

**ROPPO'S MEMBERS
MONITORING PRACTICES**

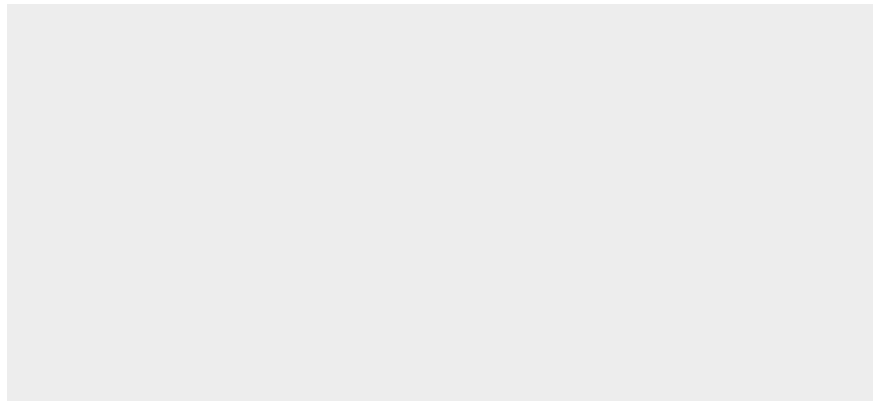
Methodological aspects

The 1st report of the ROPPA REGIONAL
FAMILY FARMS

in food production and a slower rise in mechanisms for the EF (Gambia, Guinea animal and sh production while the Bissau, Sierra Leone, Togo). This booklet supply is struggling to keep pace with also presents a description and a com- market demand. Finally, in the coastal parative analysis of the practices and countries of the southern Atlantic systems of farmer support, and a survey Seaboard (Benin, Ivory Coast, Ghana, of the conditions under which farmers and Togo), there is a downward trend in practices and systems of consulting to food production even if food security is the FF are built. Finally, on the basis of not threatened. The results on breeding an initial assessment of the results of are in progress.

For the 4 groups of countries, the report identifies the factors which favored or constrained the performance of FFs and provides information on the strategies implemented by family farms to achieve the objectives they pursue considering the opportunities and constraints that arise. Finally, the report concludes on an analysis of the viability of FFs in West Africa, which will depend on their ability to transform themselves in order to be more attractive to young people and women. Several arguments suggest that FFs should be of interest to States in view of their significant contributions to national economies and societies.

The observations presented in BOOKLET 2 (SUPPORT CONSULTING TO FARMERS OBSERVATION TO FAMILY FARMS) show an overview of the current order of FOs in support of family farms. This indicates that there are consulting mechanisms to the FFs of large-scale farmer governance in 5 countries (Burkina Faso, Mali, Senegal, Guinea, and Benin), farmers' systems are partially functional or under construction in four countries (Niger, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana), and that in 4 countries there are as yet no farmer consulting



support, access to finance and credit, and the ROPPA is presented in collaboration with networks of FOs and CSO partners on family farms of recent policies in most states are significant in terms of improved access to the land). The positive effects obtained through their lobbying and access to inputs; they are more mixed than their expected effects on family farms. in the marketing of products. There are significant progress in the participation of small family farmers, women of FOs in political dialogue is highlighted. and livestock farmers in several countries

In terms of land tenure security and access to developed areas. Basing on ROPPA's internal thoughts on the results of its political monitoring also highlights many problems of policy during the validation of its first report, implementation and analyzes the recent this booklet highlights 9 transversal action of national platforms on policies issues to which ROPPA is and will remain and its main results. particularly sensitive: (i) The temptation to privilege industrial agriculture to the

In a second part of this booklet, detriment of family farming; (ii) spatial the main regional policies in which management and land use planning; ROPPA participates, their regional (iii) renewal of natural resources and implementation instruments and anticipation of climate change; (iv) shery programs (regional food security reserve, and aquaculture; ; (v) management of programs for the development of WAEMU pastoralism in policies; (vi) inclusion priority sectors, PRAPS (pastoralist Sahel) women in policies; (vii) inclusion of , PRIDEC (breeding of coastal countries) young people in policies; (viii) security GAFSP, Sahel irrigation, PAPROSEM, rice the rural world; (ix) the definition and offensive). The political positioning of implementation of policies.

This booklet (BOOKLET 4: ROPPA FO MEMBERS' MONITORING PRACTICES) presents the table of current practices for monitoring agricultural campaigns, practices for monitoring family behaviors and outcomes, consulting consulting support practices and Political monitoring practices of the ROPPA platforms, which enabled it to gather the information used to produce the first report of the ROPPA FFO. This inventory, mainly for internal use, should serve as a basis for Improving these practices in the process of progressive consolidation of this observatory.

Finally, the SUMMARY OF THE REPORT sums up the knowledge produced by farmers' organizations on the dynamics of family farms, how they are monitored and supported, and farmers' organizations' assessments of policies related to family farms, are developed in the 4 booklets, and outlines the prospects of the ROPPA family farm observatory, especially in terms of disseminating this report (which for ROPPA is only the first in a series), and in terms of progressive improvement of its observation and consolidation arrangements for the ROPPA regional FFO..

It was on the basis of the various monitoring systems carried out by the platforms that the information gathered in the first report of the ROPPA FFO was collected. The reliability of the Observatory will depend on the capacity of the ROPPA at different levels (local, national, regional) to make these monitoring systems more and more efficient.

The GUIDE FOR THE PRODUCTION OF NATIONAL PLATFORMS CONTRIBUTIONS to the 2016 asked them to provide information on the current practices of the FOs and the platform in relation to each of the four research themes. The ROPPA thus has a fairly precise overview of these practices of the FOs in their responses in relation to:

- The monitoring of agricultural campaigns. We see that they are well advanced in 5 countries; only three countries are yet to benefit an independent campaign monitoring of that of the government. So here we are on the right track.

- Chapter 1 will focus on the presentation of the main information and analysis on this issue of agricultural campaign monitoring practices.

- The family farms monitoring by FOs. One sees that they are very heterogeneous and are rarely differentiated by agro-ecological zones or by types of family farms. There is therefore considerable progress to be made in this area in order to have regional images for reliable comparisons in space and time.

- The information provided by the platforms in relation to their FFs monitoring practices

Farming practices of consulting support to family farms. Research shows that they are still underdeveloped. The exploitation of the inputs of the platforms has enabled to establish a reference table which can be very useful for the FOs to consolidate and extend these practices, in synergy with other systems. It will be necessary to determine whether, and at what pace, this aspect should continue to be monitored within the framework of the FFO

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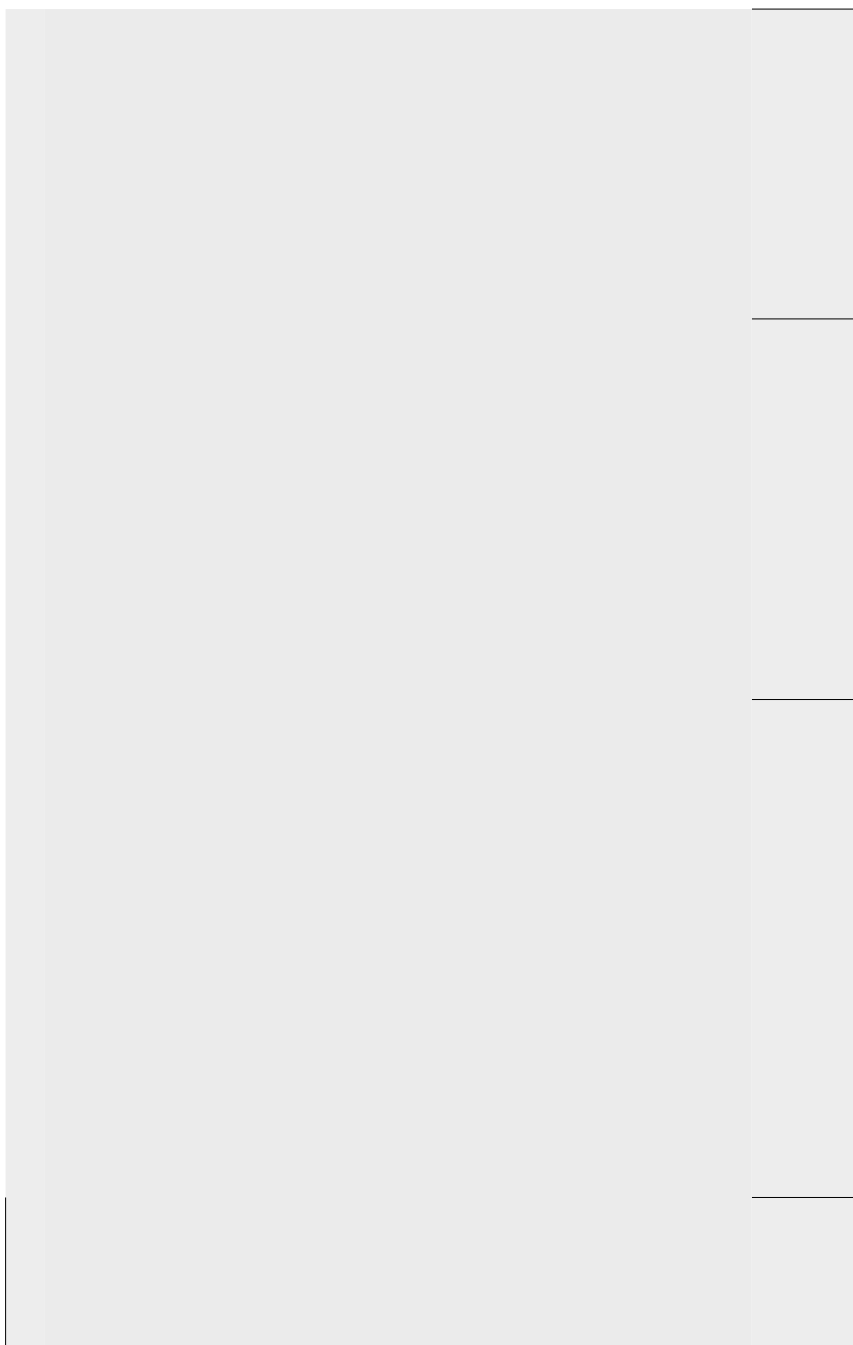
- Policy monitoring practices and systems

Agricultural campaign monitoring practices

Presentation : Agricultural campaigns are the backdrop against which the behavior of family farming can be observed in relation to climatic conditions, market developments and the implementation of public policies. Their practices in this area are unevenly advanced in different countries, and by various national platforms to gather information on the 2015/2016 campaign, the re-launching of ROPPA Observatory has been a stimulus and a training tool.

The monitoring of agricultural campaigns by FOs allows them both to adjust their support to family farms. To supplement the data provided by the national campaign monitoring systems - in which they participate in most countries, and to challenge the public powers. This chapter provides an update on the current agricultural campaign monitoring practices of the national ROPPA platforms.

	NIGER (PPFN)	BURKINA FASO (CPF)	MALI (CNOP)
<p>Campaigns Monitoring practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - existing systems - their usage - RCPA use 	<p>Platform (PPFN «Campaign monitoring often linked to FF monitoring)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -No specific system for monitoring of campaigns at PFPN level? -use opportunities (FO meetings, agro-pastoral and for a fairs, animation sessions / caravans, radio broadcasts) -informal networks (friendly, parents) -Collaboration / use of data from the AGRHYMET Regional Center use RCPA other national Systems climate monitoring / risks: FC-MN-NIYA (market gardeners) early warning system; MOORIBEN: comm. Warning system -Monitoring markets and prices: ANFO (onion sector) - format committees. Prices, network tel. Moov; FCMMN-NIYA (Price Bulletin x SIM); FUCOPRI (rice) - exchanges between Unions and coop. FUGPN / Mooriberi: comm unit. and radios - Interconnection FO systems: common systems. Early warning and rep. To the urgent. (SCAP / UK). Monitoring vulnerability (VSO) -connections with regional systems: regional observation of Onion ORO / AOC, RESIMAO / SIM network West Africa, AGRHYMET 	<p>4 PO member. CPF have a campaign monitoring system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in 3 op: a system linked to the counsel to the FF: FEPA-B (Federation of Professional Farmers of the BF: 1 technical coordinator and a network of facilitators), UGCCPA (Union of Agricultural Marketing Groups : 2 types of CEF: a) individual monitoring. Techno-eco of 140 FF; b) Basic: Groups monitoring), UNPC-B (NATIONAL UNION OF COTTON PRODUCERS: Accounting Management System, COGES: Groups / GPC Provincial : Inspection Advisors (UNPC-B) 3 times: (1) gathering needs at the beginning of the campaign, (2) monitoring support / counsel mid-campaign, (3) recovery / end of campaign monitoring. - UNPRB (NATIONAL UNION OF RICE PRODUCERS) system articulated to the training (endogenous trainers relays with farmers and support / consulting) CPF. No specific own system. Participates in departmental monitoring missions. And the departmental monitoring Committee of the National Food Security Council (oy 22Si0 1 a4(CNSA)9 Gsecurity Counciliofessio 	



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<p>\$BNQBJHO -FTT GPSNBMJ[FE NPOJUPSJOH QSBDDUJDF</p> <p>Campaign monitoring systems are done through DPNNVOJDBUJPO WJTJUT PO TUPDJLJE FTB TUB BQBJHO projections, and FOs are DPOTUBOUMZ JOGPSNFE CZ producers.»</p> <p>"O BVUPOPNPVT TZTUFN GPS NPOJUPSJOH campaigns on the cocoa sector</p> <p>+ Participation ANOPACI in NFFUJOHT PO QSFWFUJPO PG GPPE DSJTFT</p> <p>An ANOPACI SIM (market JOGPSNBUJPO</p>	<p>/P TQFDJ<D EFWSRPPVHI DFOUSBMJ[BUJPO P6TUIB PPSNBMJ[FE 6TJOH UIF TDBUJUTSFE NBUJPO HPJOH CBDL/GSPNUUPQOBM NPOJUPSJOH ("1 EBUB (IBO BANCOSFMMB PSHBOJ[BUJPO TUIRNM@FIST /P EBUBCBTF GBSNFST BTTPD%BUJUTSFE GSPN \$501 NFNCFSDPVOUSJFT BSF DPNNVOJDBUJPO HFFWDBS\$BMJ[FE JO SFHJUT 5XP TDFOBSJPT WJTJUT PO TUPDJLJE FTB TUB BQBJHO</p> <p>BU UIF TUBSU PG UIF DBNQBQJHO</p> <p>" DPNQFOEJVN PG BSBCMF'@SFOQ INB@S@EBSJQH UISPVIH UIF EBUB BOE USFOET GPS UIF @SFB LZFBS PG B EBUBCBTF PO L and cotton sectors:</p> <p>- EVSJOH UIF DBNQBQJHO (&" 1JOFBQQMF BOE 3JDF %BUBO 5IFTF GBSNFST QSPEVDF B"RY&SUN\$N@LUFSEOH PG WBDJJO TFNJ BOOVBM SFQPSU PO @EFTQBUJUTJ%BB@CBTF PO BOJN crop year.</p> <p>DBNQBQJHO FWBMVBUJPO <FME WJTJUT</p> <p>5IFTF EBUB BSF DSPTT SFGFSFODFE XJUI</p> <p>UIPTF PG UIF %*4% 4UBUJTJUTD 0•DF BOE</p> <p>TVQQMFNFUOFE CZ UIF MBUUF</p> <p>9 "3.&3 /"5*0/" - '036.50(NBKPS</p> <p>EFDJTJPO NBLJQH GSBNFXPSL</p> <p>6TF P@G /" EBUB</p>			

OT VTF EBUB GSPN UJTUJDBM TFSWJDFT /P GBSNFS TZTUFN	OBUJPOB S PSNFH JPB QBJHO NPOJUPSJOH	BTM TOBUJPOB DEBMT ZTEJFSN T BUUFN OBUJPOBM	M EBUJPOB R ODOBNNQBJHO T BUUFN OBUJPOBM	IBT J NPOJUPSJOH MFWFM

Because of the lack of knowledge of this network, only 3 platforms (BURKINA FASO, SENEGAL, and TOGO) currently use the data. Many use national SIM or RESIMAO; several others also use those of AGRHYMET. At the regional level, ROPPA uses the data on the agricultural campaign and food security as well as other documentary sources.

2. The monitoring shall cover:
- t 1 SFQBSBUJPO PG UIF DBNQBJHO GPSFDBTUJJOH PG plantings, needs of inputs, organization of the campaign by the State services
 - t 0 UIF DPVSTF PG UIF DBNQBJHO GPSFDBTUJJOH PG conditions, delays, supplies, prices, various problems)
 - t 0 UIF SFTVMUT PG UIF BHNQBJHO GPSFDBTUJJOH PG (production, losses, marketing).

In some cases, farmers' systems independent of public systems produce encrypted data per sector (BENIN, GUINEA, IVORY COAST), but they provide only a partial view of the overall situation experienced by family farms. Others rely on qualitative information and assessments directly expressed by the grassroots (SENEGAL, MALI, and TOGO); In this case, they deal with the family farm as a whole.

3. This monitoring enables National Platform

members with a view to linking them with service providers (TOGO Platform) or advisory addressed to the State (platforms of MALI, SENEGAL).

J EFOUJGZ UIF OFFET BOE DPOTUSBJOUT PG UIF DBNQBJHO GPSFDBTUJJOH PG farmers in the preparatory phase of the crop year (GAMBIA, GUINEA BISSAU platforms), or in a disaster situation (LIBERIA platform), in the framework of missions of the public services associating the platform Disseminate information on state intervention; king proposals to improve agricultural policies beyond the limited framework of the annual crop year platform (BENIN, GUINEA, MALI, and SENEGAL).

4. Prospects for improvement

The systematic exercise of analysis of the last two campaigns proposed to the national platforms during the re-launch of the Observatory stimulated their interest and provoked in each of them the reaction on the shortcomings of their practices of monitoring of the campaign and the improvements to be introduced (see «prospects» in the Comparative Table of Practices above).

- t J EFOUJGZ UIF OFFET BOE DPOTUSBJOUT PG UIF

Family field monitoring practices

Presentation :

This chapter makes a balance sheet on the methodology for the monitoring of family farms by the FOs, which provided information on their performance over the last two agricultural campaigns.

It should be noted that several platforms do not have permanent monitoring mechanisms and have conducted specific surveys to inform the Observatory.

(3) Systems still under construction

5. Unevenly developed Systems

These systems are unevenly developed and of different types depending on the country. It can be considered that they are under construction and that their profiles are not yet homogenized. They are different:

a. According to their origin: linked to a sector (the monitoring is then sectorial or segmental), linked to a polyvalent vocation of the FO (the monitoring is then multidimensional)

b. According to their purpose: to introduce to the family farm consulting (monitoring more oriented towards collecting information on the conduct of the farm's activities and its results), or feeding the political dialogue.

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(6 * / & " # * 4 4 " 6 4 * & 3 3 " - & 0 / &	Linked to the FEC or the CdG (on a sector, on the management of production and recovery activities) NIGER, # 6 3 , * / " ' " 4 0 (" . # * " (6 * / & " # & / * / * 7 0 3 : \$ 0 " 4 5 GHANA In the framework of projects and according to their criteria - * # & 3 * " 5 0 (0	. " - * " 0 1 1 4 ^ / ^ (" - ' 0 / (4	

TABLEAU COMPARATIF B : PRATIQUES ACTUELLES DE SUIVI DES EXPLOITATIONS FAMILIALES PAR LES OP MEMBRES DU ROPPA

Forest-dominated countries (affected by Ebola fever)		
GUINEE	SIERRA LEONE	LIBERIA
<p>permanent 2 federations have an FF monitoring system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FEDERATE. LOWER GUINEA FO: monitoring of on eco-e ciency. Technical consulting component (with IRAG and ANPROCA ice, eco counseling component with NGO advisers (consortium NGO SABG project / Lower Guinea food security) - monitoring tools led by farmers database consolidation, farmer planning monitoring. Evaluation (3 levels) - FOUTA DJALON FARMERS FEDERATION : management board (technical-eco). CONSULTANT (Agronomists made available by the Administration) and FARMER RELAY within the framework of «consulting groups» (meetings every 2 months); Supervision by CELL COUNCIL OF MANAGEMENT and RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AGRICULTURAL COUNCIL. <p>t GPS UIJT TUVEZ Data provided by the federations</p>	<p>seems not to exist</p> <p>NAFSL uses the «logical framework» to assess the situation of FFs («as with any project or intervention»)</p>	<p>Permanent sta : FF monitoring related to the projects and according to their quality criteria.</p> <p>t GPS UIF QSFTFOU TUVEZ network utility local and regional extension agents</p>
<p>Strengthen reading and writing skills of beneficiary farmers + simplify tools; Strengthening farmer relay capacities; Expand on agro-pastoral dimension</p>	<p>To o rganize workshops and seminars to improve FO monitoring practices («Checking whether farmers receive input from NGOs and others»)</p>	<p>était prévu dans la stratégie dé nie par le gd forum paysan de 2013 (PLAN STRATÉGIQUE)</p>

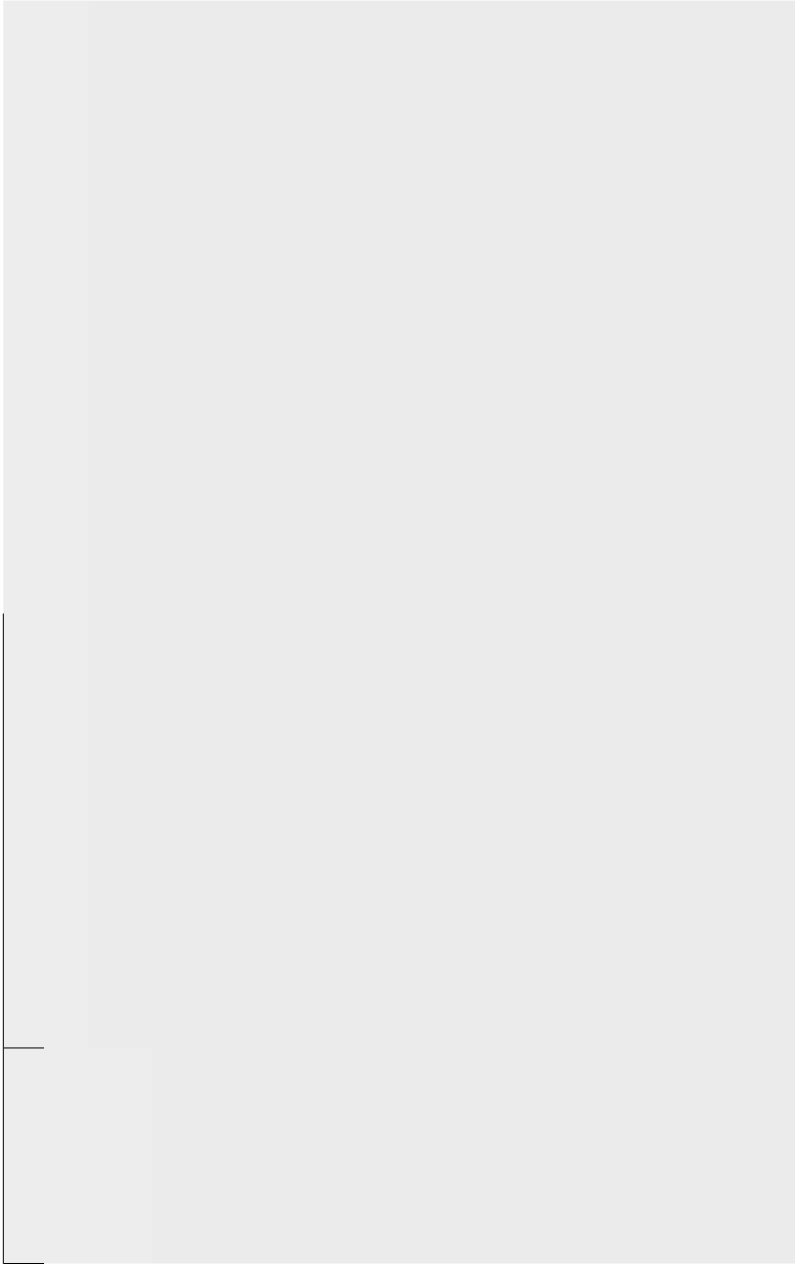
Coastal countries of the South Atlantic Seaboard				
FF Monitoring Practices	IVORY COAST	GHANA	TOGO	BENIN
	<p>Does not appear to exist systematically</p> <p>Proceeds through monitoring and evaluation actions and institutional investigations carried out by ANOPACI</p> <p>ANOPACI has a focal point for monitoring and evaluation through its technical team.</p> <p>t ' P S U I J T T U V E Z</p> <p>Not determined</p>	<p>permanent :</p> <p>the contribution does not specify which practices of monitoring of the FF's exist in Ghanaian FOs</p>		

9. The table on the following pages helps to compare the status of consulting support practices and systems with family farms in different countries

COMPARATIVE TABLE C: PRACTICAL PRACTICES OF LOCAL CONSULTING SUPPORT

		Countries of the Sahelo-Sudanian Belt		
		NIGER	BURKINA FASO	MALI
Existence of FEC	YES	YES (large-scale farmers' system)	YES (large-scale farmers' system)	YES (large-scale farmers' system)
Main federations	Uncoordinated initiatives	UNPC-B (cotton sector) as of 2000), FEPA-B (multi-sector, 37 provinces, since 2007), UGP CA / Initiated by FNGN in 1995	UNPC-B (cotton sector) as of 2000), FEPA-B (multi-sector, 37 provinces, since 2007), UGP CA / Initiated by FNGN in 1995	AOPP (National Association of FOs, multi-sectorial); Initiated in the cotton zone (AOPP-Ségou, from 2004).
Role played by the platform	(To be included in its new Strategic Plan 2015/18)	Subsidiarity. Orientation and coherence (vision), support to federations (action plan)	Subsidiarity. Orientation and coherence (vision), support to federations (action plan)	Initiated initial FF studies (2004); De ned an action plan to professionalize the FEC
Dominant orientation	conseil technique	conseil de gestion (gestion des EF, gestion comptaible)	conseil de gestion (gestion des EF, gestion comptaible)	conseil global (technique, outils de gestion, dépense familiale)
Board forms, tools	collective Applied (eld-school), Farmer farmers exchanges Community radio stations	Group counseling (agricultural techniques, management, decision-making)	Group counseling (agricultural techniques, management, decision-making)	Mixed: in groups and individualized at FF level - thematic exchange workshops - literacy
Quantitative impact	Low coverage (i3N study)	6.510 FF	6.510 FF	444 FF
Actors of the board	Leaders, farmer facilitators facilitators, farmers-relays, technicians, resource people	FO Leaders , endogenous facilitators facilitators , technicians CPF, agents of the serv. techniques	FO Leaders , endogenous facilitators facilitators , technicians CPF, agents of the serv. techniques	Steering committee, FO technicians (FF management consultant), 96 farmer leaders
Funding	Dominant PTF + Own resources FO Search formula	TFP, FO capital, FOs' economic activities, MFI (Inexpensive system)	TFP, FO capital, FOs' economic activities, MFI (Inexpensive system)	PTF; Pro ts from Eco of weak FOs; Contribution. In kind of the bene ciaries. Considers contribution. Financial
National consulting policy	National strategy currently being de ned (axis 1 i3N strategy)	Existence of national extension system and agricultural consulting consulting (SNVACA, 2010), but not operational	Existence of national extension system and agricultural consulting consulting (SNVACA, 2010), but not operational	Assigns to the research a mission of consulting support to agricultural consultants. (Agricultural policy, 2013)
Relations FO system / public systems (or other)	Currently low	Similarity targets and tools, intervention agents State in FO schemes and use of farmer facilitators by services State, but weak consultation	Similarity targets and tools, intervention agents State in FO schemes and use of farmer facilitators by services State, but weak consultation	Same targets and technical themes, but different approaches (focusing on logic and farmer's knowledge for FO / centering on technical subjects for technicians)

COMPARATIVE TABLE C: PRACTICAL PRACTICES OF LOCAL CONSULTING SUPPORT



Coastal countries of the South Atlantic coast			
	IVORY COAST	GHANA	TOGO
Existence of FEC	YES (being revitalized)	YES	Existing, but not farmer farmer
Main federations	ANOPACI, from 2003	GFAP	/
Role played by the platform	Implication of FIRCA de nition; Subsidiarity by FO (contractual, mutualisation). Project serv. Sep port to cons. Agri.	Fundraising	Subsidiarity: the CTOP thinks about the strategy (commission) and seeks-re sources, the federations. Provide services
orientation dominante	management consultancy	Technical consulting	Technical consulting to FFs; Consulting to FOs
Board forms,tools	Undescribed	Visits of exchanges, elds of experimentation, training (technical, credit, land)	Around the use of commercial input or tonline kits; Training
Quantitative impact	Low visibility	Non speci ed	Non speci ed for FOs
Actors of the board	Not described for FOs; ANADER: technical consultancy support in FF management and training workshops	Farmers, educated farmers	Non farmer
Funding	projects, FIRCA national fund	80% TFP, State (Indirect) Inputs from groupings qd management of activities allows.	Mainly PTF
National consulting policy	National Agency for Rural Development Support (ANADER, 1993); inter-professional Funds For Research and the Agricultural Council (FIRCA, 2003) Agricultural Consulting Policy Announced in LOA-CI (2015)	Extension service (minimum, paid in kind by farmers); Will develop combined crops and mechanization (AMSEC service centers)	There is an Institute of Technical Consulting and Support (ICAT, 1997) in charge of the supervision of producers and producer organizations
Relations FO systems / public systems (or other)	Through the PNIA discussion platform (chaired by ANOPACI)	Support of technical services for	AFD; Revenues from FOs' commercial activities; Creative project. Fund. consulting 2 coordinators, 20 advisers, network of facilitators and farmer leaders 5,000 members 30 FO Management board (of FFs and FOs) FF component: Individual and group monitoring FO component: training of elected officials and technicians

(5) The main lines of the construction of farmer practices of local consulting support to FF

10. The dominant characteristics of FO practices in community consulting support to FFs

Schematically, these practices go in three directions :

- technical council which aims at the improvement of agricultural practices or the introduction of innovations is made more or less formally by ALL FOs, either through exchanges from farmers to farmers (NIGER, BURKINA FASO, MALI, SENEGAL, GUINEA, LIBERIA, GHANA), or in the frameworks organized by the FO (such as «eld schools» in NIGER, GAMBIA, LIBERIA), but mainly through farmer community sensitizer present in most FOs and in some cases by specialized technicians who supervise farmer facilitators . This rst form of consulting , which is close to popularization, is generally directly linked to the provision of material support (improved seeds, inputs, equipment) enabling the FFs to implement the recommended improvements. It is often done in cooperation with the Extension services of the state or technical assistance projects, sometimes with the support of research.
- The management consulting , which aims at assisting decision-makers in farming, is carried out in similar ways (in «consulting groups» which can be supplemented by individualized farmers to farmers (NIGER, BURKINA FASO, MALI, SENEGAL, GUINEA, LIBERIA, GHANA), or in the frameworks COAST, and BENIN). These FOs provide farmers with tools to characterize their farms and management tools (keeping booklets for each farming season and the farm products) and, together with their farmers' community sensitizer, monitor the plan of the farm. The consulting given was generally of a technical nature (choice of production, timing management, stock management ...) around a limited number of products, but in all the FOs

The Gambian platform provides management consulting to seed cooperatives (training and monitoring of managers and cashiers), but it is not intended for family farms.

- The global consulting on family farm, which is accompanied by the involvement of the whole family in the different dimensions of the life of the farm (technical, economic and social) to carry out its project of evolution. It is addressed to the family and not only to the manager; it is not standardized and orientates itself in a different way according to the specificities updated by the assisted self-analysis that the family made of its exploitation. The most advanced FOs in this direction are those of SENEGAL (using the «simplified balance sheet» and offering individual counseling to families) and MALI (according to a mix of group exchanges and individualized follow-up of family farms)..
- legal consulting of family farms is beginning to develop, in particular on aspects concerning the security of landholdings of family farms (SENEGAL, LIBERIA, GHANA).

It thus appears through the descriptions made by the FOs of their practices in counseling to the family farm that the latter evolve through experience and farmer demand. The trend is to diversify the services offered.

11. The approaches and tools used

Are closely linked to the dominant orientation of consulting (more particularly influenced by models introduced by partners or development companies - notably cotton - for the management board) and the farmer experience of the FOs: there is thus

methodological hybridization.

- The farmer contribution gives privilege to orality(field visits and the use of radio in NIGER, GUINEA BISSAU, GUINEA, LIBERIA, SIERRA LEONE) and exchanges in (NIGER, BURKINA FASO, MALI, SENEGAL, GUINEA, LIBERIA, GHANA) (Field-school formula in NIGER or experimental plots in GUINEA in LIBERIA and GHANA). The question of language is not a problem since the consulting is given by farmer community sensitizer from the community.
- Contributions from external stakeholders have introduced written tools (cards, check-books, accounts, etc.), which are problematic for illiterate farmers. Several FOs compensate for this handicap by offering a literacy program (MALI, GUINEA) alongside the consulting . In other cases (for example, simplified assessment in SENEGAL), the interview is done by the farmer and read for the family by an educated child or a literate member. Adaptation of approaches and tools benefits from the knowledge that FOs have of their environment.

12. the shareholders of the farmer council

- At the grassroots level: endogenous community sensitizer or farmer relays, often FO leaders, provide consulting to the FFs (NIGER, BURKINA FASO, MALI, SENEGAL, GUINEA, LIBERIA, GHANA, BENIN) they guarantee the understanding of the farmers logics and the adaptation of the council to farmer's realities.
- linked by facilitators with families: technicians who can be those of the FO (NIGER, MALI, GUINEA, BENIN) and / or public technical services, NGO technicians, resourceful persons (all countries).

- a steering system which provides supervision and coordination as well as evaluation of the board and the monitoring / training of advisors. It can be provided by a technical unit (GUINEA, BENIN) or a joint steering committee (elected officials / technicians: MALI, SENEGAL).
- technical support to the farmer support system: agricultural research (MALI, SENEGAL, GUINEA, IVORY COAST or potentially in SIERRA LEONE and TOGO); MALA LOA, Agricultural development in In some countries there are public structures for «consulting to FOs», but they are not always functional (SNAVACA in Mali, ANCAR in Senegal, ANPROCA in Guinea, ANADER in IVORY COAST, DFDTOPA and ICAT in Togo).
- Government contribution: it is already made directly or indirectly through the provision of technical personnel (for example in Guinea), or support related to consulting (inputs, equipment, GHANA credit funds). They are provided under the Agricultural Guidance Legislation of the countries that have adopted it (National Agro-Sylvio-Pastoral Development Fund in the Senegalese LOASP, the National Fund for Agricultural Development in the the LOA-CI of Ivory Coast where FIRCA already exists, dedicated to agricultural research and consulting .
- Several platforms are considering the creation of specific funds to streamline the financing of the family farm consulting (NIGER, BENIN).

13. Funding of the Farmer Consulting
There are four types:

- Contribution of technical and financial partners: in all cases, this type of financing dominates. It is brought directly to the farmer consultancy system, or through projects or programs with other components. When these partners are public actors (bilateral and multilateral aid), their contributions are linked to the national management of public funds.
- Contribution from the FO: from the commercial activities of the FO, the MFIs (BURKINA FASO, MALI, SENEGAL, GHANA, BENIN), but also through the in-kind contribution of the voluntary work of endogenous community sensitizer and Leaders.
- Contribution of beneficiaries: in-kind (MALI, and informally in most systems), or through contributions (GUINEA, under study in MALI and BENIN).

14. The Effects of Consulting support to FFs

The technical and management practices of the FFs change, which explains the improvement of the results. Skills are being developed (MALI). Technical itineraries are better monitored, and inputs are better used (GUINEA). A better understanding of the profitability of the crops makes it possible to make more reasoned choices (MALI), innovations are adopted by the FFs (BENIN: manufacture of foods of cattle from local ingredients, lick salts). Farmer exchanges stimulate their dissemination (GUINEA). Inventories are better managed and the marketing of products is better controlled (reduction in production shedding, good negotiating skills in sales - MALI, GHANA); new trade initiatives are being taken (GHANA nut butter). Family consumption is better managed (GUINEA, MALI).

As the relations are transformed, the field of local consulting for family farms in Two decisive elements of the consulting the overall landscape of the West African favor a «change of mentality» among Agricultural consulting . ROPPA will build on the producers who benefit from this experience to support the evolution of FEC (MALI): the fact that the consulting current or emerging systems. has benchmarks and the fact that the consulting addresses the family (MALI, 15. The arising and governance of SENEGAL, and GUINEA). farmer systems

On the one hand, the forecasting capacity practices in FOs is one of the consequences increases (stock and consumption of structural adjustment and states management, work schedule and disengagement. In the most advanced workforce management, anticipation of cases, the initiative came from «leading» di culties - MALI, GUINEA). federations, which developed a pioneering practice at the grassroots and then played

On the other hand resources are better a leading role in the development of larger-managed (maintenance of operating scale systems. This was particularly the accounts - GUINEA, control of the treasury case in MALI with AOPP, in SENEGAL with of the FF - MALI). FONGS, in GUINEA with PFPD, in GHANA with GFAP and in BENIN with FUPRO, or

Finally, decision-making is better shared: in BURKINA FASO from the concomitant it takes place at the family level because experiences of several federations. This of the participation of all members on the process of empirical construction, based council (GUINEA, SENEGAL). Revenues are tangible experiences at the grassroots, managed in a participatory manner (MALI). allows us to step down approaches Family cohesion strengthens (MALI). and tools to develop practices. It seems promising.

The benefits that FOs derive from this practice

FOs acquire a more detailed understanding governed by the principle of subsidiarity. of their members' operations. They can better articulate their different actions - The federations have their own system for around the FEC (other support, training). steering their consulting system, which is Adherents and members of the FO are more under the authority of the FO's governing motivated. Finally, through the evaluation bodies (BE, CA, AG). The control of the and the capitalization of their practice, the orientation and the operationalization of FOs develop their own consulting support the consulting is therefore farmer: it is the capacities (MALI). main criterion that makes it possible to distinguish the system of farmer advisories from the non-farmer systems (which can use farmer community sensitizer, but whose Governance is ensured by the State

(6) The construction of farmer community support systems

The contributions from the platforms provided by the programs, projects or NGOs valuable insights into how a specific farmer (which initiated them).

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Most of the project and program

CHAPTER

04

The monitoring practices and systems
on national farming platform policies-
MONITORING

Before discussing the methods, practices and / or tools for monitoring policies, it should be noted that ROPPA monitoring is done as a set of coordinated actions for research, processing, distribution and protection of the environment, information obtained from reliable sources to farmers.

(7)Farmer monitoring practices at the country level: Well developed in 8 countries

17. ROPPA member platforms are developing a variety of strategies to search for strategic information which enables them to develop an advocacy and / or intervention strategy to ensure the family farms interests in their countries.

The platforms ability to evaluate policies depends on their access to information on these policies and their ability to analyze them. There are currently 4 cases:

COMPARATIVE TABLE D: PRACTICES AND POLITICAL MONITORING SYSTEMS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

	J J H I O P M J U D E M N P O J U P S .	6 O E F W F M P Q F E T F O D F N P O J U P S J O H P O J U P	"-C PFPN P O G G E R	\$ 5 0 1 5 0 (0	F O N G G H A N A	2 / \$ 0 \$ P A G U I N E A B I S S A U	/ " \$ 0 - F A G G A M - B I A	" / 0 1 " \$ I V O . 3 : \$ 0 * 4 5	NAFSL SIERRA LEONE	' 6 / - * # & 3 "
T P O U - J O G Y E S N " F T V S M F T Q P M J U J R V F T	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NON INFORMED	NON INFORMED	
ont un système ou des Q S B U J J R V W F J M M F	10 - * 5 * \$ - 5 * \$ - 5 0 3 * / (5 0 3 * / (6 / * 5	10 - * 5 * \$ - 5 0 3 * / (5 0 3 * / (6 / * 5	" \$ 5 * 7 & 10 - * 5 * \$ - 5 0 3 * / (5 0 3 * / (6 / * 5	" \$ 5 * 7 & 10 - * 5 * \$ - 5 0 3 * / (5 0 3 * / (6 / * 5	13 " 5 * 2 6 & 4 " \$ 5 * 7 & 4 % & 7 & * . - & 1 0 - * 5 * 2 6 &	13 " 5 * 2 6 & 4 " \$ 5 * 7 & 4 % & 7 & * . - & 1 0 - * 5 * 2 6 &	Considers that this is a government area	Monitoring Monitoring F O T V S F I E C Z Q B S M J B N F O - mitees		
P O U E F C E B O M Z I T F E F T Q P M J U J R V F T	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NON INFORMED	NON INFORMED	
P O U E F C E B O M Z I T F E F T Q P M J U J R V F T	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NON INFORMED	NON INFORMED	
P O U E F C E B O M Z I T F E F T Q P M J U J R V F T	" \$ 5 * 7 & 10 - * 5 * \$ - 5 0 3 * / (5 0 3 * / (6 / * 5	" \$ 5 * 7 & 10 - * 5 * \$ - 5 0 3 * / (5 0 3 * / (6 / * 5	" \$ 5 * 7 & 10 - * 5 * \$ - 5 0 3 * / (5 0 3 * / (6 / * 5	" \$ 5 * 7 & 10 - * 5 * \$ - 5 0 3 * / (5 0 3 * / (6 / * 5	" \$ 5 * 7 & 10 - * 5 * \$ - 5 0 3 * / (5 0 3 * / (6 / * 5	" \$ 5 * 7 & 10 - * 5 * \$ - 5 0 3 * / (5 0 3 * / (6 / * 5	" \$ 5 * 7 & 10 - * 5 * \$ - 5 0 3 * / (5 0 3 * / (6 / * 5	NON INFORMED	NON INFORMED	

18. Access to information: Most platforms receive information on policies

Information on policies is communicated by the State or through national policy frameworks to 7 farmer platforms out of 13.

However, the policies transparency vis-à-vis farmers' organizations is not yet complete in West Africa, and in some countries the platforms have little or no information on policies concerning farmers («we monitoring learn about the policies on television or radio, at random «- SIERRA LEONE).

1 S J W J M F H F E J O ø P X T

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22. The systematization of policies (the process of doing so) to monitor and monitoring in the FOs understand policies. The CPF (Burkina In BURKINA FASO, SENEGAL, MALI) and the CNCR (Senegal) have created GUINEA, NIGER and TOGO, platforms specialized unit that has developed its have systematically organized (or are in own expertise.

In 6 countries, active policy monitoring practices

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monitoring practices.

Regional policy monitoring: practices, but no formal and structured policy monitoring system

and individual relationships of ROPPA directors; (Iv) media monitoring (press, audiovisual media, internet and other social media ...)

23. no device, but practices

At the regional level, there is no formal and structured policy monitoring system.

24. First type of sources: Information relayed by the OPN:

The current practices of monitoring on regional policies are based on two points: (i) the search for information from reliable sources and (ii) the organization of the actors around the information received in order to define the strategy of intervention or follow-up.

The ROPPA member platforms organize the monitoring of policies in different countries differently. As mentioned in the previous section, some have polling cells on policies and others rely on their relationships and / or media to obtain information.

The analysis of the monitoring practices within the network enables to distinguish the use of 4 types of sources: (i) the regional level, these platforms share the information relayed by the OPNs; (Ii) information received with the regional information relayed in the areas where ROPPA is present; (Iii) informal and / o informal sources that relate to the personal during the sessions of the ROPPA bodies

or during the meetings / workshops organized by the ROPPA (informal/ or official sources that relate to the exchanges between leaders attending these meetings).

25. Second type of sources: Information relayed in the areas where ROPPA is present

ROPPA is present in several regional and international forums for political dialogue. At the regional level, one can mention, among others, the Task Forces in which ROPPA is present, the consultation framework of the RFOs with the Rural Hub, the process steering committees and programs developed by the Regional Economic Communities.

At the international level, ROPPA is active in areas such as the Food Crisis Prevention and Management Network (RPCA), the Civil Society system of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), the Global Agriculture Program and Food Security (GAFSP)

The ROPPA teams of the network registered on these platforms use the information and / or data that are disseminated therein to feed strategic information, including those relating to agricultural policies at regional and international level.

26. Third type of sources: informal and personal and individual relationships of the ROPPA administrators.

The ROPPA leaders highly use their relationships with political personalities in the region, technical and financial partners, resourceful people who accompany the network to inquire about up-to-date information on agricultural policies in the region. Moreover, at the national level, it should be noted that the complicities developed by these leaders as well as the technicians are also a source of information.

27. Fourth type of source: media monitoring (press, audiovisual media, the Internet and other social media ...)

The ROPPA technical

The network's technical staff also prepares guidance notes that alert the leaders and facilitate and guide decision-making.

CHAPTER

05

How to improve monitoring practices to consolidate the Observatory?

(9) Summary of comparison of platforms' monitoring practices

TABLE E: SUMMARY OF MONITORING PRACTICES OF ROPFA FO MEMBERS

	Niger	Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso (BMM)	Guinea Bissau	Guinea	Sierra Leone	Ghana	Benin
.POJUJPSJOH								
6TF POMZ								
4PNF '0								
1'' GPMMPXT								
.POJUJPSJOH PG GBNJMZ GBSNT								
No monitoring								
4FHNFUFE								
.VMUJ EJNFOTJPOBM								
.POJUJPSJOH (ZAE)								
In some ZAEs								

\$06/53*84508,4*)& -046%0.#8&	\$0*45"-065/53*84508,8&45' 5"-75"\$4&"#0"3%	'038,450%/"58%0\$/53*&4 "SFDUFE CZ &CPMB GFWFS	\$0*45"-065/53*84508,8&45' 5"-75"\$4&"#0"3%	SEABOARD	\$0*45"-065/53*84508,8&45' 5"-75"\$4&"#0"3%
Niger	Burkina Faso	Guinée Bissau	Sierra Leone coast	Ghana	Bénin

(10) Strengthening the capacities of the observatory stakeholders

28. Capacities to be strengthened at national platforms level

The ROPPA Farmer Observatory backbones are the national platforms and their dismemberments: they feed the data from the various monitoring they carry out (monitoring of family farms, monitoring of agricultural campaigns, policies). Experience in the production of the first report shows that two types of capacity have to be strengthened at their level:

- Monitoring capacities: the analysis of the monitoring practices detailed in this booklet shows that there are three scenarios: some platforms have efficient monitoring systems, others have partial or embryonic systems, and others have not yet.

- The processing and use capacities of the data collected. ROPPA would like to ensure that each platform is capable of producing regular national reports of observable reports and acquires autonomy of production and valorization of farmer knowledge around family farms.

29. Capacity to be improved at regional level

They are of two kinds:

- On the one hand they relate to the support that the regional network can give to the development of the capacities of the platforms; these are capacities of coordination and accompanying.
- On the other hand, they are capacities for monitoring and analyzing policies through the synthetic processing of national data from national platforms and monitoring regional policies.

30. Three modalities of capacities development

- The first way of developing capacity already used to produce this report is that of PRACTICE (learning by doing). It is one of the farmer modes of learning and will continue to be privileged.

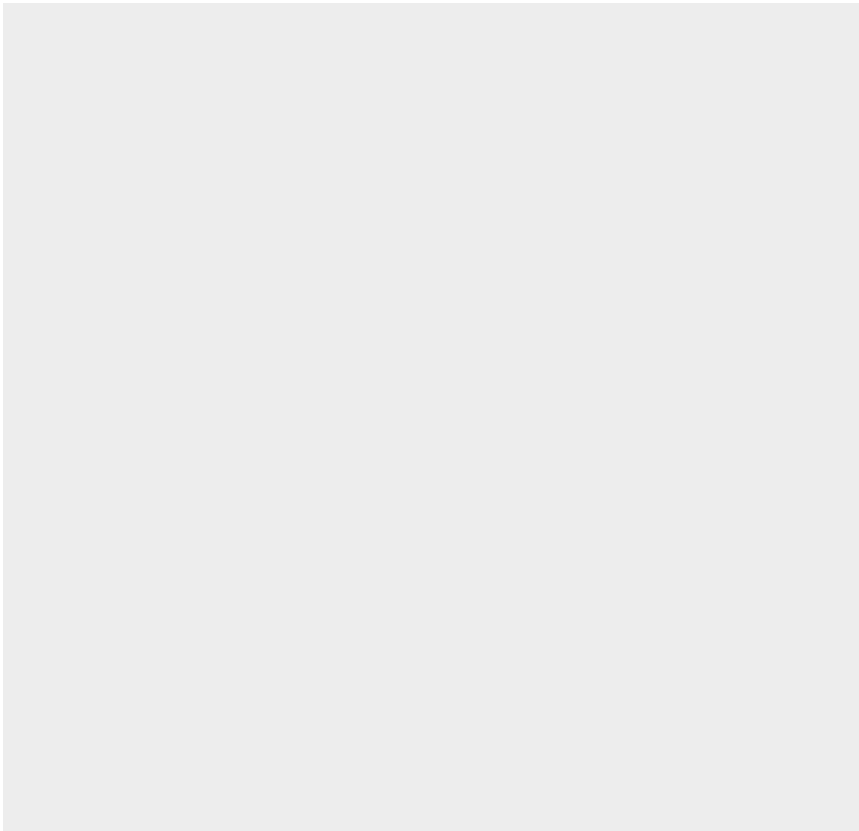
- By identifying the needs for capacity building in certain platforms and the competencies existing in others, the exercises of restitution / self-evaluation will enable to implement a second modality: THE EXCHANGES. Most FOs already have experience it.

- The ROPPA FARMER UNIVERSITY (UPR) will also create training modules relating to the requirements of the family farms Observatory operating. It has already retained the production and capitalization of knowledge among its themes and can take as a case of application the management of the knowledge produced in the reports of the Observatory.

(11) Developing the observatory gradually

31. As the various functions of monitoring, processing, coordination and management of this instrument become consensual

33. On the other hand, we can already di erent types of family farms or policies; anticipate certain requirements that on trends in developments. One of these the Observatory, in its successful elements which already seem to be form, will have to satisfy in order to retained as a constant of the observatory put in place certain constant elements is the monitoring of the agricultural (observation objects, devices, monitoring campaigns. It can constitute a common and dissemination tools Etc.), which will core to the monitoring of the dynamics form the permanent foundation of the of family farms and the monitoring of the Observatory, given that the Observatory implementation of policies. This option should make it possible to make calls for further develop relationships comparisons in space and time to provide with the RPCA information on the speci cities of the



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5XJUUFSPQQB JOGP
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