



**OBSERVATION OF FAMILY
FARM DYNAMICS**

in 13 COUNTRIES OF WEST AFRICA

the \mathbb{R}^n is a linear space over \mathbb{R} with the usual addition and scalar multiplication. The inner product is defined by

$$\langle x, y \rangle = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + \dots + x_n y_n \quad (1)$$

where $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ and $y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$ are vectors in \mathbb{R}^n . The norm of a vector x is defined by

$$\|x\| = \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle} = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2} \quad (2)$$

The distance between two vectors x and y is defined by

$$d(x, y) = \|x - y\| = \sqrt{(x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2 + \dots + (x_n - y_n)^2} \quad (3)$$

The distance between two points x and y in \mathbb{R}^n is defined by

$$d(x, y) = \sqrt{(x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2 + \dots + (x_n - y_n)^2} \quad (4)$$

The distance between two points x and y in \mathbb{R}^n is defined by

$$d(x, y) = \sqrt{(x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2 + \dots + (x_n - y_n)^2} \quad (5)$$

The distance between two points x and y in \mathbb{R}^n is defined by

$$d(x, y) = \sqrt{(x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2 + \dots + (x_n - y_n)^2} \quad (6)$$

The distance between two points x and y in \mathbb{R}^n is defined by

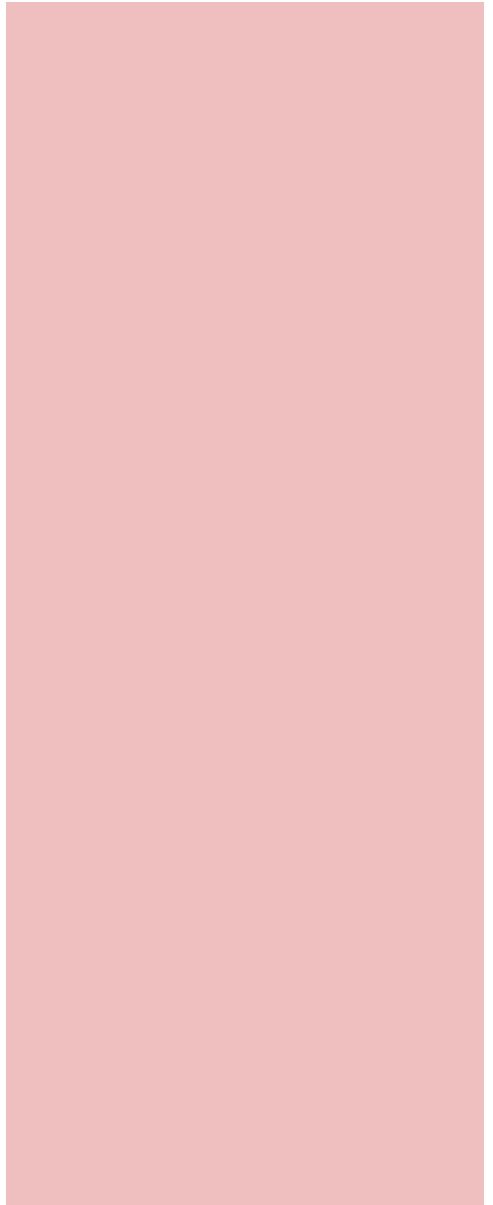
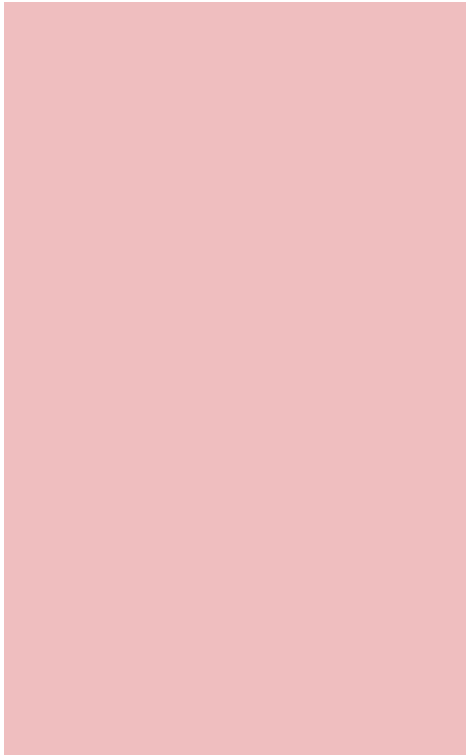
$$d(x, y) = \sqrt{(x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2 + \dots + (x_n - y_n)^2} \quad (7)$$

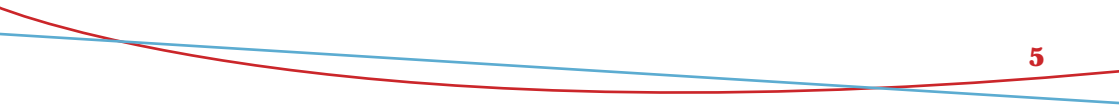
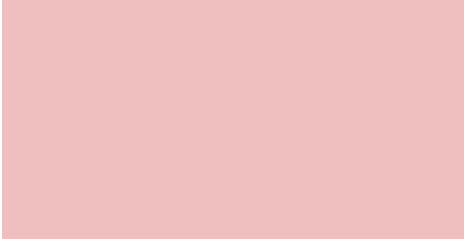
The distance between two points x and y in \mathbb{R}^n is defined by

$$d(x, y) = \sqrt{(x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2 + \dots + (x_n - y_n)^2} \quad (8)$$

The distance between two points x and y in \mathbb{R}^n is defined by

$$d(x, y) = \sqrt{(x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2 + \dots + (x_n - y_n)^2} \quad (9)$$





**BOOKLET 4 (MONITORING PRACTICES OF
ROPPA PO MEMBERS.28**

The observatory of family farms gradually built by ROPPA seeks to inform on the behavior of family farms over the agricultural campaigns. It is fed by the information provided by the monitoring of the campaigns carried out by the PO of each country and those from the various monitoring systems of family farms, which remain unevenly developed according to the PO.

This booklet includes:

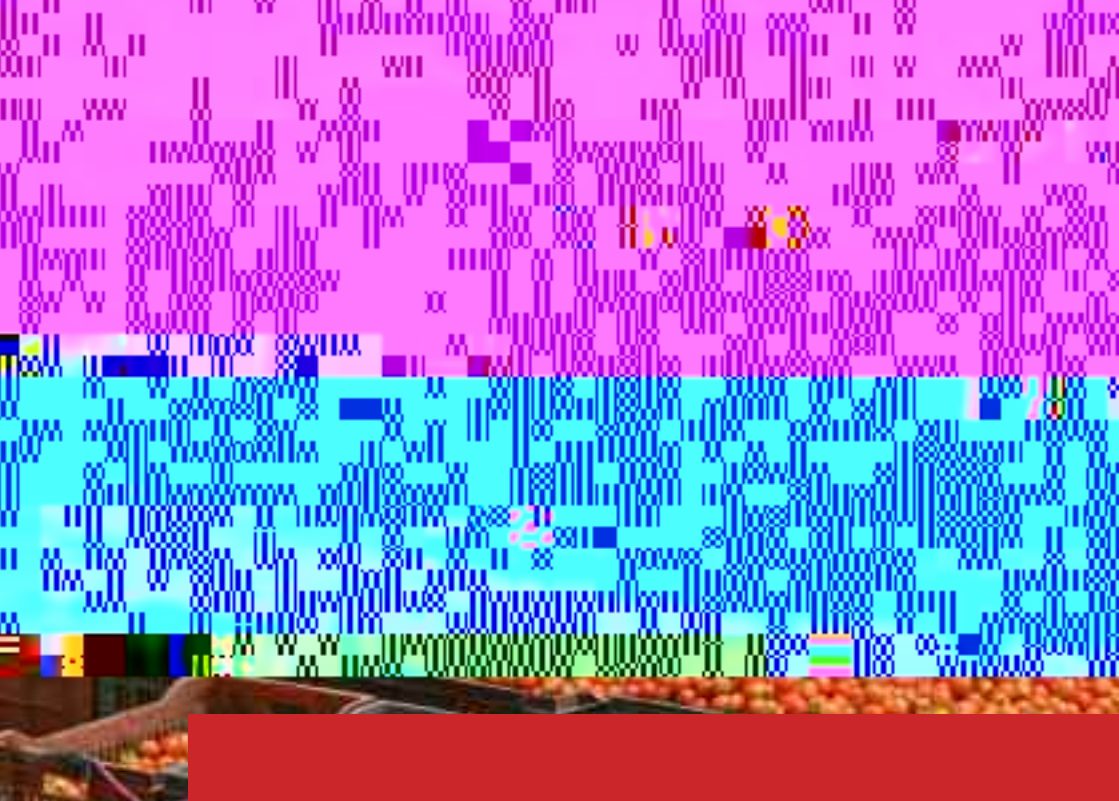
These countries are the umbilical cords of the countries without coastal access. They have a strong natural potential conducive to diversification, and are attractive for migration and transhumance, and are therefore areas of space tension (land problems) and conflicts (farmers/producers). In these countries with strong economic and commercial dynamism, family farm is not politically supported. The issue of the "modernization" of agriculture and livestock is very sensitive, and the model of Agribusiness not much discussed

This non-conventional order of presentation will bring us to scan the region in a circular way from the North East to the West and going back to the South East which is reminiscent of the trajectory of some large population movements in the history of West Africa, and to revisit the recent History (rise in extremism, epidemic outbreaks of Ebola fever...).

Although the priority target of the information collected by the platforms is subsistence crops, cash crops are addressed in an indirect way

Three forms in which cash crops are addressed indirectly in the inputs of platforms

- 1 The orientation of the FF cash crop strategies**



Presentation :

Agricultural campaigns constitute the backdrop against which one can observe the behavior of family farms in relation to the climatic conditions and the state of natural resources, the evolution of markets as well as the implementation of public policies.

The follow-up of the campaigns by the PO allows them to both adjust their support for family farms and supplement the data provided by the national monitoring campaign systems - which they participate to in most countries, and to call on public authorities.

Their practices in this area are unevenly advanced depending on the country, and the revival of the Observatory of ROPPA must enable them to gradually improve.

We will present in the first section of this chapter the main data provided by the platforms on the



| Coastal countries of the West Atlantic Facade | |
|--|--|
| <p>SÉNÉGAL</p> <p>mauvaise campagne</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Late and erratic rains - Decrease in dry cereals, groundnut, cotton, and tomato prod. - Increase in rice, onion, milk prod. and poultry products - Drop in results compared to the previous campaigns <p>→ Food safety critical in 24 départements out of 42 départements sur 42</p> | <p>GAMBIE</p> <p>Poor campaign:</p> <p>productions of cereals (including rice) and peanuts in decline compared to the average of the last 4 years.</p> |
| <p>GUINÉE BISSAU</p> <p>Poor campaign</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor space-time distribution of rain - Cereals: decrease in seeded area and yields; decrease of 38% of the prod. - Rice: decrease of 36% | |
| <p>Reminder on the 2014 / 2015 campaign</p> | |
| <p>Observations made at the th c kh</p> | |

| Forest-rich countries (affect the safer) | |
|--|--|
| SIERRA LEONE | LIBERIA |
| <p>Reminder campaign 2014 / 2015</p> | <p>GUINEA</p> <p>Very strong negative impact of the Ebola epidemic</p> <p>Despite better weather conditions compared to the 2013/14 campaign</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unproductive campaign (difficulty to access inputs, inexistent and expensive labor, no mutual assistance) decline in yields - Strong impact on livestock (border and markets closures, containment) <p>→ 30% population in food insecurity</p> |

The overall trend seems better compared to the average of the past five campaign¹.

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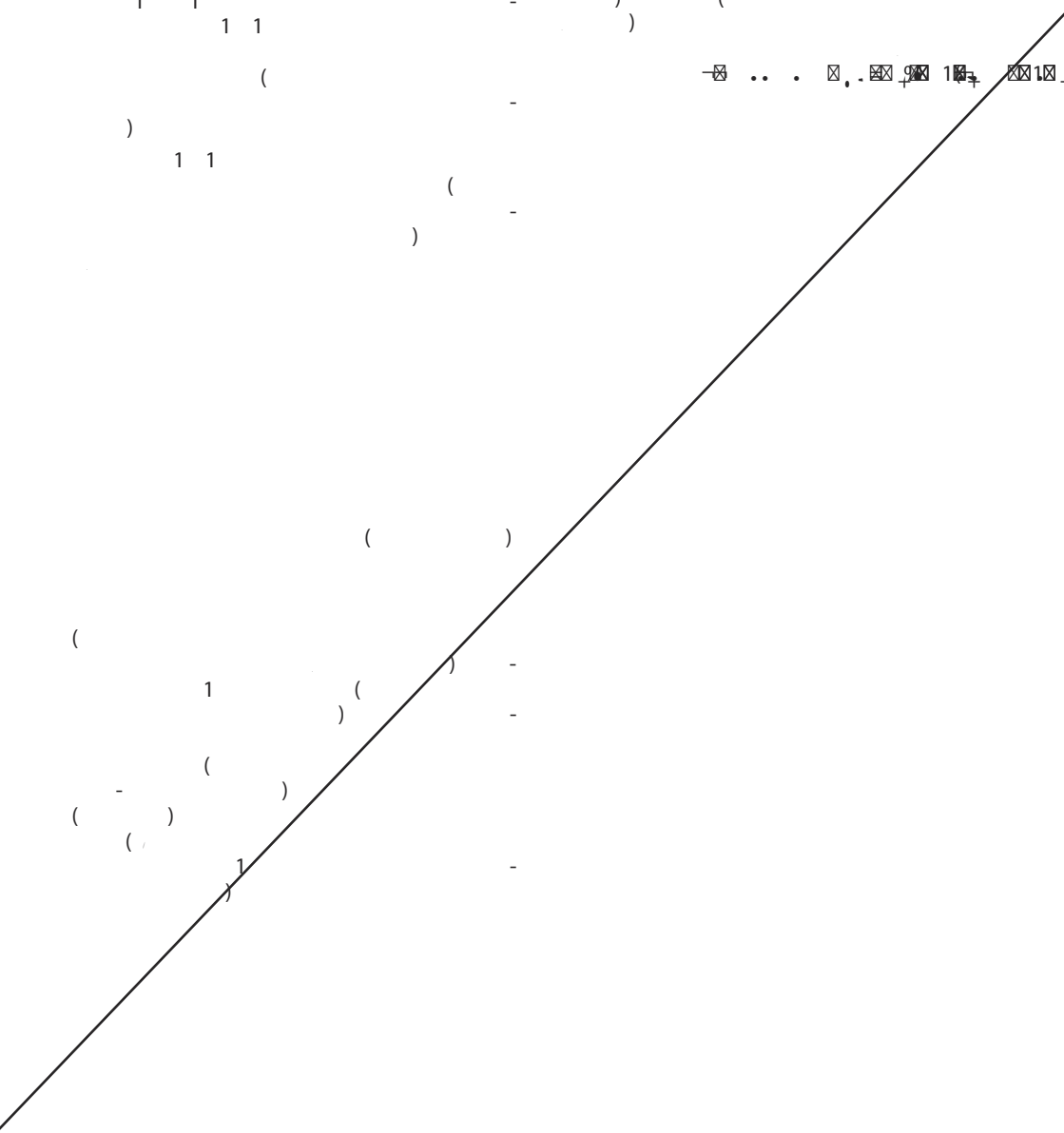
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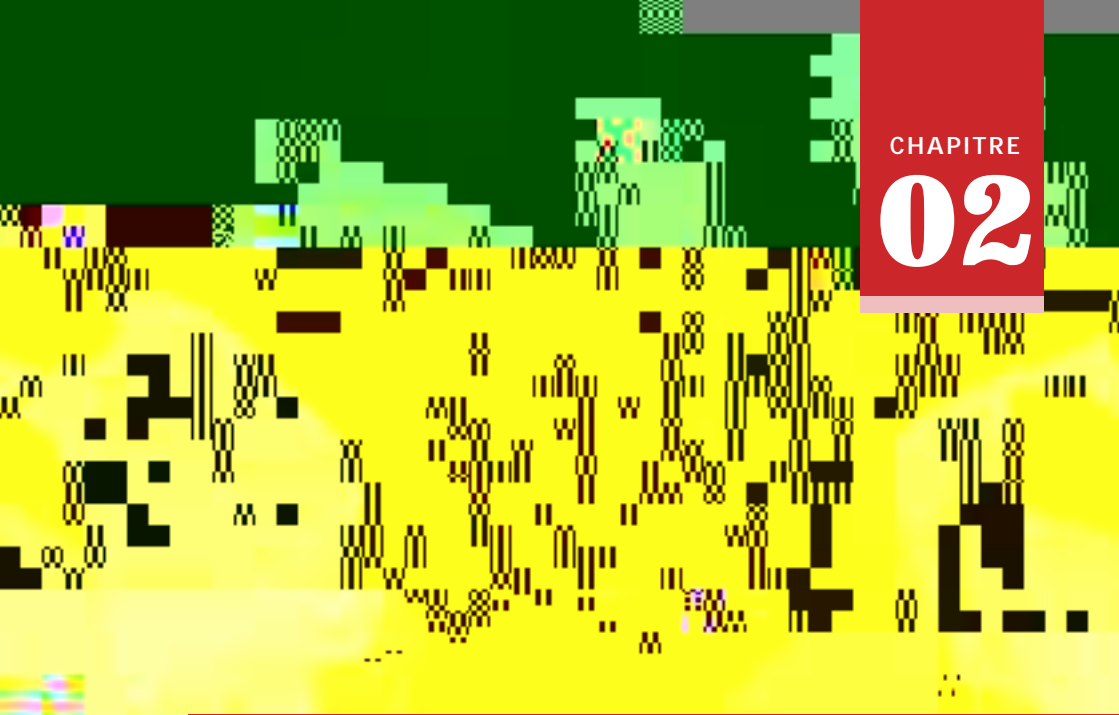
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first lesson



Guidelines and results of family farms during the past agricultural campaign

Presentation:

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COMPARATIVE TABLE B: TRENDS IN THE EVOLUTION OF FAMILY FARM RESULTS (2015/2016)

| <i>Countries of the Sahelo-Sudanian zone</i> | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| | NIGER | BURKINA FASO | MALI |
| Food production | Self-sufficiency, and often surpluses | | |
| | Cereal surpluses | Mitigated results | Good yields, surpluses, intensification |
| Animal production | Increasing | | |
| | High Production of cattle/sheep –slowed down at the end of the dry season | Relatively satisfactory results | Milk increase Fish catch increase |
| Marketing | Good marketing, revenue increase | | |
| | Naira depreciation related issues | In progress in Sahelian areas and South Sudanian zone | Important in cotton production areas |
| Favorable factors | No major climatic disturbances, Effective support to family agriculture Organization of markets in progress | | |
| Unfavorable or ambivalent factors | Civil insecurity tends to expand Dicultly in accessing fertile lands (land issues) Unskilled or unavailable workforce Deficiencies in service delivery Natural hazards | | |

| | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| SENEGAL | GAMBIA | GUINÉE BISSAU |
| in progress | | |
| Global increase, intensification. | 10% increase Intensification | Rice: + 28% Dry cereals: + 26% |
| In progress in at least 1 country | | |
| Milk increase 94% coverage of meat needs h | | |

| GUINEA | SIERRA LEONE | LIBERIA |
|---|--|--|
| Noticeable progress | | |
| Agricultural production higher than the five-year average; enough stocks in FFs | Quantitative and qualitative progression | Surpluses in 3 agro-ecological zones. Deficit in 1 AEZ |
| Slower progress | | |
| Not specified | Marginal livestock | Strong progression in 1 AEZ, average in 2, drop in 1. |

| | | | |
|---------------|-------|------|-------|
| CÔTE D'IVOIRE | GHANA | TOGO | BENIN |
| Assure | | | |

(3) Approaches and results of family farms in the Sahelo-Sudanian countries (





CLASSIFICATION OF THE FFS ESTABLISHED BY THE CNCR (2013)





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For the county of Lofa (NORTHERN SAVANNAH): 3%

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Country: Ghana, Region: Northern, District: Lofa, Constituency: Sõdɛ 9 Ñɔt & Ɛ



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THE RESULTS RECORDED BY A MAJOR PRODUCER IN DJIDJA (ZOU)



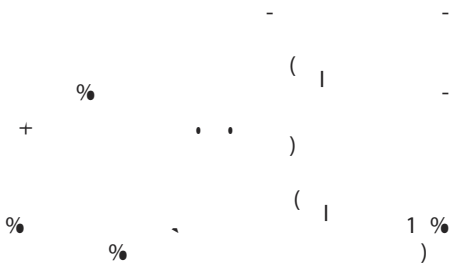
**good results for livestock farming,
lower fishing catches**

farming:

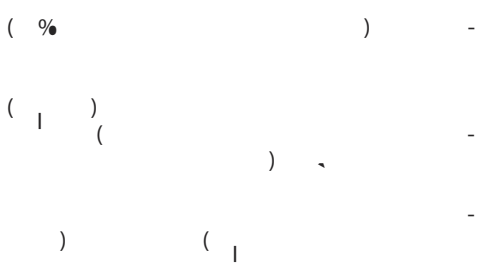


Several factors potentially favorable to family farms in

quality space accessible to family farms in principle



the qualification level of which is increasing



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A badly assisted farmer

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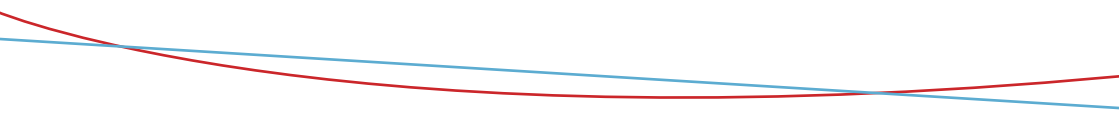
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(7 The types of information produced by the ROPPA national platforms on family farms' strategies

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ADAPTATION OF BENIN'S FF TO OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS

- *third driving force : solidarity mechanisms*

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(9) Approaches of family strategies

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diversification of speculations

Multiplication of speculations, combination of crops, combination of perennial crops/horticulture or irrigation farming (to deal with lean season), combination depending on circumstances of cash crops/food crops...

The most common is the **combination of agriculture and animal husbandry** (small and large animal breeding); agriculture/arboriculture; hunting and gathering (forest areas); agriculture/fish farming. Some fishermen are involved in vegetable farming.

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upward trend. O en carried out by

PRINCIPALES STRATÉGIES DE SÉCURISATION SIGNALÉES PAR LES PLATEFORMES

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Management of production and consumption | Management of harvests and stocks (management of granaries, part of grains reserved for own consumption – 100% in some FFs), reduction in family consumption (portion reduction). | BURKINA, MALI, SENEGAL, GUINEA BISSAU, GUINEA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE |
| <i>Thinking ahead</i> | <i>anticipation in relation to disasters (agricultural insurance –co operation area), to disease (health mutual scheme) or child education (piece of land or speculation dedicated to payment of tuition fees, school tontines)</i> | BURKINA, MALI, GUINEA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE |
| <i>Loan (indebtedness)</i> | <i>In Mali, the use of loan takes place at the beginning of the lean period (with usurers or MFIs) and is repaid during harvest (low prices) imbalances forecasts. Indebtedness is in some cases very high (Sierra Leone's FO considers that 98% of FFs get loans with traders, members of their family or neighbors). Difficulty in access to MFIs compel them to borrow money in poor conditions and does not allow them to save money in order to invest (Ghana's women fish processors)</i> | MALI, SIERRA LEONE, GHANA |

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(10) Terms of family strategies' implementation

- *Decision-making within the family*

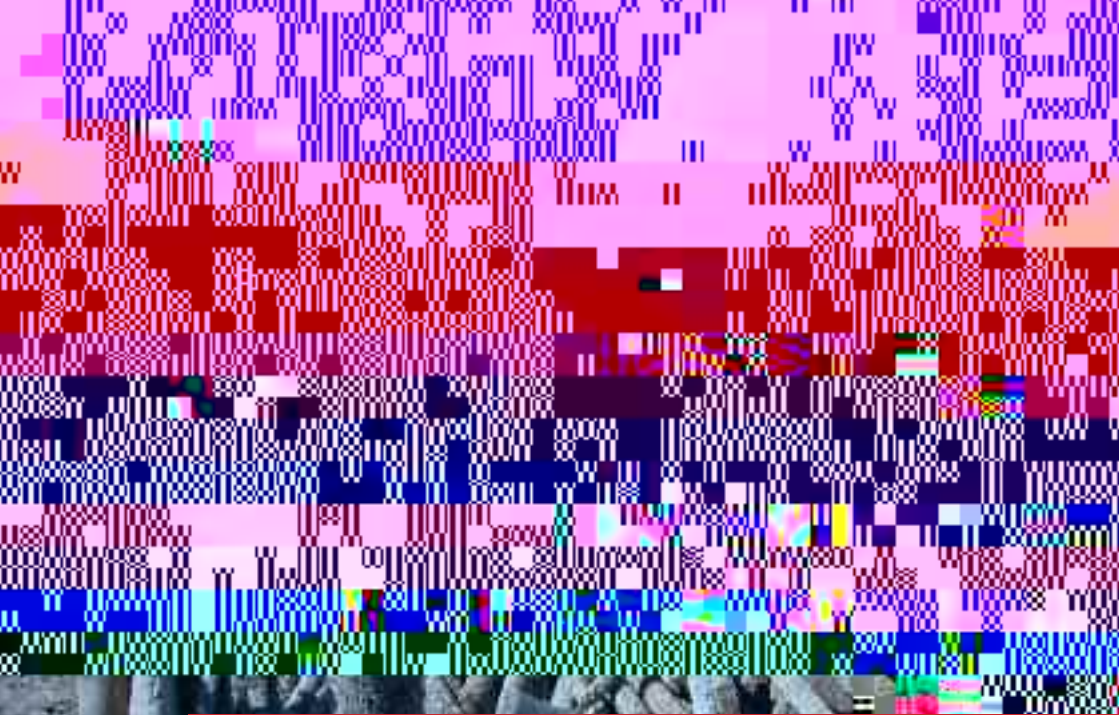
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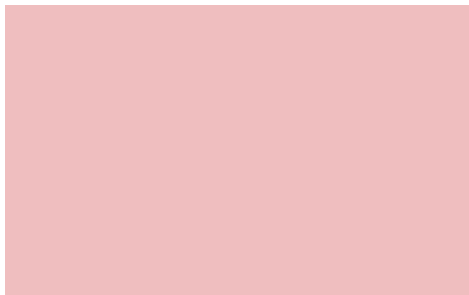
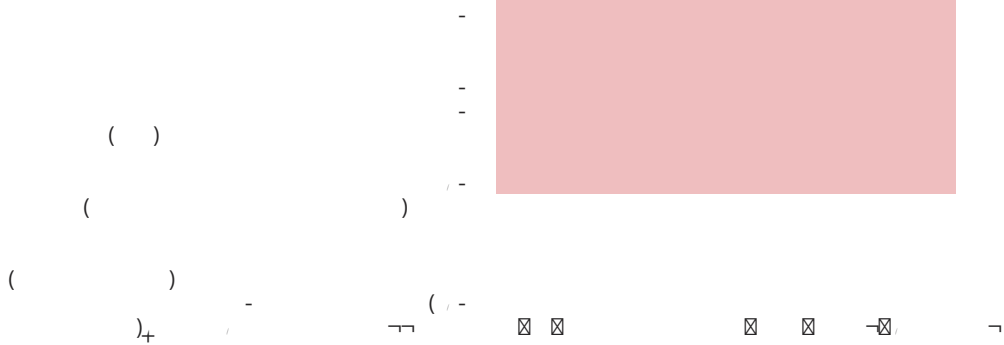
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Overview

Each commission in charge of FFOs in each national platform, examined in June the data collecte

(12) Perception of family farm viability by ROPPA platform members: a conditioned viability



Testimonies from platforms

Even if growers progressively use more modern agricultural inputs such as improved seeds, hoe and machetes remain the most used farming tools. GAMBIA

d) POLITICAL AND SOCIAL FACTORS that determine family farm viability:

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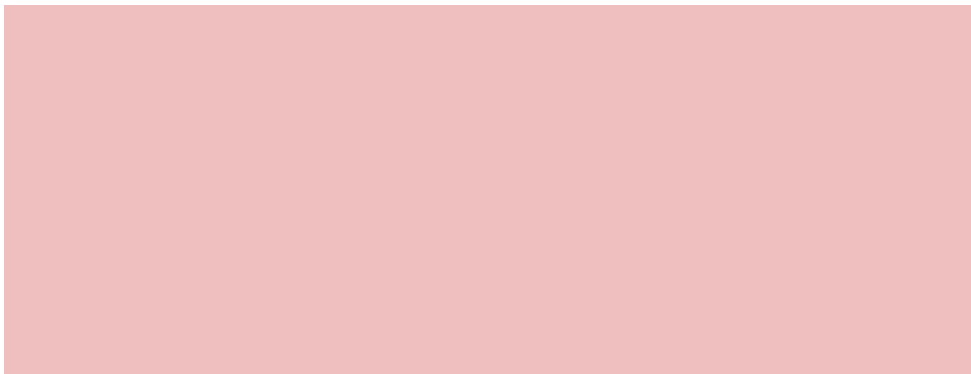
Testimonies from platforms

Some factors such as provision by the Government of subsidized inputs to FFs, outreach support/guidance of FOs to FFs contribu

Mid/Waedi-/dbgfMdi/Waedi-/dbigjMdMi/Wi-/dbgmjMdMi



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Talks with young people both in rural and urban areas suggest that agriculture has little attractiveness for the youth. Difficulties in gaining access to financial resources, lack of training and information are pointed out by the young people as factors which do not encourage them to join the farming profession. However, many young people consider that agriculture is a solution unemployment. BENIN).

Platforms' testimonies

Most young people are not attracted to farming activities in Liberia for they think that the latter do not bring any significant improvement to their living conditions. In general, the youth is attracted to the mining sector. (LIBERIA).

Young people are not attracted to FFs for it is not sufficiently remunerative so as to enable them to live a decent life. (COTE D'IVOIRE).

As far as women are concerned, they have difficulties accessing land. (COTE D'IVOIRE)

In Togo, the agricultural sector is unattractive to today's youth. The main problems of the sector are in particular the arduous nature of the work (low level of mechanization), difficulties in gaining access to loans, slowdown in the sale of grains, attractiveness of urban life (lack of social infrastructures in rural areas, etc.). As a result, few young people dedicate themselves to agriculture and in particular very few undertake to settle in rural areas. (TOGO).

Outreach assistance and advice



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