



Editorial

« The United Nations Decade for Family Farming : an opportunity to be seized by the various actors to further our cause » **p2**

Brief

Mali : Networks of FOs and CSO mobilized for the integration of farmer agro-ecology into the national agricultural policies, educational and vocational training programs and strategies **p4**



In the spotlights

SIIP : Actors commit to scaling up performant irrigation solutions in the sahel **p6**



Life of the network

Togo towards the development of its national action plan for the United Nations decade 2019-2028 for family farming **p8**

Mentoring as a strategy to support the professional integration of youth in family farms : The experience of the Confédération Paysanne du Faso (CPF). **p10**

Benin 2020-2021 transhumance campaign : Urgent actions to support a peaceful agropastoralism **p12**

To better mark the decade of family farming, the CNCR Women's College is mobilizing on several fronts **p14**

Editorial

« The United Nations Decade for Family Farming : an opportunity to be seized by the various actors to further our cause

»



Family farming has characteristics that are universal : they are natural persons most of the time who have family ties working together in agri-forestry-pastoral and fisheries activities and producing economic goods that they manage for their own food security and market. These people therefore manage to create safety nets where governments do not intervene. The simple fact of being born into a farmer family is a guarantee of working on a family farm. This form of agriculture is dynamic, scalable. It has a capacity for resilience that goes beyond other forms of agriculture. Despite all the obstacles, this agriculture manages to rebuild itself because family farmers are attached to their heritage, culture, families and their activities.

The issue of family farming has evolved since 2014 when the United Nations decided to declare an international year. In December 2007, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed 2019-2028 “ United Nations Decade for Family Farming (UNDF) ”. This decade opens a window for working on the issue of family farming. A 10-year window that will allow the various actors to meet, advocate, mobilize, dialogue with policy-makers at all levels (regional, national, international) and continue to developing a consensus around this major issue that is family farming, which is one of the sectors that create the most jobs in the world.

Constituted on the values of defense of family farming, ROPPA is very happy that this ten-year window of work is open, because, we leaders have always maintained that it is necessary to invest in family farming, support the assets, contribute to the transformation of this family farming so that it is able to meet the challenges of food sovereignty. This is the way to strengthen the contribution of this form of agriculture to the economic performance, a pledge for job creation and well-being to fight against youth emigration and vulnerability of women. We have always asked for this but we had very little listening from the big actors, especially public decision-makers. I think that today, the fact that a decade is dedicated to family farming constitutes a singular opportunity to approach with lucidity all of these concerns. It is therefore with great pleasure that we welcome this.

For ROPPA, the first target are policies, i.e. public decision-makers, because they are the ones who can create the conditions for a real change in the situation, and help family farming emerge from its vulnerability and become a solid economic entity that will contribute to the development of agro-ecology. At the national level, the target is States ; at the regional level, it is integration institutions such as ECOWAS, UEMOA or technical cooperation such as CILSS, which are already sensitive to the issue. We

are going to systematize the working approaches with these institutions with the support of all our allies who support us at the national and regional level on these issues. As for the international level, we have institutions like FAO, IFAD, EU which are also sensitive to these issues where we must defend these causes so that funding is increasingly channeled to family farming.

All actors must avoid engaging in speeches of marginalization of this agriculture because it is a safety net. It is this agriculture that generates jobs for these workers who do not ask their governments to find some for them. Their security is guaranteed by this agriculture. It is an agriculture that needs more support, investment and more modernization of its procedures. If this is taken into account, it will be an opportunity for everyone and for all countries across the world for stability and prosperity in the world. The more people there are who live with dignity, the more stable the world will be, the less we will be exposed to insecurity as is the case today.

The current health crisis in the world has confirmed the capacity for innovation and resilience of family farming. While regional and international supply and export systems are virtually blocked, farmers have developed alternative solutions despite the difficulties to maintain and strengthen their

production, processing, consumption, and market supply functions and sustainable management of natural resources, which until then help ensure a local availability of nutritive elements, healthy food in sufficient quantity to meet most of the consumption demands of urban and rural populations.

However, this dynamic could falter if appropriate support measures are not urgently provided to support and strengthen family farming. It is on the issue of its sustainable transformation and the guarantee of the livelihoods of rural families that the Governments and all the stakeholders involved in the response plans against COVID-19 and food and economic crisis, with a view to building resilient local food systems in the face of emerging economic, social and environmental challenges. In addition to the emergency measures, medium and long-term measures to strengthen Family Farming are necessary and should be integrated into the National and Regional Action plans of the UNDF.

Ibrahima COULIBALY
PCA du ROPPA

Brief

Mali : Networks of FOs and CSO mobilized for the integration of farmer agro-ecology into the national agricultural policies, educational and vocational training programs and strategies



CNOP Mali has always been concerned, since its inception, about finding responses to the promotion of family farming in a perspective of food sovereignty, to ensure in a sustainable way, the development of agriculture in Mali because despite the emergence of other sectors, it remains a strategic lever for the achievement of the sustainable development goals, peace and social stability. Indeed, agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry contribute about 35% of GDP in Mali and employ over 80% of the population. Nearly 99% of the agricultural production is provided by family farms cultivating a variety of crops on small areas for the members of the family farm, communities and other actors beyond the production territories through territorial markets.

However, Malian agriculture is in a situation of significant vulnerability in the face of the climatic hazards.

The major challenges of the sector remain :

- i. ensure sustainable food and nutrition security / sovereignty for a growing population ;
- ii. contribute to poverty reduction by improving income and well-being ;
- iii. ensure land tenure security for communities as well as the restoration and sustainable management of the natural resources and biodiversity ;
- iv. create or support decent jobs for working people, especially women and youth in family farms.

Besides, from a sustainable development perspective, these challenges are inseparable from the challenges of food systems and local seed systems. Systems based on greater diversification with healthy and nutritive products to supply first of all the local, national and sub-regional market. This really opens

the way for added value and hence decent jobs at the level of the territories, in Farmer Agro-ecology with local and united partnerships.

With the COVID-19 pandemic, there is now a consensus within the international community (researchers, international institutions, politicians, practitioners) on the need to re-orient 'agriculture towards more sustainable production modes at the environmental level and fairer at the social level in order to ensure a comprehensive food sovereignty / security.

Farmer agro-ecology, a united lifestyle based on practices disseminated, promoted and shared, on common values and principles, in particular human rights, is the key to this perspective. By virtue of its philosophical, social, environmental and economic dimension, farmer agro-ecology integrates all forms of ecological, organic, fair-trade agriculture. It is the convincing way of today and tomorrow to preserve mankind and the planet.

That is why in Mali, a coalition of networks of FOs and CSOs called the “ **National Farmer Agro-ecology Platform** ” is set up and coordinated by CNOP, with a view to developing consistent actions and services (training, information, etc.) for the Family Farms and have a mass effect in their advocacy for policies genuinely conducive to the farmer agro-ecology.

Indeed, this platform, set up in April 2017, meets annually to review the implementation of its action plan and identify prospects.

Thus, the “ National Platform for Farmer Agroecology ” commits to implementing farmer agro-ecology with a holistic vision contained in the 7 pillars of the Manifesto for Farmer Agroecology of Nyéléni, which are :

- Ensure land security, water and other natural resources for communities ;
- Promote and safeguard biodiversity, farmer seeds and local breeds ;
- Encourage practices in farmer agro-ecology : diversity, complementarity, adaptability ;
- Promote diversified local food systems, nutritive and therapic ;
- Support and promote the place of women and youth ;
- Strengthen synergies and alliances and collective organization ;
- Act at the institutional, legislative and regulatory levels.

Under the action of “ the national Platform for Farmer Agro-ecology », a process of change was initiated through the design of a position paper which is a tool for civil society translating its common position on issues and concerns about farmer agro-ecology. This position paper is mainly directed to the political and administrative decision-makers at various levels (central, regional, local authorities and other actors) likely to directly or indirectly to the decisions on strategic guidances, political measures and instruments related to food and nutrition security.

The paper contains arguments aiming at improving public policies but also questioning the level of implementation of the commitments taken by State in terms of effectiveness and efficiency concerning sectoral policies and strategies for the country's development process.

Through this position paper, the networks of FOs and CSOs directed to the relevant political authorities the recommendations, of which the quintessence presented below aims at a better institutionalization

of the Farmer Agro-ecology in public policies and in school and vocational training systems :

- Read anew the agricultural development policy (ADP) to take into account Farmer Agro-ecology in its strategic guidances, objectives with appropriate instruments and measures for the implementation ;
- Take into account Farmer Agro-ecology in the chapter on the right to proper food of the constitution under review ;
- The promotion of Farmer Agroecology in the curricula of schools at various levels of education for a better institutionalization of approaches and practices in learning spaces ;
- The establishment of a mechanism for monitoring and evaluating decisions and commitments relating to the recommendations from civil society under the existing multi-stakeholder platform.

Civil society intends to take advantage of the period of reform that the new Malian authorities are willing to initiating, to continuing advocacy actions directed to them in order to ensure a better management of the “ structural “ issues related to the Farmer Agro-ecology for bringing sustainable solutions to strengthen the resilience of Family Farms and transform food systems.

Lamine COULIBALY
Communication officer at
CNOP MALI





In the spotlights

SIIP : Actors commit to scaling up performant irrigation solutions in the sahel



The Sahel Irrigation Initiative support Project (SIIP) is implemented under the political leadership of ECOWAS and UEMOA This project covers six countries (Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Chad). SIIP benefits from the financial support of World Bank up to US \$ 197.2 millions for a six-year period (2018-2024).

Irrigation has always been one of the priorities of national and regional agricultural policies in West Africa, especially in Sahelian countries. In each country, public authorities and the private sector have made efforts to carry out hydro-agricultural developments of various sizes, for the benefit of farmers. The operation of these works, carried out without or with the involvement of the beneficiaries, constitutes an opportunity to increase and diversify agricultural production in terms of water control, without forgetting the improvement of income. However, a significant number of investments in irrigation do not meet the expectations from their recipients, in particular family farmers and their grassroots communities.

In view of the many crises which mark the region, namely security, climatic and environmental, faced by the region, Heads of State and Government adopted on October, 31st, 2013, the Dakar Declaration on irrigation with a view to launching a new approach that can truly ensure the sustainable and inclusive transformation of agriculture.

SIIP aims at ensuring the conditions necessary to

achieve the qualitative and quantitative objectives defined in the Dakar Declaration on Irrigation and its Strategic Framework for Agricultural Water in the Sahel (CSEAS) by setting up actions aiming at supporting more “ investments in the irrigated agriculture sector in the Sahel, strengthening their performance and sustainability, taking into account various forms of water control for agriculture identified in the Strategic Framework for Agricultural Water in the Sahel (CSEAS).

The project’s implementation is coordinated at the regional level by CILSS and at the national level by the ministries in charge of irrigation within the six beneficiary countries : Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Chad.

Based on the development objective of the Project, “ build the capacity of stakeholders to develop and manage irrigation and increase irrigated areas following a regional approach based on ‘solutions’ in participating Sahelian countries “, SIIP proposes to reshape the approach for irrigation development in the region.

The Strategic Framework for Agricultural Water in the Sahel (CSEAS) on which the project is based, uses



the concept of “ solution ” aiming at efficient and sustainable irrigation systems. The solutions combine an institutional model with adapted infrastructure and technologies, a funding mechanism, and a training program so that stakeholders can meet the requirements of the irrigation system used. These solutions are implemented under a participatory and contractual approach, which guarantees a responsible commitment of the parties, and provides methods for monitoring their commitments.

What has therefore fundamentally changed in the approach proposed under SIIP is the implementation of all the “ activities “ necessary so that, in fine, the investments made allow successful irrigated agriculture namely : operational, economically viable for the actors, sustainable, in the irrigated systems which will be created newly but also the already existing systems which should then be revitalized.

SIIP also supports the creation of an institutional environment conducive to the mobilization of funding through convergence effects around country project portfolios benefiting from quality review and the regional advocacy.

SIIP acknowledges the issue of mobilization and citizenship participation of FOs and CSOs in the creation, adaptation and implementation of the recommended irrigation solutions, to ensure their relevance and effectiveness. ROPPA ensures a work of surveillance and support of FOs to facilitate their participation, integration of their perception and analysis in SIIP's process, both at national, local and regional level.

The first information, awareness and mobilization missions of FOs and CSOs, carried out by ROPPA in the countries, noted a strong mobilization and commitment of members of farmer groups and CSOs on the intervention areas of the project. : “we are expecting that in the start-up of the project for the development and valuation of the site, we are set for fully assuming our responsibility”they declare. But, this social mobilization face a material and financial mobilization which is still insufficient during the visits of ROPPA's missions within the countries. This situation seems to be linked, among others, to the lack or weakness of an internal resource mobilization strategy. It should quickly remedy to maintain and strengthen the dynamics of the actors on the project intervention sites. In most countries, the national project coordination offices quickly adopted the SIIP's approach and are open to the multi-actor dynamic and empowerment of FOs. Three national coordination offices have signed partnership agreements with networks of FOs and CSOs.

Aurélien LAKOUSSAN
Coordinator of CRCOPR/ROPPA
and focal point of PARIIS at
ROPPA





Life of the network

Togo towards the development of its national action plan for the United Nations decade 2019-2028 for family farming



The United Nations has proclaimed 2014 as the International Year of Family Farming (IYFF) to recognize the place of family farming in reducing poverty and improving food security globally. In view of the results achieved, and following the IYFF + 10 initiative launched on December 20th, 2017, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed on May 29th, 2019 in Rome, 2019-2028 the United Nations Decade for Family Farming (UNDAF). The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) being mandated by the United Nations have adopted a global action plan to put family farming at the center of interventions for a ten-year period to help build a world in which hunger and poverty are eradicated and in which natural resources are managed in a sustainable manner so that no one is left behind. Following this global plan, all countries are to develop a country action plan contributing to the global objective.

Togo, through the Togolese Coordination of Farmers' Organizations and Agricultural Producers (CTOP), has also complied with this exercise by defining a roadmap for the development by the end of 2021 of its national action plan for the decade of the United Nations for family farming during a meeting which brought together actors from farmer organizations and civil society grouped within the National Platform for the Promotion of Family Agriculture in Togo (PNAFAT) and actors from various ministerial departments, particularly ministries in charge of Agriculture, Environment, Foreign Affairs, Trade, Social Action and Promotion of Women, University of Lomé, FAO and other. It also worked on the Decade 2021-2030 on the Restoration of Ecosystems under preparation.

Initiated with the support of IFAD and FAO through the Forest and Farm Facility under the project « Support to the Farm and Forest Organizations for the implementation of the Forest and Farm Facility (FFF)

» and the project « Political Dialogue or analysis of the COVID-19 impact », the meeting helped take ownership of the content of these 2 decades, commitments taken by States and mostly the 7 pillars of the global action plan related to the decade of Family Farming.

Family farming being the main form of food and agricultural production in developing countries and more widespread in the world, it constitutes a large part of the national wealth with at least 70% of agricultural assets in Togo. But it must be done with respect for the environment since we know that agriculture in general contributes to the destruction of nature. Here, a real problem arises in that it is not up to one person or corporation to ensure that the objectives are achieved. It is a question which concerns all the social layers which have an interest in taking action.

The United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration therefore consolidates several decades of United Nations action, including the United Nations Decade for Family Farming.

It is essential that the restoration of forest landscapes is the best way for ecosystems to reconstitute themselves.

At the end of this meeting, a roadmap was drawn up and validated by the participants. These include : organizing meetings to present to the authorities the summary of conclusions of this reflection meeting, the national committee and roadmap for developing the national action plan. These meetings will help collect guidances and mobilize resources for the implementation of the roadmap ; get in touch with the International Steering Committee to inform them of the start of the process in Togo with the establishment of a committee and a development roadmap ; provide PNAFAT with a consultant who will be the technical arm of the national development committee ; make a request to FAO for the mobilization of a consultant / expert to carry out a diagnosis and characterization study of family farmers in Togo ; share and deepen the contribution of PNAFAT to the development of the global action plan through a desk review of the public

policies and consultation of stakeholders ; organize technical meetings for sharing and contribution, validation with PNAFAT and sector ministries to the draft of the Togo PAN ; officially launch the decade of Family Farming on the margins of the World Food Day, once the national action plan is endowed ; organize meetings to share the action plan within the municipalities ; organize a round table of partners for the mobilization of resources to implement the action plan.

Togo has a firm duty to make the decade of family farming and that of ecosystem restoration, an opportunity for sustainable solutions to the problems of farmers, key actors in the Togolese agricultural landscape.

It would be wise to recognize that in the face of extensive deforestation in the communities, awareness is increasingly growing on the urgency of restoring destroyed landscapes.

Serges TETTEH
Communication Manager,
CTOP/TOGO





Life of the network

Mentoring as a strategy to support the professional integration of youth in family farms : The experience of the Confédération Paysanne du Faso (CPF).

Investing in training and installation of rural youth in a logic of job creation, wealth and renewal of heads of farms is a challenge for CPF.

In the CPF's 2015-2020 strategic plan, the objective 3 aims at « Making vocational training for rural youth / rural women and their professional integration, a source of strengthening the agricultural occupation and reducing poverty in rural area ».

To achieve this objective, CPF and its partners implemented mentoring programs from 2017 to 2019 which involved youth / persons mentorees and leaders / mentors from member unions / federations.

The mentoring developed by CPF has been organized under a program with an established framework designed to facilitate its implementation, rules defined according to the objectives and tools to help actors so that they make the most of the program (Installation guide, monitoring tools, template, setting up of a steering team).

These programs are a form of support for establishing a relationship between farmer leaders and young farmers with abilities in acquiring and professional objectives to be achieved. This relationship between mentor and mentoree is based on exchange and learning, through which the link between generations and knowledge transfer takes place.

The mentor is an experienced farmer leader in his agricultural sector endowed with a strong knowledge of the farmer movement, and willing to offering his skills, knowledge and his vision of the farmer movement to a younger one in order to support the latter in his initiative of professional development.

The mentoree is a young member from one of the unions and federations of CPF wishing to improve in his field of expertise. A young farmer set to use knowledge, skills and experience of the mentor to achieve his objectives.

After three (3) years of implementation, it appeared necessary to take stock of the implementation, draw lessons, serenely plan the implementation of other programs, hence the organization of a workshop from 03 to 04 December 2020. This workshop highlighted the main results of the implementation of mentoring programs.

At the operational level, the program was able to mobilize from 2017 to 2019, 46 young mentorees and 34 mentor leaders.

However, it should be noted that during the 3 years of the mentoring implementation, in total, more than 70 young people expressed the need to be involved in the program. But, some youth did not have the chance to have leaders nearby to assist them.

About the actions undertaken, we can list capacity-building sessions, the support for designing business plans, monitoring of the mentorees' activities in their farms.

These activities helped develop youth leadership for advocacy actions, building their capacities on various topics. Indeed, the various training and exchange meetings between mentors and mentorees facilitated knowledge/experience/expertise transfers.

The implementation of the mentoring Program also helped, not only provide pieces of advice/supports



for improving the production/processing of the mentorees' farms but also the strengthening of their knowledge on agricultural policies (national and regional).

For CPF, mentoring allowed the creation of a critical mass of young leaders able to ensure the continuation both within FFs and FOs. Some efforts were made to ensure the involvement and participation of youth in governing sessions of CPF and unions/federations.

Despite the results considered to be good regarding the implementation of the 3-year mentoring, some difficulties impeded execution of some. In terms of difficulties, it should be noted the lack of financial means, the unavailability of leaders to support youth, inadequate monitoring of the mentorees' activities etc.

To better implement the upcoming programs, actors agreed on a certain number of things. Each federation and union will have to include this activity in its action plan in order to cover one part of the activities. For CPF, it will also be about informing afresh members of the grassroots cooperatives to bring leaders to join within the departments or provinces. The involvement of the technical teams of unions and federations in monitoring of the mentorees and mentors is one of the items to be taken into account in the implementation of the new programs.

OUATTARA Obi Julienne
Communication officer at CPF



Life of the network

Benin

2020-2021 transhumance campaign : Urgent actions to support a peaceful agropastoralism



Pastoral livestock plays an important role in West African economies. In Benin, livestock, especially that of big ruminants, is essentially transhumant. Therefore, the country is signatory and stakeholder in all the decisions of ECOWAS relative to the transhumance regulation between its member States. Despite this, the Beninese government decided on December 11th, 2019 by adopting a prohibition decree, the exceptional end of cross-border transhumance on its territory. After a campaign and application of this decision, we must face the facts that the number of conflicts between farmers and national pastors did not decrease so far and that the application of the prohibition decision resulted in losses of life and livelihoods (hundreds of chatte). This situation brought the government, during the Council of Ministers of February 3rd, 2021, to adopt a series of urgent measures aiming at mitigating the shocks felt by the households of pastoralists affected by the implementation of the new transhumance management plan.

In West Africa, cross-border transhumance is a very important strategy for animal production. In addition to the fact that it helps feed, and even save the Sahelian livestock during the lean period, it contributes to the regional integration and supply of products of animal origin for a growing and urbanized population.

To recognize the importance of cross-border transhumance, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) adopted in 1998 Decision A / DEC.5 / 10/98 relating to the regulation of transhumance between its member States. This Decision defines inter-state transhumance as “seasonal movements between States, of livestock having left the limits of their usual routes, with a view to exploiting water points and pastures”.

Although State of Benin is stakeholder of this

decision, it decided on December 11th, 2019, to prohibit the cross-border transhumance on its territory by adopting a new plan officially called “ new recovery plan for transhumance management now authorizing only internal transhumance. This recovery plan subdivides the country into two areas. The first zone comprises the communities located between the coast and northern latitude of the municipality of Dassa-Zoumè. This area is exclusively reserved for animals belonging to the Beninese breeders. The second area starts from the northern latitude of the commune of Glazoué and ends up at the northern border of Benin. This corridor is also reserved for herds of sedentary breeders in Benin. These measures taken by the government “ aim at ending the regular clashes between pastoralists and farmers registered and eliminating casualties related to the conflicts between these two groups of

actors are the main users of the natural resources in our region ».

In fact, between 2017 and 2018, around forty human lives were lost during clashes between breeders and farmers, and many cattle were killed. However, the situation of prohibition on cross-border transhumance is also far from completely resolving the existing difficulties.

The application of this decision under the conduct of the 2020-2021 transhumance campaign has led to huge damages, contrary to the expected results. Indeed, many herds belonging to the Beninese breeders moving on the national territory have been turned back to their locality of origin. This has caused unfortunate incidents related to the slaughter of cattle, thus increasing therefore the vulnerability of breeders and animal owners.

These wild killings carried out mainly by the police were linked, among others, to their ignorance of the internal transhumance practice. They have in many cases shot at animals without distinguishing between animals under internal transhumance and those under cross-border transhumance. , This shows again the brutality and lack of judgement in which the application of government measures related to transhumance by the police and each year is done, the two types of actors (breeders of Benin and West Africa) practice transhumance at a time of the year when living conditions (insufficient water and grazing) become difficult for the animals in their home areas.

It is therefore to repair the damage suffered by the national breeders that the government during its Council of Ministers of February 3rd, 2021 adopted

a series of urgent measures aiming at mitigating the shocks felt by the households of breeders. The urgent actions adopted relate immediately to “ the acquisition and installation of 350 tonnes of animal feed at reduced cost, thanks to a 50% subsidy granted by State on the one hand, and the construction of 20 multi-purpose pastoral boreholes with drinking troughs, on the other hand ”.

According to the authorities, these actions will be followed by other medium-sized and long-term measures aiming at finding a sustainable solution to transhumance namely : facilitating the access of farmer organizations to the micro-credits and the national fund for agricultural development ; support for the setting of forage crops parcels for ruminant breeding and the design and implementation of a three-year transhumance management plan.

It should be noted that in Benin, the act on pastoral code enacted in 2019 remains in force. According to this jurisdiction, the country therefore remains attached to the practice of transhumance in its internal and cross-border forms. The prohibition order taken last year therefore aimed at responding to the clashes between farmers in coastal countries and pastoralists in Sahelian countries and can therefore only be an exceptional measure.

Jonas GBEFFO
PNOPPA-Benin info-com officer



Life of the network

To better mark the decade of family farming, the CNCR Women's College is mobilizing on several fronts



Despite the context of the Covid 19 pandemic which had a negative impact on activities of rural women, the CNCR women's college was keen not to give up in terms of mobilization and actions in order to mark the period 2019- 2028 dedicated to family farming. Indeed, aware of the fact that this Decade aims at creating an enabling environment that will strengthen their place on the international scene and optimize their contribution to food and nutrition security at the global level, but also to the creation of a healthy, resilient and sustainable future, the CNCR Women's College has made commitments that it has included in its action plan. Women have started since March 08th, 2020 during the celebration of the International Women's Day with as topic "The Decade of Family Farming, an opportunity for the empowerment of rural women in Senegal ". This helped find activities related to the global action plan for family farming developed since May 29th, 2019 in Roma.

This is particularly the case with regard to the component relating to the strengthening of family farmers' organizations and their capacity to generate knowledge and combine local traditional knowledge with new solutions. For this action, women of CNCR organized several training sessions on topics regarding among others i) Climate change : capacity building on roles and responsibilities of women in the face of climate change and migration ii) Access of women to land. Still to this area of this global action plan, women of CNCR demonstrated their ability to produce knowledge in the field related to the promotion of local products and local consumption, by designing a booklet on culinary arts in order to disseminate the various recipes made with local products ". In addition, the World Food Day of October 16th, 2020 was a good opportunity for the college in partnership with ROPPA to undertake reflections on the topic " Strategies for the promotion of local products consumption local products" with exhibition of local products.

Regarding the area of the global action plan related to improving the livelihoods of family farmers, their resilience and their access to the basic and economic services, women of CNCR carried out awareness-raising activities in several localities. Such activities enabled them to collect women's complaints for

a better development of their activities, but also to implement some initiatives. These include facilitating the financing of women's production activities ; develop strategies for the exchange and marketing of local products between the federations ; Strengthen local initiatives for women empowerment (ex. solidarity calabashes).

In addition, as included in the global action plan for the development and setting up of an enabling policy environment (including comprehensive and consistent policy, budget and institutional frameworks) contributing to family farming at the local, national and international level, women of CNCR were strongly mobilized. Thus, the Women College Board toured to some key partners to not only make advocacy to meet these concerns through our policies, but also develop some possibilities of partnerships. The structures they met are so far the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment (Gender Unit) ; the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Productions ; FAP ; OSIWA, the Delegation for Fast Entrepreneurship. The monitoring is under way for the implementation of the commitments made by the partners.

Serigne SEGNANE
Communication Officer at CNCR

ROPPA INFO

Directeur de Publication :

Ibrahima COULIBALY,
Président du Conseil d'Administration

Directeur de Publication délégué

Ousseini OUEDRAOGO,
Secrétaire Exécutif du ROPPA

Rédactrice en chef

Fatimata KONE,
Chargée de communication et de gestion
des connaissances du ROPPA

Equipe de rédaction :

Chargés de programme et responsables
communication du ROPPA et des plateformes
nationales et personnes ressources.

Relecteurs/trices :

Chargés de programme et responsables
communication du ROPPA et des plateformes
nationales et personnes ressources.

ROPPA

Afrique Nourricière

Rejoignez-nous sur :



📍 09 BP 884 Ouagadougou 09

☎ +226 25 37 60 07 / 25 37 60 43

@ secretariat@roppa-afrique.org / roppa2000@yahoo.fr

www.roppa-afrique.org

Nos plateformes

