BOOKLET 4





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Global overview of the report:

The 1st report of the ROPPA REGIONAL FAMILY FARMS

OBSERVATORY (OEF / ROPPA) deals with four issues that successively provide (i) a farmer perception of the behavior of West African family farms during the last agricultural campaigns; (Ii) a table of local consulting support received by these FFs; (lii) an analysis of the policies faced by these FFs and the organizations that represent them; And (iv) prospects for the FFO. At the same time, ROPPA took advantage of the process of producing information that fed this first report to analyze its current practices of family farms monitoring. For convenience use, this report is broken down into four BOOKLETS and a SUMMARY and CONCLUSIONS document.

The part of the report on the observation of the behavior of family farms on the 2 agricultural campaigns is the subject of a **BOOKLET 1 (FAMILY FARMS OBSERVA-TION**). From this observation, from one year to the next it can be seen that, depending on climatic conditions, but also on the intensity of public support, family farms are able to make significant progress and thus improve food security and sovereignty in the region. Thus, 8 countries in the West African region improved the results of the 2015 - 2016 agricultural campaigns 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 granaries were well filled, inputs from harvesting / counter-season activities 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 (EF strategies, government action) remains equally crucial. It also concludes on the interest of the OPs in developing a monitoring function of agricultural campaigns to strengthen their role in the definition and implementation of policies.

This part of the report also proposes an assessment of the results of family farms per group of countries that share more or less the same eco geographical and socio-cultural characteristics. Thus, in the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian belt (Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger), FFs have been rather self-sufficient and often have a surplus in terms of food production, with an increase in livestock production, good marketing, Increase in revenues, and a contribution to increasing economies. The coastal countries of the western Atlantic Seaboard (Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Senegal) have also seen increasing food and animal production and improved marketing conditions, except in one country. In the predominantly forestbased countries recently affected by the Ebola outbreak (Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone), there has been a marked increase in food production and a slower rise in animal and fish production while the supply is struggling to keep pace with market demand. Finally, in the coastal countries of the southern Atlantic Seaboard (Benin, Ivory Coast, Ghana, and Togo), there is a downward trend in food production even if food security is not threatened. The results on breeding 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 this section 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 FA-MILY FARMS) show an overview of the current offer 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 mechanisms for the EF (Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Sierra Leone, Togo). This booklet also presents a description and a comparative analysis of the practices and systems of farmer support, and a survey of the conditions under which farmers practices and systems of consulting to the FF are built. Finally, on the basis of an initial assessment of the results of these farmers' systems, the report proposes in this second booklet the prospects for development, in particular the promotion in each country of a national support and local support system of family farms (SNAAP / EF), based on the FO / State partnership, and making it possible to improve the adaptation and proximity of consulting services for family farms. It should be noted here that 5 countries (Burkina Faso, Gambia, Guinea, Mali and Senegal) already have proposals in this framework jointly formulated by the national farmer platform and the parent ministry in each country.

BOOKLET 3 (MONITORING OF PUBLIC POLICIES WITH REGARDS TO FAMILY FARMS and EFFECTIVENESS OF FARMERS ACTIONS

MONITORING) Restores the analysis and appreciation by the farmers' organizations of the main current public policies from the point of view of their effects on the FFs. This analysis focuses on the main public policies known to FOs in each country. They are identified and the effects of their implementation are assessed by area. Six areas are identified: use of seeds and other inputs, strengthening of facilities and infrastructure, support for livestock and fish production, marketing



support, access to finance and credit, and access to the land). The positive effects on family farms of recent policies in most states are significant in terms of improved access to inputs; they are more mixed in the marketing of products. There are problems for small family farmers, women and livestock farmers in several countries in terms of land tenure security and access to developed areas. The farmer monitoring also highlights many problems of policy implementation and analyzes the recent action of national platforms on policies and its main results.

In a second part of this booklet, the main regional policies in which ROPPA participates, their regional implementation instruments and programs (regional food security reserve, programs for the development of WAEMU priority sectors, PRAPS (pastoralist Sahel), PRIDEC (breeding of coastal countries), GAFSP, Sahel irrigation, PAPROSEM, rice offensive). The political positioning of

the ROPPA is presented in collaboration with networks of FOs and CSO partners and an assessment is made of the results obtained through their lobbying and their expected effects on family farms. Significant progress in the participation of FOs in political dialogue is highlighted.

ROPPA's internal thoughts Basing on on the results of its political monitoring during the validation of its first report, this booklet highlights 9 transversal issues to which ROPPA is and will remain particularly sensitive: (i) The temptation to privilege Industrial agriculture to the detriment of family farming; (li) spatial management and land use planning; (lii) renewal of natural resources and anticipation of climate change; (Iv) fishery and aquaculture; ; (V) management of pastoralism in policies; (Vi) inclusion of women in policies; (Vii) inclusion of young people in policies; (Viii) security in the rural world; (Ix) the definition and 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..



Presentation

It was on the basis of the various monitoring 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 NA-TIONAL PLATFORMS CONTRIBUTIONS IN 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 see 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.
- Chapter 2 summarizes 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
- These farmer practices of consulting support will be dealt with in Chapter 3
- → Policy monitoring practices and systems at national and regional levels. It can be seen that 8 platforms have practices of political monitoring, and that 6 of them have or put in place systematized mechanisms of monitoring (which is not the case at the regional level). ROPPA is therefore quite advanced in this regard, and this is reflected in the first report of the FFO (see Booklet 3: MONITORING ON PUBLIC POLICY AGAINST FAMILY FARM and EFFECTIVENESS OF THE FARMER ACTION).
- Chapter 4 will make a balance sheet on these policy monitoring practices at national and regional levels.

The improvement of these various monitoring practices will contribute to the consolidation of ROPPA family farms Regional Observatory

 Chapter 5 will show ROPPA's initial ideas on the capacity-building approach that it intends to implement.



Presentation:

Agricultural campaigns are the backdrop against which the behavior of family farms can be observed in relation to climatic conditions, market developments and the implementation of public policies.

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.

Their practices in this area are unevenly advanced in different countries, and by inviting its 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.

This chapter provides an update on the current agricultural campaign monitoring practices of the national ROPPA platforms.

(1) The overview of agricultural campaign monitoring practices and the prospects for improvement in the platforms.

In one way or another, all platforms are kept informed on the progress of agricultural campaigns, but only some have adopted a system independent of those of the administration to do so.

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	NICER (PIPIN)	BURRINA FASO (CPF)	MALI (CNOP)	bu
Campaigns	Platform (PFPN	4 PO member. CPF have a campaign moni-	The Nat Direct. of Agriculture invites the	ıt o
Monitoring	(«Campaign monitoring often linked	toring system:	CNOP for its supervision mission of the	nl
practices	to FF monitoring)	- in 3 op: a system linked to the counsel to	campaign: These missions are usually directed	y :
	-No specific system for systematic	the FF: FEPA-B (Federation of Professional	by the field agents .	soı
existing	monitoring of campaigns at PFPN	Farmers of the BF: 1 technical coordinator		ne
systems	level?	and a network of facilitators), UGCPA (Union	The CNOP carries out its own evaluation of	e h
- their usage	-use opportunities (FO meetings,	of Agricultural Marketing Groups: 2 types of	the campaign, compares it with the results of	av
- RCPA use	agro-pastoral and for a fairs, ani-	CEF: a) individual monitoring. Techno-eco of	the one carried out by the State and calls on	e a
	mation sessions / caravans, radio	140 FF; b) Basic: Groups monitoring), UNPC-B	the government on this basis.	ad
	broadcasts)	(NATIONAL UNION OF COTTON PRODUCERS:)	ор
	-informal networks (friendly, parents)	Accounting Management System, COGES:	National evaluation missions of the campaign	te
	Collaboration / use of data from the	Groups / GPC Provincial# Inspection Advi-	by CNOP (annually)	d a
	AGRHYMET Regional Center	sors (UNPC-B)	(To discuss with the base and take stock of	a s
	≠ use RCPA	3 times: (1) gathering needs at the beginning	the situation). 3 times	yst
		of the campaign, (2) monitoring support /	- Information gathering and analysis (field	ter
	other national Systems	counsel mid-campaign, (3) recovery / end of	tour by ZAE at the beginning of the winter	n i
	climate monitoring / risks: FC-	campaign monitoring.	and after harvest by leaders, technicians of	nc
	MN-NIYA (market gardeners) early	- UNPRB (NATIONAL UNION OF RICE PRO-	the FOs and the agricultural chamber - targe-	lel
	warning system; MOORIBEN: comm.	DUCERS) system articulated to the training	ting of the zones with and without difficulty	pe
	Warning system	(endogenous trainers relays with farmers and	in each ZAE.	nd
	-Monitoring markets and prices:	support / consulting)	- press conferences in Bamako	ler
	ANFO (onion sector) - format com-	CPF:	10. (early winter and after harvest) difficulty	nt o
	mittees. Prices, network tel. Moov;	No specific own system. Participates in	campaign + proposals	of :
	FCMN-NIYA (Price Bulletin x SIM);	departmental monitoring missions. And the	 production of advocacy document sub- 	th
	FUCOPRI (rice) - exchanges between	sessions of the Technical Committee of the	mitted to the Authorities (after harvest)	OS
	Unions and coop. FUGPN / Mooriben:	National Food Security Council (CT-CNSA)	Issues Considered:	e o
	com unit. and radios	and the Food Security Provisional Committee	(Transhumance - State of Pastures, State of	f t
	- Interconnection FO systems:	(CPSA) during which the situation of the	the river / watercourses or fisheries), prices of	he
	common systems. Early warning	agricultural campaign is periodically reported	agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers, other),	a
	and rep. Io the urgent. (SCAP / UK).	and the data of the member rederation are	State of production, (Cereals, Livestock and	dm
	Monitoring vulnerability (VSU)	used for 2016 report.	Fish), Market Prices (Grains, Livestock and	in
	-connections with regional systems:	Use of RPCA and the data of AGRITIME!	risn), rood Reserves	ist
	regional observation of Union URO	Kegional Center		ra
	/ AUC, RESIMIAU / SIM network West			tio
	AITICA, AGKHTIMEI			n t
Prospects	Strengthening FO/ STD / NGO /	Extending mechanisms to all members FOs	- Training the National EF Committee of the	:o d
	project synergies; Acquired. Hardware (GPS): Adapt collection tools in	Developing a system for monitoring CPF, contextualize tools and accompany FOs	- empowering and training regional dialogue	o s
	language.	(financial, human, material resources)	and exchange frameworks	0.

TABLEAU A: LES PRATIQUES DE SUIVI DES CAMPAGNES AGRICOLES PAR LES OP MEMBRES DU ROPPA (Suite)

SENEGAL (CNCR) Rests on 3 annual tours throughout the national territory	tory No system as yet for campaigns monitoring
is and infinitely end of campaign) For each timuse, end of campaign For each four: • the CNCR comes with the information officially collected and distributes it to farmers	used: Official data (compilation data, Departmental ed Planning and Central Bureau of Statistics of the Gambia) + feedback from members
(Information on the campaign and agricultural programs and dissemination to farmers the CNCR gathers the opinions of the farmers on these	o o
programs and confronts them with real achievements • Restitution by a press conference (the locality speaks by its own leaders) On a national level	v
 Synthesis and analysis of the different information collected at the local level Return and validation to the Board Diffusion in different forms (report, memorandum, etc.) 	7
Member federations have their own monitoring practices	
 Monitoring of the agricultural campaigns based on the monitoring of the FFs: in 12 NCCR member organizations) mechanisms used for this study 	di C
- Monitoring of agricultural campaigns on the basis of the annual balance sheets and annual general assemblies, systems / chain - Concertation within the framework of the inter-professional systems, these mechanisms worked less well in 2016.	
Improving the capacities of specialized federations to follow their channels and draw up balance sheets to advocate.	Developing capacities for data collection of members.

TABLEAU A : LES PRATIQUES DE SUIVI DES CAMPAGNES AGRICOLES PAR LES OP MEMBRES DU ROPPA (Suite)

	GUINEA (CNOP-G)	SIERRA L. (NAFSL)	LIBERIA (FUN)
Campaign monitoring practices	- Before the campaign: planning of the campaign (evaluation of input needs with tools for monitoring / evaluation - by sector) à Centralization. By CNOP-G reference doc communicated to Min Agriculture and in charge of Agriculture - during the monitoring campaign of FF (FFCs) by tech. FO and relay farmers + support ANPROCA - and of campaign: production evaluation (supervision mission CELL MANAGEMENT COUNCIL + annual meeting of the campaign in each UNION No similar device for breeding and fishing 2015/16: revitalization of the CEF system in Sept with old and new groups. (Information meetings, provision of notebooks); 360 productions. affected.	NAFSL does not have a specific system Use of data from the Agricultural Research Institute to get an idea of the campaign. CILSS food crisis prevention network does not exist in Sierra Leone (non member b of RPCA)	Basis, but does not yet appear to be functional – at the state level : a computerized database provided under the LATA, (Liberia Agriculture Transformation Agenda - see footnote 1 Liberia) – at the FUN level : farmer consultation of 2013 (2088 H, 1868 F, before Ebola) àplates in 15 dpts trained (among others) in monitoring /evaluation . Designed to develop monthly reports 2016 analysis made for ROPPA Visit and collection of data in 4 ZAEs by local and departmental extension agents of the FUN (But unequal control of collection tools)
prospects	Focus on monitoring the supply of quality inputs. This work provided an opportunity for the CNOP-G to know the existence of the RPCA.	To put pressure on Min Agriculture, forestry and food security to develop an appropriate baseline data system on climate and agricultural production to ensure proper monitoring practice.	Improvement of the monitoring campaigns = major objective FUN; The 2016 consultations provided an opportunity to map FO and enrich knowledge of the situation and identify themes for action (access to inputs and credit, deficiencies in serving extension , need for information system on markets)

TABLEAU A : LES PRATIQUES DE SUIVI DES CAMPAGNES AGRICOLES PAR LES OP MEMBRES DU ROPPA (Suite et fin)

	IVORY-COAST (ANOPACI)	GHANA (FONG)	тосо (стор)	BENIN (PNOPPA)
Campaign monitoring practices	«Campaign monitoring systems are done through communication, field visits on stocks, sales and projections, and FOs are constantly informed by producers.» An autonomous farmer system for monitoring campaigns on the cocoa sector + Participation ANOPACI in meetings on prevention of food crises An ANOPACI SIM (market information)	No specific device Using the scattered GFAP data (Ghanaian farmers association Platform) to get an idea of the campaign	Information going back from the information going back from the umbrella organizations members Data from CTOP member countries are centralized in regions - at the start of the campaign A compendium of arable crops forecast data and trends for the past year. - during the campaign These farmers produce a quarterly and semi-annual report on the situation of the crop year. - campaign evaluation field visits These data are cross-referenced with those of the DISD (Statistics Office) and supplemented by the latter. X FARMER NATIONAL FORUM TOG: major decision-making framework Use of ACPN data	Less formalized No national monitoring system specific to PNOPPA; No database Two scenarios: 60F0 with FFC FUPRO: monitoring through the advisers - creation of a database on the cereals and cotton sectors. GEA: Pineapple and Rice Database ANOPER: monitoring of vaccination campaigns; Database on animal husbandry. éFO does not have FF monitoring mechanisms Team meetings (elected officials / technicians) oriented towards collecting information on input requirements, production estimation and identification of difficulties. For this study: Collection of statistical data MAEP + Focus group in 3 ZAE
prospects	To enhance the mobility of focal points	Wishes to improve information for farmers on weather forecasts	Improved monitoring support by CTOP member countries; - deployment of technicians to cover all areas; - training and retraining of technicians for data collection; - seeking funding to better support work; - better communication of the results of the campaignmonitoring; - Better communication with the other partners involved.	One can: - note that there is no formalized mechanism for monitoring campaigns to challenge the State a the current exercise can give the idea consider that the draft «rural identity card» could serve as a basis for

(2) PFs are gradually developing ways to improve the agricultural campaigns in their countries.

1. There are currently three cases:

(1) FOs use data from national sta- tistical services or regional systems (No farmer system)	(2) FOs use national data and some FOs have their own campaign monitoring system	(3) the ROPPA platform has its own campaign monitoring system at the national level
GAMBIA GUINEA BISSAU SIERRA LEONE	NIGER BURKINA FASO IVORY COAST GHANA BENIN	MALI SENEGAL GUINEA LIBERIA (but functional) TOGO
In some cases, the platform is associated with public service of campaign monitoring. Several platforms are considering how to set up an independent monitoring system	FO device often articulated on the FFC; PFs use national data and par- tial data from member FOs - consi- der how to build a national farmer system	Centralize the data of the FOs members, have their own monitoring device (Field visits); compare farmers' data and national data

Because of the lack of knowledge of this network, only 3 platforms (BURKINA FASO, SENEGAL, and TOGO) currently use the RPCA data. Many use national SIM or RESIMAO; several others also use those of AGRHYMET.

At the regional level, ROPPA uses the RPCA data on the agricultural campaign and food security as well as other documentary sources.

2. The monitoring shall cover:

- Preparation of the campaign (forecasting of plantings, needs of inputs, organization of the campaign by the State services
- O the course of the campaign (weather conditions, delays, supplies, prices, various problems)
- O the results of the agricultural campaign (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

• identify the needs (and constraints) of the

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

- identify the needs and constraints of producers 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:
- feeding ROPPA strategies and actions (making proposals to improve agricultural policies beyond the limited framework of the annual crop year: platforms BENIN, GHANA, 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 reflection 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).



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.

No FF monitorin	g systems	Segmental or Sectorial Monitoring	Multi-dimensional monitoring
GUINEA BISSAU SIERRA LEONE		Linked to the FEC or the CdG (on a sector, on the mana- gement of production and recovery activities) NIGER, BURKINA FASO,GAMBIA, GUINEA, BENIN, IVORY COAST GHANA In the framework of projects and according to their criteria LIBERIA, TOGO	MALI (AOPP) SÉNÉGAL (FONGS)

6. The current limits to comparability

Belonging to a given agro-ecological (or agro-climatic) zone appears to be the most important factor in determining and understanding the orientations and performances of family farms. However, the analysis by agro-ecological zone could not be carried out in 2016 in an equally thorough way by all the platforms

Differentiated analysis by Agro-ecological Area ZAE	Differentiated analysis for some Agro-ecological Area ZAE	Non differentiated analysis by Agro-ecological Area ZAE
BURKINA FASO, SENEGAL, GUINEE BISSAU, GUINEE, LIBERIA, GHANA, TOGO	NIGER, MALI, BÉNIN	GAMBIE, SIERRA LEONE, CÔTE D'IVOIRE,

Nevertheless, the option taken in this report to exploit information by groups of countries with comparable characteristics makes it possible to make interesting comparisons with data reported in all countries: food security (food and animal production), marketing, and the main factors explaining performance and underperforming family farms.

7. A stimulating exercise on the methodology level

The stimulation of the ROPPA in 2016 for the re-launch of the FFO has led the platforms which did not have a centralized monitoring system of family farms to undertake specific actions to inform this issue of the performances and the viability of the FFs in their country. They have mobilized their networks to collect data (BURKINA FASO, LIBERIA, and IVORY COAST), organized multi-stakeholder

workshops or focus groups (NIGER, MALI, GUINEA, BENIN), organized a survey (GHANA), and in any case supplemented the farmer data by documentary research.

This research has given ideas to most platforms to build or consolidate perennial systems (NIGER, BURKINA FASO, MALI, SENE-GAL GAMBIA, GUINEA, SIERRA LEONE, and TOGO).

(4)Comparative table of family farming monitoring systems and prospects for improvement

8. The comparative table on the following pages provides an overview of current practices and monitoring systems of family farms in the 13 countries where ROP-PA national platforms exist.

COMPARATIVE TABLE B: CURRENT FAMILY MONITORING PRACTICES BY ROPPA OP MEMBERS:

		Countries of the Sahelo-Sudanian Belt	
FF Monitoring Practices	NIGER	BURKINA FASO	MALI
	-identified Systems in Niger -Monitoring through AGRICULTURAL / DEPUTY COUNCIL COUNCIL (FUGPN- MOORIBEN, FCNM Niya, AREN) systems, at regional level: FUMA Askia, SAPA (Maradi), FUBI (Zinder) RECA, 8 CRA) - simplified APESS balance sheet -for this study: -documentary research / locating sources - multi-stakeholder workshop with monitoring systems - validation workshop	Features of FO members: FEPA-B: FEC 4 actors (Coordinators. Advisers, community sensitizer, members) a) sensitization. And diagnosis FF, b) format. On tools, (C) monitoring / consulting consulting support; (D) processing and analysis; E) re., Recommendation, elaboration projects UGCPA: FEC: animal advisors. Data collection Supervisors process themàcommsunication at GAs UNPC-B: COGES: linked to permanent monitoring of the campaign - provincial management dpt inspectors; Provincial Management consultant; general secretaries of groups in villages) UNPRB: follow-up by field facilitators + elected officials and supervisory services during tours. • for this study: Field visits for collecting the data already collected in the different FOs systems of the COF member	FECNOP monitoring systems - A PILOTING COMMITTEE (MB of the Board) orientation and political follow-up - DATA COLLECTION TEAMS (MBs supported in the field by tech Fed.members - DATA PROCESSING TEAM (CNOP + Tech Unit) Administration of a questionnaire in focus-group in assemblies (municipal authorities, representatives of women and young people, chiefdoms, farmers, breeders, fishermen, chamber of agriculture)
Prospects	To require from FO members. of the Platform Periodic Monitoring of FFs	To improve the FO / State partnership through the National System of popularization and Agricultural Support consulting . (SNVACA) – 'plead for it to be effective.	Prospect - Accountability of the federations. Members according to Z. agro-climate; - data collection sheet prepared by Technical Support Unit - CAT prepare a report that points to the Boards of directors on points to build strategy of dialogue with STATE and TFP - empowerment of farmer investigators

COMPARATIVE TABLE B: CURRENT FAMILY MONITORING PRACTICES BY ROPPA OP MEMBERS:

	Coastal count	Coastal countries of the western Atlantic seaboard	
FF Monitoring Practices	SENEGAL	GAMBIA	GUINEE BISSAU
	Permanent inter-federation mechanism for monitoring and support / consulting under construction since 2012 On permanent system model of the FONGS - administration in FFs of simplified balance sheets by endogenous facilitators-constitution of database - information processing workshops methodological support (training, tools) and financial support of the platform • for this study: Data provided by 12 federations which, with the support of the CNCR, set up a permanent monitoring mechanism for the EF (monitoring of 2037 EF)	Monitoring mechanism on the sesame sector (NAWFA: National women farmers association)(NAWFA: National women farmers association) (NAWFA: National women farmers association) Followed by facilitators in the 6 regions from production to marketing, collection of data from producers (can determine the number of hectares sown and projections of production) Collaboration with the National Research Institute (NARI) and Statistical Services (GBOS)	No EF monitoring system -for this study: undetermined
Prospects	-Continue negotiate federation support - to tend towards support system and close support of the EF based on partnership OP / State(PAMEF)	- Resource mobilization - to harmonize FF monitoring tools	Not answered

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

	Forest-dominated count	Forest-dominated countries (affected by Ebola fever)	
FF Monitoring Practices	GUINEE	SIERRA LEONE	LIBERIA
	Permanent 2 federations have an FF monitoring system: - FEDERATE. LOWER GUINEA FO: monitoring of FFS on eco-efficiency. Technical consulting component (with IRAG and ANPROCA **ice, eco counseling component with NGO advisers (consortium NGO SABG project / Lower Guinea food security) - monitoring tools filled 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 for this study:	seems not to exist NAFSL uses the «logical framework» to assess the situation of FFs («as with any project or intervention») • for this study: not determined	Permanent staff: F monitoring related to the projects and according to their quality criteria. • for the present study: network utility local and regional extension agents
Prospects	Strengthen reading and writing skills of beneficiary farmers + simplify tools, Strengthening farmer relay capacities; Expand on agro-pastoral dimension	To o rganize workshops and seminars to improve FO monitoring practices («Checking whether farmers receive input from NGOs and others»)	était prévu dans la stratégie définie par le gd forum paysan de 2013 (PLAN STRATÉGIQUE)

TABLEAU COMPARATIF B: PRATIQUES ACTUELLES DE SUIVI DES EXPLOITATIONS FAMILIALES PAR LES OP MEMBRES DU ROPPA (Suite et fin)

		Coastal countries c	Coastal countries of the South Atlantic Seaboard	rd
FF Monitoring Practices	IVORY COAST	GHANA	T0G0	BENIN
	Does not appear to exist systematically Proceeds through monitoring and evaluation actions and institutional investigations carried out by ANOPACI ANOPACI and evaluation through its technical team. For this study: Not determined	permanent: the contribution does not specify which practices of monitoring of the FF's exist in Ghanaian FOs a specific survey of 150 producers	No FF monitoring system Some projects and NGOs support FOs to produce data on FFs related to the project. • for this study: Collecting data from different stakeholders (government, NGOs, TFPs, OPs and other sources)	Permanent RURAL IDENTITY CARD (in development) System: - vilage surveyor: monitoring 3 times / year 15 FF + specific food security (SAN?) - supervisors: supervises every 2 months investigator work and controllers - 3 teams x 7 villages + gender and food security experts Data collected: - Census - Inventory of assets - Vegetable production - Harvest management - Transformation - Animal production - Animal production - Revenue from operations - Non-agricultural expenditures - Specific SAN (food safety and nutrit. For this study 110 producers - focus group interviews (between 10 and 20 producers) in 3 Agro Ecological Area ZAE.
Prospects	Not answered	To decentralize FONG' action to reach all members and provide them with adequate services; Strengthening the areas	To set up a monitoring system for FFs in connection with the FF Observatory under construction.	Not answered





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	Belt
Existence of FEC	NIGER	BURKINA FASO	MALI
Existence of FEC	YES	YES (large-scale farmers' system)	YES(large-scale farmers' system)
Main federations	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	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)	Initiated initial FF studies (2004); Defined an action plan to professionalize the FEC
Dominant orien- tation	conseil technique	conseil de gestion (gestion des EF, gestion comptable)	conseil global (technique, outils de gestion, dépense familiale
Board forms, tools	collective Applied (field-school), Farmer farmers exchanges Community radio stations	Group counseling (agricultural techniques, management, decision-making)	Mixed: in groups and individualized at FF level - the- matic exchange workshops - literacy
Quantitative impact	Low coverage (i3N study)	6.510 FF	444 FF
Actors of the board	Leaders, farmer facilitators facilitators, farmers-relays, tech- nicians, resource people	FO Leaders, endogenous facilitators facilitators tacilitators, 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)	PTF; Profits from Eco of weak FOs; Contiribution. In kind of the beneficiaries. Considers contribution. Financial
National consul- ting policy	National strategy currently being defined (axis 1 i3N strategy)	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)
RelationsRela- tions 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	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

	Coasto	Coastal countries of the South Atlantic Seaboard	
	SENEGAL	GAMBIA	GUINEE BISSAU
Existence of FEC	YES (large-scale farmers' system)	NO FARMER CEF - but community based experimentation and extension	NO - does not exist yet
Main federations	FONGS (national federation of multi-sectorial farmer associations, from 1998)	AFET (Association of farmers educators and traders)	/
Role played by the platform	Harmonization and methodological support to the federations by CNCR FF monitoring committee	Technical consulting	Not yet defined strategy for family farms
Dominant orientation	Global consulting	Experimentation in farmers fields	Technical consulting consulting, extension (by state agents)
Board forms, tools	Individualized level of FF	1 coordinator, team of instructor trainers	Use of radio
Quantitative impact	2.300 FF	About 120 FF (6 / moderator) in the area of Foni	Not specified
Actors of the board		Catholic Relief service	Not farmer
Funding	TFP, in-kind contribution from FOs; In some federated, contributing. Of financial instruments (MFIs).	Not yet defined strategy for family farms	liée aux grands programmes publics
National consulting policy	Existence of a National Agricultural and Rural Consulting Agency (ANCAR, 1997). Guidelines for LOASP (2004) and PRACAS (2014)	Decentralization of the extension system (2006). Multidisciplinary teams facilitation (NGO / OP / extension of the State)	Linked to major public programs
RelationsRelations FO system / public systems (or other)	CNCR member of the Board of ANCAR; Cooperation with non-farmers' organizations of development companies (SAED, SODE-FITEX), research (ISRA) and with technical services.		Platform consulted by public authorities (privileged interlocutor)

TABLEAU COMPARATIF C : PRATIQUES PAYSANNES D'APPUI-CONSEIL DE PROXIMITÉ (Suite)

	Forest-dominate	Forest-dominated countries affected by Ebola fever)	
	GUINEA	SIERRA LEONE	LIBERIA
Existence of FEC	YES (large-scale farmers' system)	NO-does not exist yet	Emerging, but not yet effective
Main federations	FPFD, as of 2004	/	FUN (2013)
Role played by the platform	The CNOP-G is the political interlocutor of ANPROCA.	Under construction	Operator project extension
orientation dominante	management consultancy	Extension	Technical consulting
Board forms, tools	In «consulting groups» + application; Relay of community radios, Literacy	Tours, radio	Extension, farmer fields of experimentation
Quantitative impact	1.423 FF (779 women affected)	4,550 beneficiaries SNAP / USAID	5.340 FF
Actors of the board	Management consulting, resp. Agronomist, Agronomist, Relay Farmers, Research, NGO Advisors	Non farmer	17 extension agents, 280 farmer farmers
Funding	Contribution of members, projects, voluntary farmers relays	/	project
National consulting policy	NADP (2007) recommends that the FOs should act as agricultural and rural advisors. Creation of National Agency for Agricultural Promotion and Consultancy (ANPROCA, 2011)	Non specified	Non specified
Relations FO system / public systems (or other)	Narrow (Availability of FOs of technicians by ANPROCA, relations with research - IRAG - and programs).	Weak relationship with public authorities	Poor communication between public authorities /FO

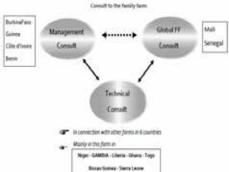
TABLEAU COMPARATIF C : PRATIQUES PAYSANNES D'APPUI-CONSEIL DE PROXIMITÉ (Suite et fin)

		Coastal countries of the South Atlantic coast	outh Atlantic coast	
	IVORY COAST	GHANA	T0G0	BENIN
Existence of FEC	YES (being revitalized)	YES	Existing, but not farmer farmer	YES (large-scale farmers' system)
Main federa- tions	ANOPACI, from 2003	GFAP	/	FUPRO, as of 2005
Role played by the platform	Implication of FIRCA definition; Subsidiarity by FO (contractual, mutualisation). Project serv. Sup- port to cons. Agri.	Fundraising	Subsidiarity: the CTOP thinks about the strategy (commission) and seeks resources, the federations. Provide services	Subsidiarity (political action, does not intervene directly in the council)
orientation dominante	management consultancy	Technical consulting	Technical consulting to FFs; Consulting to FOs	Management board (of FFs and FOs)
Board forms, tools	Undescribed	Visits of exchanges, fields of experimentation, training (technical, credit, land)	Around the use of commercial input or tontine kits; Training	FF component: Individual and group monitoring FO component: training of elected officials and technicians
Quantitative impact	Low visibility	Non specified	Non specified for FOs	5,000 members 30 FO
Actors of the board	Not described for FOs; ANADER: technical consultancy support in FF management and training workshops	Farmers, educated farmers	Non farmer	2 coordinators, 20 advisers, network of facilitators and farmer leaders
Funding	projects, FIRCA national fund	80% TFP, State (Indirect) Inputs from groupings qd management of activities allows.	Mainly PTF	AFD, Revenues from FOs' commercial activities; Creative project. Fund. consulting
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-Cl (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	National agricultural consulting strategy (SNCA, 2008) based on contractualisation. Technical consulting consulting, management consultancy, market access, planning. local). Currently implemented by projects / Programs.
Relations FO system / public systems (or other)	Through the PNIA discussion platform (chaired by ANOPACI)	Support of technical services for the training of farmers	Via the Training Department of the Ministry of Agriculture (DFDTOPA) and the ICAT	Complementarity. Articulated on national programs

(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 «field 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 first 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 follow-up) by FOs in 4 countries FASO, GUINEA, (BURKINA 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 given consultina was generally of a technical nature (choice of production, timina management, stock management ...) around a limited number of products, but in all the FOs they evolve under the pressure of the demand of the farmers towards expanding the range of products and providing economic consulting (marketing, spending management, investment), and thus tending to move closer to global consulting on family farms.

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** aof 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, potentially in SIERRA LEONE and TOGO); 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).

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 inkind 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).

- 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 Agricultural Guidance under the 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 MALA LOA, Agricultural development in 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).

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).

• The ways of reasoning and the systems of relations are transformed

Two decisive elements of the consulting favor a «change of mentality» among the producers who benefit from the FEC (MALI): the fact that the consulting has benchmarks and the fact that the consulting addresses the family (MALI, SENEGAL, and GUINEA).

On the one hand, the forecasting capacity increases (stock and consumption management, work schedule and workforce management, anticipation of difficulties - MALI, GUINEA).

On the other hand resources are better managed (maintenance of operating accounts - GUINEA, control of the treasury of the FF - MALI).

Finally, decision-making is better shared: it takes place at the family level because of the participation of all members on the council (GUINEA, SENEGAL). Revenues are managed in a participatory manner (MALI). Family cohesion strengthens (MALI).

• The benefits that FOs derive from this practice

FOs acquire a more detailed understanding of their members' operations. They can better articulate their different actions around the FEC (other support, training). Adherents and members of the FO are more motivated. Finally, through the evaluation and the capitalization of their practice, the FOs develop their own consulting support capacities (MALI).

(6) The construction of farmer community support systems

The contributions from the platforms provide valuable insights into how a specific farmer

expertise has gradually emerged in the field of local consulting for family farms in the overall landscape of the West African Agricultural consulting. ROPPA will build on this experience to support the evolution of current or emerging systems.

15.The arising and governance of farmer systems

- The development of consulting support practices in FOs is one of the consequences of structural adjustment and states disengagement. In the most advanced cases, the initiative came from «leading» federations, which developed a pioneering practice at the grassroots and then played a leading role in the development of largerscale systems. This was particularly the case in MALI with AOPP, in SENEGAL with FONGS, in GUINEA with FPFD, in GHANA with GFAP and in BENIN with FUPRO, or in BURKINA FASO from the concomitant experiences of several federations. This process of empirical construction, based on tangible experiences at the grassroots. allows us to step down approaches and tools to develop practices. It seems promising.
- The governance of farmer systems and the intervention of national platforms are governed by the principle of subsidiarity.
- -The federations have their own system for steering their consulting system, which is under the authority of the FO's governing bodies (BE, CA, AG). The control of the orientation and the operationalization of the consulting is therefore farmer: it is the 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 or by the programs, projects or NGOs which initiated them).

- National farmers' platforms are currently involved differently in different countries in the process of building farmer support systems for FFs.
- 5 platforms are not, or have not yet, been involved in consulting on the family farm: NACOFAG of GAMBIA, QNCOCPA of GUINEA BISSAU, NAFSL of SIERRA LEONE, and CTOP of TOGO
- 4 platforms play an essentially political role (negotiation with the State) or financial intermediation for the FOs. This is the case in Guinea (where the CNOP-G is the political interlocutor of ANPROCA), in IVORY COAST (where ANOPACI has strongly invested itself politically in the construction of FIRCA), GHANA Where FONG negotiates funding for its members), and in BENIN (where PNOPPA will have to defend the interests of farmers in the definition and implementation of national guidelines for agricultural consulting, particularly in the next LOA, but does not intervene in the FEC).
- 3 platforms include in their strategic plans the implementation of common orientations for FOs in terms of consulting on operations and some support to FOs to improve their systems: the FNFP of NIGER, the CPF of BURKINA FASO, and the CNOP of MALI.

- 1 platform has set up a system of facilitation and methodological support to the member federations which are undertaking the consulting of the family farm: the CNCR of SENEGAL.
- 1 platform is directly operator in consulting to the farms, but in the experimental and limited framework of a project (FUN in LIBERIA)

In 2016, we have a diversified landscape of farmer farming systems based on field experiments and gradually strengthening through the consolidation of FOs' systems. This landscape builds in a very flexible way its coherence in the framework of consultation and action that are the national platforms.

At the regional level, ROPPA offers platforms a framework for exchange and stimulation that will be strengthened with the further construction of the regional family farms FFO. It is possible to identify the milestones of his interventions: they begin by raising awareness of the knowledge of family farms so as to progressively approach the consulting support to the FFs

Some actions to stimulate ROPPA vis-à-vis platforms

2000 : ROPPA, since its inception as a first regional priority, stand out a rural identity map and carried out studies to better understand current developments in relation to family farms (the Cotonou Convention)

2001 : In the framework of the preparation of the WAEMU agricultural policy negotiations, each platform carries out a national study including family farming analysis .

2004 : First exchange between the platforms on the practices of observation of family farms (1st workshop on the setting up of an FF observatory of the , Mbour, Senegal)

2011 : Re-launching of the observatory project (Bamako Convention, 2011: state of play of national systems) -

2013 : exchange of experiences of national platforms and surveys (ACCRA 2012. Grand Bassam 2013)

2014 : (FNGN / Burkina, SEXAGON-AOPP / Mali, FPFD / Guinea, FONGS / Senegal - international colloquium in Brussels), exchanges, capitalization and communication of

experiences of 4 federations in family farms support

2015 : Cotonou workshop and declaration on national support systems and proximity support to family farms - launching of the PAMEF project (project to support the modernization of family farms, aiming at the promotion and development of national support systems and local support to the FF – SNAAP / FF - based on collaboration between FOs and public institutions) with the platforms of Burkina Faso, Gambia, Guinea, Mali, Senegal

16. The interpenetration of farmer systems and strategies with other systems and strategies

The farmer practices and consulting support systems on which the FFO seeks to shed special light are part of a wide range of practices and consultingsystems for farms delivered by government departments, programs and projects, and the private sector: national and international NGOs, engineering firms, inputs suppliers, etc.

The contributions of the platforms show high interpenetration between the different systems. They can be analyzed from three points of view:

• Influence in approaches and tools

The first practices of management consulting appeared in the framework of the development of companies and programs of the cotton sector. Their tools were then taken up and improved by all the operators, including some FOs, who appropriated them by adapting them.

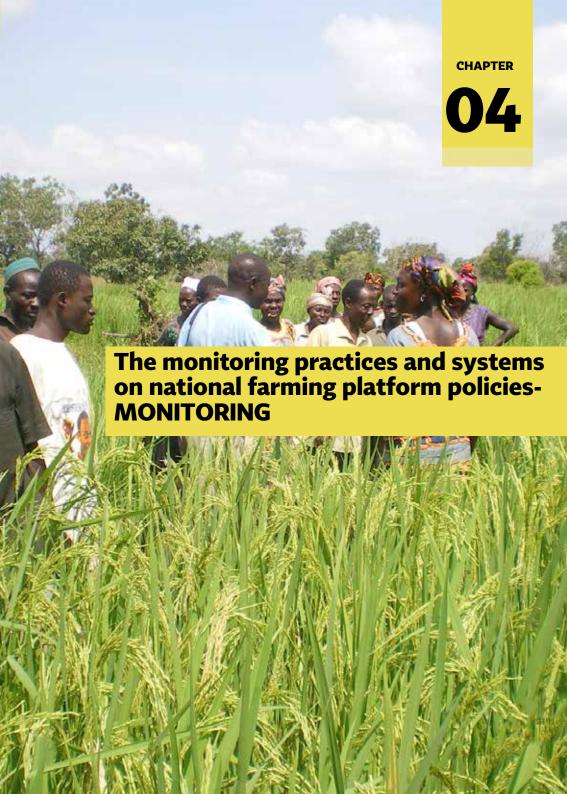
• The pooling of human resources

Most of the project and program systems that deliver consulting through farmer facilitators or farmer relays use the networks of FO facilitators. In most cases, farmers' systems use state technicians or projects / programs to strengthen consulting on technical or economic aspects (NIGER, BURKINA FASO, SENEGAL, IVORY COAST, BENIN, etc.) in Guinea ANPROCA, permanently makes available to farmers' systems of agronomists).

• The definition of the strategic and political orientations

Not all countries have defined a specific agricultural consulting strategy as part of their national policy (it does not exist in this form in Anglophone countries or in Guinea Bissau). Such a strategy is announced in IVORY COAST (in the LOA-CI), currently being redefined in NIGER (as part of the implementation of the i3N governmental initiative) and defined in 6 other countries. 4 of them have set up a national agency dedicated to the agricultural consulting SENEGAL, GUINEA, IVORY COAST, and TOGO).





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

(7) Farmer monitoringmonitoring 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

	(1) High p	(1) High political monitoring	nitoring		(2) Partial p	(2) Partial political monitoring	oring		(3) Undevinitoring	(3) Undeveloped mo- nitoring	(4) Absence of monitoring	f moni-
	CPF		(3) Undeveloped	(4) Ab- sence of monito- ring	PFPN NIGER	CTOP TOGO	FONG	QNCOC- PA GUINEA BISSAU	NACO- FAG GAM- BIA	ANOPACI IVO- RY-COAST	NAFSL SIERRA LEONE	FUN LIBERIA
sont infor- mées sur les politiques	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	Little from the govern- ment	YES	YES	partial	Partial	NON IN- FORMED	NON INFOR- MED
ont un sys- tème ou des pratiques de veille	POLI- TICAL MONI- TORING UNIT	POLI- TICAL MONI- TORING UNIT	ACTIVE POLI- TICAL MONI- TORINGPRAC- TICES	ACTIVE POLITICAL MONI- TORING PRACTICES	ACTIVE POLITI- CAL	PRATIQUES ACTIVES DE VEILLE POLITIQUE				Considers that this is a government area	Monitoring- Monitoring ensured by parliamen- tary com- mittees	
ont de bonnes capacités d'analyse des politiques	YES	YES	YES	YES								
ont des dif- ficultés pour analyser les politiques	PRAC- TICES	ACTIVE POLI- TICAL MONI- TORING PRAC- TICES			Limited capacities	Limited capacities	Limited capaci- ties	(unspeci- fied)	Limited capaci- ties	(unspecified)		

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 visà-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 monitoringlearn about the policies on television or radio, at random «- SIERRA LEONE).

19. Privileged inflows:

- The participation of the platforms in the various State / TFP / civil society policy dialogue frameworks (policy review, consulting committees, etc.) enables them to be informed on the existence and progress of the major programs implemented, hear their opinions about them. Most platforms have access to these frameworks, but this is not yet effective for all.
- Monitoring of agricultural campaigns (see above, Chapter 1) enables them to be kept informed of the application of policies. However, not all platforms have yet an independent campaign monitoring practice.

20. The issue of the capacity for policy analysis

Prior to the ROPPA creation, policies field was ignored by the majority of West African FOs. They have therefore had to familiarize with its to understand its language and its stakes, but it remains

complex for non-specialists and several platforms encounter difficulties in analyzing policies (signaled by the NIGER, GHANA, GAMBIA and TOGO platforms). They usually make use of resource persons to assist them or sponsor studies. Some of them seek to develop the political analysis capacities of their leaders by organizing policy thought meetings (NIGER, BURKINA FASO) or by organizing training (MALI)

21. Using monitoring results on policies This is done in three ways:

- Internal information to FOs: in the platform's different meetings (NIGER, BUR-KINA FASO, SENEGAL, GAMBIA, SIERRA LEONE, TOGO) or through restitution sessions (MALI, SENEGAL). Information at the grass-roots level is provided during field visits, in particular those relating to the monitoring of agricultural campaigns (SENEGAL), or by the relay of focal points platform (IVORY COAST, TOGO).
- Critical public information: through the media (press briefings, radio / TV, newsletters, website of the platform - NIGER, BURKINA FASO, SENEGAL, GAMBIA)
- Intervention by public authorities: indirectly through press briefings invitation to television forums, participation in consultation frameworks, and targeted on specific issues identified by the political instances of the FO through the preparation of memoranda and the organization of advocacy campaigns (MALI, SENEGAL, and TOGO).

22. The systematization of policies monitoringmonitoring in the FOs

In BURKINA FASO, SENEGAL, MALI, GUINEA, NIGER and TOGO, platforms have systematically organized (or are in

the process of doing so) to monitor and understand policies. The CPF (Burkina Faso) and the CNCR (Senegal) have created a specialized unit that has developed its own expertise.

In 6 countries, active policy monitoring practices

- CPF (Burkina Faso): created a policy and program analysis unit (CAPEP).
 Meetings are organized quarterly with the leaders of the FO members, the allies and CPF partners.
- CNCR (Senegal): Permanent monitoring through agricultural sector information monitoring, collection of public statistics, participation in or encouragement of exchanges with the State and other stakeholders, informal communication with decision-makers, the use of observatory data on land. The Technical Platform Support Unit (CAT) technically manages the system under the supervision of the CNCR EO; and the validation of results by the Board of the CNCR.
- CNOP (Mali): does not have a monitoring system on policies and programs, but by its function keeps itself informed. To support her understanding of a policy or program, it is accompanied by resourceful people, or sponsors studies whose results are shared at a workshop with its members.

- **CNOP-G** (Guinea): the monitoring of the policies is functional through the participation of the platform in the national consultative frameworks. It is based on the monitoring of agricultural campaigns through its regional technical units and the OPA members of the platform.
- PFPN (Niger): For two years, the FNFP with the support of resourceful people initiated thematic thoughts meetings in relation to public policies to take into account the concerns of producers.
- CTOP (Togo): Since 2014, a national program and policy analysis unit composed of 5 leaders (one focal point for each region) and one technician meet quarterly or in exceptional way on urgent matters. Follow-up of the implementation of the programs + preparation of the political positions of the platform (eg preparation of the NIP 2). Invitation of resourceful people to improve the analytical capacity of the members of the unit.

The re-launching of the ROPPA FFO led all the platforms to be carried out in 2016 in an analysis of the policies concerning the farmers of their country and to reactivate their monitoring practices.



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

23. no device, but practices

At the regional level, there is no formal and structured policy monitoring system. 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 analysis of the monitoring practices within the network enables to distinguish the use of 4 types of sources: (i) the information relayed by the OPNs; (li) information relayed in the areas where ROPPA is present; (lii) informal and / or informal sources that relate to the personal

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

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

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.

• Valorization: Periodically and with the support of certain projects steered at the regional level, these platforms share the information received with the regional level. The shared questions are then transferred to the debates that take place during the sessions of the ROPPA bodies

or during the meetings / workshops organized by the ROPPA (informal exchanges between leaders attending these meetings).

25. Second type of sources: Information relayed in the areas where ROP-PA 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)

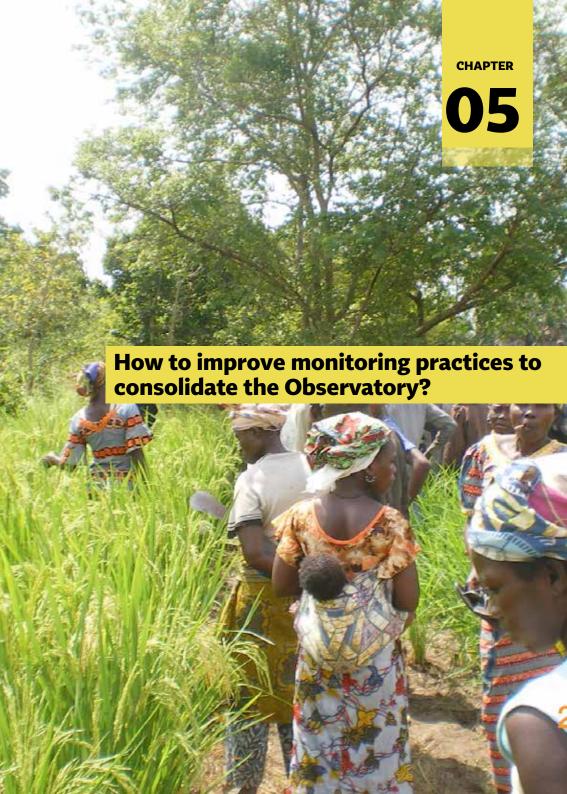
• valorisation: The sessions of these different areas and frameworks allow the leaders of ROPPA to share and update several strategic information, including those relating to agricultural policies at regional and international level.

26. Third type of sources: informal and / or official sources that relate to he 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 ...) Digital platforms (websites, social networks, etc.) are dynamic tools for communication and information sharing.
- valorisation: The leaders and technical teams of the network registered on these platforms use the information and / or data that are disseminated therein to feed the reflections on the various policies.

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



(9) Summary of comparison of platforms' monitoring practices

TABLE E: SUMMARY OF MONITORING PRACTICES OF ROPPA FO MEMBERS

	COUNT	COUNTRIES OF THE SAHE- LO-SUDANO BELT	AHE- T	COASTAL C	OASTAL COUNTRIES OF THE WEST ALL AND STEAM ATLANTIC SEABOARD		FOREST DOMINATED COUNTRIES (Affected by the Ebola fever)	REST DOMINATED COUNTRI Affected by the Ebola fever)	OUNTRIES a fever)	COASTAL COUNTRIES OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SEABOARD	ITRIES OF THE SO SEABOARD	IE SOUTH /	TLANTIC
	Niger		Mali	Senegal	Burkina Mali Senegal Gambia Guinee	Guinee		Sierra	Liberia	Guinee Sierra Liberia Ivory coast Ghana	Ghana	Togo	Bénin
Monitoring campaigns						Bissau		Leone					

Some FO members produce data Use only national statistics PFN follows directly

Monitoring of family farms

No monitoring							
Segmented and Sectorial Monitoring							
Multi-dimensional monitoring							
Monitoring by agro-ecological zone (ZAE)							
In some ZAEs							

COUNT	OUNTRIES OF THE SAHE- LO-SUDANO BELT	SAHE- .T	COASTAL C	OASTAL COUNTRIES OF THE WEST ALLANTIC SEABOARD (Affected by Ebola fever)	THE WEST RD	FOREST DO (Affect	ST DOMINATED COUNT Affected by Ebola fever)	OUNTRIES fever)	COASTAL	. COUNTRIES SEA	SEABOARD	COASTAL COUNTRIES OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SEABOARD
Niger	Burkina	Mali	Sénégal	Burkina Mali Sénégal Gambie Guinée Guinée Sierra Liberia Bissau Leone	Guinée Bissau	Guinée	Sierra Leone	Liberia	Ivory	Ghana Togo	Togo	Bénin

Monitoring via consulting -support systems to FF

No farmer CEF				
Existence of farmer CEF				

Policies monitoring

•							
High political monitoring							
Partial political monitoring							
Undeveloped Monitoring							
No monitoring							

(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 consolidated; the organs of the Observatory will find their profile. The institutional development of this Observatory will thus be progressive.

32. 32. At a time when it would appear possible and necessary to formalize the overall organization of that instrument, its procedures, tools and funding to systematize and ensure the permanence of its functioning. ROPPA does not want to do so too soon to avoid fixing the dynamics of the construction of the observatory and to give itself the means to adapt this instrument to the farmer realities: its past experience has informed it on this point.

33. On the other hand, we can already anticipate certain requirements that the Observatory, in its successful form, will have to satisfy in order to put in place certain constant elements (observation objects, devices, monitoring and dissemination tools Etc.), which will form the permanent foundation of the Observatory, given that the Observatory should make it possible to make comparisons in space and time to provide information on the specificities of the

different types of family farms or policies; on trends in developments. One of these elements which already seem to be retained as a constant of the observatory is the monitoring of the agricultural campaigns. It can constitute a common core to the monitoring of the dynamics of family farms and the monitoring of the implementation of policies. This option calls for further develop relationships with the RPCA



Liste des sigles et acronymes

French Development Agency French Farmers And International Development Association of farmers, educators and traders
French Farmers And International Development Association of farmers, educators and traders
Association of farmers, educators and traders
Agriculture mechanization enterprises centers programme
National Agency for support to Rural Development
National Agricultural And Rural Council Agency
Association nationale des professionnels de la filière oignon
National Association Of Professional Agricultural Organizations In Côte d'Ivoire
National Association Of Professional Organizations Of Breeders Of Domestic Ruminants
National Agency Of Promotion And of Agricultural Consult
Association Of Professional Farmers Organization
Association for Breeding Promotion In The Sahel And The Savannah
Association For The Revitalization Of Farming In Niger
В
Executive Office (Board) Norld Bank
C
Economic community of West African States
Family Farmers' Council
nter-States committee for fight against drought in sahel
Senegalese National Agricultural Fund
Senegal National rural Council of cooperation
Confederation of Farmers Organizations of Guinea
National Coordination of Farmers Organizations of Mali
Accounting Management Council
Farmers Confederation of Burkina-Faso
Regional Chamber of agriculture
World Food Security Committee
Ecological Monitoring Centre
Coordination of Togo producers and farmers' organizations
D
Training Branch, dissemination of technical and professional organizations, Ministry of Agri
stock and Fisheries
E
West Africa Regional Agricultural Policy
Family Farm
F
Vegetable cooperatives Federation of Niger
Interprofessional Fund for Agricultural Research and Consulting
National Federation of Naam groupings
Farmers organization network in Ghana
Federation of NGOs of Senegal
Federation of Farmer Organizations of Lower Guinea
Federation of self-managed areas of Senegal
Fouta Djalon Farmers' Federation
Farming input shops Federation
oriben Farmer groupings Federation unions in Niger
iya Federation of producer unions of Maradi in Niger
Farmers union network of Liberia
Benin Producers Federation Unions

Global agricultural food security program Ghaneen federation of agricultural producers

Goverrnement

GAFSP GFAP GVT

	<u> </u>
I3N	Niger people's self-feeding Initiative
ICAT	Institute for advisory and technical support
IMF	Institute of microfinance
IRAG ISRA	Institute of Agricultural Research in Guinea Institute of Agricultural Research in Guinea
IJKA	Institute of Agricultural Research in Guinea
LATA	Liberia agriculture transformation agenda
LOA	Liberia agriculture transformation agenda Agricultural Orientation Law
LOASP	Agro-forestry-pastoral orientation Act
	M
MAEP	Ministère of agriculture, livestock and fishering
	N
NACOFAG	National coordinating organisation of farmer associations Gambia
NAFSL	National association of farmers of Sierra Leone
NARI	National agricultural research institute
	0
OEF	Family Farmers observatory
OP OSC	Famers Organization
osc	Organization of Civil Society
	P C T C T C T C T C T C T C T C T C T C
PAMEF	Support program for the modernization of Family farms
PAPKOSEN PF	Project to support production and sustainable distribution of certified seeds in West Africa Platform
PFPN	Niger Farmers platform
PNDA	Politique nationale de développement agricole
PNIA	National Agricultural Development Policy
	Benin National Platform of Farmer Organizations and Agricultural Producers
PRACAS	Acceleration Program of Senegalese agriculture rate
PRAPS PRIDEC	Regional support Program for pastoralism in the Sahel Regional investment for livestock farming in coastal countries
PTF	Technical and financial Partner
	Q
QNCOCPA-	-GB National Consultation Framework of farmer Organizations and Agricultural Producers in Guinea Bissau
	R
RECA	Network Chambers of Agriculture
	West Africa market information systems Network
ROPPA	Farmer and agricultural producers Network Organizations in West Africa
RPCA	Food cris es prevention and management Network
	<u> </u>
SABG	Lower Guinea Food security
SAED	Delta Company management and land equipment Agricultural Famers Union in the Office of Niger
SEXAGON	Market Information System
	National System and of Accompanying local support and for family farm
SNAP	Sustainable nutrition and agriculture promotion
SNCA	National Strategy for Agricultural Consulting
SNVACA	Nationa System of dissemination and agricultural consulting support
SODEFITEX	Fibres and textiles Develoment Company
	U
UEMOA	West African Economic and Monetary Union
	1 Union of groups for the marketing of Mouhoun agricultural products
USAID	United States agency for international development
	Z
ZAE	Agro-ecological Area





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