



AGRICORD
ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT
FO4ACP AFRICA 2022

FO4ACP
Farmers' Organizations for
Africa, Caribbean and Pacific

MARCH 2023



AN IFAD PROGRAMME FINANCED BY
THE EUROPEAN UNION'S OACPS FUNDS
GRANT AGREEMENT N°2000003055

FO4ACP

Farmers' Organizations for
Africa, Caribbean and Pacific

AGRICORD



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

1. This document presents the second annual progress report of the programme “FO4ACP – The Farmers’ Organizations for the African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries (Africa), as determined in the Grant Agreement 2000003055 signed between IFAD and AgriCord on October 22nd, 2019.
2. The implementation period of this programme started from the effective date of 22nd of October 2019. The project completion date is 30th of November 2023 and the grant closing date is the 31st of March 2024. The grant agreement includes retroactive financing of maximum 300.000,00 EUR for expenditures that comply with the provisions of Schedule 3 and 4 of the agreement and incurred before the effective date but after 1st of May 2019.
3. This progress report covers the activities, outputs, outcomes, and results for the implementation period from the 1st of January 2022 to December 31st, 2022.
4. Results show that the programme is performing well. This can be observed at across all components. It is also noticeable at the level of the longer-term objectives as well as at the level of the more immediate outputs.
5. In the area of economic and financial services (Component 1), FOs are strengthening their position as effective actors. The number of individual producers benefiting from FOs/coop economic initiatives has increased from 51,571 at baseline to 87,044 in 2022. Though there was a decrease compared to 2021 results, it should be noted that UPA DI Senegal’s project ended in 2021, which involved 23,549 beneficiary farmers of FO economic services in that year. Taking the latter into account, this still represents an increase of smallholder farmers with access to financial and economic services. It also solidifies the FOs’ positions as economic and financial agents.
6. Our FO partners continue to engage to good effect in policy platforms to represent and defend the interests of farmers, as our performance demonstrates (Component 2). For example, a total of 34 policies and programmes have been influenced because of FO advocacy efforts, compared to a baseline of 10 and a final target of 54.
7. FOs have also developed as effective and accountable institutions in the past year (Component 3). This is evident from increased membership growth among partner FOs. Membership numbers increased from 198,991 members in 2021 to 220,050 in 2022 – an increase of 21,059 individual farmers.
8. Nonetheless, we must also pause here at the dramatic effects that climate change has had on local communities and the work of our partners. Worsening climatic conditions have affected crop yields and harvests in several countries, in particular Kenya and Madagascar (see below). This is also evident in our consolidated statistics, as the volume of marketed goods has decreased from 209,000 tons in 2021 to 132,634 tons in 2022. Though our partners have developed a few mitigation strategies and are vigorously supporting farmers, it has become evident that more support for FOs and farmers climate adaptation is necessary.
9. AgriCord and its member agri-agencies want to disclaim that the presented results and impacts can be attributed to the interventions described in this report. However, it should be borne in mind that a wide range of internal and external factors of varying nature that can align with or diverge from each other influence the work of FOs. Our results must therefore be assessed with respect to this dynamic, as one of the contributing factors to the FOs overall evolution.

1.2 OBJECTIVES, COMPONENTS, AND OUTCOMES

10. The overall objective of the project is to increase income and to improve livelihood, food and nutrition security and safety of organized smallholder and family farmers in the target areas. FO4ACP is demand driven meaning that the identified beneficiary FOs define the needs and priorities during the strategic project design dialogues with the agri-agencies supporting the activities.

11. FO4ACP (Africa) supports the farmers' organisations under three main components:

Component 1: Delivery of economic services along priority value chains

Economic Services in the context of this program mean *“services that enable smallholders to foster partnerships with larger market actors, access and mobilize financing from the private [or public sector], increase productivity, reduce risk, manage their produce, create employment, and increase incomes. (Grant Agreement, p.3) “*

Component 2: Enabling the business environment

This may be achieved through advisory services by agri-agencies that *“strengthen the capacities for structured dialogue, lobby, and advocacy by providing specific training on relevant skill sets (...) participation to inter-professions and relevant policy processes, as well as for member consultations necessary for establishing common positions and joint lobby agenda. (Grant Agreement, p.3) “*

Component 3: Institutional development of FOs

Institutional development may be achieved through advisory services by agri-agencies that facilitate *“capacity development in good governance practices, leadership, planning, HR and financial management, logistics, inclusiveness, and communication; (...) strategic capacity development, vision and strategy building of leaders and of all members. (Grant Agreement, p.4) “*

In addition, the programme includes Component 4: Communication and visibility which ensures the adequate visibility and acknowledgement of the EU, OACPS and IFAD as co-financiers.

12. The activities described in this report contribute towards results covered by the indicators in the FO4ACP logical framework (see Annex II).
13. Agri-agencies support the projects implemented by their FO partners by providing project monitoring and reporting backstopping, by advisory services and by organizing farmer to famer and/or FO to FO peer advice, mentoring, learning exchanges, and twinning arrangements.

1.3 FARMER'S ORGANISATIONS AND AGRI-AGENCIES

14. The following table lists projects that are part of the African FO4ACP programme indicating internal reference (AIN number), implementing agri-agency and AgriCord member, the main Farmer Organization(s), the title of the project and the status in 2022.

Table 1: Overview Projects in 2022

AIN	AA	Country	Partners	Title	Status
8259	Asprodeb	Senegal	CCPA; FNCAAS; RNCPS ; FONGS; UNCAS; FPA; FEPROBA	Appui à la contractualisation dans les chaînes de valeur arachide et riz	Ongoing
8262	Fert	Kenya	CGA; 5 county platforms	Cereal Value Chain Development Program	Ongoing
8265	FFD	Tanzania	TAHA	Value for Water in Morogoro	Ongoing
8269	Fert	Madagascar	Ceffel; 12 regional FOs	Ceffel : le développement des organisations par les filières	Ongoing
8270	Afdi	Mali	CNOP; 6 FOs; 31 cooperatives	Mali - Renforcer le poids économique et le positionnement stratégique des OP au sein de la filière maraîchage	Ongoing
8271	FFD	Tanzania	NADO	Enhanced livelihoods and value chains for farmers' organizations in Tanzania - NADO	Re-activated
8273	Afdi	Burkina Faso	CPF; UMPLB	Renforcement de la capacité d'influence des OP sur les politiques et les marchés de la filière lait	Ongoing
8274	Asprodeb	Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Guinea	FEPA-B; FPFD ; AOPP; CNDH	Appui à la formulation d'un programme régional d'autosuffisance en pomme de terre	Ongoing
8275	We Effect	Kenya	MDCU; 44 cooperatives; BAMSCOS; 20 cooperatives	Improved Livelihoods, Food and Nutrition Security and Safety for Farmers	Ongoing
8276	FFD	Kenya	FF-SPAK; 4 FOs	Sustainable and Profitable Smallholder Forestry in Kenya	Ongoing
8277	AHA	Kenya	KENAFF, 12 farmers associations	Supporting Value Chain Development through Strong County Associations in Kenya	Ongoing
8278	CSA	Burundi	CAPAD; 21 cooperatives	Améliorer le fonctionnement et les services de coopératives pour valoriser la production agricole familiale	Ongoing
8279	Afdi	Madagascar	SOA, 7 regional FOs	Renforcer le poids économique et le positionnement stratégique des OP au sein de la filière semences afin d'assurer un accès aux semences de qualité, certifiées et en quantité suffisante aux producteurs malgaches	Ongoing
8281	We Effect	Malawi	CREMPA; 5 cooperatives	Malawi Dairy Value Chain project	

8282	UPA DI	Benin	UGAM; 16 mixed groups; 45 women cooperatives	Projet de professionnalisation du système collectif de mise en marché dans la région de Savalou Bantè au Bénin	Ongoing
8283	AHA	Tanzania	MVIVATA Arusha; MVIWAMA	Horticulture FO in Tanzania - Entrepreneurship and Leadership	Ongoing
8284	UPA DI	Benin	PNOPPA	Projet d'appui aux services économiques (PASE)	Completed in June 2022
8285	Afdi	Benin	Fupro; FNPS; CCPSM; CCPS-Save	Une filière semencière viable et pérenne au Bénin !	Ongoing
8288	Trias	DRC	CONAPAC; COINDELO; COOPEBAS; COCAMA	Appui à la professionnalisation de la commercialisation du cacao et des produits vivriers à l'ouest de la RDC	Concluded
8289	Trias	Burkina Faso	FUPRORIZ; UPPRS; UWERL; 24 cooperatives in total	Amélioration de l'employabilité des femmes et des jeunes dans la filière riz pour un meilleur revenu.	Concluded
8290	UPA DI	Senegal	CNCR; 3 FOs	Approvisionnement en intrants et production dans la chaîne de valeur arachide	Concluded
8291	Trias	Uganda	TUNADO; HODFA	Enabling growth of commercially oriented farmers	Ongoing
8439	FFD	-	-	Climate Commission	Ongoing

1.4 FINANCING (BUDGET)

15. The total cost of the programme is 7 680 000,00 EUR million.

Table 2: Budget per Component

Component	EC Contribution (EUR)
C1 – Delivery of economic services along priority value chains	4.992.000
C2 – Enabling the business environment	768.000
C3 – Institutional development of FOs	1.536.000
C4 – Communication and visibility	384.000
Total	7.680.000

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16. The first semester of 2022 was generally marked by the Mid-Term-Review conducted by IFAD. The AgriCord secretariat and the agri-agencies cooperated and facilitated the process throughout. The Mid-Term-Review team spent one week at AgriCord secretariat in Brussels and during that week, several agri-agencies gave progress and results updates of projects in countries that were not visited during the review. AgriCord and agri-agencies and their FO partners in Senegal, Burkina Faso, Tanzania, and Kenya were visited by the review teams. AgriCord's Program Director joined the review missions in Senegal and Tanzania, providing the review teams with additional information on the project design process, M&E systems, and knowledge management efforts on the program level across the regions. Once the missions were completed, the AgriCord programme management team shared the review recommendations with all the implementing partners in a virtual feedback session.
17. In the second semester the implementation progressed well. After the hiatus caused by COVID-19, the peer - to - peer exchanges could again take place. The implementation had also reached a stage where more knowledge management products were completed and sharing and learning moments were organised. Towards the end of the year, the design process for the COVID19 mitigation top up financing was carried out.

Implementation Set-Up

18. The agri-agencies are the operational arm of AgriCord and implement FO support programmes through a joint delivery mechanism. Each agri-agency has their specific approach and areas of expertise, but all strengthen the FOs through a holistic approach supporting the FO integration into key value chains. Crucial to the value chain integration is the institutional/organisational strengthening, promotion of good governance, professionalization of the provision of extension and economic services to the members, as well as improving FOs lobby and advocacy capacities and facilitating links to private sector and other important value chain actors.
19. The AgriCord approach, also applied in FO4ACP (Africa), can be defined by a combination of distinct elements: transfer of financial resources to the FO/cooperative (70% of each FO project budget), advisory services including mentoring provided or facilitated by the agri-agencies, and North/South and South/South exchanges between farmers and FOs. At the heart of this modus operandi are close partnerships built through strategic dialogue and an organisational self-assessment process supported by the agri-agencies. All agri-agencies participating in the implementation of FO4ACP (Africa) accompany the FOs through a mix of virtual means (long distance) and in-person meetings, missions, or trainings.
20. The duration of the agri-agency support and methods of advisory services are adapted to the level of maturity of the partner FO, the priority needs of the FO and the market context. Agri-agencies work on long-term capacity development trajectories. This approach of a longer-term investments in the partnerships between the agri-agencies and FOs and cooperatives is in line with current trends in the EU policy for Development Cooperation which focus on building in-depth partnerships.

2.1 CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT

2.1.1 CLIMATE, WEATHER AND ENVIRONMENT



Picture: 1 - Farmer waiting for the rain to start planting. An increasingly common sight. Meru County, Kenya. Daniel Szczepanski (October 2022)

21. Worsening climatic conditions and unpredictable weather events continue to hamper FOs efforts.
22. In particular, the Horn of Africa region, including Kenya, have experienced the longest and most severe droughts on record. This has particularly affected the work of our partner CGA. The recorded volume of marketed grain and cereals halved from 200,000 tons in 2021 to 99,000 tons in 2022, due to poor harvests, which also pushed farmers to sell grain directly at the farm gate. In response to this direct challenge, the project has refocused to try and overcome these climatic challenges, for example, by training farmers on Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and promoting agroecological practices. Similarly, our partners BAMSCOS and the Meru Dairy Cooperative Union have boosted their climate action by training farmers on Sustainable Agricultural Land Management (SALM) practices and promoting the use of drought-resistant fodder.
23. In Madagascar, dramatic shifts in the rainy seasons have resulted in either scarce or abundant rainfall. Violent winds influence yields, prompting producers to adapt their practices. The rainy season of 2021-2022 arrived quite late, resulting in delays in planting and impacting the quantities of seed produced. Some of the technical recommendations made to farmers were strongly aimed at improving resilience. These included better soil preparation, solutions to facilitate fertilization during periods of violent winds, better selection of basic seeds, and so on. One of the supported local FOs, Apdip, is really pushing further agroecological practices, which will enable more effective adaptation to the effects of climate change.
24. Similarly, in Burundi, changes were observed in September and October 2022, as the rainy season was delayed. This will negatively impact production in 2023.
25. In 2022, Malawi experienced adverse weather conditions, ranging from delayed rains to tropical storms. The delayed rains affected the farming calendar, as farmers who planted their seeds earlier faced poor germination rate for most of their crops such as maize, ground nuts and soya beans, contributing to lower yields in the longer term. This affected the project,

as some of the raw materials used in compounding dairy ration supplements were scarce and the cost of commodities (such as maize) was high on the market. The demand for maize has risen due to competing human and livestock needs, resulting in an increasing price. This development in turn resulted in scarcity of dairy concentrate feed amongst dairy farmers for the project.

26. Our project work in Benin has also been affected by adverse weather events. Variations in rainfall have compromised some harvests in the project's intervention zone. Indeed, some areas have experienced flooding, while others have experienced drought. All in all, the mismatch of rainfall and the differing levels of water received in some areas have directly affected our Beninese FO partners.
27. These cases clearly demonstrate the general difficulties and challenges, faced by FOs and farmers across Africa, because of worsening climate conditions. However, they also show that there is willingness and resolve among the supported FOs to actively seek solutions to these challenges, build resilience and contribute to necessary changes in the local food systems.

2.1.2 POLITICAL INSECURITY, UKRAINE WAR AND INFLATION

Political Insecurity

28. In Burkina Faso, the country's fragility has increased dramatically. Social cohesion, peace, and the legitimacy of the state are being severely tested. Violence perpetrated by non-state armed groups and security forces has resulted in an increasing number of victims. This deterioration in the security situation has led to a significant displacement of populations (1,800,000 at the end of November 2022). Sanmatenga Province is one of the provinces most affected by the security crisis, and Kaya, the provincial capital, was home to nearly 470,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in late November. The UPPRS, which is a co-leader of this project, has had several of its members displaced from their production area (Barsalgho, Dablo). Burkina Faso also experienced two military coups in January and September 2022, which successively put the country in democratic transition. Until December 2022, the security situation did not improve, which had a strong effect on the activities of both NGOs and grassroots organizations.
29. On the political front, Guinea experienced a military coup in late 2021 that plunged the country into a democratic transition and in October 2022 the ruling military authorities unveiled a 24-month transition timetable starting January 1, 2023. Also, the main Guinean political parties and much of civil society complain of their marginalization, while the junta prepares the transition to civilian rule.

Inflation

30. The effects of rising input prices and inflation have been widely felt across many countries worldwide in 2022.
31. In Uganda, the annual inflation rose to 10 percent. This increased cost of living in the intervention area of TUNADO project meant that many farmer households were negatively affected. The high price of food and fuel left many farmers unable to afford sufficient number of agricultural inputs. As a silver lining, this difficult situation presented an opportunity for TUNADO to promote nature-based beekeeping which is a cost-effective approach to diversify, employing local ecological knowledge and using equipment made with easily available natural materials. Thanks to the promotion efforts, there was an increased number of people starting beekeeping as an alternative/additional economic activity to crop farming. In 2022 alone, TUNADO mobilized and supported over 400 youth in beekeeping.
32. The increased inflation equally increased the intervention cost because fuel prices at some point doubled. The increase did not only affect transport but every activity as workshop costs like hall hire, stationary, consultancy fees were also rising.
33. Government efforts towards transforming the Ugandan society from a rural society to a modern and prosperous society, with a GDP per Capita target of USD 9500 continue to give rise to novel ideas. The government conceived a strategy known as the Parish Development Model (PDM), which is an approach for organizing and delivering public and private sector interventions for wealth and employment generation at the parish level as the lowest



Picture: 2 - Safety training for phytosanitary inputs.
 Trias (Benin, 2022)

economic planning unit. The goal of PDM is to increase household incomes and improve quality of life with a specific focus on the total transformation of subsistence households (both on farm and off-farm, in rural and urban settings) into the money economy, as well as eradication of poverty and vulnerability. Although there are still more questions than answers to the strategy, HODFA and TUNADO have raised awareness amongst their members about the PDM initiative and have intensified group strengthening activities so that groups are capacitated to execute the PDM when the first funds at parish level become available.

34. In Burkina Faso, the poor agricultural season of 2021-2022, combined with the international crisis, has led to general inflation in the prices of foodstuffs, hydrocarbons and inputs: bags of fertilizer (nearly +84%), livestock feed (+27% - the price of a bag of SPAI, an agro-industrial by-product, has risen from 8,000 to 16,000 CFA francs), raw milk (nearly +20% in some areas) and packaging (about +25%). This situation has had an impact on milk production, affecting the regular supply of milk to mini dairies.



Picture: 3 - Farmer marketing produce. Analamanga, Madagascar. Ceffel (2022)

35. In Malawi, fuel prices have increased significantly, while the local currency has devalued by 25 %. Additionally, the war in Ukraine has again disrupted supply chain of key commodities amongst project farmers, causing acute shortages of farming inputs. Increased demand has also led to higher commodity prices. This disruption in the supply chain has also resulted in scarcity of inputs, exactly when they are needed during seasonal, rain-fed crop production. Prices of farm inputs, such as fertilizers and seed, have more than doubled between the two seasons.
36. The war in Ukraine as well as other factors, including climatic conditions, have also adversely impacted farmers in Benin. The increase in the price of inputs (notably seeds and fertilizers) has contributed to reducing the number of beneficiaries of the collective marketing system (SCMM), as the budget for the acquisition of inputs by UGAM is limited.

2.1.3 SIGNIFICANT ADJUSTMENTS

37. The most significant adjustment was done in FFD supported projects in Tanzania. TAHA project, the *Value for Water project* (AIN 8265), aiming to improve the access to irrigation for two horticultural farmers' water user groups and develop a business model for a FO from irrigation service provision, faced some challenges as the existing irrigation systems were in less good condition as initially assessed. To keep the infrastructure costs acceptable, it was decided to focus only on one irrigation site. This liberated approx. 50 000 EUR from the foreseen budget.

38. This budget that became available, was reallocated to a new project with NADO, an existing partner of FFD and an organisation providing training and other services for smallholders. The climate variability is already putting several production systems under increasing pressure in Tanzania and farmers need support to transition from reactive to proactive adaptation which will allow them to take advantage of potential opportunities. The NADO project aims at upgrading access to services on agroecology principles for climate resilience in agriculture, tree plantations and key tree crops production as well as climate proofing those services. The project also supports the co-creation of tools and methods to share experiences among local FOs on resilience-related experimentation at farm level, also in synergy with another EU-funded research and innovation project FO-led Research and Innovation (FORI).



Picture: 4 - Farmer demonstrating pipes at UUMU. Tanzania. FFD (April 2022)

39. In West Africa, Asprodeb requested a budget shift of 180 000 EUR from the peanut value chain project (AIN 8259) of CNCR and its members in Senegal to the regional potato value chain project (AIN 8274). It had become apparent that the dynamics of the potato project was initially underestimated, also as regards the needs and costs. Without some additional budget, it was assessed that the dynamics set in motion in the four countries and at the regional level would be strongly disrupted. The project supports in Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso and Guinea the development of a potato seed sector in close collaboration with agricultural research, small and medium-sized agricultural input distribution companies of agricultural inputs, the ministries in charge of agriculture and the ROPPA. The continuation of the actions of the FOs developing the potato value chain was confronted with the high price of the storage of production and a "helping hand" from the grant was needed to start new multiplications by buying first generation seeds from agricultural research. These two activities required additional budget. In terms of capacity building, the project has been able, since the beginning, to mobilize the Rural Hub, which is a regional institution set up by ECOWAS, ROPPA, the EU and other donors to facilitate dialogue and consultation between public and private actors in the framework of the improvement of the business environment.
40. The project in Senegal, which supports the groundnut and rice sectors (AIN 8274) can achieve the expected results despite the diminished FO4ACP budget, because already in 2021, it has had financing opportunities through public projects financed by the World Bank and IFAD and will have such opportunities also in the future. Some of the FO4ACP budget for this project was used to prepare a proposal for the global GAFSP call open for FOs. IFAD was the supervising entity for this proposal, which at the end was among the ones selected for the GAFSP financing.

2.2 EXECUTION PER COMPONENT

2.2.1 COMPONENT 1: DELIVERY OF ECONOMIC SERVICES ALONG PRIORITY VALUE CHAINS

41. In 2022, all on going FO projects carried out activities under Component 1. This chapter consists of representative examples of the activities and outcomes and results achieved in the projects. The variety of activities carried out illustrates well that no one-size-fits-all solutions are applied but the activities and technical assistance provided are tailor made responding to the needs of the FO, the market context, and specific challenges of the value chain. The following examples illustrate diverse types of support provided by the agri-agencies to strengthen the FOs and highlight the results achieved.



Picture: 5 - UGAM producers sorting seeds. Benin. UPA DI (December 2022)

8259 / CCPA; FNCAAS; RNCPS; FONGS; UNCAS; FPA; FEPROBA / Asprodeb / Senegal:

42. As explained in the significant adjustments chapter, there was 180 000 EUR budget reallocation from this project to reinforce the support to the regional potato project implemented in Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, and Guinea. In 2022, there was an important opportunity for the FOs to present their proposals for the global GAFSP program. With the agreement of IFAD, it was decided to allocate some funds from this FO4ACP project in Senegal to prepare a concept note for the GASFP call, as the national FO and its members had pertinent ideas on how to contribute to the improvement of food security and systems in the country. IFAD was a supervising entity for the proposed project, which got selected to be financed.
43. In addition, within the project, workshops were organised to train FO staff in the use of a digital tool AVIMTOO. The project supported also Ousmane Ndiaye, director Asprodeb, participation to the regional Farmer Forum organised in Abidjan in 2022.

8262 / CGA / Fert / Kenya:

44. 389 Trainings were conducted on several topics: (1) Crop management to improve production and overcome challenges with regards to the drought and increasing input prices (Climate Smart Agriculture, agroecology practices), (2) Gross margin and cash-flow trainings, and (3) post-harvest handling trainings to minimize losses occurring after harvest and during storage.

45. Furthermore, a total of 7082 farmers in 2022 were reached through 164 farmer advisors, who provide technical extension and assist in other activities, such as setting up demo sites. Additionally, 73 demos were organized on conservation agriculture and soil fertility management. Four on-farm trial sites are also being implemented to provide farmers insights on fertilization, mulching and maize transplantation.
46. CGA also formed new linkages: (1) Technical linkage with technology provides: CGA uses soil scanners for soil analysis. In 2022, 101 soil tests were carried out to determine nutrient content. (2) Market linkage: This includes linking farmers to various markets and traders to facilitate access to good quality seeds and establish contracts with companies for new seed varieties or crops adapted to the context. In 2022, the total value from inputs was 26 767 500 KES (200,255 €). The main inputs were foliar and granular fertilizers, chemicals, seeds, lime and post-harvest handling equipment. Also, two farmers benefitted from drone spray services for 560 acres.

8265 / TAHA / FFD / Tanzania:

47. A physical visit to and mapping of TAHA's member's water user group's irrigation site was done by an engineer to provide guidance on how to improve the irrigation system in a cost-efficient manner. Awareness raising meetings were held with the group's farmer members in order to acquaint them on their roles in this project and 40 farmers were trained on governance of paying irrigation system, as well as on good agricultural practices. The training topics included, group dynamics, leadership, resource mobilization, entrepreneurship and sustainability.
48. Off-takers were engaged to buy produce from the farmers. One off-taker has committed to work with the farmers to procure African bird's eye chili, and other off-takers are also being engaged for additional value chains. TAHA's role is to ensure off-takers enter into fair contracts with farmers.
49. Another key area of the intervention is the provision of extension services. Currently, the farmers are proceeding with cropping cycles, using the old irrigation system. A TAHA agronomist is providing technical support and training to the farmers on a variety of topics, ranging from nursery management to harvesting and post-harvest handling.
50. TAHA also provides a cropping/market calendar for farmers to grow appropriate crops to help them to fetch good prices in the local market. Those farmers with contracts with off-takers will produce according to the contract terms, with technical production guidance from TAHA agronomists to ensure their produce meets the set quality standards. The agronomists conduct field visits 3 days per week to provide this technical extension.
51. An important event for the horticultural sector was the Tanzanian Global GAP tour stop, which was co-organized by TAHA and took place on 28th November 2022 in Arusha. The event brought together more than 250 local, regional and international stakeholders. Issues that impede compliance to Global GAP standards and other issues were discussed in the spirit of finding solutions to further unlock domestic, regional, and international markets. An eye-opening field visit was organized for the conference participants. This activity was coordinated with other agri-agencies -Trias and We Effect - and their FO partner representatives from HortiFresh, Uganda and KENAFF, Kenya were able to participate in the event with the support from FO4ACP funds. The participating FOs were satisfied particularly with the networking opportunities, as well as with the discussions identifying common bottlenecks at the regional level for smallholder access to certification schemes such as Global GAP. HortiFresh found the field visit to Kikas Farmer Group insightful as it gave ideas how HortiFresh could further improve the quality standard related services to their own members and identify development or private sector partners who could subsidize the FOs

in the process of acquiring the Global GAP certification. HortiFresh would also be interested in becoming itself a certifying body in Uganda. To follow up the Tanzania event, KENAFF will liaise with the Kenya Bureau of Standards to see how smallholder farmers could improve their access to Global GAP and other more local quality certification. In some cases, the local certification standards could work as an incubation class to help small scale players to grow so that they could also produce for the global markets.

8269 / CEFFEL / Fert Madagascar:

52. In 2022, Ceffel trained and strengthened 1,116 relay farmers within the Fifata group and with other partner organizations. Furthermore, the 16th class for young people with a BAC +3 in agronomy graduated from Ceffel program to become local agricultural advisors. In this batch, 21 young advisors were trained, including 6 women.
53. Additionally, 7 farm experiments were conducted at the Andranobe Centre on the use of biochar, control of Tuta Absoluta and production of bi-annual seed. 20 trials were carried out in farmers' areas. A technical day was also organized to share the results of the experiments. In 2022, the start of the EU financed FO-RI program managed by AgriCord allowed for a better dissemination of the results of the experimentation work, particularly on soil fertility management, and disease and pest management. 70 people from the Fifata group members and research institutions (CIRAD, Fofifa, ADY'GASY) participated in this technical day.
54. Lastly, a guide was developed and distributed to agricultural advisors on the use of Siel, an economic information service, which monitors and provides information on fruit and vegetable prices.
55. Earlier, the Fifata group had developed a strategy for vegetable seed production to enable member producers to have access to quality, local seed. In 2022, an operational plan for this strategy was developed. An activity related to the first axis was carried out: 167 seed producers were trained at Ceffel on the production technique. They were then trained by SOC agents on legislation and with a view to their regularization by obtaining a PAS ("Permis d'Activités Semencières" or PAS).
56. In addition, to contribute to the increasing of fruit growing among Fifata's members, local nurseries were established. Nurserymen were selected manage the nurseries to produce and supply young fruit plants to members. In 2022, an assessment of the activities of 28 nurserymen was carried out and Aa target of 71,928 fruit seedlings and 143,310 forest seedlings to be produced for the 2022-2023 season was set.
57. Furthermore, as the research organization Fifamanor proved unable to provide healthy F0 seed potatoes, Fifata established its own in vitro culture laboratory. With the support of FN3PT (French federation of seed potato production), Ceffel was able to establish the dimensions of the laboratory and a draft plan. A list of the necessary equipment was established and the CIP was requested to provide technical support in the setting up and running of the laboratory. Fifata is producing F3 generation seed potatoes from Fifamanor's F0s. These seed potatoes are then multiplied by the Fifata group's multiplier producers (MPs) who supply the consumer potato producers. In 2022, 9 seed farms and 105 MPs were operational. In total, 72,250 kg of healthy seed potatoes were produced by the Fifata group.

8270 / CNOP / Afdi / Mali:

58. Activities continued with the establishment of a system for the production and marketing of vegetable seeds (including onions). 6 relay farmers (4 men and 2 women, including 6 young people) are continuing their training at the AOPP in Mopti in the production and conservation of Bandiagara onion seeds (shallot variety), as well as the production and marketing.

59. From March 12th till 20th 2022, the last training of relay farmers in agroecology took place at the International Training Centre in Agroecology in Sélingué. The support system was extended to 33 relay farmers and 2 market gardening technicians, including 11 women. They benefited from the following modules: (i) Soil fertilization in agroecology: bokashi, different types of soil and causes of their degradation; Other compost preparation practices; (ii) Training on natural treatments: ash broths and apichi; (iii) Market gardening and issues (economic and nutritional): crop associations, crop rotations, carrier speculations, nurseries, preparation of the boards, conservation; (iv) Participatory guarantee systems; (v) Planning and monitoring on the farm.
60. Support to improve governance of cooperatives (including compliance with the Ohada Act) and to manage collective services continued in 2022. Three decentralized workshops, bringing together a total of 62 leaders of grassroots cooperatives, including 22 women: 20 participants in Yanfolila (8 women and 12 men), 20 participants in Koulikoro (4 women and 16 men) and 22 participants in Ségou (10 women and 12 men) were organised.
61. A study on the market gardening sector in Mali was carried out. It confirmed that market gardening is a promising sector in Mali because of good pedoclimatic context and strong market demand. It is also an activity that allows women and young people to access cash income and integrate into economic circuits. At the moment, the constraints linked to this sector (seasonality, perishability, difficult access to the market, poor packaging of products and competition with European and Moroccan imports) hamper the FOs possibilities to benefit from the potential opportunities.
62. In addition to the training of relay farmers on participatory guarantee systems, the UNCPM facilitator accompanied the member cooperatives involved in the project wishing to engage in the "bio-local" participatory guarantee system ("Systèmes Participatifs de Garantie" or SPG) in Mali. The facilitator met with cooperatives in Bougouba, Sotuba, Kabala, Samanko, Siby Mankadiana, Sébédjana, Kati town and Banguineda, 2 cooperatives in the district of Ségou, 2 cooperatives in the district of Bla, 2 cooperatives in the district of Barouéli, as well as 4 cooperatives in the district of Yanfolila.
63. On September 27th 2022, AOPP officials from Mopti met with representatives of the onion interprofession to share their experiences on the production of Bandiagara onions. A packaging store for agricultural products was set up in Bandiagara by the AOPP of Mopti. The "Onion of Bandiagara" label has been in effect since 2022. The Mopti AOPP and the interprofession are jointly seeking material and financial resources to operate a packaging center.
64. The project made it possible to finance a leadership position at the UNCPM; which has allowed UNCPM take on more responsibilities in the implementation of the project. At the same time, the facilitator accompanied the revitalization of the national union, by listing the member cooperatives and by active member campaign.

8271 / NADO / FFD / Tanzania:

65. NADO implemented all the planned Component 1 activities. A Training-of-Trainers (ToT) was organized NADO staff (7 female; 13 male) on conservation agriculture (CA). The trained staff will promote CA amongst the members. Participants also included Board members as well as representatives from the local Department of Agriculture and Environment.
66. Awareness raising was organized for farmers on CA techniques and economic benefits. A total of 1140 (700 female, 440 male, 460 youth and 22 people with disabilities) farmers were reached. 95% of the reached farmers want to receive further training on CA practices.

67. A total of 1,102 (651 female, 451 male, 352 youth and 22 people with disabilities) also received training on CA through 34 demo plots established by the project.
68. In addition, trainings were conducted for farmers on Good Post-Harvest Handling (GPHH). During these sessions, 1007 (616 female, 391 male, 425 youth and 22 people with disabilities) farmers trained on post-harvest handling. According to the post training information, 30.8% of them are now applying GPHH on their farms.
69. NADO continued linking farmers with local and international markets by establishing supply contracts with buyers. These links allowed 338 farmers to sell their produce (maize, sunflowers, avocados, potatoes, and maize flour) mainly through informal agreement with buyers.
70. A ToT was organized for 11 youth on market information to disseminate market information to farmers at ward and village levels.

8273 / CPF; UMPLB / Afdi / Burkina Faso:

71. In March 2022, the CPF issued an advocacy note for a better distribution of the added value within the dairy value chain. A report with recommendations as well as a knowledge product (see reference list) were produced.
72. The capitalization workshop was organized on December 19th and 20th with thirty-three (33) participants, including 22 women, members of the special delegations of the project municipalities, mini-dairies, technical services (ministries in charge of trade as well as agriculture and animal resources) and technical teams from CPF, UMPLB and Afdi. The meeting made it possible to:
 - a. Discuss the main achievements so far.
 - b. Present the actions and initiatives developed within dairies for the promotion and enhancement of the dairy sector;
 - c. Collect testimonials from mini dairies on the actions implemented;
 - d. Carry out a SWOT-analysis on the consideration of local milk in institutional purchases at national and local level;
 - e. Discuss the prospects for consolidating and scaling up experiences and lessons learned;
 - f. Develop an action plan for a possible phase II of the project. The capitalization document will be finalized in early 2023.
73. Five monitoring and advisory missions to the mini--dairies were carried out by the two facilitators. The dairies' monitoring tools (data collection notebook) have been shared with all the dairies. The data is used for the development of growth plans, which all dairies now have, as well as for the monitoring of the implementation of a dairy quality charter. The facilitators assisted dairies also in finding new markets at petrol stations and supermarkets. Following a training in marketing, the dairies set up an online sales system. One of the dairies has been able to set up a delivery service thanks to the online sales. The mission was also informed on several difficulties. Insecurity in the communes of Kongoussi, Kaya, Sabcé have led to the loss of livestock, the flight of producers and a drop in production. The surge in input prices (sugar, packaging, etc.) has had a major impact on profit margins.
74. UMPLB uses the results of this project as well as those of other actions taken to improve its strategy. The meeting of the board of directors in May validated the action plan for the year, including the strategic documents of the "Faire-Faso-Fair Milk" brand. The second session of the General Assembly (Ouahigouya) prepared the organization of "72 hours of Local Milk", an event

co-hosted with the West African Milk Congress. The General Assembly of the UMPLB held on October 27th, 2022, renewed the Board of Directors, which is now composed of 14 members of which majority women (3 adult men, 8 adult women, 2 young women and 1 young man).

8274 / FEPA-B; PFPD; AOPP; CNDH / Asprodeb / Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Guinea:

75. This multicountry project implemented in Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso and Guinea supports the development of a potato seed sector in close collaboration with agricultural research, small and medium-sized agricultural input distribution companies, ministries in charge of agriculture and ROPPA. In order to, reinforce the promising dynamic, additional funds were allocated to this project to subsidize the storage of the production of seed potatoes. This support was needed because of the combined impact of the high price of energy pushing up the cost of refrigerated storage space and the delays in the planting season caused by climatic events. Support was also needed to "boost" to start of the new multiplications by buying first generation seeds at the level of agricultural research.
76. In terms of capacity building, the project has been able to mobilize the Rural Hub, which is a regional institution set up by ECOWAS, ROPPA, EU, and other donors to facilitate dialogue and consultation between public and private actors in the context of improving the business environment. We hope that the Rural Hub can continue and complete the process of setting up the regional multi-stakeholder consultation framework for the development of the potato sector.
77. In 2022, after a round of consultations, the national action plan for the development of the potato value chain for Guinea was finalised. This complements the ROPPA led regional framework for the potato value chain.

8275 / MDCU; BAMSCOS / We Effect / Kenya:

78. In the context of Component 1, BAMSCOS provided training on Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLAs) and six new VSLA groups were formed. The union linked farmers to micro-insurance, allowing 56 farmers to get personally covered, as well as 6 farmers covered for their livestock. A marketing sub-committee was established, and it meets monthly with processors to set the prices.
79. Meru Dairy's member FOs increased their membership by 14%. The Union itself added 8 affiliated co-operative societies to its members. A growth in milk sales was recorded at 4,845,663,732 in 2022 from 4,248,689,893 KES in 2021. This is due to the improved extension services for farmers, which has boosted the production.
80. Members from 13 FOs were trained on fodder production, focusing on early maturity fodder like sorghum and drought-resistant fodder, such as pannycum. and bracharia. Members from 10 FOs benefitted from learning exchange with model farmers on farm planning and dairy cow management. 18,000 farmers participated in a field day/exhibition organized by the union where 50 cows were exhibited. 120 stakeholders and suppliers of various technologies on dairy farming participated in the exhibition.
81. Members from 5 FOs were trained on manure management and composting. Samples from various suppliers of dairy meal rations were tested and 5 qualified for ingredient content consistency and aflatoxin levels, leading to an enhanced supply of quality dairy. The acquisition of an aflatoxin testing machine facilitated this process. A dairy training handbook was developed and an extension unit with 11 staff was established.

8276 / FF-SPAK / FFD / Kenya:

82. Sixty farmers from Lima Linda and Agrifruitnuts Cooperatives were trained on successful and sustainable entrepreneurship related to farm forestry. Training themes included a general

- introduction to entrepreneurship; business planning; record keeping and marketing. The trainings and manuals were conducted and developed by FF-SPAK staff.
83. To create direct farmer-to-exporter linkages, 3 meetings were held in 2022 organized with the facilitation by the project. The meetings focused on negotiation with different avocado exporters prior to the harvesting season. Lima Linda Cooperative met with Sunripe Company, Keitt Exporters Limited and Mofarm Fresh Fruits Exporters. The Cooperative decided on Mofarm, as it offered better price and sales terms. Undercutting brokers, which lowers pricing, these direct linkages are essential to maximize farmer income.
 84. One trade fair was organized by the Avocado Society of Kenya, attended by 6 participants from Muranga and Kiambu Counties. Another trade fair was organized by the Muranga Avocado Farmers Union, attended by 10 members of the Lima Linda Cooperative. The fairs showcased latest trends in avocado farming and marketing and helped the members to establish networks with industry players such as exporters, government agencies and input suppliers.
 85. The project has reached and trained over 640 farmers in both member cooperatives through farmer group trainings, farm demonstrations, farmers' field days and exhibitions as well as farmer field schools. Eight youth were trained as spray providers and pruners for the avocado trees. They are now providing services to farmers from different wards within the two counties. These services also provide income for the cooperatives. Already, a reduced incidence of pests and diseases in the avocado trees with higher yields of improved quality can be observed.
 86. The cooperatives have also planted over 4,300 new avocado trees of the Hass variety. In terms of soil conservation, terraces of over 5,500 meters and 6,000 meters were reconditioned. Grass strips were planted to stabilise the terraces. The strips also provide animal fodder.
 87. The two business plans were updated with the support of a business consultant. The consultant also trained 40 members of the two cooperatives (20 from Muranga and 20 from Kiambu). The business plans focus on improving productivity as well as marketing and resource mobilization to strengthen the overall profitability.
 88. A total of 8 VSLA promoters who had already been trained were facilitated to train and form new VSLA groups, as well as follow up in strengthening the existing groups. During the identification of the lead promoters, 40 new VSLA promoters in the two counties (2 trainings per county) were trained, using the VSLA module developed by We Effect. The 8 identified promoters were able to train members of the cooperative from different ward, forming 10 VSLA groups and strengthened existing groups. The formed VSLAs are crucial saving instruments for members, helping to pool resources together and improving overall financial wellbeing.
 89. A total of 80 participants, 40 each from Kiambu and Muranga Counties (45 male and 35 females,) were trained on financial management and book-keeping. Through 2 trainings in each cooperative, FF-SPAK staff trained 80 farmers and the cooperative leadership on financial literacy and financial management. The methodology used was a classroom-based training with the use of flip charts, group interactions, Q&A sessions and related stories to help the farmers think through the SWOT Analysis. After training, the cooperative members mastered the basics of book-keeping, internal control systems, financial reporting and preparing for audits.
 90. To promote micro-insurance services as well as savings and credit facilities from the SACCOs (Savings and Credit Cooperative Society) in collaboration with Cooperative Bank of Kenya, 4 sensitization and awareness-raising meetings were conducted – 2 for each county, targeting 30 participants per meeting. As a result of these meetings, at least 28 members of the cooperatives took up insurance products, especially personal accident insurance and crop insurance. 11 members of the Lima Linda Cooperative were linked to Muungano Micro-finance Bank and 15 members from Agrifruitnuts Cooperative were linked to TAI SACCO.

8277 / KENAFF / AHA / Kenya:

91. The 12 KENAFF county associations conducted trainings on value chains development. A total of 88 persons participated (38 male and 50 female).

8278 / CAPAD / CSA / Burundi:

92. The project continued with the establishment of a common capacity assessment framework for cooperatives:
- a. Cooperative monitoring tool and the tool for the inventory of cooperative heritage: a workshop for the cooperative monitoring tool and the inventory tool was organized in January 2022. The workshop brought together CAPAD executives, assigned to different projects, to get their contribution in updating the tools. This activity enabled field facilitators to better support cooperatives and collect data, because more technical terms have been translated into the local language.
 - b. After the workshop, data collection was carried out in the 21 cooperatives accompanied by the FO4ACP project.
 - c. Finally, a workshop for the validation of an organizational capacity building plan (in institutional and managerial terms) was organized from March 14th till 17th 2022.
93. The facilitators subsequently organized training and coaching activities on organizational, institutional and managerial aspects, identified in the capacity building plan, in the 21 cooperatives of the project. 189 members (9 per cooperative) participated in 6 trainings on the following key themes:
- a. The use of management tools.
 - b. The techniques of mobilization of funds through the approach of the mutuals of solidarity (Musos),
 - c. Leadership and governance,
 - d. The facilitation and holding of meetings in cooperatives,
 - e. Tax declaration procedures,
 - f. Training on the role of members of the bodies and qualities of a good leader.
94. With the support of the CAPAD headquarters team and the field facilitators, the 21 cooperatives drafted and rolled out marketing strategies. A marketing strategy for CAPAD and Socopa Cooperative around processed and packaged products for wholesale in Bujumbura was also created. As a result of this process, the follow-up of the forecasts for purchase needs was done in the 10 cooperatives with storage facilities. Finally, sales of fruit plants (avocadoes) and other agroforestry products was successful in the 2 Dukorerehamwe cooperatives in Bwambarangwe and Jijuka de Kayanza, thanks to the implementation of the strategies.
95. Three training sessions on quality control and storage techniques were conducted in 21 cooperatives by the facilitators. During 2022, the products stored consisted mainly of rice, maize, beans, and cassava. In total, 122,465 kg of rice was stored by 4 cooperatives. 48,930 kg of maize was stored by 4 cooperatives. 21,900 kg of cassava was stored by 2 cooperatives. 33,631 kg of beans was stored by 4 cooperatives.
96. During 2022, CAPAD supported the cooperatives in seeking sources of financing. An amount of 708,310,000 FBU in agricultural credit was granted to 2 cooperatives. In addition, two missions were made to Muramvya and Kirundo Cooperatives (both being savings and credit cooperatives) to exchange on the methods of financing cooperatives.
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8279 / SOA / Afdi / Madagascar:

97. Apdip has now been producing of certified bean seeds for several years, and the quality of their production has gained recognition among producers. In 2022, prior to the agricultural season, a workshop to assess the partnership between Fofifa and Apdip was organized on February 3rd, 2022, in Antananarivo. This workshop evaluated the results of the partnership in terms of production volumes obtained and the mastery of technical itineraries initiated by Fofifa researchers. Also, solutions to be undertaken to improve the collaboration within the sector were identified. The main recommendations were of a technical nature: improving soil preparation, ensuring better control of technical itineraries, facilitating fertilization during strong winds, ensuring better selection/control of basic seeds, etc.
98. For the 2022 season, Apdip carried out two production campaigns: one for the in-season crop (mid-February to June) and another for the off-season (July to December). The variety produced is RI 5.2, from the National Catalogue of Species and Varieties (CNEV), on the plots of the Seed Multipliers ("Producteurs Multiplicateurs de Semences" or PMS) in 5 communes. For the in-season crop, 36 PMS produced 10 tons of certified bean seed on an area of 12 hectares. In the off-season, 17 SMPs cultivated an area of nearly 4 hectares and produced 3.34 tons. The off-season production is still being analysed by the SOC for certification.
99. In 2021, a three-year business plan was drawn up with CRAM for its collection and marketing of certified rice seeds produced by CRAM's PMS. Once the business plan had been validated, the issue of structuring the cooperative as a seed company was discussed and validated by CRAM's Board of directors, with a view to making the activity sustainable within the FO. SOA, Madagascar, established a partnership agreement in 2022 with CRAM to provide guidance to it in its reflections on cooperative structuring. Several exchanges have taken place in this sense, which should continue in 2023. CRAM's managers have also received training in cooperative management (see below).
100. To produce certified rice seeds, a target of 35 tons was set at the beginning of the season. 41 PMS (14 women and 27 men) cultivated an area of 1,693 ares with 7 different rice varieties. Total production was 61.2 tons, but only 38.5 tons were certified by the SOC. Although the initial objective was exceeded, the gap between the total volume produced and the certified volume remains significant (only 63% certified) and represents a loss for the producers. CRAM must strengthen its technical support to PMS to improve the certification rate.
101. Following the various exchanges and consultations carried out by SOA around the seed sector within the framework of the FO4ACP program, in which Fisoï and Soamitsinjo participated, the two FOs expressed a wish to improve their seed production and improve the availability of seeds to their core groups and producers.
102. In 2022, Réseau SOA started supporting 30 PMS from Fisoï and Soamitsinjo in the production of quality bean seeds for the off-season campaign. A start-up workshop was organized on March 31st 2022 for Soamitsinjo and April 01st 2022 for Fisoï. These workshops brought together 54 PMS, 40 elected farmers and 2 seed technicians. The workshop aimed to present the farming activities corresponding to the production of certified bean seeds, to explain the seed legislation and to jointly define the production objectives and the activities schedule.
103. The 2 FOs set an objective to produce 3 tons of bean seeds, of which at least 2 tons certified in 2022. The application for approval of seed establishments with the Official Service for the Control of Seeds and Plant Material ("Service Officiel de Contrôle des semences et matériel végétal" or SOC) has been validated. Sowing was carried out on August 8th and 9th 2022 for both FOs. At the same time, the SOC ensured: 1) Information/training of elected representatives of FOs and PMS on seed legislation; enforcement of legal provisions and official approval; 2) Technical training of technicians and PMS on seed production; 3) Approval of PMS cultivation plots; 4) Approval of

PMS crop declaration; 5) Field visits and controls, advisory support, and recommendations; and 6) Sample collection for analysis with a view to certification. Some technical difficulties were noted, notably attacks by insects and other pests and appearance of undesirable varieties. Corrective measures were proposed by the producers in conjunction with the SOC. In total, 1.75 tons of bean seeds were produced by 30 PMS (including 16 women) from the 2 FOs Fisoï and Soa Mitsinjo. The certification of these seeds is in progress by the SOC.

104. A Technical-Economic Reference (“Référence Technico-Economique” or RTE) is a document, that gives a global vision of production in terms of structure, work organization, marketing method and economic results. This tool helps to guide producers' strategic choices. SOA and the FOs chose to create a RTE on irrigated rice and one on bean seeds.
105. The development of the RTEs followed 4 stages: 1) Identification of sample sizes and consolidation of technical itineraries; 2) Collection of data in the field: technical and economic, capitalizing on the experiences of the multiplier farmers; 3) Data analysis; and 4) Consultation and validation of the RTEs with the stakeholders of the sector. A workshop was organized on March 17th, 2022, to validate the bean seed RTE with the participation of the technical partners of the sector (SOC, Fofifa, and the Regional Directorate of Agriculture and Livestock (“Direction régionale de l’agriculture et de l’élevage or DRAE”)), technicians and PMS of Apdip. 300 copies of each RTE were then published in a Malagasy version and distributed to seed-producing SOA member FOs and more particularly to PMS. The French versions of the RTEs are intended for technical partners. The DREA and the SOC are convinced of the need to use a reference tool in seed production, and their strong involvement in the improvement and validation of the RTEs has been welcomed.
106. As was the case for CRAM, a business plan was drawn up in March 2022 for Apdip in order to define its vision (structuring as a cooperative for the production and marketing of certified seeds) and to set its three-year seed production objectives, namely, to produce and market at least 30 tons of certified bean seeds annually. Purchase prices at PMS and sales prices have been defined. In addition, to achieve these productivity and marketing improvement objectives, marketing strategies were developed through radio broadcasts, participation in fairs, establishment of demonstration plots, and extension of intervention areas. A workshop to present the business plan was held on December 20th, 2022, during an Apdip Board meeting with the participation of representatives of the PMS. There was strong commitment to develop and professionalize their sector within the PMS and the Board of Directors.
107. To enhance farmers' awareness of quality seed use, a film was developed in 2021 with rice and bean seed producing FOs. The film is entitled "The SOA Network and the production of quality seeds". The film was produced in French and Malagasy and distributed to producers and is accessible via the link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2GbdhZ-WJYw>. To reach a broader audience, the film was broadcasted on the national television channel in March 2022. SOA also broadcasted the film during the various workshops organized around the seed sector at the University of Antananarivo and during the start-up workshops for seed production activities with the two FOs (Fisoï and Soamitsinjo). Awareness campaigns on local radio stations were organized within the project with a double objective: to sensitize producers on the importance of using certified seeds and to increase visibility of the producing FOs at the regional level (Apdip, Soa Mitambatra and CRAM). For each FO, radio programs were produced with the intervention of a technician and a farmer's representative. The topics included a presentation of the FO, its activities in certified seed production, the characteristics of a good seed, the advantages of using certified seed and information on the FO's seed sales outlets.

8282 / UGAM / UPA DI / Benin:

108. UGAM and UCoFAT were touring all the grassroots groups to inform them about the progress of the past and future campaigns. All the member cooperatives of UGAM (15 cooperatives) and UCoFAT (40 cooperatives) were visited.
109. As in the previous seasons, inputs were purchased according to the needs of members at the grassroots level and then distributed to the cooperatives. The employees were greatly solicited to follow up on the availability of inputs and the agronomic monitoring of production, harvests, and post-harvest operations, until the end of September 2022.

8283 / MVIVATA Arusha; MVIWAMA / AHA / Tanzania:

110. Taking both partner organizations together, a total of 370 farmers participated in b|u|s (agribusiness) trainings. Out of these more than 50% were women, while youth represented a share of approximately 1/3. The training aims to a change in mindset of the beneficiaries to be more entrepreneurial and provides skills in business planning and record keeping of their business.

8284 / PNOPPA / UPA DI / Benin:

111. PNOPPA trained the GEA and FUPRO FO members active in the cassava sector on negotiation and contractualization techniques adapted to the collective marketing of gari. The training strengthens these FOs to operate and manage an economic service in a professional manner. The leaders of the Adja-Ouèrè union received in-depth training on how to report on an economic service cycle (a collective input purchase service). Such reporting allows them to plan future campaign cycles with a greater economic predictability.

8285 / Fupro; FNPS; CCPSM; CCPS-Save / Afdi / Benin:

112. In 2022, the CCPS (Savé soybean producers' cooperative) sold certified seeds for the first time as a group. This is a significant success and structural change for the FOs position in the value chain. The seed were certified by the government and the first-year sales was 24.6 tons. CCPS is following at the footsteps of CCPSM, which began group sales in 2019 and today sells, through two stores, nearly 370 tons of certified seed.
113. To boost the sales, CCPS and CCPSM conducted radio marketing campaigns on 2 radio stations in 3 different local languages. With 3 broadcasts per day for 5 months, it is estimated that at least 8,000 producers heard a program at least once. To obtain working capital credits, the cooperatives developed business plans. CCPS-S realised that it must readjust its needs according to the funding it can mobilize. It will conduct a local market study to define a product positioning strategy.
114. To ensure a continuous quantity and quality of the seed production, trainings were organized for the members of the two cooperatives. The trainings focused on agricultural entrepreneurship, the tools of the Family Farm Council, sustainable land management and adaptation to climate change, the production of organic soybeans and on the post-harvest techniques. The producers have also an access to technical extension services.

8289 / FUPRORIZ; UPPRS; UWERL / Trias / Burkina Faso:

115. To make their products (paddy and parboiled rice) known to buyers, UPPRS and UERWL had each planned to participate in three fairs and promotional days for their products. Due to the security situation in the Central-East Region, UERWL was able to participate only in two. UPPRS exhibited its husked white rice and seeds of the ORYLUX and TS2 varieties, as well as pelleted urea. UPPRS was able to sell 250 kg of white rice at these meetings. UERWL sold 340 tons of parboiled rice and 60 tons of white rice.

116. 100 producers received technical extension related to SRI production technique.

8291 / TUNADO; HODFA / Trias / Uganda:

117. The outreach of TUNADO's project activities continued to grow. In 2022, a total of 96,296 farmers (38,229 female and 48,348 youth) benefited from the project's activities and results. Thanks to the project interventions in strengthening WOB (World of Bees) as an off-taker, the beekeeping industry has registered a significant improvement in market access for beekeeping products at competitive prices. This market pull approach spearheaded by TUNADO is successful in creating income opportunities and jobs. TUNADO has registered an increase in number of formerly unemployed youth and women adopting beekeeping as a source of employment and livelihood. According to the survey by TUNADO concluded in 2021, beekeeping contributed 72% household income to 58% of the participants and between 36-50% to the rest of the participants.
118. TUNADO has increased its capacity to deliver technical and economic services, including market linkages. The project has helped TUNADO to increase the number of apiculture extension staff from 3 in 2019 to 46 present day. They are deployed across the country.
119. In 2020, the World of Bees carried out a study to develop appropriate financial apiculture products for members. A Fund Manager was recruited to manage the fund and ensure there is maximum utilisation especially for youth and any other segment of the value chain. Normally, when beekeepers present loan applications to financial institutions, they hesitated because of the small and informal nature of beekeepers with little or unknown Know Your Customer and credit history. These factors made them risky to lend to.
120. These interactions with the financiers informed TUNADO's decision to strengthen the ABF, a fund that had been set up to respond to business needs during the Covid19 crisis and shape it into an apiculture fund that responds to the unique needs of this sector. The fund started off with financing RTCs (Rural Transformation Centre) with working capital because RTCs were already structured, and the funds would eventually trickle down to beekeepers through payment of bee products. The fund is operated on a fully automated Know Your Customer (KYC) verification process. Beekeepers are now assured of access to finance. By December 2022 a total of 356 youth basic beekeepers, 24 processors and 6 RTCs had accessed finance under the apiculture development fund. Through continuous engagement with Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) to enhance the quality and competitiveness of Ugandan bee products, TUNADO successfully advocated for the development of several bee product standards which are now in place for reference as - East African standard: 1) US EAS 36:2020, Honey — Specification 2) US EAS 990:2020, Bee propolis — Specification 3) US EAS 991:2020, Stingless bee honey — Specification 4) US EAS 992:2020, Beeswax — Specification.
121. Additionally, TUNADO has registered a significant change by bee product processors towards quality certification. TUNADO saw an increase in the number of bee product processing companies certified by UNBS to use a quality label increase from 15 in 2019 to 38 in 2022. Because of the increase in number of certified bee products, there is also an increase in consumer confidence in their products. This has enabled access high end markets such as supermarkets and hotels across Uganda. Throughout 2022, Ugandan honey brands dominated the local market with a market share of 95%.
122. TUNADO procured and distributed 1,500 seedlings of grafted *integrolifolia* macadamia (Muranga 20 variety) to 100 beekeepers (32 females and 68 males) in Bulisa, Hoima and Kabarole. With each beekeeper receiving and planting 15 seedlings. When mature, the trees will improve the microclimate, provide forage for bees, but also diversify the beekeepers' earnings through the sale of macadamia nuts. At optimal production, each tree will produce 100 kg of nuts in shell per year and at the prevailing market rate of 1.9 euros at farm gate, a beekeeper will be earning 190 euros per tree per year.

123. HODFA promoted SRI (System of Rice Intensification) among the farmers and this led to an increase in productivity from 12 to 18 bags of rice per acre on average. SRI has enhanced seed saving i.e. a farmer can use between 18 & 22 kgs of seed to plant an acre shifting from the 35-45 ratio taken when using manual planting.
124. HODFA facilitated for 3 SFGAs to participate in contract farming with seed processors like Masindi Seed Company and NASECO. 7 cooperatives of Bwikya-Bombo Grain Producers Coops, Kaigo, Kiranga-Buraru, Kwataniza Women, Buhanika Rice Farmers Coop, Kaigo Farmers Coop & Mairirwe Farmers Cooperatives were contracted to grow soya bean for MADFA SACCO and 3 of Ruhunga, Karama Nyabuhere Grain Coops were engaged to multiply Rice Seed for Albertine and NASECO. Five newly registered cooperatives were supported to access funds for storage facility construction & equipment from MAAIF through ACDP. The cooperatives of Karama, Buhanika Rice Coop, Kwataniza Women, Mparo Development & Kikinda Coop have now stores constructed and will be ready for use by mid-2023.
125. HODFA produced information leaflets to promote input shops and give technical advice on how to optimise the seed use. The leaflets were distributed along with the creation of a WhatsApp platform for continuous updates on products, services, and markets.
126. HODFA supported local groups to register as cooperatives and strengthened their capacities built in development of strategic business plans. These included Ruhunga, Karama, Bwikya-Bombo Grain Producers Coops, Kaigo, Nyabuhere Grain Coop, Kiranga-Buraru, Kwataniza Women, Buhanika Rice Farmers Coop, Kaigo Farmers Coop & Mairirwe Farmers Coop. In addition, HODFA contributed to the livelihood creation among refugee communities. Five new groups with an aggregate number of 100 farmers (53 female, 47 male and 35 youth) emerged from the mobilisation drive in Kyangwali refugee settlement. All these newly mobilised groups were followed up with trainings in entrepreneurship related topics, gender and gender related topics, group management, farm production and marketing.

2.2.2 COMPONENT 2: ENABLING THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT



Picture: 6 - "Journée de la Coopération" with the European Union. Burundi. CSA/CAPAD (June 2022)

127. Despite the relatively modest budget for Component 2 activities, the supported FOs have steadily widened their networks, improved their capacities to collect evidence and formulate policy positions and are increasingly recognized as a relevant stakeholder and interlocutor in the policy processes, due to their overall institutional strengthening and increased professionalisation.
128. At subnational and local level, primary cooperatives are improving their capacity to participate in policy processes at the municipal and provincial level affecting different aspects of their farming business. They engage also more successfully with the authorities in charge of implementing government agricultural subsidy and grant programs at local levels, leveraging this way the FO4ACP support for accessing other sources of financing and equipment.

8262 / CGA / Fert / Kenya:

129. CGA took part in a discussion with the administrators of the wheat purchase program and Cereal Millers Association, with the aim of protecting farmers markets and incomes against cheaper imports. This meeting was organized with small and medium scale farmers to calculate more accurately the cost of production per bag of wheat. The wheat purchase program monitors on a weekly basis the amount of wheat on the market and sets the price offered to farmers for wheat. CGA negotiated a minimum 5100 KES for grade 1 wheat and 5000 KES for grade 2 wheat. Sometimes farmers obtain a higher price from the market (in 2022 for example 6200 KES), if there is a shortage of wheat supply. they have gotten. Meanwhile, CGA has set up a system to track the prices of key commodities to establish trends in pricing and production to gather evidence for its arguments and demands from the government.
130. Apart from this, CGA in partnership with Cereal Millers Association and the agriculture sector also drafted a joint advocacy document for the private sector on agricultural product levies as well as other associated market levies. The document seeks to bring all the stakeholders under Agriculture Sector Network to review progress made at institutional level and leverage on gains to drive the agenda with regards to levies in the new government dispensation for all agricultural produce including cereals. The purpose is to bring more voices from the agricultural sector to amplify the negative impacts of double taxation and levying.

131. CGA is also part of the institution that jointly created awareness on the warehouse receipt system (WRS) in Narok county. A visit took place to selected individual stockage facilities by the technical team from the warehouse receipt council to assess their eligibility to become part of the warehouse receipt programme. One WRS meeting was conducted between the county government, partners and lead marketing agents and farmer leaders.
132. CGA was also active on the issue of land commercialization: 1) CGA re-engaged with the national government urging to release the unused land for commercialization by CGA larger-scale farmers willing to invest in the production of maize and wheat staples. 2) The land commercialization initiative was presented to larger-scale farmers' representatives to create awareness of the available government programme, which seeks to award idle and/or underutilized farmland or part of inland and marine water bodies.

8265 / TAHA / FFD / Tanzania:

133. TAHA engaged with District/Water Board Authorities through meetings and visits to advocate for solutions to farmers' problems regarding access to water. To ensure sustainability of the Water for Value project, TAHA convened meetings with the National Commission for Irrigation and the Moshi Rural District Council. As a result of the meeting, the National Commission for Irrigation committed to train the farmers on the maintenance of irrigation infrastructures. Moreover, the Moshi Rural District Council agreed to improve the road in Uchira village, where the irrigation system is situated, to ease the transportation of the produce to the markets.

8271 / NADO / FFD / Tanzania:

134. The promotion of equitable access to land and other resource allocation to youth and women as stipulated in different policies, remains an important issue in Tanzania. Two meetings with youth and women to promote equitable access to resources (e.g. land and effective participation in development decision issues) were conducted. One meeting targeted 16 youth representatives, while the other meeting included 20 women representatives, organized in collaboration with local government authorities from departments of land and community development and financial institution such as the National Microfinance Bank (NMB).

8273 / CPF; UMPLB / Afdi / Burkina Faso:

135. CPF and UMPLB participated in various national meetings. The 10th edition of World Milk Day was celebrated offline on July 7th, 2022, in Ouagadougou. This intended to be a framework for political and strategic expression for public decision-makers, researchers, and local milk value chain actors with regards to the theme of "Trade policies, for the certification and labelling of milk and dairy products in Burkina Faso". CPF participated with 7 representatives 2 leaders, 2 dairies (Sabcé and Ziniaré), 2 breeder representatives and 1 technician. The following topics were covered: process of certification and labelling of milk and dairy products in Burkina (ABNORM); My Local Milk campaign; sanitary quality of local dairy products, compared to imported products; and prospects for certification of dairy products in the milk sector.
136. CPF also organized two advocacy meetings with the ministers in charge of agriculture and animal resources respectively on May 24th and November 29th 2022. The discussions focused on rural land, the financing of family farming, institutional purchases of local agricultural products, difficulties in accessing inputs, agricultural equipment, and livestock feed.
137. CPF also met the President of the Transition on September 15th 2022 as part of the consultations to support the implementation of the actions of the transition, in particular the management of the humanitarian situation. This meeting mobilized 200 producers.

138. UMPLB organized a press conference on October 21st 2022, as a prelude to the “72 hours of Local Milk / Fair Milk” Congress, bringing together around thirty (30) journalists from various media outlets.
139. CPF and UMPLB organized a multi-stakeholder workshop on March 14th, 2022, bringing together 26 participants, including 14 women, with the aim of strengthening policy support for women processors of agricultural products.
140. Several tangible products were created:
- a. An advocacy note for a better distribution of the added value of dairy value chain.
 - b. An advocacy note for a revival of processing enterprises managed by women.
 - c. A capitalization product on the main learnings from the project (being finalized).
141. On June 4th, 2022, regional tours were organized by CPF in two regional capitals (Ziniaré and Bobo-Dioulasso). During these tours, FO/CSO leaders from the 13 regions gathered in two pools to discuss with grassroots FOs. These tours were attended by 51 participants (42% women), who expressed their concerns and proposed solutions to meet the challenges of agricultural campaigns, constraints experienced by FOs, and food and nutritional security in Burkina Faso. In 2022, the UMPLB organized three regional meetings to discuss with its members from the Sahel, East and Grand-Ouest regions. In each region, each mini dairy was represented by a member. These exchanges concerned the implementation of new projects as well as the organization of the 8th edition of the 72 hours of Local Milk event, combined with the West African Fair Milk Congress.

8275 / MDCU; BAMSCOS / We Effect / Kenya:

142. BAMSCOS lobbied the County Government of Baringo for support in the completion of the milk processing plant. Leaders from 35 FOs participated in advocacy training. 60 leaders participated in the development of a position paper on the review of the Cooperative Societies Act.
143. Meru Union also participated in drafting a position paper related to the amendment of the Cooperative Societies Act. Ten of its member FOs participated in a policy consultation forum. Leaders from 56 FOs participated in a lobbying and advocacy training. From BAMSCOS members, 35 societies had their leaders participate in an advocacy training.

8276 / FF-SPAK / FFD / Kenya:

144. FF-SPAK adopted the Farmer Advocacy and Consultation Tool (FACT) as its main advocacy instrument. A refresher training on advocacy was carried out and the two counties formed advocacy sub-committees to enable the collection of issues and evidence from farmers, identification of advocacy strategies and the presentation of these proposals to relevant duty holders. Out of the 40 people trained, 10 were identified for the committees, thus creating 2 sub-committees with 5 members each representing each County.
145. The Lima Linda Cooperative in Muranga County was able to identify the Muranga Avocado Farmers' Cooperative Union as the main advocacy platform to address its interests. This choice was based on the fact that agriculture and farm forestry is devolved, making the county government the main duty bearer to focus on. In Kiambu County, the chairman sits in the County Agriculture Committee and is thus able to channel farmer's issues through this platform.
146. The project supported several meetings between relevant duty holders and farmer representatives. Staff accompanied leaders to offer technical support. The Muranga County Cooperative Union has structures, which enable direct consultation with the County. One of the issues presented by Lima Linda Cooperative was the request for the allocation of public land to set up offices, demo plots and an operational area for the cooperative. The county government

promised to investigate this, including the set-up of a pack house and necessary registrations to enable the direct export of avocados from the cooperatives, as opposed to going through private exporter companies. The main agenda pushed in Kiambu County through the Agricultural Committee was the provision of extension services by the county government. So far, the County has only made promises, but no new officers have been provided. The current disparity between the number of extension officers and the number of farmers needing those services is too significant.

8277 / KENAFF / AHA / Kenya:

147. KENAFF conducted several grassroot meetings in their process of drawing up the “Farmer’s Manifesto”. During these county-based meetings, as well as the overall meeting (and write-shop) at headquarters in Nairobi, a total of 393 farmers participated (247 male and 146 female). The Farmer’s Manifesto is a key political lobbying & advocacy document from which KENAFF will derive county-based sub-sets. These will then inform the lobbying & advocacy work of the 12 county associations. As such, KENAFF can be the voice of the farmers throughout the country and secure the quality lobbying & advocacy arguments across the country.

8278 / CAPAD / CSA / Burundi:

148. During this year 2022, the CAPAD headquarters team supported the accompanied cooperatives in the search for financing. Two visits were made to the COOPECs (Savings and Credit Cooperatives) of Muramvya and Kirundo to discuss with the agents of the MFI (Institute of Microfinance) to discuss the modalities of cooperatives' working capital needs according to their business plan and the analysis of the profitability of the activity. During this meeting, a presentation of the cooperatives supported in the action zone was made as well as their economic activities envisaged by the latter.
149. The data concerning financing needs were discussed during meetings with FENACOBU (National Federation of COOPECs of Burundi).
150. A workshop on the formulation of the GAFSP project (Global Agriculture and Food Security Program) fund administered by the World Bank was organised in April. The workshop was attended by 63 leaders of cooperatives in the MOSO region as well as leaders of CAPAD. The objective of this workshop was to collect reference data from the different actors on the GAFSP project. This GAFSP project, which will start soon, will strengthen the capacities of cooperatives in the East of country supported by FO4ACP, but will also provide other support to enhance the value of the banana sector in the Moso region.

8279 / SOA / Afdi / Madagascar:

151. The Malagasy government has initiated a revision of the National Seed Strategy Document (“Stratégie Nationale Semencière” or SNS). A first workshop with the Farmer Seed Establishments (“Etablissements Semenciers Paysans” or ESPs, including seed producer groups and seed-producing FOs) members and non-members of its Network was organized by SOA on May 31st. The objectives of the workshop were to identify the major problems of the ESPs and create proposals for improvement for the revision of the Strategy. The meeting brought together 9 seed-producing FOs (CRAM, Apdip, Soamitambatra, Fikovama, Hordea, GPS AMBININTSOA, GPS AINGA, GPS KOTOMBOLA, GPS SOA GnY Miavotsy), as well as 3 umbrella farmers' organizations (CPM, FIFATA and FEKRITAMA).
152. SOA then participated on June 1st and 2nd 2022 in the national workshop organized by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, led by the ad-hoc committee of Amprosem, which includes SOA Network and Afdi. This workshop allowed the revision of the SNS, the review of the seed law and the revitalization of Amprosem, now renamed F3M. The 4 strategic axes of the SNS discussed during the workshop concern: 1) Increase certified seed production; 2) Increase the rate of use

of certified seed; 3) Improve the quality of certified seed; 4) Proceed with the institutional reframing of the seed sector and transversal actions. Proposals for improvements by strategic axis were put forward by the sector actors and the ESPs participating in the national consultation workshop on seeds. The SOA Network put forward the proposals discussed with farmer seed establishments during the May 31st workshop.

153. In 2021, SOA and Afdi joined the ad hoc committee made up mainly of professional groups in the seed sector, members of Amprosem ("Association Malagasy des Professionnels en Semences et Plants"), now called F3E. This committee worked with the Minae for all the reflections and consultations carried out around the revision of the SNS. The different proposals discussed during the seed workshop organized by SOA and Afdi at the end of 2021 were defended in all the debates. Some of the proposals were considered, including: 1) The place of FOs in the national strategy; 2) The mobilization of other actors for the production of basic seeds/private companies; 4) The improvement of some of the interventions of the SOC; 4) The setting up of a control mechanism of seeds put on the market; and 5) The communication plan for the use of certified seeds by farmers.
154. Amprosem has been renamed F3M (organization of the actors of the seed sector in Madagascar). It is a seed interprofession, a privileged interface of the Public-Private Partnership and a facilitator of the chain Research-Production-Marketing-Development-Use of seeds. The General Assembly of Amprosem has allowed to renew the Board of Directors and the office, and to revise the statutes of the association. SOA is now a member of the new F3M board as an advisor. The F3M interprofession held a second General Assembly, gathering different seed establishments wishing to join the interprofession on August 02nd 2022 in Antananarivo. The 7 seed-producing FOs members of SOA, supported within the framework of the FO4ACP program, attended the GA, including: Fisoï, Soa Mitsinjo, Apdip, Soa Mitambatra, Union matanjaka, MTF and CRAM. The GA reviewed the following matters: 1) The revision of the internal regulations and statutes of F3M, which were validated unanimously; 2) Progress of the creation of its website, available here: www.f3m.mg; 3) The proposals for a logo and a slogan for the interprofession; 3) The presentation of the budget and strategies to sensitize the actors to adhere to it; and 4) The prospects of the interprofession in 2022-2023.

8285 / Fupro; FNPS; CCPSM; CCPS-Save / Afdi / Benin:

155. Following the reforms undertaken by the government, the seed sub-sector is proving to be an important lever for the development of crop production. FOs wish to position themselves as seed producers. For the elaboration of an advocacy plan, FNPS gathered and its member cooperatives' leaders, individual seed producers and representatives of state agencies in charge of these issues. In 2021, themes were identified: strengthening the supply chain, facilitating the certification process, redirecting subsidies to production and easing seed procurement procedures. In 2022, a two-day workshop with 22 participants resulted in an action plan for the implementation of advocacy on the different themes identified.

8291 / TUNADO; HODFA / Trias / Uganda:

156. The project has enhanced TUNADO's capacity to enter policy spaces and defend the interests of the sub sector in resource allocation within the agricultural sector. Following TUNADO's advocacy efforts, beekeeping was shortlisted among the enterprises supported under the government programme of Operation Wealth Creation. Furthermore, TUNADO succeeded in lobbying government agencies such as the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) to include distribution of beehives and high value multipurpose trees, such as Hass avocado, cashew nuts and macadamia in the agricultural inputs distributed to farmers.
157. TUNADO managed to strengthen the apiculture multi-stakeholder platform by bringing on board more players such the academia, conservation agencies (like the National Forestry Authority and

- the Uganda Wildlife Authority), the National Agricultural Research Organisation and National Planning Authority. This is in addition to introducing regional multi-stakeholder platforms (MSP).
158. TUNADO also documented best practices of nature-based beekeeping in Karamoja and West Nile sub regions as case studies. TUNADO was able to disseminate the video in different advocacy forums and in beekeeping sensitisation campaigns to demystify the concept that traditional hives are not productive. As a result, TUNADO has witnessed a growing trend of beekeepers opting for traditional hives, reduced agrochemical use in beekeeping communities and increased adoption of agroforestry practices. All these combined create a favourable environment for beekeeping but also make beekeeping cheap and affordable for majority of Ugandans since it involves the use of local and available materials. A comprehensive documentary on nature-based beekeeping compiled to influence interventions in apiculture. Link to video: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1zPrOmaWnx5sRu54jJB1jO2ODzgZk7_ws/view?usp=sharing
159. HODFA coordinator participated in a 3- day training ToT workshop on the FACT methodology. The focus was not only the contents of the FACT methodology (i.e. the 4 pillars of consultation, participatory research, generating policy proposals and stakeholder mapping) but also on how to conduct a FACT training. Using the skills from FACT, HODFA, together with the Association of Uganda Oil and Gas Service Providers advocated for the implementation of the “local content” policy by the contractors when sourcing products and services. HODFA further sought other important stakeholders such as the Uganda Petroleum Authority and the Bunyoro Parliamentary Forum to lobby for local content and express the readiness of the farmers to supply food stuffs especially rice and a range of vegetables. These efforts yielded a contract with one company - GCC and additional contracts are under negotiation.

8439 / Climate Action / FFD:

160. AgriCord alliance delegation participated in the COP27 in Sharm El Sheikh, in November 2023 and supported the participation of its FO partners to the event. Altogether, the different delegation members participated in around 50 side events and panels. In those discussions, the AgriCord delegation promoted the key recommendations to be considered for an equal participation of farmers in the climate processes. The main recommendations were: 1) recognize the importance of agriculture, food security and sustainable food systems in the conclusions of COP27, 2) direct finance for locally led adaptation and for a just transition to a resilient farming, 3) loss and damage finance.
161. AgriCord also co-hosted one of the side events: “Driving climate finance to achieve human and environmental rights”. The side event co-hosts consortia consisted of AgriCord, FairTrade, NFU-UK, FFF, PAFO, AFA, SIDA, and IFAD. Ten speakers (7 farmers, 3 women, from Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America) showcased how food systems are increasingly called upon to enforce human and environmental rights. For farmers' livelihoods, this means accessing funding and innovative financial instruments for adaptation and mitigation to rapidly scale up food system transformation among small farmers.
162. Tiina Huvio, FFD director and AgriCord board member moderated the panel where Chris Buss IUCN/FFF framed the topic and farmer representatives from Paraguay (Andres Gonzales, sugar cane producer), Philippines (Pablito Aquino, coconut producer) and West Africa (Musa Sowe, ROPPA RFO) addressed challenges and experiences of accessing conventional funding. Amanda Liedgren, Climate advisor from SIDA, shared lessons to include FFPOs in the funding approaches. Farmers from Ivory Coast (Benjamin Kuome, cocoa producer), UK (Aled Jones), and East Africa (Steven Muchiri, EAFF RFO) showcased the market-based mechanisms that work for farmers in their regions while IFAD (Jahan Chowdhury, Cluster lead for environment and climate) addressed the approach on resilience credits and blended finance. AFA (Estrella Penunia, CEO) made the closing remarks making a call to action to close the gap for family farms who only benefit from

- 1.7% of all the climate funding. Full video of the side event available on YouTube (by the name of side event)
163. Total of eight (8) speakers (5 farmers, 4 women, from Europe, Asia and Africa) addressed the finance challenges to reach local levels constrain the achievement of NDC ambitions in agriculture during a side event "Getting finance where it matters "at the Americas Pavilion, hosted by IICA on November 9th, 2022. AgriCord President Marcel Groleau moderated the session. To showcase the fast-tracking climate action and visible contributions of farmers organisations in Uganda (John Bagada, Trias agri-agency partner), France (Thierry Desvaux, AFDI agri-agency), and Asia (Estrella Penunia, AFA) presented evidence from their regions. Farmer representatives pointed out the need for simplified procedures for FFPOs to access funding. Innovative financial instruments for adaptation, mitigation, and resilience are necessary to rapidly scale up implementation whilst delivering food security. Agri-agency FFD (Tiina Huvio, Finland) showcased the Building Resilience action and tools to strengthen FFPOs while IUCN/FFF (Chris Buss) pointed to the needed new financial architecture to reach FFPOs to ensure action is in the right place. IICA (Kelly Witkowski) mentioned that opportunities are on the rise in linking F. FPOs and the NDCS processes with governments and ministries for more collective engagement in implementing solutions. AgriCord (Gabriela Quiroga) gave the closing remarks to the event celebrating the farmers inspiration for a transition that is already happening.
164. The AgriCord Building Resilience Toolkit and Trainings were showcased during a side event at IFAD's Pavilion. Tine Vanhee showcased the work of Trias agri-agency on a side-event at the Benelux pavilion which was organised by G-STICA. The side event at the Canadian Pavilion gave the floor to civil society actors, including Agri agencies, to share initiatives that have promoted the protection of ecosystems as a tool to fight climate change with a multi-actor approach moving towards sustainable and resilient agrifood systems where farmers have a relevant role. Hugo Beaugard-Langelier UPA DI discussed how policy makers, donors, researchers, and farmers' organisations can work together to scale up local solutions. Marcel Groleau, AgriCord President, and Tiina Huvio, board member, participated in the Global Farmers Market which was organised by the Farmers Constituency.
165. As a FO4ACP resource person Mamadou Cissokho, the honorary president of ROPPA, continued to advocate for FOs improved access to climate finance as well as for improve access to investment credits in various meetings in the African Union, European Commission - EU INTPA, AFD, IFAD and NEPAD.

2.2.3 COMPONENT 3: INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS



Picture: 7 - Women at the General Assembly of UCoFAT. Benin. UCoFAT, UPA DI (April 2022)

166. The priorities for the institutional development depend on the developmental stage of the farmers' organisations. This is why the agri-agencies always accompany the FO in an organisational capacity self-assessment, at the start of the projects. The assessment exercise is repeated periodically during the project period. Each agri-agency uses their own organisational assessment tool with slightly different areas of emphasis and indicator sets, but the main characteristic and developmental stage criteria remain similar.
167. This component provides the possibility to support the FOs institutional strengthening by staff resources. Agri-agencies support the institutional development of FOs in by i.e., training of trainers of cooperative management and governance, coaching the FO staff on leadership, providing training on financial management and accounting as well as on human resources management and monitoring and evaluation.

8262 / CGA / Fert / Kenya:

168. To strengthen the governance and leadership capacities of grassroots groups, 3,274 leaders were trained. Forty-eight (48) farmer groups were supported in their strategy planning. In addition, 254 chapters meetings were conducted. (CGA chapters and platforms consist of leaders and other value chain actors from ward level to the county level.) The goal is to improve grassroots representation through these arrangements.
169. In 2022, CGA focused on improving the institutional capacities to provide advisory services:
- a. Trainings: A CGA team training was conducted. County coordinators received training on agronomy and group management. The 2-day training focused on effective facilitation skills with various animation to be applied with farmers and leaders. The coordinators also participated to a workshop on farm experimentation, conducted by African Plant Nutrition Institute (APNI).
 - b. Tools to facilitate advice services: A tool has been developed to ease the analysis of technical-economic data of farms, which helps technicians to better understand the

farmers' farm management and improve the quality of advice. So far, 60 farmers have recorded their data.

8269 / CEFFEL / Fert Madagascar:

170. In 2022, an in-depth financial analysis was carried out on the operation of Ceffel's educational farm. Each year, a video presenting the achievements is elaborated and shared with the main partners. Articles are also published in the newspapers and websites of partner organizations (Fert, GSDM, REAP AAOI network among others).

8271 / NADO / FFD / Tanzania:

171. NADO developed an organizational account on the ODK platform for digital data collection. This account is now fully operational and ready to be used for collecting membership data.

8273 / CPF; UMPLB / Afdi / Burkina Faso:

172. CPF governance bodies are places for monitoring the progress of projects and ensuring the consistency of the various actions. The Board of the CPF has 7 administrators, including 2 women. Since 2021, the women's college and the youth college have participated in various sessions of the Board as well as the General Assembly. The first session of the Board of Directors including all the Presidents of the CPF unions and federations was held on May 13th 2022 in Ouagadougou. The second extended session was held on December 21st 2022.
173. An extraordinary session of the board dealt with a mechanism for the sustainability of the training system for FO managers. The ordinary session of the General Assembly was held on December 22nd 2022 and saw the participation of around fifty elected officials. In addition to the approval of technical and financial reports, it validated the membership of the National Federation of Young Agricultural Professionals of Faso (FNJPAF), which had been excluded from CPF in 2014. CPF now has 16 unions and federations as members.

8275 / MDCU; D / We Effect / Kenya:

174. The BAMSCOS union organized forums, targeting affiliate accountants, treasurers and the boards of management of affiliate societies, sensitizing them on the statutory requirements and deductions and also changes in policies and guidelines for competent management and execution of duties. BAMSCOS encouraged VSLA groups, affiliate boards of management and managers to attend leadership for change trainings.
175. BAMSCOS also supported the development and installation of accounting systems in 8 affiliate members, linking the different business and management sections within the FOs for accurate accounting system. This included credit-based input access by the farmers. Affiliates were supported in their review of strategic plans and policies.
176. Meru Dairy organized trainings for FO leadership members of 13 societies on management roles. Operational policies were reviewed to enhance governance of the union.
177. 13 Societies were trained on the MIS (Management Information System) system, that would support the efficiency of their operations in the collection of and accounting for member produce, storage as well as financial reporting. Six desktop computers were acquired for 6 FOs to implement this system. Two laptops were acquired to facilitate the project work. Union staff were trained on Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). Seven staff were trained on communication tools and photography.

8276 / FF-SPAK / FFD / Kenya:

178. FF-SPAK recruited four extension officers to visit farmers in their localities and train/demonstrate on different technical aspects. The activity was meant to provide technical support to farmers on

matters of silvicultural and general enterprise development. This is important, as it covers a large gap occasioned by government failure to provide such services effectively. This activity is demand-driven, as farmers organize themselves in groups and place a request through the cooperative leadership for training on certain topics and especially on tree management.

8277 / KENAFF / AHA / Kenya:

179. The 12 KENAFF County Associations conducted several board meetings. These meetings serve their own planning purposes, agenda setting and discussion. In total, 169 leaders participated in these meetings (106 male, 63 female and 20 youth).
180. KENAFF is dedicated to strengthening the capacities of its elected county-officials and focuses on sound financial management, professionalization, and lobbying and advocacy across the country. At KENAFF headquarters, county leaders were trained in value chain service development, lobbying and advocacy, professionalization, and financial management. A total of 146 KENAFF leaders participated (81 male, 62 female and 19 youth).

8278 / CAPAD / CSA / Burundi:

181. Two aspects were key: on the one hand, the evaluation of CAPAD's strategic plan and, on the other hand, the improvement of the PUMA tool ("Programme Unifié de Monitoring Agricole"). Concerning the PUMA tool, a structural redesign of the tool was planned after user feedback meetings, to overcome the difficulties the users highlighted. Some technical difficulties related to synchronization problems and to the architecture of the tool itself have appeared during the years of use.

8279 / SOA / Afdi / Madagascar:

182. Throughout the year, the director and the administrative and financial manager provide support to the members in the administrative and financial management of the project. The SOA Network project manager provides technical support. She has participated in various workshops, training sessions, meetings with stakeholders in the sector, etc. The project audit is scheduled for 2023.

8282 / UGAM / UPA DI / Benin:

183. 50 persons attended the AGU 2021 Business Review and Financial Report Meeting. 75 persons attended the AGU AGM. 25 persons attended the Youth College Launch.

8283 / MVIVATA Arusha; MVIWAMA / AHA / Tanzania:

184. In total, nine (9) leadership trainings took place reaching some 300 leaders. Out of these, two thirds were women and youth represented a share of one third. The leadership trainings have led to a change in mindset of local network leaders who have taken more responsibility. As a results of improved leadership, for example, the statutory meetings are organised better than in the years before, the number of members and ability to organise good quality work is observed, conflict are resolved smoother and the unity and cohesion among leaders and members has improved. It was reported that leadership training was important because many of the local network level leaders had recently been newly elected.

8284 / PNOPPA / UPA DI / Benin:

185. PNOPPA was supported to update its multiannual strategy and operating procedures. Also financial management training was conducted.
186. The project was completed in June 2022 and at the end PNOPPA brought together all the beneficiary FOs to exchange on their respective experiences, achievements, and results within the framework of the PASE project, with a view to capitalization, appropriation of assets and sustainability.

8285 / Fupro; FNPS; CCPSM; CCPS-Save / Afdi / Benin:

187. A refresher training for the administrators of the two cooperatives was conducted on cooperative values and principles and management tools, in connection with the new by-laws governing the FOs.

8291 / TUNADO; HODFA / Trias / Uganda:

188. TUNADO commissioned an Effective Skills Development Consult to conduct a nationwide consultation and develop an inclusive TUNADO strategic plan. The plan was validated and adopted for operationalization on 2nd June 2022. To assess the organisational development needs, SPIDER workshops were conducted covering a representation from the board, management, and staff of HODFA and TUNADO. A full OCA (Organisational Capacity Assessment) was performed.

2.3 CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

189. Four major transversal topics are of relevance in the FO4ACP programme: Gender, Youth, environmental sustainability, and climate change. Some of the following examples will show that these topics are in practice very integrated. In many of the following examples the activities address more than one dimension.

2.3.1 GENDER



Picture: 8 - Farmer Joyce on her plot. Joyce is an FO-leader who participated in an exchange to the Ivory Coast about the appropriate use of manure. Kenya. Romane Nonis, Fert (2022)

190. All participating agri-agencies mainstream gender into their approaches with the aim to support FOs in improving gender equality and inclusiveness. Gender-specific activities can be geared toward women's capacities and skills specifically (e.g., through financial literacy training), or activities that aim to create a more inclusive environment by creating awareness for women-specific challenges and the advantages of representative farmer organizations among those who lead FOs. Figures on women's attendance in statutory meetings and individual women assuming leadership positions are indicative to more inclusive farmer organizations. But also, the capturing of disaggregated data by FOs has already a reflective character and fosters awareness about the (im-) balance of women and youth involvement.

8262 / CGA / Fert / Kenya:

191. There has been a continuous effort to include women in management and decision-making process through:
- a. Lobbying for nomination of women in chapter leadership.
 - b. Inclusion of women participants in exchange visits to learn on governance.
 - c. Mentorship of women participants in agri-preneurship, women start-ups on agrovets, commodity aggregation and marketing.
 - d. Training of women on alternative enterprises, like vegetable production and marketing to boost income and dietary diversification, promotion of alternative livelihood sources through linkages to poultry business development partners.

- e. Promotion of savings and loans groups (VSLAs), which are mostly women-led (95%). These VSLAs are showing to be more effective in reaching out to women and youth.
- f. In Narol county, CGA and the county government cooperative department trained FOs on leadership skills and fostered leadership skills and fostered gender balance in FO leadership.

8270 / CNOP / Afdi / Mali:

192. The vegetable sectors occupy many women and young people. In 2022, there was an increase in the participation of women in the project. From a total of 35% of relay farmers, the share of women farmers increased to 45%. Those women relay farmers were very active in participating in the various activities, the FO provided for them, representing 65% of the participants.

8271 / NADO / FFD / Tanzania:

193. Under Component 1, women and youth were well represented in trainings on GPHH technologies to farmer groups (see Component 1 for more information). As noted also in Component 2, NADO was active in the promotion of equitable access to land and other resource allocation.
194. As regards specific gender focused activities, linking women and youth with financial institutions and to local government authorities to acquire is important. Many women and youth do not meet preconditions – such as possession of fixed asset for collateral and having a business plan - for loans. 869 farmers (450 women and 419 youth and 22 people with disabilities) were linked with financial institutions and Local Government Authorities (LGA) to apply for loans. Upon establishing linkages, they received education on financial management before handing in their loan application.
195. One group (MNANGE at Itambo village) of 22 disabled persons were linked with a LGA, having already applied for a loan of TSHs 10,700,000 to run a poultry and piggery. The LGA loan has no interest rate and needs to be paid back within a one year in quarterly instalments. Other groups include the UKIBI Group at Utelewe and VIJANA TUSHIKAMANE at Samaria village, both being in the final stages of a loan application with LGAs.
196. Women and youth received also training on how to start income generating projects, including bee- keeping, gardening, livestock, and establishing tree & fruit nurseries and tree plantations. 869 farmers (450 women and 419 youth and 22 people with disabilities) were trained on these topics.

8273 / CPF; UMPLB / Afdi / Burkina Faso:

197. Women form the majority in the mini-dairies and have been strongly involved in the various project activities (monitoring missions, workshop, implementation of the quality charter, advisory support, and capitalization of the project). At the CPF level, the Women's College participates in the sessions of the Board of Directors.

8275 / MDCU; BAMSCOS / We Effect / Kenya:

198. BAMSCOS has trained women on the benefits of dual membership in the household. These efforts have born results and now in many member households, the men are giving their spouses the evening milk, so that they can sell that under their own names. To enhance women empowerment, women have also been trained on VSLAs and women groups have themselves been forming VSLAs. These VSLAs are already showing results in improved financial access/inclusion for women.
199. Meru Union continued to encourage women to participate in project activities, since they do most of the work pertaining to taking care of the animals. This has helped women to be better

farm managers and has contributed to increases in milk production. Men are slowly embracing dairy farming as a family business.

200. 8276 / FF-SPAK / FFD / Kenya:

201. FF-SPAK staff followed the Women Empowerment Farm Business School (WEFBS), more specifically on WEFBS tool and approach. As a result, the training has created a favourable ground to address gender issues in local communities. It has also led to increased numbers of women and youth taking leadership positions in the two associations.
202. Two trainings were undertaken, one in Muranga County and the other one in Kiambu County, bringing together a total of 40 participants – 20 in each county (6 male, 8 female and 6 youth). The participants were trained as male champions/peer mentors to lead on gender issues in the two associations. A training manual developed by We Effect and FAO was used.
203. In general, FF-SPAK has worked with grassroots FOs to ensure that they find creative ways of engaging different groups. For instance, the two cooperatives have established model nurseries, which mainly draw their labour from women members.

8278 / CAPAD / CSA / Burundi:

204. In all project activities, the gender issue has been given a greater consideration. CAPAD's Gender Policy provides for the presence of at least 60 % of women in the representation of the cooperatives' governing bodies. At the level of the governing bodies, the number of women in the cooperatives supported by this project represents more than 50%. At the institutional level, and in the bodies of the 21 cooperatives supported by the FO4ACP project, 60% of persons are women.

8279 / SOA / Afdi / Madagascar:

205. The FOs strive to conduct their activities in an inclusive manner, with women having the same opportunities to participate in activities and trainings as men. Of the 124 PMS members of the 4 FOs, 41 are women, i.e. 33% of the workforce. For the two FOs where seed production activity is new (Fisoï and Soatmitsinjo), there is a male/female parity in the PMS membership.

8282 / UGAM / UPA DI / Benin:

206. UGAM technicians support in the implementation of production and processing activities carried out by UCoFAT women member cooperatives. These activities were implemented to ensure that the products women grow and process could be included in the WAGU SCMM. Also, during the elected officials' tour, discussions were held on the integration of women's processed products into the UGAM SCMM.

8283 / MVIVATA Arusha; MVIWAMA / AHA / Tanzania:

207. During leadership trainings, an inclusive leadership approach was used. This approach helps the participants to become aware of their own biases and actively seek out and consider different perspectives to inform their decision-making. It also helps them collaborate more effectively with others in discussing and overcoming gender bias. Furthermore, MVIWAMA has developed an inclusion policy for its organization.

8289 / FUPRORIZ; UPPRS; UWERL / Trias / Burkina Faso:

208. To promote economic activities for women, fifty female parboilers were trained in parboiling techniques. At the end of the training they received parboiling kits and protective equipment so that they could launch this income generating activity.

8291 / TUNADO; HODFA / Trias / Uganda:

209. TUNADO organised a one-day meeting of 20 participants consisting of TUNADO Board members and RTC coordinators in November 2022. The aim of the meeting was to monitor institutional progress on aspects of gender equality, equity and inclusion of women, youth and other marginalised groups and make commitments on further work on inclusivity. The meeting was facilitated by the programme officer of National Union of Disabled Persons (NUDIPU). As a result of the meeting, all RTCs committed to mainstream gender aspects in their programmes but also open their groups to include persons with disabilities and provide an enabling environment for them.

2.3.2 YOUTH



Picture: 9 - Assembly of UGAM's youth college. Benin. UGAM, UPA DI (April 2022)

210. Youth inclusion and empowerment go often hand in hand with gender strategies. The challenges for youth and women are not the same per se, but some of the issues, such as access to resources and finance. Further, gender and youth intersect for many young women in agricultural communities within household, familial and agricultural obligations.
211. Youth inclusion and integration is an urgent and crucial matter for the long-term sustainability of agricultural sector. FOs must be able to offer young people prospects and permanent participation in business and leadership decisions. Within FO4ACP projects, youth issues are addressed by numerous trainings, workshops, and exchanges. The reported increases in attendance of youth to the statutory meetings and more youth in leadership positions indicate the effects of the activities.

8262 / CGA / Fert / Kenya:

212. A needs assessment survey was conducted to identify measures to improve the participation of youth. There was lobbying for inclusion of youth in FO leadership from county to group levels. A deliberate effort was made to provide jobs for youth by involving youth groups in the activities such as pesticides spraying and harvesting. CGA trained the spraying service providers. Youth are also involved in produce transport for the farmers through the motorbikes and three wheelers. At the same time, these initiatives improve the FOs technical and economic services.

8269 / CEFFEL / Fert Madagascar:

213. Ceffel welcomes many young students for visits and internships at the Centre. They discover and deepen the agroecological practices developed at the Centre for a sustainable family agriculture.

The training of advisors and relay farmers allows many young people to professionalize their activity (see Component 1).

8270 / CNOP / Afdi / Mali:

214. Young people are very numerous among the beneficiaries of the project, and two regional organizations of young farmers are stakeholders (the Regional Coordination of Rural Youth Organizations of Koulikoro and Ségou – CROJRK and CROJRS). They represent 70% of the relay farmers trained in 2022 and 90% of the farmers benefiting from the activities.

8271 / NADO / FFD / Tanzania:

215. NADO takes care to target youth throughout its activities. Youth were well represented in trainings on GPHH technologies to farmer groups (see Component 1). One youth marketing committee with 11 members was established. The committee is responsible for disseminating market information to other farmers.
216. NADO was also active in advocating for equitable access to land and other resource allocation, access to finance for women and youth and organised capacity-building to generate alternative streams of income.

8273 / CPF; UMPLB / Afdi / Burkina Faso:

217. Youth were strongly involved in the various activities (monitoring missions, workshop, implementation of the quality charter, advisory support, and capitalization of the project). Topics such as marketing dairy products, finding customers, feeding animals and running Facebook pages are always discussed with young people to improve their involvement in dairies. In addition, meetings are organized between young people from the dairies to discuss the opportunities offered by the milk sector and their leadership in the dairies. Young leaders were able to meet with other young people from dairies to share their experience and discuss the difficulties related to entrepreneurship in the sector.
218. More particularly, the actions of young people allowed the entry of two young people (1 man and 1 woman) to the board of directors of the UMPL/B as assistant treasurer and in charge of training.
219. At CPF level, the Youth College participates in the sessions of the Board of Directors. The CPF Youth College has been structured with the establishment of an office in September 2022 and the development of an action plan.

8275 / MDCU; BAMSCOS / We Effect / Kenya:

220. BAMSCOS promoted the formation of youth councils in 5 FOs with the objective of enhancing youth participation in decision-making in the FOs.
221. BAMSCOS also trained 37 youth on good dairy management practices and leadership in FOs with the aim of enhancing milk production.
222. Meru Union has trained the youth in silage-making. These youth use their newly acquired skills to support other farmers to make silage at a fee as a source of income. The Union deliberately engages youth whenever there are employment opportunities. The proportion of youth has risen to over 60% of the 720 employees of the Union. The Union has also facilitated a lot of youth to start many of the activities at the higher level of the value chain particularly in the promotion nationally of its brand "Mount Kenya Milk".

8277 / KENAFF / AHA / Kenya:

223. The KENAFF County Associations conducted youth conventions. For example, an event was held in Nakuru County with a total of 114 participants (60 male and 54 female). All participants were youth.

224. Though not funded by FO4ACP, in December 2022, KENAFF did host the KENAFF National Youth Convention, jointly with AHA, Agriterra and SNV. This was a forum to bring together youth from different farmers organizations and debate on current issues. Also, it is envisioned that the young farmers from Agriterra-supported cooperatives will join KENAFF.

8282 / UGAM / UPA DI / Benin:

225. The Annual General Meeting of UGAM served as a springboard for the creation of the UGAM's Youth College, a body that should eventually promote the mobilization of young farmers in the region. The formalization of the entity (statutes, regulations) was also carried out.

8283 / MVIVATA Arusha; MVIWAMA / AHA / Tanzania:

226. During b|u|s and leadership training, special attention was given to include and recruit youth and women in these trainings. Youth were mobilized also in preparation of the Youth Business Competition. In both organizations, the issue of gender and youth is addressed in their respective strategic plans.

8289 / FUPRORIZ; UPPRS; UWERL / Trias / Burkina Faso:

227. FUPRORIZ trained and equipped 15 young people on the use of phytosanitary products and the management of packaging. The young producers came from 8 unions: Djomabana, Niandakoro (Siguiri prefecture); Djélibakoro, Fodécariah (Kankan prefecture); Koundian, Kinièran (Mandiana prefecture); Franconèdou and Kérouané center (Kérouané prefecture). After these two phases of training, all 15 participants were equipped with protective materials and treatment devices to facilitate the multiplication and correct application of the training received in the field.

8291 / TUNADO; HODFA / Trias / Uganda

228. In April 2022, TUNADO put out a call for graduate youth interested in training as apiary masters. A total of 234 youth applied and 50 were shortlisted for the first interviews by a panel led by Dr. Naris of Makerere university. Thirty youth were selected on a one-month training in beekeeping (theory and practice) and extension. After an assessment, a final interview was conducted to select the best trainees for appointment as apiary masters. Eighteen (18) new apiary masters (9 female) were selected. These add to the existing 18 to make a team of 36 apiary masters distributed across West Nile, Southwestern, Central, Mid –West and North-Eastern.
229. TUNADO organised and conducted a 4 day training of trainers for 35 (apiary masters of which 10 were female) at CAEC Kabanyoro from the 9th – 12th November, 2022. By December, reports from Rural Transformation Centres on performance of apiary masters revealed an improved working relationship with beekeepers, improvement in quality of services delivered that are more practical and tailored to the needs of the trainees.
230. HODFA promotes the system of rice intensification. In this system, manually operated drum seeders are used as planters while manual rotary weeders are used in weeding. Both are locally fabricated using a combination of technologies from Mali and Southeast Asia. To sustain this innovation, 20 youth from 10 rice producing cooperatives were trained in the use and repair of fabricated equipment.

2.3.3 ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY



Picture: 10 - NADO field officer raising awareness for Conservation Agriculture. Makoga Village, Tanzania. NADO, FFD (2022)

231. Farmers in Africa encountered several challenges in 2022, all reflective of the climate crisis at large. Droughts, excessive rainfalls, and changes in previously stable patterns of seasonal rainfall are consequences of climate change that are felt by many farmers right now.
232. Climate change adaptation is not choice but a necessity in the daily lives of many African farmers. Climatic change, paired with other man-made and/or natural circumstances such as soil erosion, crop diseases, the (in)availability of water, the (in)availability of external inputs such as fertilizers or seeds, define how farmers take on the challenge of creating environmentally and economically sustainable businesses in the local context.

AgriCord Climate Action

233. Agriculture, forestry, and related land use are also one of the main contributors to global greenhouse gas emission (15%). Small-scale farmers are often actors in this regard, e.g., by acting as one of the main contributors to deforestation. The strategic role of FOs can play in climate adaptation and mitigation efforts has been underestimated by international climate policy makers, national governments, and the private sector. In consequence of this disregard, only 1.7% of all climate funds reach farmers.
234. That situation is even more regrettable as producer / farmer organisations provide a safety net and a structure for producers to increase their individual and collective resilience to climate change impacts while having the potential of acting in mitigating capacity.
235. AgriCord's climate action contributes a) to the development of a spectrum of sustainable agricultural approaches such as agroecology, agroforestry, sustainable land and water management, or conservation agriculture among others; and b) to the development of climate tools that allow farmers' organisations to plan climate action according to their priorities.
236. Concretely, the goals of the AgriCord Climate Action are: to improve the data collection of climate information by producers, to improve the ability of FOs to advocate in the interest of small producers when it comes to climate relevant issues, and to establish a climate funding mechanism for FOs.
237. Agri-agencies have accumulated expertise on a range of topics with which they support FOs: in the diversification of agricultural production; through the promotion of farmer-produced seeds; in the adoption of farmer-managed natural tree regeneration and restoration of lost vegetation

- with the cultivation of high-value multipurpose trees; in improving soil fertility through the evidence-based adoption of resilient agroecological practices; in self-production of quality organic fertilizers and compost and the reduction of chemical fertilizers; in the reduction of soil erosion and improved soil fertility; and overall sustainable land and forest management.
238. Methodologies include: training (and training of trainers) on the resilience approach; workshops; study circles; demonstrations and experimental plots; organising contacts with input suppliers; promoting greater use of information and communication technologies to disseminate extension content and weather information to farmers; identification and sharing of best practices at national, sub-regional, regional, intercontinental levels.
 239. FO4ACP financing contributed to the development of AgriCord's Building Resilience tool. It is an accompanied self-assessment methodology, which helps the FOs a) to evaluate the climate risks for their members production and FO's priorities, and b) to protect the FO's future operations by establishing a resilience plan with a clear set of priority actions.
 240. The climate action through FO4ACP is part of the work of the AgriCord climate working group. The members of the working group are: Tiina Huvio (FFD) Group leader / Coordination and reporting Gabriela Quiroga AgriCord secretariat Sara Törnroos / We Effect member Gudrun Gartuvyels/Trias member Felipe Alessio / INFOCOS member Steve Muchiri / EAFF member Luchie Almargo-Blanco / AsiaDHRRA, Flore Ferraro / Afdi member Also participating in the strategic level Samuel Dieval / AFDI Mélanie Morel / UPA-DI Nicole Bolomey / AHA.
 241. During 2022, AgriCord climate working group continued working with the Building Resilience – toolkit and its parts BR-I and BR-II. As regards BR-I, the focus was to continue the training of trainers (ToT) and to capitalize experiences and as BR-II, the focus was to develop it further in a participatory manner jointly with AgriCord climate group.
 242. The following ToTs were organized during 2023 in collaboration with Forest and Farm Facility/FAO: AFDI in Togo with the participation of Asprodeb as an observer. 34 persons participated in the ToT session and afterwards the BR-I exercise was conducted in 5 regions.
 243. In addition, synergizing with FO led Research and Innovation program FO partners, Building Resilience tool field workshops were conducted in 8 villages in Tanzania (300 participants; of which 100 women and 120 young, 12 disabled).
 244. A master student, Ms. Janita Jamalainen, carried out a study on how the use of BR-I was working, the experiences accumulated, and the key climate activities prioritized. In her study she examined 9 Building Resilience workshops held in Uganda, Guinea, Tanzania and Madagascar. Most of the farmers requested trainings on crops selection and resistant varieties, biological control of pests. Water management and investments for irrigation and water harvesting were considered important. Awareness-raising on agro-forestry, conservation and regenerative agriculture were mentioned as important topics. Land use planning was considered as crucial instrument in which the dialogue with the policy makers is needed. In general, the participants wished for more face-to-face trainings instead of on-line trainings. Also more concrete examples and pictures that farmers can relate to would strengthen the tool.
 245. FERT presented in June their innovative use of BR-I in Madagascar and additional participatory exercises they had developed to enhance farmers' understanding on climate change and how to target their climate actions.
 246. Building Resilience tool -II, Climate Proofing Farmers' Organisations' Operations and Planning for Resilience, had already been developed far during 2021. The AgriCord climate working group had some new members in the meantime and gave their scrutiny to the text. In May, it was decided to revise the text to simplify the exercises and even more importantly, to make sure that it is complementary with IFAD's Resilience Design and Monitoring Tool (RDMT). RDMT allows to

establish a baseline value for adaptation activities at the household level which progress can be then measured in time creating thus a basis for numeric value for resilience. A joint trial with IFAD was discussed and it was agreed to look for opportunities during 2023.

247. The work on climate indicators in 2023 continued with the secretariat to see which indicators could be included in the general project reporting of AgriCord. The following indicators (5 quantitative and 1 narrative) are suggested to be included in the annual reporting:
- a. Number or percentage of producers who practice activities that are considered more sustainable (improving soil, use of water resources, reduce contamination, support biodiversity).
 - b. Production area or percentage of total area under activities that are considered more sustainable.
 - c. Number of FO staff trained in the use of BR-I/BR-II toolkit.
 - d. Number of farmers participating in the implementation of BR-I/BR-II.
 - e. Number FO staff trained or participating in CC awareness activities or training.
 - f. Number of farmers participating in CC awareness activities or training
 - g. Does the project support activities to increase/improve the production/use of agriculture inputs (e.g., organic fertilisers/pesticide)?

8262 / CGA / Fert / Kenya:

248. CGA was active mainly through trials and trainings on and implementation of agro-ecological practices (AEP). Four (4) AEP trials were established of that enabled farmers to learn on best practices in Meru and Laikipia.
249. Trainings on agroforestry and promotion of planting of fruit trees (e.g. avocados, tree tomatoes etc.) was organised. Tree nurseries with assorted tree species for both fruits and timber. Several groups were trained on compost manure making. These trainings had an objective of soil health correction and manure as an alternative for high priced fertilizers. Farmers trained have since replicated these practices in their farms. Others have been trained on aspects of biopesticides. Some exchange visits have been organised with the focus on climate smart and partnerships created with organization involved with AEP practices.

8265 / TAHA / FFD / Tanzania:

250. Farmers were trained on climate smart agriculture, including using hybrid seeds that are drought resistant. Proper disposal techniques of pesticide containers are also included to ensure environmental protection. Since the area is quite arid, re-forestation will be encouraged using fruit trees. Farmers will be trained on management of the seedlings to ensure that all seedlings mature. Finally, farmers, growing crops which require trellising, will be encouraged to use bamboo stakes. Bamboo can be reused over several cropping cycles. It is also an early maturing species, thus avoiding the use of trees with longer maturing cycles.

8270 / CNOP / Afdi / Mali:

251. Agroecology is the main theme of this project. The actions concerned the training of relay farmers and producers in agroecology for market gardening and enabled the dissemination and adoption of sustainable practices.
252. The valorisation of agroecological production happened through the training of relay farmers on the participatory system of "local organic" guaranteeing and a follow-up of cooperatives wishing to engage in it by the UNCPM facilitator.

253. Thanks to the project, UNCPM is now a recognized actor in agroecology in Mali: it is the organization, that was chosen to host a peer-to-peer expertise exchange and train Guinean farmer organizations on the manufacture of biopesticides and biofertilizers.
254. Attached is the link to an extract from the video: <https://youtu.be/VpflLsnfWCg>

8271 / NADO / FFD / Tanzania:

255. NADO sensitized farmers to the conservation agriculture practices and Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA). A total 1102 (664 women, 438 men with 353 youth and 22 people with disabilities) farmers received information on prevailing CSA policy standards and a total of 200 books with policy guidance were distributed to farmers as reference material.
256. A database was developed to register farmers engaged in CA and monitor farmer use of CA practices. In support of this activity, a questionnaire was developed to be used by field officers to collect data for this database. 1140 (700 female, 440 male, 460 youth and 22 people with disabilities) farmers were registered in this database. Out of these farmers, 524 (314 female, 210 male, 105 youth and 5 people with disabilities) – or equivalent to 52% of the overall group – applied CA on their farms during this rainy season. Farmers applied CA practices and technologies in crops, such as maize, beans, potatoes, and sunflowers. It is important to register more farmers to continue the transition towards CSA as means of climate adaptation and resilience.

8275 / MDCU; BAMSCOS / We Effect / Kenya:

257. 2573 farmers were trained on Sustainable Agricultural Land Management Practices (SALM) practices. 1118 (56.5 %) members are applying SALM practices on their farms in the areas of e.g., nutrient management, agroforestry, soil and water conservation, integrated livestock management and integrated pest management. Furthermore, affiliate societies had their farmers trained on SALM through use of farmer-to-farmer approaches, model farms exchanges and extension approach to increase fodder production. This resulted to in an increase in production/intake from 38000 kgs per day to 50000 kgs. Extension training to establish a sustainable extension network on agroecology and animal husbandry were organized.
258. BAMSCOS trained 16 Extension Officers as ToTs on SALM practices. The extension officers integrate environment and climate change training in other trainings and carry out specific trainings on SALM. The Union carried out an Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the recommendations of the ESIA form part of the interventions/activities of the Union. The Union also established demonstration/learning sites among the affiliates, using varieties of fodder – especially early maturing and drought-resistant fodder for conservation and use during dry spells. The union has been promoting microinsurance and particularly livestock insurance among the farmers.
259. Meru Union has invested in a boiler to produce steam as a power source in line with the “Reduce, Reuse and Recycle” policy for fuel use. The Union has continued to support production of drought-resilient fodder/forages, such as sorghum, which is a multi-cut crop and drought-resilient fodder. Farmers have been trained on conservation for use during dry spells. Some farmers have also adopted irrigation to ensure that they are able to produce fodder throughout the year. The Union continues to train farmers on SALM practices.
260. An insurance office was established, and regular training provided to farmers on micro-insurance. Insurance support was also extended through the partnership with CIC Insurance.

8276 / FF-SPAK / FFD / Kenya:

261. Based on an earlier report from Africa Environmental Services (AES), a stakeholder workshop for Kenya nursery operators and practitioners was organized. The 1-day workshop provided an opportunity for FF-SPAK to share its insights on the nursery certification journey as well as allow

- certification players to clarify especially on conflicting and confusing aspects, related to the certification exercise.
262. The workshop involved 25 stakeholders mainly farmer representatives and invited stakeholders. Unfortunately, the process is not coordinated well between the various government entities who have a role in certification. Government agencies should work on a framework to better streamline the process. Meanwhile, nursery operators will need to meet the requirements of all the different organizations.
 263. A one-day stakeholders' awareness-raising meeting was carried out to sensitize farmers and stakeholders on the certification work that FF-SPAK has been piloting. The stakeholders included representatives of nursery operators, the Kenya Forest Service, the Kenya Forestry Research Institute, the Gatsby Africa, and other development partners, such as county representatives among others. The findings, lessons and challenges discussed during the meeting assisted the nursery operators to forge a common approach to nursery certification. Tree nursery registration is ongoing. The two nurseries in Kiambu and Muranga have registered their nurseries with the Kenya Forest Service and are now implementing the nursery checklist.
 264. FF-SPAK staff continued with monitoring progress of the two tree nurseries and provide guidance. Monitoring is ongoing until the nurseries are certified. As a result of nursery certification, there will be an overall improvement of nursery operations across the board and hence quality germplasm provided to smallholder farmers for planting.
 265. Field practical trainings were delivered by FF-SPAK staff together with county-based experts. 340 farmers participated in these trainings. The trainings focused on silvicultural practices, SALM demonstrations, practical, and affordable and proven technologies around climate-smart farming.
 266. A total of 40 participants (18 male, 13 females, and 9 youth) were trained in Muranga County by an expert from the Ministry of Environment in charge of climate change. The content of the training was tailor-made to fit with the findings and recommendations from the climate risk analysis exercise undertaken earlier in the project. The training focused on simple SALM practices. It entailed theory and practical aspects of SALM, which was conducted in a model farm. Topics including agroforestry, diversification, crop rotation, cover crops, zero grazing and the use of improved crop variety. Farmers were also taught about more specific practices, such as water harvesting through water pans and rainwater collection to cushion water shortages, experienced during prolonged drought.
 267. The trained ToTs have started training other cooperative members in their scheduled monthly meetings and in study circles. This activity builds the capacity of members to be more resilient to the ever-deteriorating climate conditions. It also supports the reforestation efforts. As a result of the training, there has been enhanced adoption of SALM practices by at least over 50 members, increased food production, improved tree covers and enhanced soil fertility because of agroforestry being implemented by farmers.
 268. Participants of the training included more than 30 youths and women, who have become promoters of SALM practices. After the trainings, farmers are guided in making action plans for their farms. The promoters provide technical back-up and guidance. Almost 200 farmers have been reached using this approach.
 269. The FOs are currently implementing the action plan, developed during the training. They have conducted awareness/sensitization on climate change and have been growing trees in support of the Tree Growing Programme launched in December. This programme seeks to meet a target of 5 billion trees and 30% tree cover by 2030. The afforestation/reafforestation approach is one way of mitigating climate change.

270. In addition, FF-SPAK has been participating in the FSC Forest Management Interim Standards development group in Kenya. The FSC Standards have a strong emphasis on ecological sustainability, and the Interim Standards will provide guidance to FF-SPAK in the systematic development of environmentally sound practices in family forestry.
271. FFD presented the AgriCord Building Resilience Tool together with adaptation examples from East-Africa in a session organized within the Kenya country coordination meeting (see National Coordination).
272. A specific finance management and internal monitoring training was organised for 5 FF-SPAK staff with additional discussion on the organization's existing policies and their development needs. In addition, advisory services focused on providing support to both forest and nursery certification advocacy, by initiating discussions with the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) on the potential preparation phase of forest certification in the project area and by advocating an approach relevant to smallholders in nursery and forest certification in a meeting with the Kenya Forest Service.

8277 / KENAFF / AHA / Kenya:

273. Amongst the trainings conducted by the 12 county associations, some specifically addressing climate change, soil fertility, crop insurance and other aspects.

8279 / SOA / Afdi / Madagascar:

274. Seed producers in Madagascar are experiencing the effects of climate change. The shift in the rainy season, their scarcity or, on the contrary, their abundance, and violent winds influence yields and producers must adapt their practices. The technical recommendations made to producers are aimed at improving climate resilience: better soil preparation, solutions to facilitate fertilization during violent winds, better selection of basic seeds, etc. Apdip is in a collective process of developing agroecological practices to deal more effectively with the effects of climate change.

8282 / UGAM / UPA DI / Benin:

275. During the tour of the elected officials, adaptation to climate change and the field school approach to disseminate adapted production methods were discussed.
276. Also, during the grouped purchases of inputs, selection of seeds was made considering environmental sustainability and the need to adapt practices and cultivated products to new climatic realities.

8283 / MVIVATA Arusha; MVIWAMA / AHA / Tanzania:

277. B|u|s trainees are working with the tree nurseries, producing, and selling tree seedlings. Business coaching is oriented toward environmental sustainability and climate change mitigation. All farmers and pastoralists in b|u|s training program are introduced to sustainable production through agroecological approaches.

8284 / PNOPPA / UPA DI / Benin:

278. PNOPPA is in the process of identifying climate change adaptation techniques which meet the needs of producers in collaboration with various Beninese applied research institutions. Within the framework of the project, PNOPPA has conducted a validation workshop with the key actors in the agricultural sector, including grassroots beneficiaries, on resilient agricultural techniques that increase the production yields of small family farms and ensure greater stability of their crops.

8285 / Fupro; FNPS; CCPSM; CCPS-Save / Afdi / Benin:

279. Environmental sustainability was addressed by trainings for FO members on organic soybean production, sustainable land management and adaptation to climate change (i.e. use of drought-resistant varieties, spreading of crop residues and animal manure).

8291 / TUNADO; HODFA / Trias / Uganda:

280. TUNADO has successfully promoted environmentally sustainable practices, which contribute also to climate mitigation. The farmers and other beekeepers have adopted farmer managed natural regeneration of trees and restoration of lost vegetation with growing of high value multi-purpose trees as a substitute for charcoal burning. As a result, there is visible growth of vegetation in formally open surface areas. HODFA sustained the tree planting campaign and conducted field visits with environment partners / stakeholders including Uganda National Farmers Federation (UNFFE), Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom, Bugoma forest-Kisindi reserve and ECO Trust.

2.3.4 DIGITALIZATION

281. Over the course of the programme, AgriCord has become increasingly aware about the importance of technological and digital progression among farmers' organisations. The Covid-19 pandemic had accelerated the adoption of virtual tools for meetings, trainings and extension service delivery among agri-agencies and farmers' organisations. Digital tools are also used in the financial management of FOs, membership data management, to disseminate market information, or to facilitate the communication among producer groups.
282. In Uganda, TUNADO adopted a new digital tool to improve beekeepers access to finance. The apiculture business fund management successfully introduced a computerised management information system that is interlinked to the Sevi Fintec app and Farmer Link credit systems. This has made it easy to follow up and retrieve financial service and credit client information whenever need arises. By December 2022 a total of 356 youth basic beekeepers, 24 processors and 3 RTCs had accessed finance under the apiculture development fund. WoB capacity built in loan cycle management, putting in place loan management policies and staff training in digital lending using FinTech application.
283. In Madagascar, supported by Fert, within the Fifata group, technical and economic recording practices were updated and a computerized data recording and centralization tool, called "e-roso", was developed. A training workshop was held for the 84 active advisors of Fifata to improve their technical skills in the use of the tool via their digital tablets.
284. In Senegal, CNCR and its members' staff was trained in the use of Avimtoo digital tool.

2.3.5 PEER-TO-PEER



Picture: 11 - South to North exchange between French farmers and SOA. France. Afdi (2022)

285. Peer to peer, farmer to farmer and FO to FO approach is at the heart of the AgriCord intervention model and all projects apply this approach in some form. As seen in the prior chapters, in some projects, the strengthening of the FO extension services is built on training of farmer extensionist who can support their peers in technical aspects related to agricultural production.

286. **8262 / CGA / Fert / Kenya:**

287. A number of exchange visits took place: (1) international exchange visits: 1 exchange visit was organized in Madagascar with a CGA technician team and farmer leaders participating. The purpose was to improve CGA's skills in providing (grassroots) services delivery to build sustainable FO, improve trials implementation and learn agroecology practices. Another exchange visit to Ivory Coast took place between 3 CGA technicians, 2 farmer leaders, and teams involved in Fert activities in other countries. (2) 14 inter-county exchange visits were also organized on collective action for the bean value chain, the importance of mulch concentration in moisture conservation, the establishment of trial farms, mechanization, conservation agriculture and other collective actions.

288. **8265 / TAHA / FFD / Tanzania:**

289. The Finnish Horticultural Association expert Pirkko Suhonen visited the site in June 2022 and provided additional advice and coaching through online consultations. Her competence on business development and project management has assisted in TAHA's decision-making processes. Local exchange visits were conducted for the farmers to visit other farmer groups managing irrigation systems. As production with the new irrigation system picks up, a Farmer Field Day will be organized for the farmers to learn from peers the benefits of applying good agricultural practices in their farms.

290. **8269 / CEFFEL / Fert Madagascar:**

291. Numerous exchanges between producers took place in 2022:

- a. Exchange between producers around the test plots and demonstration plots.
- b. Exchange between vegetable seed producers on the strategy of vegetable seed production of the Fifata group.
- c. Exchange between producers and the national responsible Soc (Official Control Service).

- d. Mobilization of French expertise on potato (FN3PT mission in July 2022) and vegetable seeds (CIRAD mission in September 2022).
- e. 854 people hosted in 2022 at the Ceffel centre, mostly producers.
- f. Exchange between producers from different regions on the effectiveness of agroecological practices, on the results of experiments during the technical day.
- g. Exchange between producers and researchers on the themes of experimentation.
- h. Visit and exchange of Ceffel's elected representatives in the Analamanga region about agroecological practices and experiences in grouped marketing (experience of local sales points).

292. 8270 / CNOP / Afdi / Mali:

293. The North-South exchange mission of three French agricultural officials and an Afdi facilitator with UNCPM was scheduled for January 2022, but was postponed due to the cancellation of all flights to Mali.
294. The mission of two officials from Afdi Grand-Est to the CLCR was cancelled due to the impossibility of going to Yanfolila.
295. A reflection is underway how to carry out these activities in a different way:
 - a. Greater remote follow-up (working days of Afdi facilitator).
 - b. Local workshops in Mali with remote participation of French agricultural officials.
 - c. The South-North mission of young farmers in Ségou took place on the 2nd semester of 2022, as well as a mission of 3 Afdi and/or FO managers with the CNOP on:
 - i. The development of the partnership.
 - ii. The SPG.
 - iii. Land use.

8271 / NADO / FFD / Tanzania:

296. NADO implemented several peer-to-peer exchanges:
 - a. 1 exchange visit was conducted with the 22 participants of the ToTs on CA visiting other farmers with experience in CA.
 - b. 2 NADO staff attended the World Potato Congress in Dublin, attended by different potato value chain actors from all over the world.
 - c. 2 NADO staff also participated in the "Potato Private Partnership (4Ps) Day". The conference included seminars, exhibitions, networking events and presentation of useful documents in the potato industry. All these sessions were done in the presence of Ministry of Agriculture Tanzania and the ambassador of the Netherlands in Tanzania.
 - d. A Nane Nane farmers forum was conducted with 6 NADO farmer representatives participating and demonstrating their activities and services.
 - e. 2 NADO staff visited Sport Development Aid (SDA) and shared experiences on e.g. inclusion of disabled persons, youth and women inclusion; project evaluation through the use of UMBEA; the importance of market gardens in schools. During our visit, we managed to conduct a project mid-term evaluation by using the UMBEA program in 36 secondary schools. 1 demo plot for market gardening was established at the SDA

office. Finally, NADO managed to meet with disabled persons with different disabilities to understand their needs to get involved in decision-making.

- f. 2 NADO staff attended the GlobalGAP Tour Stop event in Arusha, the main theme being "Enhancing compliance For Expanded Market Access and Trade". During the event, they learnt about Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) from a global perspective, including challenges, trends and opportunities for GAP certification in Tanzania and joined a field visit to KIKAS farmers group at Lyamungo, Kilimanjaro.

8273 / CPF; UMPLB / Afdi / Burkina Faso:

297. The coups d'état of January and September, with the uncertainties that followed (the closing of the French consulate) greatly disrupted the schedule of planned missions. However, many exchanges took place remotely. Elected members and employees of Afdi took part in consultation meetings, the validation of the AWPB, during IFAD's MTR process. A North-South mission in November made it possible to take stock with the UMPLB of the conditions for implementing activities in insecure areas to prepare the 2023 program, to reflect on the development prospects of the FO and to work with the CPF on the taxation of cooperatives.

8275 / MDCU; BAMSCOS / We Effect / Kenya:

298. A peer-to-peer exchange visit was organized for Board members. Farmers' visits were supported to lead farmers demonstration sites, so they might learn about modernized agricultural practices within and among unions. Exchange visits, focusing on women, to learn from their peers.

8276 / FF-SPAK / FFD / Kenya:

299. A total of 30 (23 males and 7 female) farmers with 15 each coming from Kiambu and Muranga Counties were involved in a learning exchange visit to Kuresoi South Fruit Marketing Cooperative, an established entity, and a model farm in Nakuru County. There they learned from a professionally run farm how they can improve production; cooperative management and networking for sharing information. Cooperative leaders established links with other exporters and input suppliers with the help of the host cooperative.
300. Our Finnish twinning partner MTK conducted an exchange visit and provided support in the adoption of a nursery manual, exchanging on institutional development of advisory services in support of sustainable forest management and market links in producer organizations. Other aspects of the exchange visit included organizational development of the FOs, continued collaboration beyond 2022 and generally sharing experiences from the two countries.
301. FF-SPAK also hosted 2 AgriCord staff, when they visited Kenya on a mission to monitor ACP projects in the country. They were hosted at our office and took part in the FO4ACP country coordination meeting, as well as visiting farmers in Muranga and Kiambu Counties. The board of We Effect visited Muranga County to learn and interact with farmers.
302. The project facilitated peer-to-peer learning using the study circles approach used by We Effect in 2 associations. This activity is designed to run throughout the year with farmers organizing themselves depending on proximity to each other and congregating at one of the farmers' homes for group learning. The activity is complemented by the extension programme supported by the project (see above). The project works regularly with 3 extension officers, who go round to the study groups to train farmers on different aspects of farming and troubleshoot with them on challenges. In our needs assessments from 2021, this approach was identified as a great member recruitment strategy, as non-members become involved in communal training. The officers are most often accompanied by a leader from the cooperative, who is responsible for marketing the cooperative and registering new members. With this approach, the cooperatives have managed to shore up the numbers of their members as well as corresponding volumes produced and sold.

More than 100 such meetings were recorded by farmers from the 2 counties with 72 having an extension officer facilitated by the project to train and answer farmers queries.

8277 / KENAFF / AHA / Kenya:

303. The County Associations of Nakuru and Baringo as well as KENAFF stakeholders and partners managed to bring their farmer groups to the Potato Fair by the National Potato Council of Kenya (NPCK). A total of 405 farmers partook in this event (210 male, 195 female and 100 youth).

8279 / SOA / Afdi / Madagascar:

304. Within the framework of the FO4ACP program, a visit of 6 persons, gathering different representatives of the actors of the seed sector in Madagascar (SOA Network, F3M, SOC, GIZ and Afdi Madagascar), was carried out to France from October 01th to 10th 2022 to exchange with different actors of the sector in France (Cooperative, chamber of agriculture, interprofession, research centre, SOC, producers) and to allow participants to draw inspiration from these experiences to better define the implementation of the DSNS in Madagascar. The North-South exchange planned with the French seed interprofession has been postponed to January 2023 to facilitate participation in the national seed workshop organized by SOA.
305. The FOs also promoted their certified seed at agricultural fairs in Madagascar. These fairs constitute a space for meetings and exchanges between the actors of the agricultural chains, and the FOs take advantage of them to establish relations with commercial partners. In collaboration with the seed interprofession F3M, SOA Network participated in the five days of the International Fair of Rural Economy of Madagascar - Fier Mada, with 3 regional FOs (Cram, Soa Mitambatra and Apdip). SOA Network and its 7 regional seed-producing member FOs (Fisoï, Soa Mitsinjo, Apdip, Soa Mitambatra, Cram, Union Matanjaka and Mahavavy Tia Fandrosoana), also participated in the International Agricultural Fair - FIA, organized in September by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. The FOs presented their products, mainly seeds, on a stand animated either by an elected farmer or by a technician. Posters and visual aids (brochures, banners, and roll-ups) were developed to reinforce their visibility.

8283 / MVIVATA Arusha; MVIWAMA / AHA / Tanzania:

306. In total, 18 peer-to-peer meetings took place.

8284 / PNOPPA / UPA DI / Benin:

307. An exchange visit between farmer leaders allowed representatives of the PNOPPA, FUPRO, GEA, RC-OPMM of Adja-Ouèrè and UCP of Djidja to go to Senegal to learn about local realities from CNCR (Conseil National de Concertation et de coopération de Ruraux du Sénégal) in terms of value chain development, strengthening of collective services and governance.

8285 / Fupro; FNPS; CCPSM; CCPS-Save / Afdi / Benin:

308. The President of the CCPSM of N'Dali participated in learning exchange in France, in the department of Landes, to exchange with French seed producers. He participated also in a training on the financial management of a cooperatives organized by the French federation of agricultural cooperatives "La Coopération Agricole" together with the administrators of French cooperatives.

8291 / TUNADO; HODFA / Trias / Uganda:

309. HODFA organised peer to peer exchanges to visit a block farm and a learning visit to Bulindi Zonal Agriculture Research Development Institute to learn rice growing innovation.

2.4 SYNERGIES AND COMPLEMENTARITY

310. In West Africa, Kenya and Madagascar, FO4ACP program synergizes with another AgriCord program SEPOP, which is financed by AFD. Synergies and complementarities are sought particularly in the context of learning exchanges between the projects. EU financed FOledRI complements FO4ACP activities by its specific focus on developing and promoting agroecological practices through farmer led research and innovation. The FOs strengthened within FO4ACP provide a scale up mechanism for the practices piloted in FO led RI programs. Also, complementarities and synergies are sought in the lobby and advocacy efforts of those two programs.
311. In the global lobby efforts important synergies are created with Forest and Farm Facility/FAO. FO4ACP program allows to support FO participation in some of the important global events organised by FFF and close collaboration takes place also in the preparation of FO consultations and side events for example for COP processes. At country level, in Kenya, Tanzania and Madagascar, there is coordination between FFF and FO4ACP implementing partners in organising i.e. some technical trainings, so that the available resources can be optimally used.
312. AgriCord secretariat also facilitates the synergies between FO4ACP program implementation and research projects of IIED (International Institute for Environment and Development). For example, in 2022, best practices and bottleneck analysis emerging from FO4ACP implementation were shared with the IIED research team working on a study on FOs' access to finance.
313. At the project level, agri-agencies ensure that the FO4ACP implementation complements the other FO programs they are co-implementing with other EU or bilateral financing.
314. FO4ACP program continues also to play an important role in bringing FOs closer to the IFAD country program implementation. FO4ACP program support has also been crucial for leveraging other funds, such as GAFSP funds in Senegal and Burundi.

2.4.1 CONTINENTAL AND REGIONAL COORDINATION

315. In 2022, the continental coordination efforts focused on co-construction of the climate partnership, reaching beyond the context of FO4ACP, between PAFO, AgriCord and IFAD to develop a mechanism for climate funding for FOs. The climate partnership was agreed by changing letter in January 2022 which confirmed the common interest by PAFO, AgriCord and IFAD to develop a climate programme to improve access to climate funding for African FOs. The three partners agreed to establish an ad hoc committee to co-create a proposal. A roadmap for the process was first established and finalized in June after the recommendations by the ad hoc committee.
316. At the end of August a technical workshop was organized in Brussels to design a concept note. At this stage, IFAD indicated a planning budget of 4-5 million USD as part of ASAP+ program. The concept note was designed with the help of a consultant and presented very shortly to the ASAP+ advisory committee the 31st of September. IFAD advised that there is a need to extra work to finalize the concept note. In the last meeting of ad hoc committee in 2022, December 14th it was agreed to continue the climate work with the resources available e.g. through the FO4ACP COVID19 mitigation top up funds.
317. With the RFOs, in 2022, the cooperation and coordination efforts happened also largely in the context wider than FO4ACP program. AgriCord coordinated the support of the participation of the African RFO and FO representatives to COP27 and some other international fora such as the international conference "Saving our future" organised by Forest and Farm Facility/FAO and VNFU in Hanoi with the RFOs.

318. In December 2022, Kolyang Palabele, PAFO president, Ishmael Sunga, SACAU CEO, Elizabeth Nsidimala EAFF president and Mamadou Cissokho mandated to represent ROPPA participated also to the AgriCord's General Assembly side events: panel discussion on food systems and in the closed strategic dialogue discussions, where also collaboration in different programs was addressed.
319. RFOs are also co-implementors in the EU financed program FO led Research and Innovation managed by AgriCord and in 2022, a detailed planning for the lobby component took place. The aim was to optimize the synergies and complementarities between the activities within FO4ACP and FOledRI.
320. At the request of PAFO, AgriCord identified an European young farmer with expertise on climate topics to participate in International Young Farmers Summit, hosted by PAFO in Kigali, Rwanda in October 2022. AgriCord secretariat provided background for Heikki Huuhtanen, MTK (the Central Union of Agricultural producers and forest owners), who was selected to facilitate the session focusing on the climate risks and solutions and how to build the resilience of agriculture and food systems.

2.4.2 NATIONAL COORDINATION



Picture: 12 - National Coordination Meeting between the implementing Farmers' Organizations and Agri-Agencies of the FO4ACP programme in Kenya. Farmers' Conference Centre, Nairobi, Kenya. Lukas Hadasch (2022)

321. In Benin, the coordination between the Afdi cell in Benin and UPA-DI in 2022 focused on the FO4ACP programs of the two agri-agencies as well as on the coordinating the support for structuring of the youth college of the PNOPPA.
322. In Madagascar, the fifth meeting of the steering committee of the FO4ACP program in Madagascar was held in August 2022 and brought together 8 representatives of the umbrella farmers' organizations, including the Coalition Paysanne de Madagascar, FIFATA, FEKRITAMA and the Réseau SOA. The meeting was an opportunity to revise the action plan around the advocacy approaches on the themes for which the committee is committed. Themes include seeds, animal health and microfinance. There was a fruitful debate with discussions on the possible complementarities and synergies of the FOs around these themes. During this meeting, it was decided to match each FO with a partner FO to accompany it in the follow-up of the theme. In the case of Réseau SOA, CPM is responsible for this function.
323. Two Kenya country coordination meetings were also held in 2022. The first session in May also included a separate session on climate adaptation with a focus on forest. During this session with 8 FOs participating, FFD presented the AgriCord Building Resilience Tool together with adaptation

examples in East-Africa. A systematic approach to climate risk assessment and adaptation planning was as such introduced using the Toolkit. The session also enabled the sharing of climate adaptation challenges and strategies amongst FOs in Kenya and Finland. The second session in October coincided with the visit of two AgriCord secretariat staff members, hosted by KENAFF.

324. In Burkina Faso, CPF organized the second national meeting on February 01th 2022, bringing together CPF, UMPLB, beneficiary FOs, Trias and Afdi, i.e. 14 participants, including 4 women. This meeting provided an opportunity to discuss the results of the implementation of FO4ACP and the other actions of the partners and the synergies to be developed between the actors. As part of the mid-term evaluation of the FO4ACP project, a meeting was organized with the presence of two dairy managers Mrs. Bandé Awa, responsible for the Kossam Dairy and Mrs. Sanné Halimata, responsible for the Enchanted Cow Dairy, to testify how the project had supported their farming activity.

2.5 MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)

2.5.1 M&E SYSTEM

PILLAR SYSTEM & STRATEGIC REFORMS

325. AgriCord continues to strengthen its M&E System.
326. AgriCord's M&E, overall knowledge management, learning and capitalization comprise three pillars. They encompass 1) project-level performance, 2) organizational performance and 3) learning, capitalization, and broader impacts, including FO development.
327. To further support Pillar 1 reporting, the narrative reporting template was adjusted and simplified in alignment with the narrative section of the annual work plan and budget (AWPB). This allows for a simple cross-check between planned activities and realized ones.
328. To structure Pillar 3, a Knowledge Management Strategy and Annual Action Plan were first adopted in the course of 2022 for that year. The Strategy provides both a normative framework through e.g. guiding principles and strategic objectives as well as an overview of the components and activities around knowledge management and learning. The Annual Action Plan then gives more details on the components and activities, including timing, outputs and persons responsible in the guise of a GANTT chart. A new Action Plan for 2023 has already been drafted and adopted in February 2023. For Pillar 3 on the specific activities learning and broader impacts in the context of FO4ACP, please consult the next section on knowledge management and capitalization.
329. While reforms in Pillar 1 and Pillar 3 have been finalized during the last quarter of 2021 and third quarter of 2022 respectively, much work remains to be done to complete strategic reforms in Pillar 2. The Secretariat will continue these efforts, aiming to finalize them by the end of 2023.
330. In the context of Pillar 2, this includes the drafting of a Theory of Change and logical framework with performance indicators. In addition, an M&E Policy with guiding principles will be created. So far, a draft version of the Theory of Change has been created and presented to the Programme Management Unit in May 2022. The M&E focal person will present this version to the broader team during the first quarter of 2023. The remaining documents will be completed after the Theory of Change has been adopted.
331. In 2022, a reformed version of the so-called Scoring process had been piloted. AgriCord relies on a peer-based review of project proposals before contracting projects in donor programmes. In other words, experienced project managers from the agri-agencies review project proposals of other agri-agencies using pre-defined clusters of criteria before they are approved by the programme commission of AgriCord and contracted. This process ought to assure the individual quality of project proposals and is part of the continuous improvement of programmes at large. A working group consisting of agri-agency and secretariat staff continues to work on the process.

CONTINUOUS PROCESS

332. M&E is a continuous process. During AgriCord's verification of 2022 results with FO4 member agri-agencies from December 2022-2023, it became clear that there still are some specific gaps to address (see also below in Results Analysis).
333. The Secretariat organizes capacity-building activities around M&E. Though a round of 3 workshops (one in each language) was scheduled in April-May 2022 to support FO4 programming, this was diverted to support the newly started FO-led Research & Innovation (FORI) Programme. A new round of capacity-building activities will be organized in the course of 2023, while a lesson learnt session will be organized for agri-agencies in the first quarter of 2023.

2.5.2 RESULTS ANALYSIS

334. The following section should be considered as an additional explanation of the data and how it was calculated in the consolidated logframe. Rather than being exhaustive, it focuses on several key remarks.
335. The consolidated version for FO4ACP Africa aggregates the data for all logframes. The sole exception is We Effect's project with BAMSCOS and Meru Union in Kenya. The latter's data is included as a separate sheet, but not added to the total. There is an additional important caveat: results of this year differ from last year's logframe, as many projects did not start implementation under the FO4ACP umbrella until 2022. This includes most notably We Effect's work in Malawi, but also includes FFD's project with NADO in Tanzania. It should also be noted, however, that several logframes were not submitted to the Secretariat until after February 15th or the deadline to submit to IFAD. This has impacted the latter's work, limiting the space for analysis and verification.
336. Comments made by agri-agencies have been retained to provide additional narrative details about results and overall data. These can be found to the right of the logframe in the "Comments" section in each individual logframe.
337. Reference lists with information about knowledge and communication products have been added separately for those projects that have them.
338. All indicators are on target, considering the stage of implementation. This can be observed across all components. This is noticeable at the level of the longer-term objectives as well as at the level of the more immediate outputs. In the area of policy influence and advocacy (Component 2), performance is also on target. A total of 34 policies and programmes have been influenced, because of FO advocacy efforts, compared to a baseline of 10 and a final target of 54. This performance is mirrored to an extent at output level. FOs are participating more than was expected in policy environments (91 in 2022, compared to a final target of 73). Strengthened farmer trust in FOs as effective institutions is also evident from increased membership growth: membership numbers increased from 198,991 members in 2021 to 220,050 in 2022 – an increase of 21,059 individual farmers.
339. As strengthening FOs as confident economic agents is an essential part of this programme, it is worthwhile looking at both overall volume and value of marketed goods. For these indicators, FOs reported some challenges. The overall volume decreased from 200,943 tons in 2021 to 132,634 tons in 2022, compared to an end target of 397,993 tons. The main contributing factor to this decrease has been the sizeable reduction in crop yields in Kenya, due to persistent droughts and worsening climatic conditions. The Cereal Growing Association in Kenya, Fert's main project partner, reported a reduction from 200,000 tons in 2021 to 85,000 tons in 2022 of marketed goods. Interestingly, the value of marketed goods has increased significantly nonetheless from 5,468,263 EUR in 2021 to 14,207,173 EUR in 2022, compared to an end target of 18,846,609 EUR. This can be largely attributed to a few projects, either active in high-value value chains, such as honey in Uganda, or working with large-scale producers, such as through We Effect's work with dairy producers in Malawi

2.6 KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND VISIBILITY

340. In 2022, knowledge management became a centre piece of attention for the AgriCord secretariat. After the initial consolidation of the M&E system, the Secretariat drafted and approved its new Knowledge Management and Learning Strategy and Action Plan (see above). A new Annual Action Plan has been adopted.
341. These strategic frameworks are centred around 3 key components:
- a. Capture knowledge and learning in support of the work of farmers' organizations.
 - b. Set up continuous learning processes, such as learning moments.
 - c. Create key infrastructure and web systems and platforms.
342. In the context of the first component, the secretariat piloted and a new line of products in 2022:
- a. Our quarterly newsletter [Crossroads](#) has now been successfully piloted in 2022. Crossroads collects interesting, short, and relevant articles on lessons learnt, successes and challenges in our project work. 4 separate issues went out last year. Each issue focuses on topics of interest for the agri-agencies and their partner FOs. Guest authorship is a new feature, which allows for agri-agencies and now also FOs to write about their work. In the context of FO4ACP Africa, a variety of articles were published. For example, Magdaline Alukhava (KENAFF) wrote a piece on KENAFF's USSD platform, including challenges and opportunities for farmers. Nadège Kippeurt (Fert) drafted an article on Fert's process of techno-economic analysis. The audience has thus far consisted of agri-agency staff through direct mail. More recently, as of the end of December, any member of the public may subscribe on the AgriCord site. Three (3) issues in English, French and Spanish were published so far in April, July, and November 2022. In January 2022, 122 readers were subscribed.
 - b. [Spotlight](#) is a video series, consisting of short snippets on concrete issues and lessons learnt. In 2022, the first episode covered the use of an organic fertilizer in Mali, followed by a video on extension services in Kenya. Production started in 2022 with a video on the use of Bokashi fertilizer in Mali, followed by a video on extension services in Kenya. To host these videos, a dedicated YouTube channel was created. The Secretariat plans to produce four videos a year and host some of our members' videos as well. The videos visually acknowledge the Alliance's overall financial partners. Further, the videos point out the projects place in the corresponding donor programme.
343. The second component relates to ongoing learning activities, including on a peer-to-peer basis, facilitated by the Secretariat.
- a. The secretariat launched and facilitated 2 virtual Learning Moments to exchange learning on the topics of access to finance and business planning. The AgriCord alliance can profit from the variety of professional AA-profiles, methodologies, geographical reach, and cultural diversity. The exchanges took place between and across programmes, agri-agencies, and geographical areas. The format can vary but is generally similar. A session takes about two (2) hours consisting of two (2) parts. The Secretariat sets a topical focus, selects speakers, and devises a leading questionnaire. Champions are offered to present their experience. The second part is participatory. The participants discuss key questions in breakout rooms, moderated by the Secretariat. Outputs are then discussed in plenary. The sessions are designed to avoid formal and static encounters, as the peer setting allows to be precise and relevant,

and to allow participants to contribute and reflect. The two learning moments were conducted in 2022, including anglo-, hispano-- and francophone implementors from the FO4A, FO4ACP, FO4LA and AFD-SEPOP programme. The participants expressed their interest in the continuation of these learning moments. A document in the form of a 1-pager was also published, capturing main lessons learnt, challenges and steps forward. We will therefore aim for a series of four workshops in 2023.

- b. Two staff members of the secretariat conducted a visit to the implementing partners under the FO4ACP and FFF programme in Kenya. Such learning missions also highlight the synergistic relationship between the components. As a result of this mission, one Spotlight episode and an entire issue of Crossroads articles were published. The Programme Director participated in the MTR country missions in Senegal and Tanzania, which allowed to highlight and share some relevant experiences from other countries where FO4ACP is implemented during the FO visits.
344. The last component refers to our web systems and platforms, where knowledge can be stored and shared with a wider audience. Among its major achievements, AgriCord launched its new website and resource space in December 2022. It is now in line with present standards of website design, integrates social media functions and includes a dedicated section for resources. Over the long-term, a Community of Practice on the site will be established. Finally, the Secretariat also invested in strengthening its own internal data management processes and platforms in the SharePoint/OneDrive environments. For one, a plan was created to re-organize the Secretariat's internal central drive. In addition, FO and project databases in Microsoft Lists were also created with links to key documents.

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2.7 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Table 3: Statement of Expenditures 2022

Grant nr : IFAD - AgriCord Grant Agreement 2000003055
 Implementation period: 22/10/2019 - 30/11/2023
 Reporting period: From 01/01/2022 to 31/12/2022



Currency: EUR

Description	Actual : 01/01/2022 - 31/12/2022			Year to date: 2022			Cumulative to date: 22/10/19 - 31/12/2022				
	Total Actual Expenditure 1	Budget 2	Balance 3=2-1	Actual Expenditure 4	Budget 5	Balance 6=5-4	Actual Expenditure 7	Budget 8	Winding Up Expenditures	Balance 9=8-7	Balance %
Sources of Funds											
IFAD	2.375.500,60	2.324.248	-51.252,60	2.375.500,60	2.324.248	-51.252,60	6.403.140,60	7.680.000		1.276.859,40	17%
Counterpart fund											
Other donor											
Total Sources of Funds	2.375.500,60	2.324.248	- 51.252,60	2.375.500,60	2.324.248	- 51.252,60	6.403.140,60	7.680.000		1.276.859,40	17%
Use of Funds (IFAD)											
C1 - Supporting economic oriented activities	1.285.267,67	1.330.019,00	44.751,33	1.285.267,67	1.330.019	44.751,33	4.400.064,87	4.992.000,00		591.935,13	12%
C1.1 FO Local Costs	832.276,46						2.979.164,52				
C1.2 Agri-Agency Costs	244.175,08						728.320,50				
C1.3 Peer to peer and exchanges	55.403,55						167.491,62				
C1.4 Alliance	153.412,59						525.088,23				
C2 - Enhancing policy dialogue	273.000,34	377.520,00	104.519,66	273.000,34	377.520	104.519,66	604.940,38	768.000,00		163.059,62	21%
C2.1 FO Local Costs	221.258,89						408.283,11				
C2.2 Agri-Agency Costs	25.644,86						61.942,58				
C2.3 Peer to peer and exchanges	16.043,88						95.547,93				
C2.4 Alliance	10.052,71						39.166,76				
C3 - Institutional Development of FO's	414.066,57	524.574,00	110.507,43	414.066,57	524.574	110.507,43	1.433.464,21	1.536.000,00		102.535,79	7%
C3.1 FO Local Costs	314.128,79						1.014.009,90				
C3.2 Agri-Agency Costs	99.352,11						399.993,27				
C3.3 Peer to peer and exchanges	585,67						15.384,77				
C3.4 Alliance	-						4.076,26				
C4 - Project Visibility and Communication (AgriCord)	69.513,28	92.135,00	22.621,72	69.513,28	92.135	22.621,72	298.617,85	384.000,00		85.382,15	22%
Subtotal	2.041.847,87	2.324.248	282.400,13	2.041.847,87	2.324.248	282.400,13	6.737.087,31	7.680.000		942.912,69	12%
Non-IFAD											
Total Use of Funds	2.041.847,87	2.324.248	282.400,13	2.041.847,87	2.324.248	282.400,13	6.737.087,31	7.680.000		942.912,69	12%
AVAILABLE BALANCE										- 333.946,71	

List of acronyms

AEP	Agroecological Practices
APNI	African Plant Nutrition Institute
ESIA	Environment and Social Impact Assessment
CA	Conservation Agriculture
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
ESP	Etablissements Semenciers Paysans
FACT	Farmer Advocacy and Consultation Tool
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
OCA	Organizational Capacity Assessment
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
KALRO	Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organisation
KYC	Know Your Customer
LGA	Local Government Authority
MP	Multiplier Producers
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NUDIPU	National Union of Disabled Persons
NMB	National Microfinance Bank
RTC	Rural Transformation Centre
RTE	Référence Technico-Economique
PAS	Permis d'Activités Semencières
PMS	Producteurs Multiplicateurs de Semences
PUMA	Programme Unifié de Monitoring Agricole
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SALM	Sustainable Agricultural Land Management
SNS	Stratégie Nationale Semencière
SOC	Service Officiel de Contrôle des semences et matériel végétal
SPG	Systèmes Participatifs de Garantie
SRI	System of Rice Intensification
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
ToT	Training-of-Trainers

VSLA	Village and Savings Loan Association
WEFBS	Women Empowerment Farm Business School
WPC	World Potato Congress

Version 1 (10/03/2023), for submission to IFAD

The here presented information might be subject to corrections.

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UPA Développement International, Canada

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