIP beneficiary farmers;

- Build on the recommendations of CIEMD's 2009 assessment of ONDR's capacity by funding the development of improved training materials, training extension agents in those modules, and developing and implementing a rigorous, computerized monitoring and evaluation system; and
 - Facilitate the analysis and discussion of the extension results at workshops analogous to those held in FY 2009, with a view to assisting C-4 extension systems in the development of sustainable strategies for IPM/ISFM research moving forward.
- **Capacity Strengthening for Research Institutes (Activity 6.2.3):** For a highly competitive sector such as cotton, research on productivity and quality enhancing technologies is a critical and perpetual necessity. WACIP is supporting the cotton programs of NARIs in the C-4 countries by: i) training researchers in new research methods (activity 6.1.6, above); ii) providing selected laboratory and information technology equipment and related technical trainings; iii) providing access to published literature (through computer hardware, internet connections and subscriptions; formerly activity 1.2.1); and iv) building the outreach capacity of research institutes.
 - In FY07, WACIP initiated efforts to facilitate better information exchange among researchers working in Africa on policy and technical topics associated with the cotton sector, by supporting efforts to develop a decentralized data entry system that would permit NARIs and other collaborators from the *Institut du Sahel* (INSAH) to post their own documents directly on the INSAH website.
 - In FY08, WACIP conducted a baseline institutional assessment of the capacity of each of the C-4 cotton research programs: *Institut d'Economie Rurale Mali* (IER) in Mali, *the Institut National d'Etudes et de Recherches Agricoles* (INERA) in Burkina Faso, *the Institut de Recherche Agricole du Bénin* (INRAB) in Benin and the *Institut Tchadien de Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement* (ITRAD) in Chad. Featuring both quantitative and qualitative data, the WACIP team modified USAID's Partner Institutional Viability Assessment (PIVA) to focus exclusively on the laboratory analysis and information management capacity of partner institutes. The new tool, named *Assessment of Institutional Capacity for Laboratory Analysis and Information Management (ACLAIM)*, was used to create a baseline for each NARI for assessments in August and September 2008.
 - In FY 2009, WACIP worked with INSAH to develop detailed investment plans for each of the C-4 cotton research programs based on the results of the FY08 assessments. The plans, designed to maximize improvements in laboratory analysis and information management capacity, went through many iterations to incorporate partner input and cost share negotiations.
 - In FY 2010, WACIP's partner INSAH will sign agreements with each of the C-4 NARIs concretizing the roles and responsibilities of each party. It will establish a procurement committee and procurement plan. The latter will be carried out with the support of INSAH's regional team, in-country representatives for CILSS (the *Comité permanent Inter Etats de Lutte Contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel*, of which INSAH is a specialized institution), WACIP in-country staff and NARI representatives. Related events will involve equipment control, installation, trainings, and a second round of assessments using the same ACLAIM methodology. Comparison of the final ACLAIM results with the (baseline) results obtained during the FY 2008 assessment will provide definitive quantitative and qualitative measures of the impact of the WACIP program.
 - **Develop options for input provision (Activity 7.1.1):** WACIP works with input suppliers, producers, and cotton companies to develop options for improved access to inputs in C-4 countries through a staged process.

- In FY07, WACIP collected field information on the attributes, strengths and weaknesses of current systems for distributing inputs for cotton and non-cotton crops in the cotton zones, drawing from the many studies already made of the structure, functioning and performance of input systems.
 - In FY08, WACIP:
 - Drew on the experience of IFDC in this field to synthesize these studies and work with partners in each of the four countries to expand the analysis in a consistent manner. Information was sought from countries outside the C-4, such as Niger, which has established a warehouse system for inputs, and elsewhere in the world where IFDC has experience setting up fertilizer supply systems; and
 - Worked with various C4 producer organizations and input suppliers to i) supplement gaps in the review, ii) compile available data on input availability, quality and costs, iii) identify mutual information needs related to agricultural inputs and iv) conduct a rigorous analysis of the legal, institutional and economic dimensions of promising models.
 - In FY09, WACIP sponsored a regional workshop on improving access to inputs bringing together producers, input distributors, cotton companies, micro-finance institutions, policy makers and input market development specialists.
 - In FY10, WACIP will support capacity strengthening activities for the Network of Agricultural Input Dealers of Mali (le Réseau des Opérateurs d'Intrants Agricoles du Mali - ORIAM) by funding a General Assembly to review statutes, appoint officers, and develop an action plan for providing input marketing services.
- **Disseminate information on Bt cotton to cotton sector stakeholders (Activity 9.1.2):** WACIP supports the wide-scale diffusion of information on biotechnology and bio-security to multiple audiences in target countries. Audiences include: i) parliamentarians and other policy makers; ii) journalists and other opinion leaders; iii) producers; iv) civil society; and iv) scientists, professors and other technicians. Depending on the recommendation of the implementing partner(s), media may include: workshops and training sessions and study tours; radio spots, films and videos; printed material; and support to web page development. Particular focus has been placed on disseminating this information in Burkina Faso in anticipation of Bt commercialization starting in the 2008 growing season. Where feasible, materials are available in local languages.
 - In FY07, WACIP co-funded an INERA training for approximately 100 Burkinabe extension workers on biotechnology and Bt cotton.
 - In FY08, WACIP funded stakeholder workshop sponsored by the National Agricultural Research Institute of Benin, *l'Institut National des Recherches Agricoles du Bénin* (INRAB), to determine and make concrete recommendations on the next steps in national policy concerning genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in Benin following the ending in March 2007 of the five-year moratorium that had effectively blocked all debate and research on genetically modified organisms.
 - In FY09, WACIP worked with the Biotechnology Association of Burkina and INSAH to hold information workshops for interested stakeholders in Benin, Chad and Mali.
 - In FY 2010, WACIP will pursue the following biotechnology- and biosafety-related activities:
 - Support for a regional INSAH-led training for scientists and biosafety specialists and inspectors in biosafety regulations and management requirements of testing genetically modified plants in confined surroundings.

- Organization, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture of Chad, of a workshop to exchange scientifically accurate information on Biosafety, Biotechnology and GMOs and present policy recommendations to government.
- Support for the Burkina Biotech Association (BBA) to conduct a wide-scale dissemination of information on Bt cotton in pilot areas in Burkina Faso where commercial Bt cotton is being produced.
- **Capacity strengthening of appropriate organizations to provide accurate information on biotechnology and bio-safety (Activity 9.1.6):** In order to support the information campaign described in Activity 9.1.2 above, WACIP provided a grant in 2009 to BBA to strengthen the capacity of C-4 organizations to develop and disseminate scientifically accurate and politically neutral information on Bt cotton.
 - In FY09, BBA conducted a brief survey of public and private sector (including civil society) organizations working in Benin, Burkina Faso and Mali capable of leading an information campaign on biotechnology and biosafety. As part of the survey, BBA evaluated their capacity to develop and disseminate the required message, and identified international and regional experts capable of working with the selected set of organizations to develop information materials and a dissemination strategy.
 - In FY10, BBA will conduct the same steps in Chad, and provide complementary support as needed across the C-4 to help the selected organizations become credible sources of such information.
- **Capacity strengthening of the National Biosafety Agencies of the C-4 (Activity 9.2.3):** To prepare the C-4 countries to evaluate, authorize, and monitor the introduction of genetically modified crops, WACIP supports capacity strengthening activities for the national biosafety agencies of the C-4 countries. In Benin, Chad and Mali, WACIP can provide capacity-building support only after those governments put the basic structures in place. Thus the focus of this effort will be on Burkina Faso, which has created a national bio-safety agency (*Agence Nationale de Biosécurité*, ANB) and has put in place related consultative bodies such as the National Scientific Committee on Bio-Safety (*le Comité Scientifique National de Biosécurité*, CSNB) and the National Bio-Safety Observatory (*l'Observatoire National de Biosécurité*, ONB). These new bodies have faced organizational, operational and financial challenges in quickly revving up to play their critical role in the anticipated commercialization of Bt cotton.
 - In FY08, WACIP helped Burkina Faso's ANB assure the successful handling of the bio-safety issues related to the 2008 rollout of Bt cotton. WACIP financed a forum to launch the ONB and train the newly appointed members in their mandate, roles and responsibilities, as well as the legal and scientific dimensions of biotechnology and biosafety in Burkina Faso.
 - In FY09, WACIP worked with INSAH's biosafety specialist to conduct a diagnostic assessment of capacity strengthening needs in each of the C-4, and to develop tailored plans for priority interventions in each country.
 - In FY10, WACIP will put that plan into action with :
 - Support for a comprehensive training and communications campaign around the rollout of Bt cotton, to be led by ANB, including: i) the training of key actors in the identification and management of risks related to the use of GMOs; ii) the organization of informational workshops on key biotechnology and biosafety issues; iii) the organization of ANB "open door events" where key stakeholders and members of the public are invited to share information about biotechnology and biosafety issues; iv) the synthesis and translation of national biotechnology and biosafety regulations into local languages; and v) the training of representatives of

cotton companies and producer associations in national biotechnology and biosafety regulations;

- Support to the national organ responsible for biosafety in Mali - the Permanent Technical Secretariat of the Office in Charge of Environmental Matters of the Ministry of Environment (*Secrétariat Technique Permanent du Cadre Institutionnel de la Gestion des Questions Environnementales*) - in the drafting of relevant national biosafety regulations as part of compliance with the Cartagena Protocol. WACIP support will also include financing of an information and awareness campaign targeting key cotton sector stakeholders and government officials; and

Elaboration of regulations for

- Support for training of members of Benin's national bio-safety committee (*Comité National de Biosécurité*) in the basic scientific and legal concepts necessary for the functioning of their committee.

4.1.2 Environmental Risk Mitigation

The farmer-focused activities underway in FY10 fall under WACIP Intervention Areas 6 and 9.

Intervention Area 6 received a "Positive Determination" under the WACIP Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) for activities related to IPM principles, practices to reduce insecticide usage and negative impacts to humans and the environment, and pesticide safety measures to reduce risk to applicators. An Environmental Assessment (EA) was commissioned by USAID in December 2007 (currently under review by USAID). The EA identified risks to human health, environment and natural resources from actual and potential cotton production practices under the C-4 WACIP program, and identified ways to mitigate them. Pesticide use was the primary concern due to serious risks to human health and environmental resources. The EA identified "several mutually inclusive systems ... [that] ... reduce risks from pests and pesticides...: Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs); Integrated Pest Management (IPM); Lutte Etagée Ciblée (LEC); Personal Protection Equipment (PPE); Organic Cotton (OC); and Transgenic Cotton (*bacillus thuringiensis*, or Bt). As the EA endorsed all of these except LEC, we consider GAPs, IPM, OC, PPE and Bt to be EA-compliant. The EA also provided a list of "Dos and Don'ts."

In 2008, WACIP developed a comprehensive environmental risk mitigation strategy incorporating a series of measures designed to ensure and monitor environmental risk mitigation. Implemented in 2008 and 2009, these included:

1. Circulating and training the concepts in the EA Guidelines
 - Ensuring the exposure of WACIP staff to USAID environmental compliance regulations, procedures and policies;
 - Facilitating the exposure of key WACIP partners to USAID environmental compliance regulations, procedures and policies;
2. Incorporating EA as a fundamental element in WACIP Grant Agreements
 - Explicitly including language requiring environmental compliance in grant agreements for all activities coming under intervention 6 (*Expand the use of good agricultural practices in cotton producing areas, including addressing soil degradation and fertility problems and improving pest management practices*).
 - Requiring the submission of environmental mitigation plans as annexes to grant agreements for all activities coming under intervention 6;
 - Ensuring the participation of USAID in the process of evaluating and approving terms of reference and grant agreements for activities coming under intervention 6;

3. Promoting activities cited as best environmental practices for avoiding the risk from pests and pesticides.
 - Promoting the training of farmers in the application of EA-compliant integrated pest management (IPM) and integrated soil fertility management (ISFM) technologies that promote environmental risk mitigation;
 - Promoting the adoption by farmers of these technologies;
 - Ensuring the review of the content of all training materials produced under intervention 6 activities by external environmental specialists; and
4. Monitoring environmental compliance of related WACIP activities.
 - Conducting regular monitoring visits under WACIP-supported activities to ensure environmental compliance.
 - Tracking key indicators related to environmental compliance.

Although no further field operations are planned for the 2010/11 crop season, specific efforts to be undertaken in FY 2010 include:

- Critical analysis of partner environmental risk mitigation reports;
- Verification of the information indicated in partner reports via spot checks and spot interviews with extension agents and farmers;
- Review of the environmental impact of WACIP's support of IPM/IFSM research and extension at national and regional results workshops ;
- Submission to USAID of a summary report of measures taken by WACIP and partners in the design, implementation and monitoring of WACIP research and extension activities in IPM; and
- Supporting a USAID-required evaluation of Cotton IPM and Pesticides Best Practices in WACIP.

Intervention Area 9 received a “Negative Determination” under the WACIP IEE, conditional on the following:

- 1) Biotechnology interventions to be carried out in contained facilities (e.g. laboratories or greenhouses) must follow existing host country national regulations and guidelines governing recombinant DNA research, testing and commercialization, and of GMOs as outlined in the National Institute of Health Guidelines. These guidelines may be located at:
http://www.od.nih.gov/oba/rac/guidelines_02/NIH_Guidelines_Apr_02.htm.
- 2) No biotechnology testing or release of any kind is to take place within an assisted country until the host country involved has formally decided to approve such testing or release based on national guidelines or a regulatory framework governing biotechnology and bio-safety;
- 3) No support for field testing or training of seed companies around the deployment of biotech crops is allowed until a biosafety review is conducted by USAID in accordance with ADS 211; such a review remains pending.
- 4) The responsible office must assure that its sub-grantees and contractors comply with national and international laws applicable to biotechnology research and testing.

WACIP's efforts in this domain consist essentially of environmental mitigation since they are restricted to efforts to disseminate information regarding environmental risks and risk mitigation strategies, and laws applicable to biotechnology research and testing. This will continue in 2010.

4.2 Goal 2: Higher incomes for cotton processors & artisans

WACIP works to increase the incomes of cotton processors and artisans by adding value to cotton through improving:

1. The quality of cotton fiber, which increases its value, and thus the incomes of both farmers and ginners.
2. The efficiency of the ginning process, which increases the total quantity of cotton, leading directly to income gains for cotton ginners (and possibly for other cotton sector stakeholders);
3. The efficiency of the processing and marketing of cotton by regional artisans and industrial textile companies.

WACIP undertook, and concluded, its cotton quality interventions in previous project years (although there are elements of the project's ginning activities that address quality issues as well). In the final program year, WACIP will focus on completing its ongoing ginning, artisanal and textile activities.

4.2.1 Activities

- **Investments in improving ginning efficiency (Activity 4.1.3):** In 2008, WACIP financed a study of the constraints and opportunities for improving ginning efficiency, with a particular, but not exclusive, focus on ginner training needs (Activity 4.1.1). As part of the study, the consultants designed a modified, updated regional training program for gin managers and technicians (Activity 4.1.2). WACIP implemented the one-week training with the CMDT, COTIMES and Auburn University in October 2008 in Ségou, Mali. During the training program, participating ginning firms were encouraged to define sets of key investments to boost ginning revenue via: i) increasing ginning yield (cotton fiber and cotton seed output/raw cotton input); ii) improving cotton fiber quality; and iii) reducing costs. The training program also served as an opportunity for the beneficiary ginning companies to develop proposals for enhancing the efficiency of their ginning operations.
 - In FY09, WACIP launched a competitive bid to support and encourage these investments (December 2008). Firms were ranked for their vision, commitment and capacity for making efficient investments in their ginning processes.
 - Following an in-depth diagnostic assessment in February 2009, a full investment program was launched with SODEFITEX (Senegal) in July in preparation for the 2009/10 ginning season. The program included:
 - § The installation of ginning humidification control equipment and software at various stages of the ginning process, and the configuration of this equipment with already-installed ginning management software (Ginwin Manager) enabling the automated adjustment of the humidity of seed cotton and cotton fiber during the ginning process, and the optimization of cotton quality and ginning yield parameters.
 - § The development, refinement and roll-out of a new Ginwin Manager module enabling the integration of farm-level input management (ordering, stocking, credit, reimbursement) data into SODEFITEX's management systems. The data management framework developed for this module is quite revolutionary: farm-level data is submitted by producer association secretaries directly into the central database via personal digital assistant, and then validated by SODEFITEX extension agents, creating the first integrated, automated database linking producer associations with cotton companies. This type of system dramatically reduces the possibility of fraud in input management on the part of farmers, producer association

representatives and cotton companies, and can be used to roll out a comprehensive cotton traceability system down to farm level.

- § The installation of an automated system where the weight of seed cotton coming into the Vélingara gin and that of cotton fiber (bales) leaving the gin is recorded and uploaded directly into COTIMES ginning management software.
- § Delivery of a comprehensive environmental health, fire and occupational safety training program for all staff of the Vélingara gin, which included both theoretical and practical sessions and a WACIP-sponsored half-day demonstration of fire hazards and fire safety best practices at cotton gins.
- § Launch of the full design and filming of a joint WACIP/SODEFITEX documentary film on ginning investments.
- Following a second in-depth diagnostic assessment in February 2009, efforts to develop a joint investment plan with SOCOMA in Burkina Faso were thwarted by a serious fire in the target gin.
- Discussions were opened with a third candidate firm, the Beninese ginning firm ICA-GIE (*Industries Cotonnières Associées - Groupe d'Intérêt Economique*), in July-September 2009, and a full investment program is expected to be launched in January for the duration of the 2009/10 ginning season, including the following elements:
 - § A mini-diagnostic assessment and recommendations for improved ginning operations;
 - § The installation of ginning humidification and humidification control equipment and software at various stages of the ginning process and training in the use of this equipment;
 - § Installation and testing of a new system of bale tying using cheaper plastic bale ties; and
 - § Training of gin staff in environmental health, fire and occupational safety.
- In FY10,
 - WACIP will work with representatives of ICA-GIE to finalize the investment plan in the form of a grant agreement and launch its similar pilot program.
 - Both gins will finalize the installation and configuration of software and the systems for automatic management of humidification, conduct training programs in environmental health, fire and occupational safety, and organize communications to encourage replication of humidification and management investments at other gins/companies in the sub-region via:
 - § A film showing the returns to investments in ginning; and
 - § Open houses at both the Senegal and Benin sites for ginners from the C-4 and Senegal to witness firsthand the impacts of these pilot investments.
- **Strengthening export capacity of cotton artisans (Activity 5.1.2):** WACIP's strategy to link artisans with international markets involves working to identify candidate artisans and artisanal groups, assessing their capacity and export-readiness, and strengthening their capacity by developing new value-added market linkages through artisan trade events and investments in product development, business management capacity building and market networking.
 - In FY07, WACIP conducted an inventory of candidate artisans from C-4 countries, and assessed: (i) their design and production skills; (ii) the efficiency of their productive systems; and (iii) their business and management skills.

- In FY08, WACIP:
 - Built these artisans' capacity in each of these areas by organizing a series of workshops that rotate from country to country on different management, marketing and technical/production topics. Each workshop included field visits to selected artisanal enterprises or women's groups to observe and discuss equipment used, production techniques, work force training and skills, organization of production, and marketing strategies (in national/sub-regional markets).
 - Provided assistance to artisans and artisanal groups in product development and networking by: (i) bringing in international designers to mentor local designers and assist artisans directly with new product development; (ii) conducting market research with key buyers and suppliers within the ATA network; and (iii) providing technical assistance in the development of efficient productive systems; and
 - Introduced C-4 and Senegalese artisans to new markets by: (i) preparing exhibits at local, regional and international wholesale and/or retail trade fairs; (ii) introducing artisanal products to key buyers in international markets; (iii) bringing buyers to meet artisanal groups in the region; and (iv) using existing ATA sales networks to market C-4 and Senegalese artisanal products.
- In 2009, WACIP concentrated on introducing C-4 artisans to new markets by: i) facilitating exhibits and sales at local, regional and international wholesale and/or retail trade fairs; ii) introducing handmade products to key buyers in international markets; (c) bringing buyers to meet artisanal groups in the region; and iii) using existing ATA sales networks to market C-4 handmade products. In addition, WACIP organized training programs on key topics related to environmental safety for project-supported artisans, including: i) efficient water use in textile production; ii) appropriate selection and use of chemical dyes and solvents in textile production; iii) appropriate production practices and working conditions; iv) efficient energy use; and v) appropriate management of wastewater.
- In 2010, WACIP will:
 - Continue to provide marketing support to WACIP artisan enterprises, targeting niche market buyers for value-added cotton products by making links through ATA's Trade Network, tradeshow and scouting activities; and
 - Facilitate the participation of selected artisans at two major international fairs: i) The New York International Gift Show in January 2010; and ii) The Ambiente Trade Show in Frankfurt, Germany in February 2010.
- **Targeted support for textile development (Activity 5.1.3):**
 - In FY07, WACIP conducted an in-depth firm level analysis of textile mills across the C-4 countries, focusing on the potential for expanded or improved textile production study.
 - In FY09,
 - WACIP worked with representatives of several Beninese textile factories and ginning firms to establish the basis for the development of a local market for cotton bale wrap fabric. WACIP arranged for cotton fabric samples to be produced by two textile factories and rigorously tested by two Beninese ginning firms and CNEC, the national association of ginners. Following the successful trials, WACIP facilitated negotiations between the textile and ginning firms regarding the price and terms of delivery of the fabric for the next season.
 - WACIP also facilitated market links and public-private partnerships between Beninese ginning firms and a UK firm producing high quality, less expensive cotton bale ties.

- WACIP also reached agreement with the Beninese Ministry of Industry to conduct a joint initiative to reorganize and revitalize the Beninese textile sector to enable the industry to respond to current market realities and improve its competitiveness in regional and international textile markets.
- In FY 2010,
 - WACIP will continue to encourage the use of lower cost bale ties for the 2009/10 season as well as facilitate discussions regarding the installation of production facilities for lower cost wire in Benin under partnership agreements with local firms.
 - Finally, WACIP will conduct a complete audit of the Beninese textile sector and develop a comprehensive textile sector revitalization strategy; these represent the first two stages of WACIP's joint initiative with the Beninese Ministry of Industry.

4.2.2 Environmental Risk Mitigation

Activity 4.1.2 falls under Intervention Area 4, which received a “Categorical Exclusion” under the WACIP IEE, specifically for ginning training, thereby indicating no environmental risk. Though WACIP's activity 4.1.3 has been expanded to include discrete investments to improve the efficiency of ginning operations at selected beneficiary ginning facilities, these interventions are largely of an administrative nature, and represent no environmental risk. Nonetheless, WACIP partner COTIMES Afrique conducted an assessment of the environmental risks inherent in cotton ginning (not associated with WACIP's intervention), and identified two hazards: air quality and occupational safety. WACIP has arranged for COTIMES Afrique to provide training in measures for mitigating these risks to each beneficiary cotton gin.

Activities 5.1.2 and 5.1.3 fall under Intervention Area 5, which received a “Negative Determination” under the WACIP IEE, conditional on adherence to all processing and transformation activities to guidelines contained in USAID's Environmental Guidelines for Small-Scale Activities in Africa (EGSSAA).

The relevant section of the EGSSAA for WACIP's artisanal activities is Section III. 4.6: Wet Textiles. The guidelines contained in this section encourage assessments of project-supported enterprises with a view to identifying and mitigating potential environmental risks. In, 2008, WACIP launched assessments of artisanal enterprises. In 2009, WACIP completed the assessments and trained beneficiary artisans in measures for identifying and reducing occupational and environmental risks. As activities in FY10 are limited to selling artisanal products at fairs, with no field visits planned by ATA after the Expo in early October, WACIP does not anticipate conducting additional environmental mitigation activities for this activity this year.

As the EGSSAA guidelines pertain to small enterprises and WACIP's Activity 5.1.3. concerns industrial interventions, the conditions are seemingly not directly applicable. WACIP is facilitating negotiations between the textile and ginning firms regarding the price and terms of delivery of the fabric for the next season. Thus, these interventions are entirely of an administrative nature, and unless one views helping ginners order unbleached cotton from national firms as posing environmental risks, the interventions represent no such risk. Likewise, in the case of the metal bale ties, WACIP is helping the gins source essentially the same ties more cheaply from an alternative supplier. Unless instructed otherwise by USAID/WA's Environment Officer, WACIP will undertake no specific risk mitigation strategies in the implementation of these activities in FY10.

4.3 Policy and institutional capacity

In addition to the policy support provided by WACIP's strengthening of biosafety regulatory institutions, the project will finalize, disseminate, and launch stakeholder discussions of its study on the role of cotton co-products in cotton policies in the C-4.

- **Support for Price Setting Mechanisms (Activity 1.1.4):** During the initial NAC meetings, participants were asked to identify and prioritize policy and institutional issues that needed attention. One of the major issues mentioned at each of the four initial meetings was the functioning of the price setting mechanisms for cotton. Indeed, the most important – and contentious – economic transaction during cotton season is the annual negotiation over price of seed cotton. Setting this price influences the resources received by nearly all players in the sector: producers, cotton companies, inter-professional associations, and related industries such as input dealers, research institutes, and transporters. The objectives of this activity are i) to improve knowledge about price setting mechanisms used in the cotton sector by each of the C-4 countries, Senegal and other major cotton producing countries; and ii) develop options for ensuring that seed cotton prices fairly reflect the intrinsic market value of its different components, including both the quantity and quality of the component fiber and the seed.
 - In FY09, WACIP WACIP/C-4 conducted in-depth analysis of the net impacts of pricing mechanisms and subsidy programs on farmers' incomes in each C-4 country. The work involved an extensive review of the literature and in-country data collection and analysis, with a focus on issues of market power and the roles of key actors (government, ginners and producer organizations).
 - In FY 2010, WACIP will organize outreach workshops in each C-4 country where the results of the above analyses will be discussed by key stakeholders towards the aim of: i) better integrating the value of cotton co-products into the mechanism; and ii) determining the combined effect of pricing mechanisms and related cotton sector policies (e.g., input subsidies and various taxes) on the net income of different stakeholder groups.

Environmental Risk Mitigation: These activities fall under Intervention Area 1, which received a “Categorical Exclusion” under the WACIP IEE, indicating no environment risk.

5 WACIP Management Activities in FY10

In the final months of the project, WACIP will focus on:

1. Reassigning or releasing personnel;
2. Closing out all sub-grants and contracts;
3. Closing project operations and offices, including developing an equipment disposal plan for approval by USAID;
4. Informing WACIP's national partners of the end of the project;
5. Participating in a USAID project evaluation;
6. Documenting and sharing project accomplishments with
 - a. WACIP's direct partners such as national advisory committees and sub-grantees
 - b. Other cotton sector stakeholders and donors to maximize the continuity and durability of project activities.

To manage these steps, WACIP staff :

- Drew up a plan for reorganizing WACIP's management system following the departure of WACIP Program Administrator David Benafel on June 30, 2009.
- Will issue a *Close Out Management Plan* that lays out the steps that IFDC will take to ensure proper administrative and technical closure of WACIP between December 1, 2009 and the end of project on June 30, 2010. The plan will draw on the procedures described in the IFDC *Financial/ Administrative Guidelines for a Field Office*, as interpreted in the WACIP context.
- Will meet in February 2010 for a Close-Out Retreat, focusing on coordinating final steps between the four country teams and the regional team to ensure proper closure of all financial, administrative, monitoring and communication activities.

5.1 Personnel

As a result of planned and unplanned departures by September 30, 2009, WACIP had lost a total of seven staff. By the end of FY09, it had become increasingly evident that the remaining staff could not handle the workload. In FY10:

- Certain key positions will be filled by consultants;
- Current staff contracts will be extended through the end of the project (June 30);
- Staff will be notified on March 31, 2010 that their contracts will either be renewed for other IFDC projects or permanently terminated on June 30.

The tasks and responsibilities of the retained regional staff and Country Coordinators will largely remain the same, though their focus will gradually shift to handling close-out process and ensuring proper closure.

5.2 Subrecipient Agreements

WACIP conducts a significant share of its work through sub-grants and other types of awards or contracts to partner organizations.

Following the June 2009 reorganization, the Grants Manager handles all local sub-grants and contracts. In that capacity, he will oversee his finance and administrative team to ensure that these sub-grants and contracts are properly closed and documented. To insure timely submission of financial and technical reports, results, and deliverables, WACIP will:

- i. No longer award local sub-grants or contracts as of January 30, 2010;
- ii. Set May 31, 2010 as the latest date for submission of deliverables (with some exceptions).

WACIP has five US-based sub-recipients: Abt Associates Inc, Aid-to-Artisans, Auburn University, Michigan State University, and Tuskegee University. Agreement/contract discussions with these organizations are handled by IFDC headquarters. The WACIP Chief of Party (COP), assisted by the Program Coordinator, handles the development of work plans and budgets, and all technical work. During the final months of the project, the COP will ensure work by these organizations is properly finished, that their reports are submitted and verified in a timely fashion, and that their invoices are rapidly approved. The closure of sub-recipient awards will be handled by IFDC headquarters.

5.3 Office Operations

WACIP has five offices. Those in Benin, Burkina Faso and the main IFDC campus in Mali do not require formal closure, as the WACIP project is housed in the IFDC program office.

In Mali, WACIP has also rented a separate premise (habitually called the “Annex”) to accommodate its regional team. This office shares costs with other tenants on the lot for water, electricity, guards and gardeners. In February 2010, IFDC will review contracts related to this office and initiate the necessary administrative steps regarding timely notification for contracts termination.

The lease on the WACIP project office in Chad expires on November 30, 2009. The Country Coordinator will move into temporary office space with one of its partners (*Office National de Développement Rural - ONDR*) on December 1, 2009, rent-free. Existing telephone and internet accounts will be transferred to the new site until the end of the project. All accounts will be closed in Chad by the end of May 2010.

In terms of equipment disposal:

- a) The Country Coordinators and the WACIP Finance and Administration Team will complete a physical inventory of all items purchased with funds from the WACIP budget line item “Equipment”;
- b) The WACIP Finance and Administration Team will compile the inventory list, including fair market value of the equipments at date of disposal, and submit to the COP by Feb 28, 2010;
- c) The COP will in March 2010 send an equipment disposal plan to IFDC headquarters, which will forward it to USAID for approval;
- d) After distribution and handling of equipment as per the approved plan, the COP will send a final report of equipment disposal to IFDC.

5.4 Notifying National Partners and Governments

Three months before the end of the project on March 31, 2010, WACIP will formally notify the C-4 NACs and national partners about the end of the project; in May 2010, IFDC will formally notify the C-4 Governments about the end of the project in accordance with the MOUs signed between IFDC and the respective Governments.

5.5 USAID Evaluations of WACIP

In FY10, USAID will conduct three evaluations of WACIP requiring different degrees of IFDC staff engagement.

1. **An Environmental Assessment** of WACIP’s implementation of Pesticide & IPM Best Practices is scheduled to start in early November 2009, with field work completed by the end of that month and the final report due in February 2010. At the request of USAID, WACIP will design a scope of work, hire the consultant, and handle field logistics associated with the Assessment. The purpose will be to determine the extent to which WACIP has responded to and complied with the requirements of USAID Regulation 22CFR 216.3(b) on Pesticide Procedures, and USAID’s policy on the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and provide recommendations on how to improve the process.

2. **A General Evaluation** of WACIP's approach, activities, and results is scheduled to start in March 2010, with field work completed by April and a final report submitted to USAID by May. IFDC staff involvement is limited to providing contact lists for the evaluation team, setting up requested meetings, handling field logistics and providing requested documents. The team will visit Mali, Burkina Faso and Benin.
3. **A Data Quality Assessment** of the validity, reliability, timeliness, and precision of WACIP's monitoring and evaluation data. The assessment will be conducted by the USAID Agreement Officer's Technical Representative (AOTR), Dr. Michael Wyzan, in Mali in May 2010 for approximately three days. WACIP staff will provide datasets, partner reports, and technical explanations for how project results are computed. Staff will also arrange partner meetings as requested by the AOTR.

5.6 Documenting and Sharing Project Accomplishments

As the project ends, it is important to consolidate WACIP's experiences in several different forms. The communications plan for FY10 includes project deliverables for USAID, summaries of project activities for national stakeholders, substantial technical documents providing implementation details and training modules for certain complex activities, and outreach materials, such as the web page, brochures, banners, films, and press kits for various end-of-project forums.

WACIP staff will develop a plan for drafting and publishing the following documents before the end of the project:

1. Quarterly Reports for the first three quarters of FY10 (project deliverable for USAID)
2. Final Reports:
 - a. One project-wide report (project deliverable for USAID)
 - b. Four country reports in French for national partners
3. Technical Reports on the more innovative aspects of WACIP activities
 - a. Extending Good Agricultural Practices
 - b. Research on IPM/ISFM
 - c. Training Farmers to Manage Input Ordering
 - d. Strengthening Research Institutes
4. Success Stories in USAID format. USAID requires a few success stories per year as part of the project's results submission. WACIP expects to publish success stories on most of the following topics by March 31, 2010:
 - a. Promising technology: trap plants for managing cotton pests
 - b. Over 750,000 cotton farmers trained
 - c. Demonstrating good agricultural practices (on over 1,000 plots in the C-4)
 - d. A return to organic methods for rebuilding soils (WACIP's partners promote composting after WACIP trainings).
 - e. Connecting researchers to their peers (virtual library and information technologies)
 - f. Equipping C-4 cotton scientists with modern instruments
 - g. Ginning as a business (ginner training, diagnostics, and investments lead to higher yields and lower costs)
 - h. Computerizing data collection for the Chadian Extension Service (ONDR)
 - i. Chadian artisans clothe their army
 - j. WACIP artist supplies rugs to Sheraton Benin

5. Beneficiary Summaries of less than 1,000 words describing WACIP support for Farmers, Researchers, Farmers, Ginners and Artisans in French and English.

In addition, Country Coordinators will work with in-country partners to finalize the IPM/ISFM films started in FY09.