REGIONAL FAMILY FARMS OBSERVATORY (OFF/ROPPA)

BOOKLET 3 | 2016 REPORT OF ROPPA'S REGIONAL OBSERVATORY OF FAMILY FARMS

MONITORING OF PUBLIC POLICIES WITH REGARDS TO FAMILY FARMS AND EFFECTIVENESS OF FARMERS ACTIONS

January 2017

GLOBAL OVERVIEW OF THE REPORT:

23)

The part of the report on the observation of the family farms behavior on the two agricultural campaigns is the subject of a **Booklet 1 (FAMILY FARMS OBSERVATION)**. From this observation, it can be seen from one year to the next that, depending on climatic functioning, but also on the intensity of public support, family farms are able to make signi cant progress and thus improve food security and sovereignty in the region. Thus, 8 countries in the West African region have improved the results of the 2015 - 2016 crop year compared to the previous year. These include Niger, Mali, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia. For most of these 8 countries, food shortage was well supported this year as family and community barns were well lled, inputs from harvesting / o -season were substantial, markets were well supplied, and prices remained stable. In these 8 countries, the good rainfall in 2015 and favorable public policies (notably on subsidies), coupled with the strategies of family farms and the action of the FOs, generally favored these results. In some localities, natural disasters, civil insecurity and shortcomings in the implementation of public action have limited the results of the agricultural season. The report concludes on this point that, alongside natural factors, human action (FF strategies, state action) remains equally decisive. It also concludes on the interest of FOs in developing a monitoring function of agricultural campaigns to strengthen their role in the de nition and implementation of policies.

This part of the report also lays down an assessment of the yields from family farms per group of countries which share more or less the same eco-geographical and socio-cultural characteristics. So in the Sudan-Sahel countries (Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger), FFs have been rather self-su cient and often in surplus regarding food production, with an increase in livestock production, a good marketing, an increase in revenues, and a contribution to economies. The coastal countries of the west Atlantic seaboard (Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Senegal) also have had an increase in food and livestock production and improved marketing conditions, except in one country (Guinea Bissau). In the forest-rich countries recently a ected by the Ebola epidemic (Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone), there has been a distinct increase in food production but a slower increase in animal and shery production and the supply hardly keeps pace with market demand. Finally, in the coastal countries of the southern Atlantic seaboard (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo), there is, on the contrary, a downward trend in food production even if food security is not threatened. However, livestock farming is in progress.

for the 4 groups of countries, the report identi es, the factors which favored or constrained the yields of FFs and provides information on the strategies implemented by the family farms to achieve the objectives they pursue given the opportunities and constraints that arise. Finally, the report concludes that section with an analysis of the sustainability of FFs in West Africa, which will progressively depend on their ability to transform themselves so as to always

and Senegal) already have proposals jointly

The family farms results presented in the first booklet of the ROPPA 2016[1] Regional Observatory of Family Operations report do not depend exclusively on their strategies and how they are supported by the local[2] support systems. They are also heavily influenced by policy directions and their implementation.

Depending on the distribution of roles in the ROPPA, while the FEDERATIONS and their divisions are mainly responsible for the operational role of proximity support, it is the FARMERS PLATFORMS and the ROPPA that take the lead in the representation and the defense of the interests of the farmerss at the political level. In order to fulfill this mission, they set up **monitoring tools on policies** *that are more or less developed in different countries, but which, together with the monitoring of campaigns and the monitoring of family farms and their accompaniment, constitute the fourth element of The ROPPA[3] observatory.*

This booklet of the FFO regional report is divided into three parts and includes six chapters:

In the first part, on POLICIES

- *Chapter 1 provides a background to the national policy framework for family farms*
- *Chapter 2 shows what FOs have particularly noted in the effects of policies on family farms in each country.*
- *Chapter 3 discusses the recent actions of national platforms on public policies and the results they have achieved or are expecting for family farms*

In the second part, on REGIONAL PUBLIC POLICIES

– *Chapter 4 shows the framework for regional policies of concern to family farms*

– *Chapter 5 provides an update on the main policy issues with respect to which ROPPA has positioned itself over the past two years and on the results it has registered or expectations in the aid of family farms*

The third part concludes with the main questions to which ROPPA should pay attention in relation to public policies (Chapter 6).

1 Booklet 1: FAMILY FAMRS DYNAMICS OBSERVATION

2 Booklet 2: PEASANT FARMERS CONSULTING SUPPORT OBSERVATION

3 Booklet 4: FOLLOW UP PRACTICES OF ROPPA FO MEMBERS

THE ROPPA'S VOCATION AND POLITICAL ACTION

The context in which ROPPA arose:

Structural adjustment policies (1980-1996), the results of which destroyed the foundations of the rural economy in our countries, were an opportunity for farmers to organize themselves outside state structures in order to seek out answers to questions on how to boost agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries activities and what partnerships, based on a clear definition of roles and responsibilities, needed to be built between actors.

In a number of countries of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), self-promotion initiatives had led to the creation of umbrellas industries that were oriented in the process of building national farmers farmers platforms and producers.

From 1976 to 1994, a process of exchanges began between professional organizations of agricultural producers in certain countries (Burkina Faso, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo). It was a question of solidarity in the fight against the effects of droughts and structural adjustments in order to develop strategies for defending family agriculture and the well-being of our grassroots communities.

From 1994 to 2000, the signing of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in Marrakesh and the outbreak of failures of projects and programs ignoring the involvement of the farmers farmers were on the agenda of the international trade cooperation, the basis for launching the Millennium Development Goals.

Between 1994 and 1996, two droughts in Sub-saharan Africa were responsible for the privatization of rural economies. Rural areas were emptied of their able-bodied arms, despair grew in the populations, the multiplicity of projects did not sufficiently address the problems of family farms and poverty became the lot of the populations. All these factors have helped to develop the farmers farmers structures which have undertaken to provide their own understanding of the issues dealt with by States and their partners and to respond to the impacts of Agricultural Structural Adjustment Policies (ASAP)

It is therefore understandable that the first ROPPA action plan focused on farmers understanding and better involvement in programs and policies development.

Here are the following priority areas where ROPPA played a very active role in defending the interests of family farming:

- *climate change: since 1995*
- *PAU and its implementation: since 2000*
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PART

01

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(1) NATIONAL FRAMEWORKS FOR PUBLIC POLICIES

1. At the national level: speci c policy documents, PNIAs and their direct or indirect programmatic variations

These frameworks are known to ROPPA's national platforms. They are fairly standardized and strongly determined by strategic orientations inspired, among others, by considerations external to the region and to family farms.

As a follow-up to the PASs, the various states have formulated agricultural pocies, programs or legislation aimed at supporting the sustainable development of the agro-sylvo-pastoral and sheries sector and / or the so-called strategic ensuring food and nutrition security and reducing poverty. These policies, strategies and programs are predominantly in three (3) initiatives:

– ECOWAP/CAADP, which is delivered through the PRIA at the regional level and the NAPs at the national level. Since 2010, the year in which the rst generation of NIPs was developed, countries have made e orts, with varying degrees of success, to converge their di erent policies, programs and NIPs. The PRIA and rst generation NIPs was completed by 2015 and are being rede ned on the basis of the guidelines adopted by the Dakar Conference in November 2015 following the ECOWAP + 10 process and the decisions made by the CMS DAERE.

– PAU implementation strategies and programs, the WAEMU agricultural policy, in which the 8 member countries are committed;

– Implementation programs for the CILSS strategic framework for food and nutrition security.

Countries are also involved in commitments, declarations and agreements at the regional, continental and international levels which determine and / or shape their policies/strategies for the development of the agro-sylvo-pastoral and sheries sector (MDG, Maputo ...).

ROPPA monitoring and studies, national platforms and other FO and CSO networks indicate that the formulation of NIPs as a reference framework for interventions that combines national priorities has not generated the increase of nancial resources discounted for the development of the sector and the strengthening of the coordination of technical and nancial partners' interventions. In most countries, TFPs have maintained their project / program approach, which Tw TeTJ 0Oeor sno-stak-137ing alae fn c.(oun)4(tr)-4.9(tes 11.94. I)11 cS-3(Oahe)10(,)v037nanci6(e d)b8791yerkld Banka deALI,NSENEGAL),dnd theionalroram aor dn 43(o)10(o t)entse torcksn coacstrl ountries 1(.e-NDcts6(e rd)28(edyes)1e Bankp51(6)(3)90543oTw

TABLE A: MAIN NATIONAL POLICICIES IN WHICH PLATFORMS ARE INVOLVED (AFTER PLATFORMS CONTRIBUTION)

COUNTRY	Policy documents	NAIP	Main Programmes/projects
Countries of the Sudano-Sahelian belt:			
NIGER	INITIATIVE 3N (INige riens feed Nigeriens– 2012) Pastoral Executive Order (2010) completing RURAL CODE of 1993	NAIP/SDR (2010)	Acceleration plan for the implementation of I3N – 2014
BURKINA FASO	PNSAN (Food Safety National Plan-2014) SDR by 2025 Rural development Strategy– In the process of validation) rural landed law(2009)	PNSR (National Programme for Rural sector, 2011)	PAFASP (Support to the sectors, 2012) PNDEL (Stock Farming/Milk, 2010) PAPSA (Inputs management – 2010) PNGT 2, PACOF-GRN (Land, 2014), PDIRV (development of small rural irrigations, 2001)
MALI	PDA (Agricultural development Policy, 2013) PFA (Agricultural Land Policy P 2014)	PNISA (Agricutural Sector National Plan for Investment - 2014)	Differents SUBSIDY PROGRAMMES (of INPUTS, Agricultural EQUIPMENTS, 2015) FNAA (National Support Fund for agriculture – 2010) FIER (Professional Training Programme for the insertion and support of rural youth entrepreneurship– 2014)
Coastal countries of the West Atlantic coastline			
SÉNÉGAL	PSE (Senegal Emergence Plan , 2014)	PNIA (Agricuture National Plan for Investment - 2010)	PRACAS (Segal pace Acceleration programme, 2014) PRODAF (Poultry farming, 2014) PROMOFA (Modernization of stock farming, 2010) PRONAM (Ovine Productivity, 2016) PNIA es0, dr1IPt. Actions taken in the implementation of LPS/P10)

COUNTRY	Policy documents	NAIP	Main Programmes/projects
forest-dominated countries: (A ected by Ebola) :			
GUINEA	PNDA (National sustainable agriculture development plan, 2007)	PNIASA (Agricultural national Plan for Investment and food safety, 2010)	5 sub-programmes of PNIASA (rice, diversi cation, cult. Export and agribusiness, GRN, institutional reinforcement i, 2010) Governmental programme for Agricultural Campaign Support PNAAFA (Agricultural Actors Support national programme, FIDA, Through FO 2011/19) ; Agricutural Produc tivity Programme (PPAAO/WAAPP - 2009/14, PU-APA (Agricultural Emergency Support Project for Productivity, WB, 2012/14)
S I E R R A LEONE	AFP (agenda for prosperity, 2013/2018) NSADP (National sustainable agriculture development plan, 2010)	NAIP(Investment Plan of Sierra Leone's National Agricultural Invest ment Programme (2010)	campagne de redressement post-Ebola (SCP/GAFSP (Small scale farmer Commercialization Programme, 2011) Ebola recovery plan (recovery plan Banque Mondiale, 2016)
LIBERIA	FAPS Food and Agriculture Policy and Strategy (From Subsistence to Su ciency (2008).	LASIP (Liberia Agriculture Sector Investment Pro gram, 2010)	AASRP (agriculture sector rehabilitation project - BAD, 2009). SAPEC (Small scale farmer Agricultural Produc-tivity Enhancement and Commercialization Project -BAD, 2014) PDAI (Agriculture & Infrastructure Development Project – World Bank, 2009) FED (Food and Enterprise Develop ment Program - US AID, 2011) FSNS (Food and Nutrition Security - 2008). West Africa Agricultural Productivity Project/Liberia.

TABLE A: MAIN NATIONAL POLICICIES IN WHICH PLATFORMS ARE INVOLVED (AFTER PLATFORMS CONTRIBUTION)

COUNTRY	documents de politique	NAIP	Main Programmes/projects
Coastal countries on the South Atlantic coast:			
IVORY-COAST	PND (National Plan for Development 2012/2015) PDDA (Development Plan for Agricultural sector (1992-2015)	PNIA (2010)	SNDR (Reviewed National strategy for rice sector Development – 2012/2020) PSDEPA (Strategic Plan for the Development of Stock Farming, Fishing and Aquaculture 2014-2020) C2D PAFARCI (Agricultural sectors revival and support Project IC, 2013) PSAC (Agricultural sector support Project, 2014) + projects and programmes oreinted toward income crops (co ee, cacoa, hevea, cotton, cashew nut)
GHANA	FASDEP (Food and Agriculture Development Policy, 2007)	NPIA/METASIP (medium term agriculture sector investment plan, 2010)	FERTILIZER SUBSIDY PROGRAMME (– Interrupted in 2014, taken back in 2015) AMSECs (Agriculture mechanization Enterprises Centers programme –, 2007) BLOCK FARM PROGRAMME (2009)
TOGO	PA-PSTAT 2030 AGRICUTURAL POLICY/ Strategic Plan For Togolese Agriculture Change(2016)	PNIASA Agricultural national Plan for Investment and food safety, 2010	PADAT (Togolese Agricultural sector support Project, WB/FIDA, 2011) PASA (Projet d'Appui au Secteur Agricultural sector Support, 2011) PPAAO-Togo (Agricultural Productivity growth project in Togo, 2011) FNFI (National Fund for Inclusive Credit, 2014)
BÉNIN	PSRSA Stratgic Plan for the Agricultural revival – 2008-2011, (rereading in 2009)	PNIA, 2009	4 Frame work progrmmes : (i) Agriculture Development Programme (ii) Stock Farming Developement Programme (iii) Fishing Aquaculture Developement Programme (iv) Administration and Agricultural Sector Management Programme. PADA (Agricultural diversification support project– WB, 2012) PPAO/Benin (Productivity through Agricultural Research and Consultancy, 2012) FNDA (National Fund for Agricultural Development, 2014 – should be abounded by PPAAO and PADA)

The main current (positive and negative) effects of the policies identified by the FOs of the different countries through the monitoring of the campaigns and the family farms concern the implementation of the production and marketing aid, the creation of infrastructures, Access to financing, land security measures.

The ROPPA Platform's assessment of the content and effects of these national policies is analyzed in this chapter per topic, by grouping the presentations per country, according to four geographical areas selected for the report: the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian belt, The coastal countries of the West Atlantic coast, the forest-dominated coastal countries affected by the Ebola epidemic, and the coastal countries of the South Atlantic coast. The breakdown of these groupings results from the analysis of the dynamics of the family farms and of the policies made in developing this report[1] .

(2) IMPROVED USE OF SEEDS AND OTHER INPUTS BY FAMILY FARMS THROUGH SUBSIDY

Coupled with the relatively good rainfall that benefited from the 2015/2016 season, public subsidy policies have undoubtedly contributed to improved yields in many cases.

3. Countries of the Sudano-Sahelian belt: large public subsidies whose impacts are globally sensitive

NIGER :

content : input support from i3N and NIPA / SDR sector programs and PAPROSEM led to a signi cant increase in market gardening production (availability of products on the market).

appraisal: *They had a small impact on cereal production as well as on livestock and fisheries (food support).*

BURKINA FASO:

content: Seed subsidy, provision of 4 000 tonnes of certi ed seed. 16 000 tonnes of NPK and urea fertilizers, in particular under PAPSA and PAPROSEM. Regeneration of orchards.

appraisal: *inputs boosted FF results, but distribution was poorly targeted and the most vulnerable farms were poorly supported*

MALI:

content: The National Fertilizer Subsidy Pro gram responded to a strong demand for FF to increase productivity and revenues. It has enabled them to considerably reduce their production costs and intensify their produc tion (production systems concerned: irrigated and rainfed rice systems, mixed cereal / cot ton system, mixed river cereal-vegetable and pulses production system - including cowpea And potato), livestock system - dairy produc tion and meat production).

appraisal: *A significant improvement in yields and production but this support was not able to reach the areas occupied by the rebels (Kidal).*

4.Coastal countries of the West Atlantic seaboard: a special emphasis on subsidizing quality seeds

SENEGAL:

content: PRACAS: fertilizer and seed subsidy (reconstruction program of seed capital). Increased availability of quality seeds. breeding:

1 See details in the introduction to the synthesis of the report and of the Livret 1

5. Forest-dominated countries: public support for Post-Ebola rehabilitation programs

GUINEA

content: subsidy of inputs (certi ed seed, various mineral fertilizers, herbicides,

(3) IMPROVING EQUIPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURES

I*n this field, public policies have had an impact on the quantitative increase in production. Support for equipment enhancement is often complementary to support for inputs and within the same programs. The limits observed are then the same. Support programs for mechanization have encountered problems in several countries (NIGER, MALI, SENEGAL, GHANA, BENIN)*

7. Sudano-Sahelian belt countries: signi cant but often poorly targeted support

NIGER:

content: support to mechanization in the framework of i3N.

appraisal: *low profit for FF (does not correspond to their needs). It is mainly the agribusiness that benefits.*

BURKINA FASO:

content: provision of producers of 11,000 plows, carts, seed drills and 6,000 draft animals. Construction of storage and breeding facilities; Development of market gardens

appraisal : *In terms of infrastructures and equipment, the results obtained during the year are relatively satisfactory overall despite the many difficulties inherent in the functioning of the structures. Efforts are still needed in the years to come to improve the quality of services in the short term and long-term modernization of the production and livestock system*

MALI:

content: Under the Indicative Program of Agricultural Equipment to facilitate access to agricultural equipment to the largest number of FF (60% are under-equipped), the 2015 equipment subsidy program and "1000 Tractor Operations" have provided tillage equipment (500 tractors and accessories, 1,000 tillers and accessories, 400 rice and corn husks) throughout the country (except areas occupied by rebels). Livestock equipment (200 motorized straw choppers, 200 motorized baling machines) and irrigation (100 20cv motor pumps).

appraisal: *poor diversification of the distributed*

their needs). It is mainly the agribusiness that enefits.

8. Coastal countries of the western Atlantic coast: less intensity in support to FF

SENEGAL

Content: PRACAS: access to equipment (seeders, hoes and plows, tractors, motor pumps). Creation of storage and packaging warehouses for certain categories of FF (reduction of losses). Realization, rehabilitation and maintenance of hydro-agricultural facilities; Production routes and rural electri cation; forestry for production with priority to local communities. Infrastructure for sheep farm improvement (PRONAM); Aquaculture works;

appraisal : *meets the needs of the FF, but insufficient intensity. The combined effects of support to hydro-agricultural development and intensification of production in the river area did not allow FF to conduct two surveys / year. Agribusiness is often privileged in the creation of infrastructure related to market gardening, especially through PDIDAS (Sustainable and inclusive agribusiness development project).*

GAMBIA:

content: product processing units (FISCA / FAO) - inovating plateforrm (NARI / CORAF) - plows, hoes, seeds, inputs (OMVG); (NEMA / IFAD)

appraisal *women-oriented. Satisfactory. Better targeting of tractor inputs than in previous operations.*

GUINEA BISSAU

content: in addition to the supply of certi ed vegetable seeds (PASA, PESEA), supply of PVC pipes

appraisal: *the limits are the same as for seeds and phytosanitary products: the support always arrives late, which disrupts the cropping calendar. Poor coordination of stakeholders: duplication cases, unaffected villages.*

9. Forest-dominated countries: public support for equipment and facilities supporting post-Ebola rehabilitation

GUINEA

content: within the PNAAFAA framework , equipment supply to to family farms. In rice-growing areas (national priority): opening-up of production areas and irrigation schemes.

Appraisal/limits: *marginal proportion of producers affected.*

Newcastle disease, resulting in a signi cant drop in mortality. 903 ovine and caprine breeding stock 5 300 and poultry brood stockers (2 084 hens and 3 216 cocks) were distributed.

Fisheries: sheries as well as livestock farming are poorly supported by PNIASA 1. In order to support continental sheries production, the COFREPECHE project conducted various training sessions and the acquisition and distribution of 2,265 improved breeders 2150 at three hatcheries, 447,661 fry out of 525,000 planned, 45.56 tons of subsidized feed.

BENIN

breeding: not available

sheries: PADA has a sh component (content and e ects not speci ed)

(5) SUPPORT TO THE MARKETING OF PRODUCTS FROM FAMILY FARMS

The dominant orientations for market opening and commercial competition have ambivalent e ects on family farms. FOs are particularly concerned about the negative consequences for family farming of the rati cation of the interim EPAs. Intra-regional trade still faces many obstacles despite progress in the development of infrastructure and measures to support its growth. Some sectors are threatened by per sistence, seeing increased imports and competition of foodstu s on the international market (rice, sh, vegetable oils ...). Initiatives developed by FF and their organizations to improve their positioning in domestic markets and / or take advantage of emerging institutional markets bring hope to farmers

15.Country of the Sudano-Sahelian belt: e ects not very sensitive at the level of the family farms

NIGER:

content: the objective of regular procurement of rural and urban markets of the i3N initiative (2nd axis of the strategy) should be favorable to a good marketing of the products of the FF.

appraisal: *the national marketing policy favors imports that compete with domestic products on the markets*

BURKINA FASO:

content: national policy has given priority to investments that promote product access to national, regional and international markets. E ects felt by FF, in particular on the marketing of vegetable products.

appraisal: FOs do not see any positive impacts on FF of the national policy of creating growth centers around markets.

MALI:

content: through institutional markets, the government of Mali involved in supplying the two national stocks: the national food security stock (35 000 tonnes in millet sorghum) and the national intervention stock of the State (25 000 tonnes In rice). There is also WFP's Small scale farmer Support Program (P4P) through over-the-counter markets for the purchase of millet / sorghum.

appraisal: *existing opportunities, but requiring more organization from producers to be able to supply the 30% negotiated with the State in an over-the-counter market. Also requires a review of payment terms that do not help producers*

16. Coastal countries of the western Atlantic seaboard: liberal orientation

SENEGAL:

content: stimulating e ect of the multiplication of weekly markets; Support to the marketing of poultry (PRODAF) and sheep (PRONAM). Tendency to develop commercial agriculture by seeking to link FF to agribusiness.

appraisal: *public investments more directly oriented towards agribusiness (Diamnadio platform, PDIDAS (Sustainable and inclusive development project for agribusiness in Senegal).) Taxation scheme more favorable to commercial agriculture than to family farming. Senegal is a net importer of food products and low tariff barriers are applied on basic necessities (rice, oil, milk meat - an exception for onion and recently rice, as a result of the action of the FOs and the will of the government).*

GAMBIA:

content: the development of trade in a "free and competitive" environment is the paradigm of the Gambian public policies.

The Gambia 2020 Vision

"Transforming Gambia into a shopping mall, tourist paradise, trade nation, export-oriented and industrial agriculture, flourishing in free trade policies and a vibrant private sector backed by a well-educated population, Trained, qualified, healthy, self-reliant and enterprising, and guaranteeing a well-balanced ecosystem and a decent lifestyle for all under a system of government accepted by all citizens"

The farmers platform has not identi ed speci c measures to promote market access for FF.

appraisal: *This government vision itself acknowledges that "the development of the agriculture sector and natural resources continues to suffer from the lack of political orientation and strategy as well as the political will to transform the sector." The platform stresses that women suffer particularly from these deficiencies.*

GUINEA BISSAU

content: not reported.

17. Forest-dominated countries: relaunching commercial activities after the epidemic

GUINEA

content: the lifting of measures prohibiting the movement of goods and people during the MVE episode freed trade and allowed FF to re-sell their products to urban centers.

More generally, the government is promoting the physical infrastructure of agricultural and livestock markets, reducing tari and non-tari barriers, and developing information on market and price opportunities.

appraisal: sometimes the government takes decisions contrary to the ECOWAS Treaty prohibiting the export of certain agricultural and shery products (in particular potato, pineapple ...)

SIERRA LEONE

content: the Small scale farming Products Marketing Program (FAO) has built more than 190 new Agricultural Business Centers (ABCs) in the post-Ebola Campaign, Support farms in the creation of added value (product processing) and the marketing of their products.

appraisal: *not reported*

LIBERIA

content: two programs support the commercialization of products: the Small scale farmer Agricultural Productivity Enhancement and Commercialization SAPEC (Smallholder Agricultural Productivity Enhancement and Commercialization Project, which operates in 12 counties and bene ts women, Agricultural development and infrastructure (PDAI), which strengthens market oriented FOs and improves marketing infrastructure.

appraisal: *same observation as previously (difficulty to appreciate).*

18. Coastal countries of the South Atlantic seaboard: few speci□c supports nor reported e□ects

IVORY COAST: *no specific program for FF reported*

GHANA: *no specific program for FF reported*

TOGO

content: support for the valorisation and marketing of agricultural products is part of the objectives of PADAT; 350 conservation and marketing infrastructures under construction.

appraisal: *not reported*

BENIN

content: PADA includes the creation of market infrastructure (storage and cold storage). WAAPP-BENIN plans to establish a National Corn Productivity Specialization Center, which aims to make Benin a center of excellence in maize production, processing and marketing technologies.

appraisal: *not reported.*

(6) ACCESS TO FINANCE

With financial liberalization policies, financial services are the responsibility of the market and private financial institutions. The farmers organizations are attentive to 3 developments:

19.the development of national and regional tools

Integration and harmonization from the top

- *National and regional agricultural banks*

Peaseant farmers have not bene ted greatly from the action of agricultural banks whose products are not adapted to the needs of family farms and which are often synonymous with indebtedness. Several of them have disappeared or have undergone changes (NIGER, BURKINA FASO, IVORY COAST).

FOs note the trend to erase their specialized role in favor of private banks which open decentralized agencies), and above all decentralized nancing systems.

- *National networks of microfinance institution*s

Associative in nature, they exist in all countries (see table below). Through the local funds of their members, they o er small loans that are of great use to FF and that often reach them through women but do not allow investment.

		AGRICULTURAL BANKS	Inclusive Financial Institutions
Country of the Sudano-Sahelian band:	NIGER	BAGRI (agricultural bank – 2011)	AP SFD (Professional Organizations of Commuty nancing Insitutions) 81 SFD in 2011 51 in 2012
	BURKINA FASO	BACB (Agricultural and Commercial Bank BF) bought back in 2009 by ECOBANK	APIM-BF (Professional Organizations of Commuty nancing Insitutions) : 465 IMF RCPB (Network of Credit Union o ces of BF (103 pay-o ces)
	MALI	BNDA (Agriculture Development National Bank	APIM-Mali Professional Associations of Commuty nancing Insitutions (125 SFD)
Coastal countries of the western Atlantic seaboard	SENEGAL	CNCAS (Nationat Credit Farm) – BNDE (Banque nat. pour le dvt éco National aBnk for Economical development)	AP-SFD (Professional Associations of Commuty nancing Insitutions) : 135 SFD
	GAMBIE (To Check if A National Agricultural Bank exists)	Village Savings & Credit association	NASACA (National Savings & Credit Association of Gambia) VISACA (Village Savings & Credit association in Gambia!
	GUINEA BISSAU	no	

20. Development of community nancing systems

The nancing of FF depends directly on the performance of these SFDs

- spectacular growth of decentralized nanc ing systems

  Since the setting up of local funds or mutu- als is done from the grassroots, the local ba- sis of these systems and their exibility have allowed them to establish in penetrating way into the rural world to reach family farms and to provide micro-credit services, especially to women, that have strengthened the imple mentation of the economic and social strate gies of the FF.

  FOs, which cooperate closely with local credit unions and often create new ones, note the limitations of these systems, particularly in terms of investment credit (short-term, inadequate guarantees, high

BURKINA FASO:

content: An Act dealing with rural land tenure was adopted in 2009 (ION N ° 034-2009 / AN). Through the establishment of municipal structures for land management and support for the development of land charters, PNGT 2 (2014) contributes to the implementation of this law. The Project to Support Municipalities in Western Burkina Faso in Managing Land and Natural Resources (PACOF / GRN, 2014) also provides experimental support to 15 municipalities and village land commissions in the implementation of the Land law (land information system, formulation of agreements on land rights, issuance of land certi cates).

appraisal: *persistence of land conflicts (especially with the development of agropolises). Interest of the Observatory on land established.*

MALI:

content: an agricultural land policy was de ned in 2014 in application of the Agricultural Guidance Law of 2006. In particular, it organizes the status and security of the family farm and the formalization of land deeds. It announces an Agricultural Land Act that will provide legal elements related to land management.

appraisal: *this policy, including measures to ensure the safety of family farmers, women and young people, is in line with the aspirations of the agricultural profession, which was very sensitive to the negative consequences for FF land management in land grabbing By the sovereign wealth funds in the area of the Office du Niger.*

23.Coastal countries of the West Atlantic seaboard: **competition on land potentially or currently unfavorable to family farms**

SENEGAL:

content: waiting for a land reform announced in the LOASP of 2004 and prepared by the new National Commission for Land Reform (CNRF), which was created in 2012 with a participatory and inclusive approach, associating with re ection FOs that had previously been excluded.

appraisal: *In spite of some points of satisfaction, real concerns about the orientations that seem to be adopted include: (i) the strategic orientations of the land policy note proposed by the CNRF; (ii) land tenure issues; and (iii) Coherence with other codes (pastoral, mining, etc.) and sectoral policies (health, water, etc.)*

GAMBIA:

appraisal: *Vision 2020 itself recognizes that agricultural sector development and natural resources continue to suffer from loopholes in the land system (a poorly know regulatory framework that does not allow FF to secure their land rights, land grabbing by Foreign companies and investment funds)*

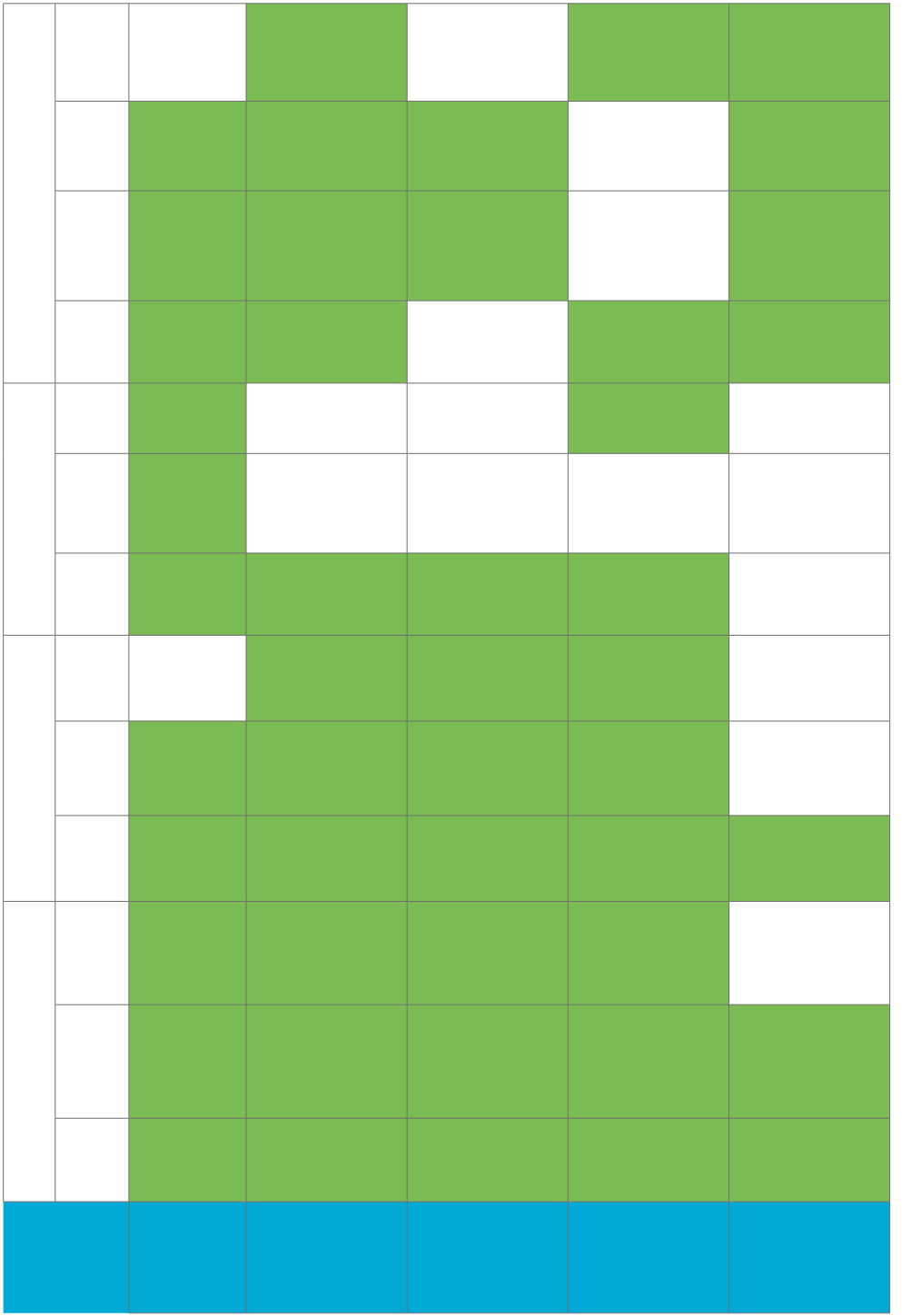
Chapter 3: The recent work of the farmers' platforms on national policies, and its main results

(8) THE ACTION OF THE FARMERS PLATFORMS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

26. The topics recently developed by the farmers farmers platforms

Feedback from the platforms enables to identify exactly 11 topics on which they have led actions to in uence policies:

1. family farms access to inputs and equipment
2. the orientation of agricultural policies in favor of family farms
3. defending the family farming model
4. land security and access to FF, use of these resources
5. the valuation and marketing of FF productions
6. funding for agriculture and FF
7. the agricultural council
8. support programs and vocational training for women and young people;
9. organization of the agricultural profession
10. climate change - promotion of agro-ecology
11. sectors revitalization and structuring



COMPARATIVE TABLE C: RECENT POLICIES FOSITIONING OF ROPPA PLATEFORMS

Thèmes de positionnement	Pays de la bande sahélo-soudanienne			Pays côtiers de la façade atlantique Ouest			Pays à dominante forestière (touchés par èvre Ebola)			Pays côtiers de la façade Atlantique Sud			
	PFPN NIGER	CPF BURKINA FASO	CNOP MALI	CNCR SENEGAL	NACOFAG GAMBIA	QNOCPA GUINEA BISSAU	CNOP-G GUINÉE	NAFSL SIERRA LEONE	FUN LIBÉRIA	ANOPACI IVORY COAST	FONG GHANA	CTOP TOGO	PNOPPA BENIN
6. nance-ment de l'agricul-ture et des EF	BAGRIcreation Iplementation FISAN (Food security fund.)	Periodic con-sultancy on Agricultural nancing	operational-ization FNAA (National Fund for Agriculture support)						Access of FF to the devel-opment fund for produc-tivity	Agriculture long-term nance FIRCA		Consult on Agricultur-al sector adapted -nancing et Creation of Agricutural bank.	Pleading for the imple-mentation of FNDA (Na-tional fund for agricultural levelopm6de

27. Forms of political action by platforms

- **Lobbying towards decision-makers and consultations**

  Depending on the subject, consultations are initiated at the initiative of the public authorities, with the national platform (with other FO networks if there are any) to know the farmers sensitivity, or are provoked by the platform request hearing to present grievances. These exchanges are regular in BURKINA FASO or in GUINEA, almost nonexistent in SIERRALEONE or LIBERIA, punctual elsewhere.

  On the other hand, such exchanges exist in all countries with TFPs and civil society, and informally with in uential state actors (senior civil servants, parliamentarians, elected local authorities ...). It is through them that the lobbying of the platforms takes place.

- **participation in consultative and political dialogue frameworks or ad hoc national commissions**

  Farmers' platforms are now associated with multi-stakeholder dialogue frameworks on the delivery of development assistance programs and can make their voices heard. They co-preside over some of them (CÔTE D'IVOIRE, BENIN).

  When they are well positioned at national level, they can be involved in the policy or legislative process in ad hoc committees (land codes, orientation laws - SENEGAL, MALI, BENIN)

- **organization or participation in events**

  Agricultural fairs, fairs or farmers days allow platforms to meet national decision-makers at the highest level (Head of State, Prime Minister, Ministers of the rural sector ...). The platforms of NIGER, BURKINA FASO, GUINEA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, BENIN are particularly attentive to seize these opportunities. All the platforms participate in the FIARA organized every year for 17 years in Dakar by the CNCR and the ASPRODEB which proposes in the margin of the exhibition of agricultural products many debates of a political nature.

Topics of the last editions of FIARA

- 2013: "Agricultural investment, production systems and family farming"
- 2014: "food security and sovereignty"
- 2015: "food self-su ciency"
- 2016: "role and place of FOs and FF in t implementation of the Emerging Senegal Plan"

The International Year of Family Farming (AIAF 2014) provided several platforms with the opportunity to organize events on family farming (MALI, SENEGAL, GAMBIA, GUINEA, TOGO). The Malian platform co-organized the International Conference on Agroecology in 2015 in MALI.

- **Advocacy campaigns, farmers' demonstrations, creation of coalitions**

  In order to make its messages heard and to in uence policies, the farmers farmer movement has collective modes of action that can appeal to decision-makers and have greater visibility. The platforms of MALI, SENEGAL and GAMBIA thus organized in 2014 large mobilizations farmerss at the occasion of the AIAF. Advocacy campaigns on consumption, land grabbing, land grabbing and other issues have been mounted by the NIGER, MALI, SENEGAL, LIBERIA and BENIN platforms. MALI has created a coalition to combat land grabbing in all its forms (CMAT - Malian Convergence Against Land Grabbing, which is made up of ve major Malian civil society organizations: CNOP, AOPP, CAD MALI, UACDDD, LJDH).

- **Communication**

  Communication extends the watch on policies and is part of advocacy strategies: dissemination of position papers (MALI, SENEGAL, TOGO), memoranda; Statements to the press, participation in televised foras (GUINEA BISSAU).

(3) MAIN RESULTS OF THE NATIONAL PLATFORMS POLITICAL ACTION

28. Strategically, the types of results targeted by the platforms are gradually: **(1) being heard; (2) positioning themselves in decision-making systems; (3) curbing unfavorable developments; (4) obtaining commitments**

of principles (general guidelines ...); And (5) achieving tangible results for FF.

Actions of political in uence of the platforms thus go in three directions:

– Most platforms participate in the development of policies and / or framework programs for the development of the agro-sylvo-pastoral and sheries sector. Their presence favors a better understanding of rural realities and FF in the de nition of implementation strategies and mechanisms (Niger: PRAPS, FISAN, Burkina Faso: PAFASP, PAPSA, PNGT, Mali: Land Code, Senegal: PRACAS, Land reform, Benin LOA and regulations on the status of the farmers farmer, Côte d'Ivoire: PNIA, PAFARCI).
– On the occasion of policy reviews with which they are associated, platforms can make concrete proposals to reorient policies / mechanisms and strategies already developed by the State that have been unfavorable to family farming (Togo: Strategy for the implementation of PADAT and review of the guidance document for the harmonization of cooperative FOs in accordance with Ohada regulations Burkina Faso: coherence of certain strategic policies PNSR, PNDES, PNSAN, SNVACA Mali: FNAA National Fund for Food and Agriculture) Benin: FNDA (National Fund for Agricultural Development).
– Platforms can also carry out continuous monitoring and lobbying to advance farmers' interests. Thus, for example, CNOP Mali knew after the drafting of the land law to in uence its direction and content by arriving to accept proposals that better target the concerns of land tenure security of family farms. It was also able to revisit the governance of the FNAA by integrating the FOs into the project selection committee. Similarly, PNOPPA Benin has fought and secured the establishment of a guarantee fund, which it found to be missing in the FNDA.

Four types of results bene ting directly or indirectly from family farms have been obtained in this way through the political action of the national platforms:

29. rst result: **Improving the family farms production capacity .**

Actions carried out by the platforms on this issue of improving the productivity and incomes of small producers are articulated around three strategic points:

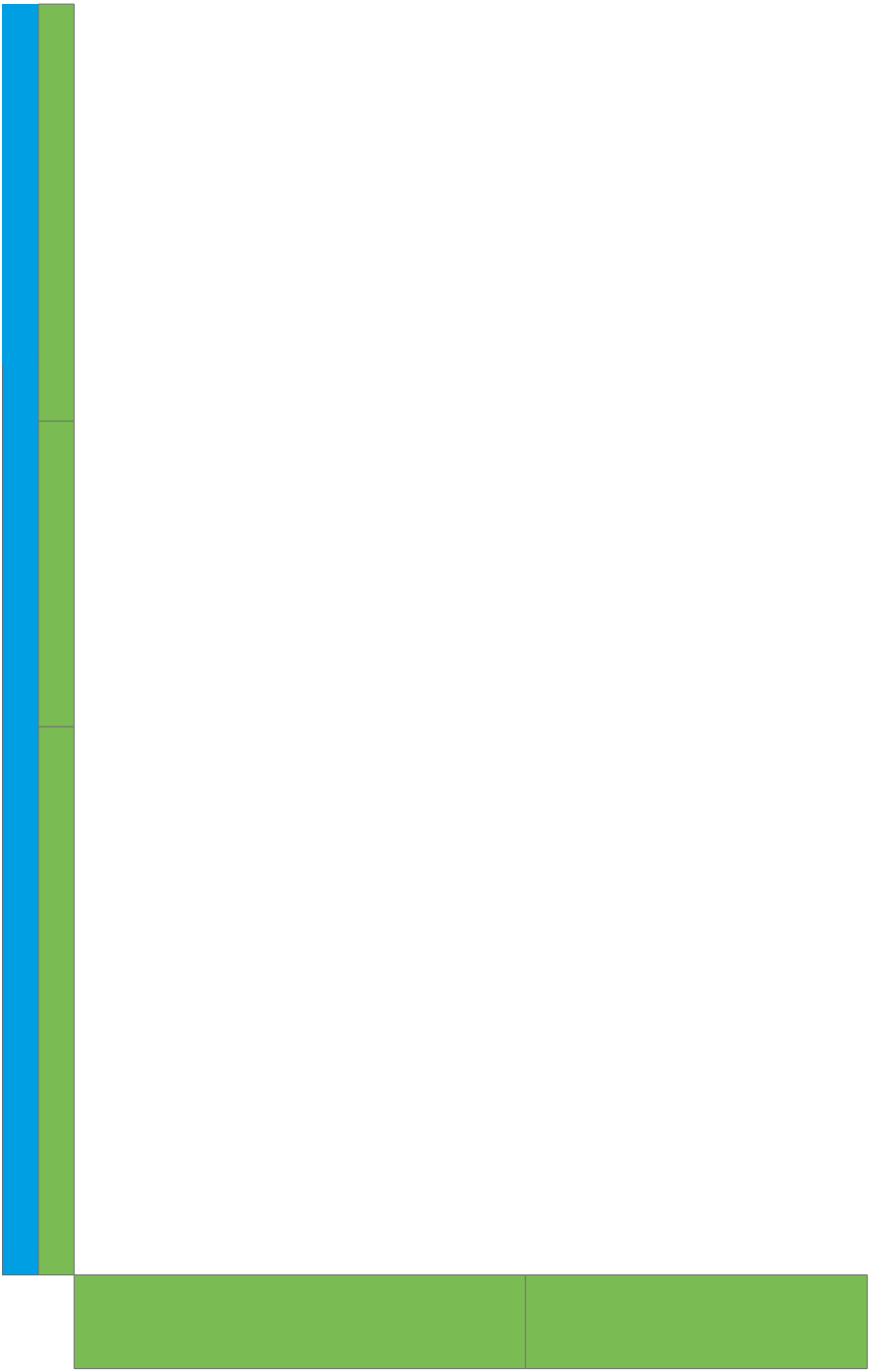
– Facilitating access to public subsidies. Togo, Senegal, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Mali and Niger have developed strategies to inform their members on the processes and mechanisms for access to public subsidies in the framework of past agricultural campaigns. These subsidies have focused on the distribution of fertilizer and agricultural equipment.
– Establishing mechanisms for access to production inputs. In addition to the fertilizers subsidized as mentioned above, the ects of the political actions of the platforms concerned access to agricultural production equipment. In Benin, a farm mechanization project has been developed to facilitate small farmers' access to agricultural equipment. In Senegal, too, an almost identical strategy was identi ed, while in Togo and Guinea Bissau, access was restricted to seeds access
– Achieving hydro-agricultural developments. Following joint actions at the regional and national levels, the last two years have seen a strengthening of the irrigation schemes set up for the bene t of family farms and support for irrigated production. These interventions **improving th** moted in Senegal, Niger;0.5(f)13(.xu **veness TDv-3(mpr)8(oss TDv-3(mpr)8(ossssssssss**

through market regulation and the elimination of premiums on electricity. The actions developed by the CNCR have led to the setting up of a mechanism for the development of production contracts and the de nition for the freezing periods of imports. These strategies increase the marketing capacity of production from family farms. The abolition of premiums on electricity in the valley has led to a more competitive supply of products from family farms since production costs have decreased signi cantly.

31. third result: **The setting up and development of appropriate agricultural nancing mechanisms.**

– The diversi ed actions of the platforms have improved the access of family farms to agricultural credit, the governance of nancing mechanisms and / or the e ectiveness of nancial tools / products in relation to the needs and demands of the FFvcefh it is credT* [(t)6(o)0.5(ag)6.1(r) -0.029 Tw T* [(
– The legitimacy of family farming: the involvement of national platforms in the management and implementation of agricultural policies. In Niger, Benin, Senegal and Côte d'Ivoire, there is a greater interest in FO interventions in the implementation of agricultural development policies. This has led to recognition of family farming as a model of production that ensures food security. In addition, producer orientations on agroecology and securing and consolidating the land market in Mali, Senegal and Niger clearly show the in uence of FOs actions on strengthening the resilience of FF.
– The development of agricultural regulation laws. In the 7 countries involved in the de nition of an LOA, the status of the farmer was not clearly de ned. The advocacy actions maintained by the platforms have allowed these actors to initiate the process of drafting these laws, which should also make it easier for family farmers to access public resources through the various funds they foresee.
– The recognition of FOs and the strengthening of their positions. In Mali, for example, the platform has been recognized as an organization of public utility, which means that it is considered capable of carrying out actions of national scope for the bene t of the farmers. These results reinforce the sense of belonging of the family farms to the member platforms.

COMPARATIVE TABLE D : MAIN RESULTS OBTAINED THROUGH ROPPAPLATEFORMS POLITICAL ACTIONS



COMPARATIVE TABLE D : MAIN RESULTS OBTAINED THROUGH ROPPAPLATEFORMS POLITICAL ACTIONS

	Recent results obtained political actions of coastal/west countries' platforms		
	SENEGAL	GAMBIA	GUINEA BISSAU
Results	CNCR in□uence (entry 3 representatives in National Commission) Harmonization and federation proposals SOC.CIV (CRAFS crea-ture, conservation of the national domain with possibilities of registration, on a case-by-case basis.) Go towards two land tenure regimes, the establishment of village committees. Women to land and land grabbing) Valuation proposals in guidance note reform On the AGROBU-SINESS competition on sustainable develop-ment (PDIDAS sustainable and inclusive program.4085 44NBribases47 0mablishmen		

COMPARATIVE TABLE D : MAIN RESULTS OBTAINED THROUGH ROPPAPLATEFORMS POLITICAL ACTIONS

	Résultats récents obtenus à travers l'action politique des plateformes des pays côtiers/Sud			
	IVORY COAST	GHANA	TOGO	BENIN
Results	IMPLICATION/ INFLUENCE ON: Content / adoption of the LOA-CI Decrees preparation restructuring Chambers of Agriculture PND, PNIA Chairs the consultation framework for the agricultural sector and civil society (PNIA) Helped to obtain sectoral financing of food production activities (participatory discussions) Influence on: FIRCA (Interprofund for Agricultural Research and Consulting Fund - WAAPP), PARFACI (SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR THE RELAUNCH OF AGRICULTURAL SECTORS IN IVORY COAST / AFD)	INFLUENCE on GVT action: in the rice sector		

PART

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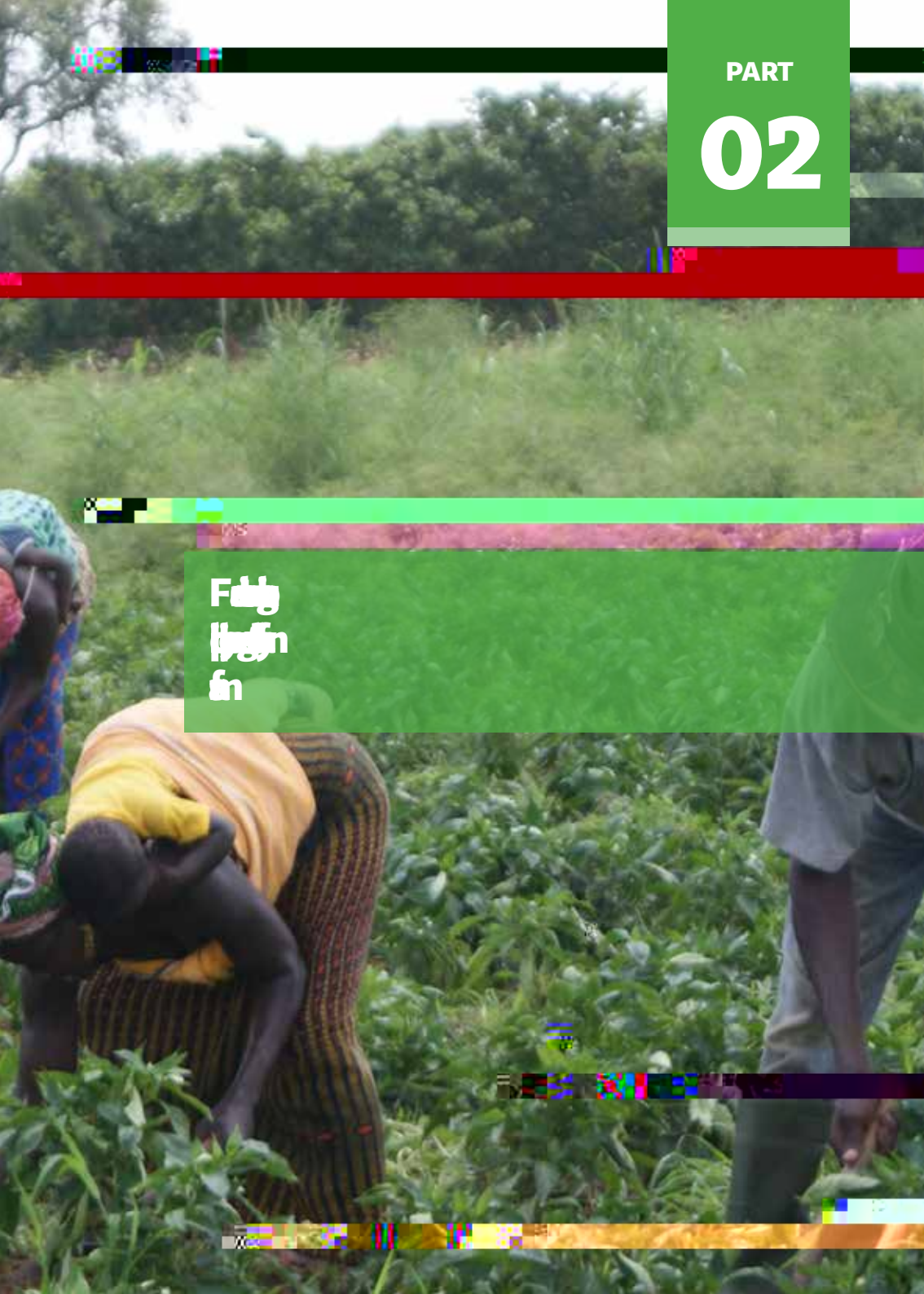

The analysis and exchanges within the ROPPA reveals a clear break by the African States in formulating and implementing the development

TABLE E: VARIOUS PROGRAMS, TOOLS, MEASURES OF THE PRIA 1 IN WHICH ROPPA IS INVOLVE

Projects/programs /tools/measures	□eld of interventions	Implementation modality	Geographic area
1.Project portfolio ARAA (Regional Agency for Agriculture and Food)	Agriculture, livestock, pastoralism, environment, CV development, sustainable production systems	Competitive Funds	All ECOWAS countries
2.Regional reserve of food security	Regional Stock of food security to reinforce nationals and emergencies stocks Buying and distribution of food	International call for tender for the store supply Capacity building	All ECOWAS countries
3.Programs of development of priority sectors (WAEMU)	Livestock, maize, rice, cotton, poultry farming through infrastructure development, capacity building of actors	Support to national programs / projects and stakeholders	8 WAEMU countries
4.PRAPS (Regional Program for Support to Pastoralism in the Sahel, supported by the World Bank)	Pastoralism	Soutien à des programmes/projets nationaux et des acteurs	4 pays du Sahel en Afrique de l'Ouest + Tchad et Mauritanie
5.PRIDEC (regional livestock investment program in coastal countries)	Breeding	Support to State and stakeholder projects	Coastal countries
6.GAFSP (global agricultural food security program)	Food and Nutrition Security and Poverty Reduction	Support to projects / Public Programs (PNIA), private and FOs through 3 windows: public, private and small producers	Several West African countries .
6.PPAAO / WAAP (West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program)	Agriculture, livestock, environment, CVs / sectors, sustainable production systems, technology di□usion	Competitive Funds, Project Submissions	11 countries
7.PARIIS-SIIP (Regional Support Project for the Sahel Irrigation Initiative)	Irrigation in agriculture	Public projects / programs	4 countries in West Africa + Chad and Mauritania
8. PAPROSEM (project to support the production and sustainable distribution of certi□ed seed in West Africa	Production and distribution of certi□ed seed	Soutien à des initiatives des acteurs	7 ECOWAS countries
9.Support project the o□ensive for the sustainable and sustained revival of rice cultivation	Production and distribution of certi□ed seed	Support for stakeholder initiatives	4 ECOWAS countries (BF, Mali, Senegal, Nigeria)
10.WASP (West African Seed Program)	Promotion of the use of certi□ed seed	Support to stakeholder projects and capacity building	All ECOWAS countries
11.PATAE (Agro-ecological Transition Support Project tio(onmen)6.1(t)12.9(, r1(ogr)6.1(ams5er)-s)0.5(/ A)9(g)c2ce[au tivit)A110.308 Tw 11.333 2 T19(ec6(oun[truillder) p			

12.PREDIP (Regional Project for Dialogue and Investment in Pastoralism and Transhumance in the Sahel and West African Coastal Countries) (PREDIP)	Pastoralism - cross-border transhumance - food security	Support to public programs and policies - capacity building and stakeholder initiatives	Sahelian countries and of hosting transhumance in West Africa
13. PASANAO (Food Security and Nutrition Security Program in West Africa)	Food Safety : Regional policies - innovative food security operations - capacity building ECOWAS and stakeholders	Support for capacity building ECOWAS and stakeholders - call for projects	All ECOWAS countries
14. PRAOP / ECOWAPP (Regional Support Program for FOs in the framework of the implementation of ECOWAP)	Strengthening the capacity of FO networks for the implementation of ECOWAP	Support to OP networks (ROPPA, APESS, RBM)	15 ECOWAS countries
15. Regional O□ensive for Sustainable Rice Development	Promotion of West African Rice Sectors	Improving the environment of rice production - enhancing competitiveness	15 ECOWAS countries
16. RPCA (Food Crisis Prevention Network)	Food crisis	Concertation – Dialogue - Promotion Harmonized Framework of Analysis	All ECOWAS countries
17. AGIR (Global Agency for Resilience)	Fighting Vulnerability	Strengthening the resilience of public policies - building the capacity of stakeholders	All ECOWAS countries
18. AIC (West African Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture)	Sustainable production system - resilience to climate change	Re□ection on policy tools and tools	15 ECOWAS countries

(11) ROPPA'S OVERALL ASSESMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATIONOF REGIONAL POLICIES

38. Most national policies which farmers' organizations appreciated the e ects on family farms are within the framework of the NFPs supported inter alia through the programs and tools of implementation of the rst generation PRIA. **Through its policy watch, ROPPA has monitored and assessed the e□ectiveness and e□ectiveness of these regional tools and programs and / or the modalities of implementing a number of regional programs and tools for their implementation**

39. The ROPPA assessment of the ECOWAP + 10 process, based on review workshops in 4 national platforms (CNOP Mali, CPF, CTOP, CNCR) and a regional workshop, notes that many programs / initiatives, Measures and tools provided for under the PRIA, were not implemented e ectively: **FRAA, Rice o□ensive, AIC, credit enhancement ....**

Slow mobilization and / or resource allocation impacts the e ectiveness of the PRIA response to the demands and needs of family farms to ensure their transformation / modernization and increase their resilience.

Other programs and tools on topics considered to be priority and urgent were partially implemented and / or initiated very late after their adoption: RRSA, seed programs.

The PRIA 1 has not su ciently taken into account the livestock, pastoralism and sheries sectors. Under the high demand of the FO networks, a Livestock Action Plan and a Task Force on Pastoralism were implemented in 2010. This dynamic aimed at strengthening the livestock and pastoralism sector support has continued

with the formulation of a number of regional programs to support this sector (PRAPS, PRIDEC ...).

40. The PRIA process, unlike national PNIAs, has improved the level of mobilization of nancial resources to support the development of the agro-sylvo-pastoral and sheries sector. **Having a successful process in formulating and implementing ECOWAP / CAADP with some legitimacy through its participatory and inclusive approach has postered the interest and interventions of partners in the region. However, this trend did not allow mobilizing the level of nancial resources planned for the PRIA. The ective engagement of TFPs in a common PRIA implementation fund has been well below expectations. This nancing problem is particularly a problem with the partial implementation of the WAEMU Regional Agricultural Development Fund (FRDA) and the failure to implement the Regional Fund for Agriculture and Food (CDAAO) which are the nancing tools adopted respectively in the PAU and ECOWAP.**

ROPPA's analysis of the PRIA highlighted the low level of speci c and ambitious consideration of issues related to women and youth. It constitutes an important limit in the transformation and modernization of FFs.

(12) ROPPA'S ASSESSMENT OF THE MAIN PROGRAMS IMPLEMENTATION

42. ARAA (Regional Agency for Agriculture and Food) project portfolio:

content: launching of several calls for projects (3), Implementation actions to improve the capacities of the actors in various topics for the bene t of the actors involved in the implementation of the ECOWAP implementation programs and tools;

appraisal : *Late implementation of ARAA; Poor performance in the use of resources devoted to the implementation of the project portfolio due to administrative challenges but also to the procedures and conditions related to the support of financial and technical partners.*

42.Regional Food Security stock

content: regional food security stock based on stores located in several zones. A process of information and capacity building of stakeholders has been implemented. Two calls were made to supply the reserve.

appraisal : *Slow process. Current level of performance in project / program management that remains low*

43 Priority program development programs (UEMOA)

content: Support mainly for public projects / programs; To some extent, direct support for capacity building.

appraisal : *weakness in the follow-up of the initial orientations (chain approach) and reorientation towards a global approach aimed at food security (PCD-TASAN). Weakness in monitoring and evaluation of results.*

44. PRAPS (Regional Programs of Support to Pastoralism in the Sahel, supported by the World Bank

content: training of stakeholders, support for public programs / projects, contracting with APESS and RBM for carrying activities, implementation of activities aimed at improving the institutional environment of pastoralism

appraisal *delays in the implementation of the program, the lack of relevance of the program established by the regional actors, including ECOWAS and WAEMU, with regard to the reality of livestock farming and the actors involved in the program*

45 PRIDEC (Regional Livestock Investment Program in Coastal Countries, 2016)

content: formulation in the process of completion; process carried out by RBM on behalf of all the networks

appraisal : *project remains focused on pastoralism and does not take into account livestock as a whole*

46 GAFSP (World Program for Agriculture and Food Security, World Bank, 2010)

content: support to several public and private projects / programs in West Africa; Support to

(13) ROPPA'S INTERVENTION APPROACH

50. Contribute to policy formulation

various strategies developed by ROPPA, in collaboration with other FOs and CSO networks (APESS, RBM, SOS Faim, CSA, CORET, Oxfam ...), partners and allies, made it possible to take into account certain Proposals of the farmers' organizations in the various rural and agricultural development policy documents. ROPPA and partner CSOs have often begun their process of in uencing regional agricultural and rural development policies from the start of their formulation process. The arguments put forward by ROPPA are based on concrete proposals which aimed at taking into account the concerns and needs of family farms. The expertise and anticipatory capacity developed by ROPPA and its partners in this eld, coupled with the will of regional policy makers, means that the formulation of most sectoral policies is genuinely involving FOs / CSOs. The most illustrative examples include:

- ECOWAP / CAADP and the rst generation (PRIA) and 2nd generation (PRIASAN)
- PAU with its various implementation programs (Strategic Chain Development Programs, PCD-TACSAN).

51.Raising awareness among decision-makers outside the consultation frameworks.

ROPPA was also very active in hearings and consultations with policy makers to raise awareness, in less restrictive spaces on their analysis of the issues and their proposals. During the ECOWAP formulation process, ROPPA's administrators could meet with ECOWAS, WAELuapeear(y .9(t)6(rrs in tfunpac)6(es(ou most Iac)6(esp-I91polirthemaTw aneken tis genui89

networks of FOs and CSOs a fr amework for consultation between researchers and family farmers with With the aim of ensuring a better articulation of research topics with the actual needs of the latter. In Benin, for example, this space has facilitated action research on the biological control of white ies in 2015.

Development of a zone for consultation, farmers exchanges and support to the governance of IFAD's strategies with IFAD: IFAD's farmers' forum developed under the ROPPA proposal now allows exchanges in between FOs members in IFAD's intervention areas, improved dialogue and co-operation with IFAD o cials at di erent levels, including the Governorate. The Forum contributes to improving the quality of IFAD interventions for family farms.

(15) ROPPA's more speci c action on the de ned policies within the ECOWAS framework and their national distribution

ECOWAP2005

56. One of the issues that prevailed at the creation of the ROPPA is the the FOs participation in the political decisions a ecting the lives of the farmers and their trades. Therefore, has ROPPA embraced and supported the participatory and inclusive processes that have prevailed in the formulation of most regional sectoral policies related to the development of the agro-sylvo-p6cies elopment of 4(t)4.1(tion of r) f(22(y a)3(:0

Based on its early experience, ROPPA has been a major stakeholder at all stages of the ECOWAP formulation process. ROPPA was a member of the Task Force that led the process. It supported the national FOs in several groups of countries to de ne their own re ections and proposals in relation to the scenarios proposed by the ECOWAS consultants. ROPPA has also helped to connect with FOs in Nigeria, Ghana and Sierra Leone who were not yet statutory members of its network, as well as the chambers of agriculture. Thus, through national and regional consultations of the FOs and the chambers of agriculture, ROPPA made it possible to consolidate consensual positions and proposals of these actors which were defended during the meeting of experts and that of the ministers held in Cotonou in 2005 to prepare and validate the ECOWAP document draft to be submitted to the Summit of Heads of State.

The 5 topics advocated by the ROPPA in the de nition of ECOWAP

1. the recognition of agricultural family farming as a basis for the development of West Africa agriculture (integrated into the ECOWA vision);
2. the promotion of food sovereignty (ECOWAP stated objectives of ensuring food security fo populations and reducing dependency on imports);
3. priority to the regional market and border protection (creation of a 5th tari band at 35% customs duties);
4. Securing land tenure and guaranteeing the sustainability of production systems,
5. the involvement of FOs at all stages of th formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policy and programs (participation of ROPPA in the ECOWAS T Force, FOs signatories to the pacts, Consulti Committee on Agriculture and Food)

As part of the ECOWAP implementation process, ROPPA became a member of the Consulting

discrepancy between the importance and interest of FF in the ECOWAP policy document and the propensity of States to support agro-business in place of family farming. The risks associated with this drift were noted by ROPPA, who stressed the need to support a transformation and modernization of the FF, mastered and conducted by them. These FF continue to play a fundamental role in the production, procurement and management of natural resources.

– **Support for intensification, enhancement of productions and access of FF to the market.** The limits of the first generation of the PRIA are the inadequacies in the targeting of relevant, adapted and sustainable tools to accompany the process of intensification, market regulation and access to FF funding. ROPPA offers better targeting of these tools. It also supports the need to define specific tools to promote agro-food processing initiatives, in particular those promoted by women and young people, with a view to ensuring greater adaptation of the products of the FF to the markets and their widespread dissemination.

– **Governance of the implementation of ECOWAP (PRIA, PNIA).** ROPPA and other FO and CSO networks note the fragility of the participatory and inclusive process that prevailed when ECOWAP was formulated in 2005, particularly in national processes for the implementation of NFIPs. He called on ECOWAS to take the necessary steps to rebuild

than their elders. The future of FF and the resolution of food and nutrition security issues and poverty reduction depend largely on this.

– **Financing agriculture.** ROPPA and other FO networks have invited ECOWAS, UEMOA and all stakeholders to reinvent the nancing of the sector to improve FF access to nance. This involves the introduction of innovative and inclusive nancing that takes su cient account of the realities and dynamics of FF and that integrate the expertise and roles of the di erent types of actors involved in this eld. ROPPA highlighted the need for regional institutions (ECOWAS, WAEMU) to make a commitment to contribute in nancing the development of the sector in view of its strategic feature in the regional and countries economies. It also asked TFPs about the constraints related to the non alignment of their interventions to the frameworks of the priorities de ned by the actors in the countries and at the regional level (PNIA and PRIA).

59. The formulating process of the 2nd generation of NAIPs and the PRIA

ROPPA and national platforms are also involved in the process of formulating the 2nd generation of NIPs and the PRIA (which becomes PRIASAN - Regional Plan for Agricultural Investment and Food and Nutrition Security). Since 2016, ROPPA has participated as a future party of the 2nd generation PRIA pact on behalf of the regional FO networks to the formulation and implementation of a construction agenda for PNIA and PRIA 2nd generation.

At the same time, ROPPA continues to hold its position in the implementation of the regional PRIA programs1 under way. An orientation has been taken by ECOWAS to ensure linkage / synergy between NIPs and PRIA 2nd generation with these programs.

Under the steady advocacy of the ROPPA and the other networks of OPs and CSOs, provisions have been made in the methodological guide to ensure that certain concerns or limitations of the rst generation of PNIAs and PRIAs are taken into account, in particular (i) The e ective participation of FOs in the countries; (ii) gender; (Iii) nancing of agriculture; (Iv) family farms. Proposals were made to clarify the roles of the various actors in the institutional framework for the implementation of PRIASAN.

Some ROPPA tools, such as the FFO, are taken into account in the actions to be supported (although the approach and content of the recommended support will need to be further developed).

ROPPA is pleased to note that the sheries sector is included in PRIASAN and in the priority orientations for PNIAs.

TABLE F : POLITICAL ACTION OF THE ROPPA AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL AND ITS MAIN RESULTS REGARDING FAMILY FARMS

LEVELS AND FIELDS			MAIN RESULTS OF ACTIONS FOR FFS
Regional level	ECOWAS and WAEMU	PAU and ECOWAP	ROPPA's implication in the implementation of regional policies, ECOWAP/PDDAA and PAU strengthened the consideration of matters related to food sovereignty, recognition of family farms and their access to public ndings. This allowed (i) growing participation of farmers in the implementation of PRIA/PNIA through their grassroots organizations, (ii) Inclusion of local shery in agendas; (iii) a better consideration of breeding and pastoralism (iv) more intense participation of OSC in task force and gender group: (v) l the decision to capitalize agro poles experiences before starting the projected investments.
		Rice O ensive	ROPPA actively participated in the formulation of the o ensive rice. Thanks to its regional leadership framework of FO consultation of rice growers, a production program and of dis-semination of ameliorated seeds within the family farms has been elaborated and nanced by USAID.
		PRAPS-PRIDEC	ROPPA's di erent actions advoca(o fg 0 [b)7(y USAID)42(eeE1nsiv)13.1(e ri(0 s.657.9008 cms adu di) -

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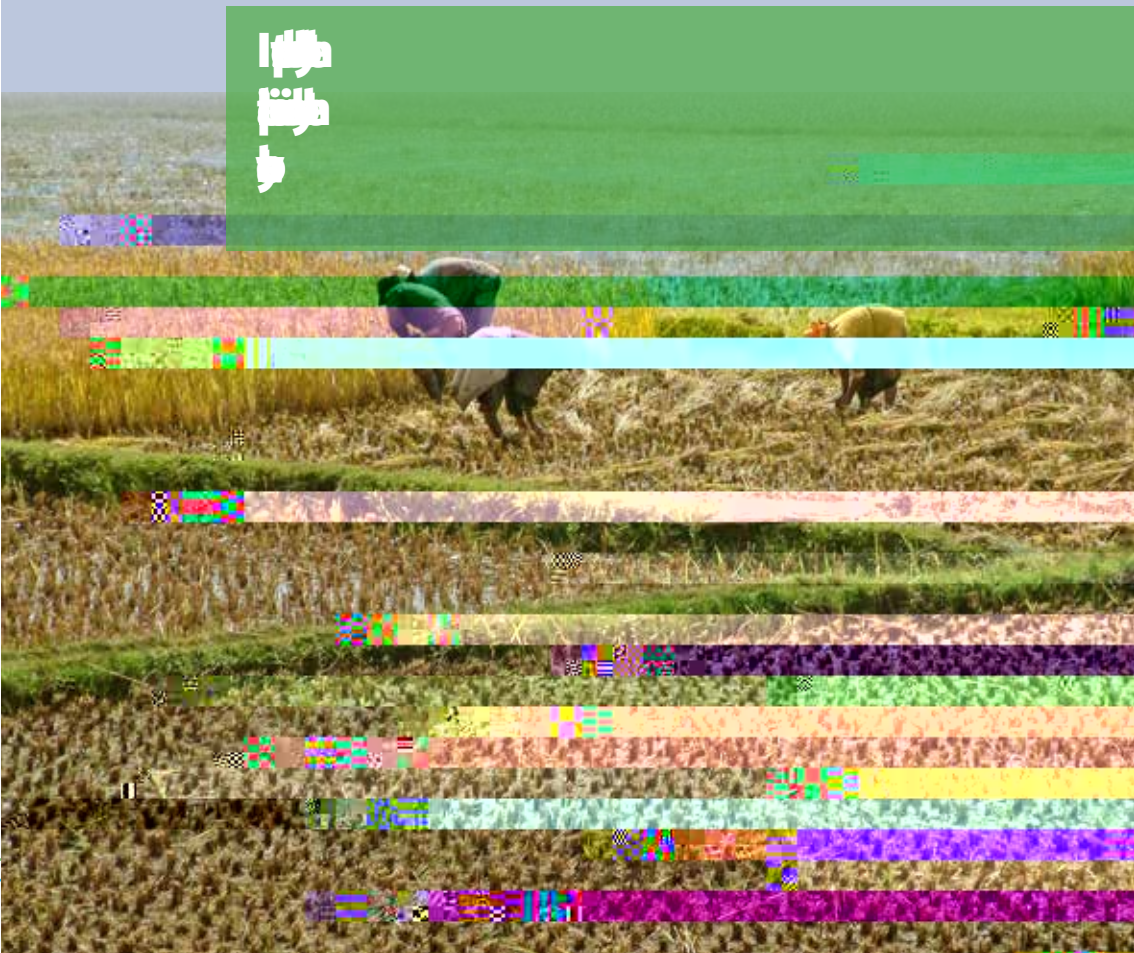

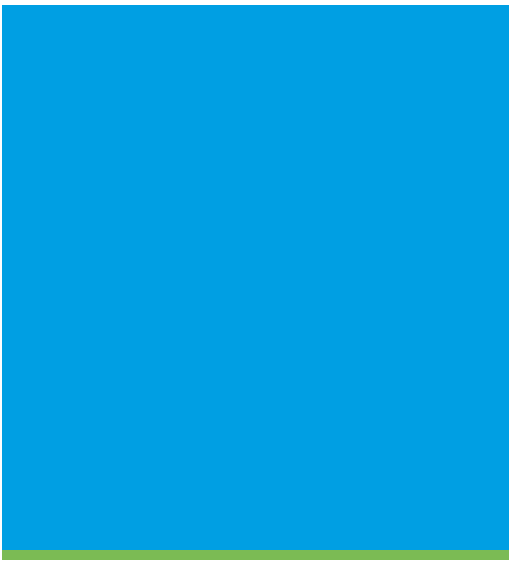

ROPPA must therefore commit itself to developing initiatives to in uence the implementation of genuine food policies to ensure: (i) the production, processing and distribution of agricultural and agro-food products from family farms, to domestic (local, national and regional) markets; (Ii) orienting consumers' choices in the region towards a preference for local agricultural and food products; (Iii) the defense of local products and the regulation of domestic markets

ROPPA's work should seek to improve the capacity of FF to meet the qualitative and quantitative needs of consumers and to promote the emergence of a consumer preference for agricultural products and Food products.

clarify its positions on several issues:

a. clarify its position in relation to the management of shared resources
b. clarify its analysis and position in relation to destructive resource practices (forest destruction - often linked to poverty, excessive use of chemical fertilizers, and agro-ecological practices.
c. clarify its position in relation to GMOs, the development of agro-fuels
d. building links with research on the emergence of new health attacks on crops and animals

(20) QUESTION 4: WHAT TO DO IN FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE?

72. Findings

The generation of this first report enabled ROPPA to become more aware of the lack of information on the fisheries and aquaculture sector. However, the importance of these sectors, which contribute significantly to the feeding and supply of animal proteins in the diet of the families, is no longer to be demonstrated and is noted in SIERRA LEONE or LIBERIA contributions. The fisheries sector has a definite attraction for young people and generates jobs through fishing and resulting activities such as the processing of products, which is most often the prerogative of women. However, the sector is also one of the areas where competition between industrial and artisanal fisheries has the greatest negative impact on both the depletion of fisheries resources and the destruction of family fishing, this is noted from the contributions of SENEGAL, GUINEA BISSAU, BENIN and TOGO.

73. Detailed information

These findings lead ROPPA to seek to:

(21) QUESTION 5: WHICH LIVESTOCK POLICIES AND PASTORALISM MANAGEMENT?

74. Findings

The generation of this first FFO report enabled ROPPA to deepen its analysis of the issue of livestock and pastoralism, which are strategic sectors of activity for many countries in the region (in particular those of the Sudan group - Sahelian) and an important source of densification and dynamization of the local economies. It also made it clear that this sector was unequally informed by the various platforms of the network and that progress should be sought in relation to this.

Herd mobility and pastoralism are at the heart of current debates on livestock and deserve special consideration from ROPPA because of the conflicts it provokes, as well as its positive aspects with respect to resilience, the emission of Greenhouse gas effects, exploitation and renewal of resources, or cross-border trade. It is addressed by some platforms.

The issue of the mobility of herds in the contributions of the platforms

It is taken into account in NIGER (pastoral la study in BENIN (pastoral code) and SENEGA progress). MALI, BURKINA FASO, CÔTE D'I TOGO, GHANA are also concerned by it

75. Details

ROPPA feels the need:

a. to define its position in relation to the direction of livestock policies
b. to formulate proposals for the management of common / shared resources for pastoral use (land, water)
c. to clarify the FOs responsibility in the farmers / breeders' report
d. To deepen the issue of cross-border herd mobility and how to discuss pastoralism at the inter-country level
e. To formulate proposals for the valorization of grazing areas (interpellation on investments in terms of pastoral infrastructures, notably pastoral water supply)

Inputs from platforms

The main elements of the youth issue are introduced

breeders' report nsecurity of goods and people how can ROPPA address this issue? (To draw the attention of the authorities on the question of the relationship between poverty and the rise of delinquency)

d. Health insecurity: what is the FOs' share of responsibility in prevention? Coverage of health risks?

e. Finally, it has to ask itself how to call the government on these di erent situations of insecurity.

(25) QUESTION 9 : HOW TO IMPROVE ROPPA'S CONTRIBUTION TO POLICY DEFINITION AND IMPLEMENTATION?

82. Findings

Despite the progress made, there remain i.1(t)6 caTD iat wa

agriculture with a productive logic to the detriment of family farming, have de cits in the way they are implemented.

83. Detailed information

It will require, to achieve this impact among other things on,

a. Training and capacity building of ROPPA leaders and FOs to analyze policies to better understand them.

b. The functionality of its political watch mechanisms and their ability to monitor them over the long term.

c. The renewed strengh of the platforms so that they are present on the ground especially during the crop year.

d. The precision of what should be monitored.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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