



**OBSERVATION OF FARMERS
CONSULTING SUPPORTS**

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for the 4th part of the report, the report
 states that the findings of the survey
 show that the majority of FFs provide
 for their own consumption and a small
 part of the produce is sold in the local
 market. The findings also show that
 the majority of FFs are engaged in
 crop production and a small part of
 the produce is sold in the local market.
 For the report on the state of
 the FF sector in West Africa, the report
 states that the findings of the survey
 show that the majority of FFs provide
 for their own consumption and a small
 part of the produce is sold in the local
 market. The findings also show that
 the majority of FFs are engaged in
 crop production and a small part of
 the produce is sold in the local market.

The observations in this BOOKLET (Booklet 2 OBSERVATION OF FARMER CONSULTING SUPPORT TO FAMILY FARMS) give an overview of the current services offered by FOs in terms of consulting support to family farms. Outcomes show that major farmer based support systems to FFs exist in 5 countries (Burkina Faso, Mali, Senegal, Guinea, and Benin), partial functional or under development farmer support systems exist in 4 countries (Niger, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana), and that there are not yet farmer support systems to FFs in 4 countries (Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Sierra Leone, Togo). This booklet also describes and makes a comparative analysis of the practices and systems of farmer support, and an identification of the conditions under which farmer practices and support systems to FFs are developed. Eventually, after a first assessment of the outcomes of these farmer support systems, the report suggests progress perspectives in this 2nd Booklet, especially the promotion of a national consulting support system to family farms (SNAAP / EF) in each country, based on the FO / State partnership, and making it possible to reinforce the adaptation and promotion of consulting services to family farms. It should be noted here that, in this view, 5 countries (Burkina Faso, Gambia, Guinea, Mali and Senegal) already have proposals jointly developed by the national farmer platform and the supervisor minister in each country.

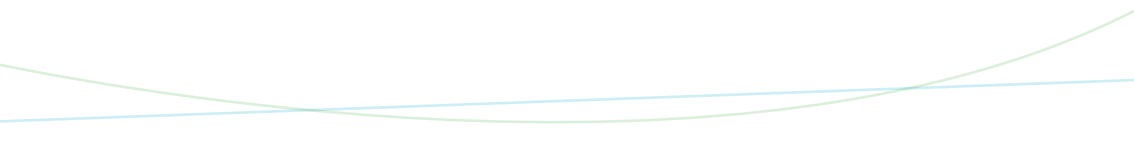
BOOKLET 3 (Support to the State) (BOOKLET 3 (BOOKLET)-15 SUPPORT TO FAMILY FARMS)

The print print of f r O A
pre te t ta FO et
C O p r t e e e t e
fta e t t e t a r g a t e r t t





**CURRENT OFFER OF FOS IN CONSULTING
SUPPORT TO FAMILY FARMS**



of member farms by 96 trained moderator farmers (including 2 women); 444 family farms are monitored in 7 of Mali's 8 regions (Segou, Kayes, Koulikoro, Sikasso, Ségou, Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao)

- assessment of the system by the platform
 F. CNO, M, t, e et f, t, e
 e t p, r, e t. T, e
 p, t, r, e, e t p, t
 p, r, e t, p, r, e t.

- relations with other system
 A t, e M t, f, r, r, D, e, e p, e t,
 e, e e f, r, t, r
 t, e e t, e
 t, f, t, e, r, e, D, e p, t, e t, f
 A, r, t, e, O, e e t t
 e, r, e t, r, t :
 e t, t, f, r, e, t e
 r, e, r, e, t, e, l, e, e,
 F, O, r, e e t, e, e t f
 t, e t, e r, e t e p, r, j, e t
 (e, e e e t, f, t, e, F, r, f, -
 F, e, e, t, r, e t, e 2001 e, e
 e e r 400 t, e r, e f
 t, e O e f N, e, r, ..

t e t t e e p t a e " f
 f r " - p e t f t a e p t f r ,
 f r 2012 r t e t
 t r e t e
 f r f r . 12 f e e t r e r e t
 e t a, p r e .

- modalities, content and quantitative impact of the consulting support given to the FF

H, e, t, e t e t a e
 p, r, e p, r, t e e
 p, p, r, e, t, e, F, A e t a e
 f, r, e r, f, r e e
 e, F, t t p, r, e e
 e r t, r, e p t a e f
 e " p e e e t" t
 e r e t t t e r e t f
 e r t t p r j e t e f t a e
 f t r e. T a, r t e p t p r e
 r r f r t a e F F e r e t a,
 e t e t a e e " f

3. SÉNÉGAL

- A system of farmer consulting built around the experience of the FONGS-Farmer Action

U t r e e t, f e e e e FO
 p r t e t a e F F C, t a, t a e e p t f
 F O N G, e, e e p e t e
 p p r t p p r e, (L E F A) f r 1998
 e p e r e e t p e, (I r A/
 B A M E), t a, e e r t e e
 f t a e e r t r e A N C A,
 A E D, O D E F I T E) p r t f t
 f f r e t r (E F A M,
 2004) p r j e t. O t a, t a e C N G

L'objectif principal de
 l'initiative est de
 promouvoir l'agriculture
 durable et améliorer
 les conditions de vie
 des populations
 rurales. Elle vise à
 renforcer la résilience
 des systèmes agricoles
 face aux changements
 climatiques et à
 promouvoir l'équité
 sociale et le genre.

• *assessment of the system by the platform*

Une évaluation a été
 menée en 2011 par
 la FAO et le FIDA
 afin de déterminer
 les besoins et les
 opportunités de
 l'agriculture durable
 en Guinée. Cette
 évaluation a permis
 d'identifier les
 défis majeurs et
 les axes de travail
 prioritaires.

- L'ANCA (Association
 Nationale des
 Agriculteurs de
 Guinée) a été créée
 en 1997 et a pour
 objectif de promouvoir
 l'agriculture durable
 et améliorer les
 conditions de vie
 des agriculteurs.

- L'AED (Association
 des Agriculteurs
 de Guinée) a été
 créée en 1997 et
 a pour objectif de
 promouvoir l'agriculture
 durable et améliorer
 les conditions de vie
 des agriculteurs.

- L'ODEFITE (Office
 de Développement
 Rural) a été créée
 en 1997 et a pour
 objectif de promouvoir
 l'agriculture durable
 et améliorer les
 conditions de vie
 des agriculteurs.

(1,400) et (1,200).

Il s'agit de la
 Fédération des
 Agriculteurs de
 Guinée (FAG).

- L'ANCA (Association
 Nationale des
 Agriculteurs de
 Guinée) a été créée
 en 1997 et a pour
 objectif de promouvoir
 l'agriculture durable
 et améliorer les
 conditions de vie
 des agriculteurs.

4. GUINÉE

• *Advice to family farm was initially
 experimented and developed from
 2004 In Mid-Guinea by the Fouta
 Djalou Farmer Federation (FPFD)
 with the support of the AFD. In 2011,
 according to guidance provided by
 the PNIASA, a National Agricultural
 Promotion and Advisory Agency
 (ANPROCA) replaced the National
 Rural Development and Extension
 Service (SNPRV) and deployed
 over 950 field staff. Currently, two
 member federations of the CNOP-G
 practise the agricultural consulting
 in co-operation with ANPROCA:
 the Fouta Djalou Farmer Federation
 (FPFD) and the Lower Guinea
 Farmer Federation Organizations
 (FOP-BG).*

2009, f tae p r t pr e
 tt pr e r t - O
 COTON, tae FFC pp te
 tae pp tf t t r
 "pr -FAFA).

- modalities, content and quantitative impact of the consultation provided to FF and FOS
 TAE F O te s t p
 et:

- FAMILY FA R M CON ULTING E
 A t te tae pr e -
 p te tae r f e rep
 tae r t e tae e
 tae r t, e
 tae ee, s tae oje
 te tae fr e e.
 Tr t e t t, -
 r p t r f
 t te e et fr e t
 pp tta pp s

20 e pp ttae pr e
 tae e 2 r t r -
 tetae t te ttae e e ftae
 pe. Tae per t ftae te
 e tae t t f
 r et t te tae p
 prt f tae AFD. F O e -
 tae p t f req et
 e e r s p fee (100F/ e);

Quantitative impact: 5,000 members through groupings:

- FO MANAGEMENT BOA R D
 F e tae t r f e e te -
 FO te s - e e
 re r e e e t, p t e
 e t, p r t t r, r e
 t t r, t te e
 e t.

Tae pp s e tae t
 f ef e e t t tae r -
 t f t t ftae FO
 tae s t te tae e e e
 tae e f r p e fe.
 It e te e t r

iQuantitative impact : 30 FOs beneficiaries

- Assessment of the system by the platform
 Tae p t r e r tae -
 f tae fr e e e tte
 tae r r r e. T pe te fr ta,
 2012 F O tae pe f
 fr tae t t ftae -
 e e " e e p e t p fr tae
 FFC tae CDG" (DCF) e p t -
 r t r tee tae te r t f
 tae pp ae e e pr
 f r t e t -
 , tae re t f FFC - p e e
 p t t r e e t t
 eta r r t r -
 t te tae e e r
 (UR) C e t e s f U e t r
 p r e p e s e t f p e f
 fr r f r 2014.

- relations with other system
 l 2008, Be e e N t A r -
 t r C t t e (NCA)
 re r te e te e 2011 t p e -
 e t t. T x t te e 4 e -
 (p e e te s t r
 e e t t r, r e t e
 t r, e t tae p r
 r t). T x t te
 p e e te tae s p r j e t
 p r r , e p e tae s s tae
 FO r e e .

(2) NIGER, LIBERIA, COTE DIVOIRE, GHANA in 4 countries, farmer s systems are partial functional or under construction: NIGER, LIBERIA, COTE DIVOIRE, GHANA

6. NIGER

- A ourishing of highly diversi ed but uncoordinated initiatives
 U t tae e f tae 1980 , N e r
 U r e t r p t r f

... t r p e r , t t a e t a r f t a e e e t l t a e 2000 , e r e t e e e f r t e t e e e p e t a t v e t t e a t a e t e e t e p p r a e ; e r e t r e t t e e e t t r (t e a e e f t a e r t e t e , t a e N t O e f r H r A r t r D e e p e t , e e t e e r e p f r) , t a e t t e r t t N G O , t a e p r t e t r (e t e r r , C t e r e , t e r r , r e p p e r) . T a e t t e p a e e e t a e t a f p t e t e t e t e F O (f r e e e e , e e e e e t e r , f r e e t e p , e t .) t a p e .

• The main farming systems

At the national level : (F G N - M r e) , r t a e F r e U e (25 t 30 p e p e e r e e t t a e e t e r a t e e t a e p e e) , t a t f T a e N e F e r t f M r e t C o p e t e (F C M N N , 123 p e t e) , t a e F e r t f t a e r e e r e U e C o p e t e (F U C O) , 37 U e e r e p e t e , t e a t e t e e p t a e t e e e t p t e f t e e r) , T a t f t a e N t A t f f e e f t a e O C a (A N F O) , t a t f t a e A t f r t a e r e t t f L e t N e r (A r E N , e t e e e e r e t a e p t r t t e t t) , t a t f t a e A t f r t a e t t f L e t t a e e t a e a (A F , t t t f e e e t a e f p e e e t) .

At the regional level: The Maradi Producers Unions F e r t (F , M A G) , t a e F e r t A A (M U , e e t t t e t t) , l p t B t o e F e r t (F , B I , Z e) . T a e e r e e r e f r e e t r e e t a e e t r t t e e t a e r e e t e e t e e e t e . T a e p r e e r e t f r t t F F . T a e r e t a e a r e e e f t a e F O (f r e e e t p e e , e r t t t a e e e f t a e U e t t e f r e r t t a e e e f t a e f e e t t) , f e e r t a e t t t f r e e r e p e r . T a e r e e t e r f e . T a e C a e r f A r t e N e t r (E C A , 8 r e e a e e) e e p t r r t t e p p t t F O r r e e t t t t a e .

relations between the different system
These are currently very weak.

diagnostics and prospects
W e e t a e p e t t e p t f t a e e e e t t e t t e t e 3 N t e t a t t a e r e e e r f r t a e r e e e e e e r e r t e t a t t a e f r e e t e e e t e e p p e e . T a e 3 N e e e t t e f r e e e t e t f t a e t e f p p t t e p t t (1 f t a e 3 N t e) t t a e e e p e t f t e r t r 2016 . T a e 2015/2018 t t e f t a e N e r F r e t t r f r e e e t a e t a e e f t a e p t e p p t t e f t a e F O p e p t t p r e t a e e . T a e

Nº de Fr. ex. p. f. r. , s. s. s.
 A. E. T. C. e. t. e.
 W. t. (t. 90 f. N. e.),
 p. t. t. e. t. t. f. t. e.
 C. e. t. e. t. e. t. e. p. p. t.
 f. r. e. r. s. t. t. t. t. e. t. e. t. e.
 t. e. p. t. e. f. p. e. t. e. f.
 t. e. t. e. p. p. t.

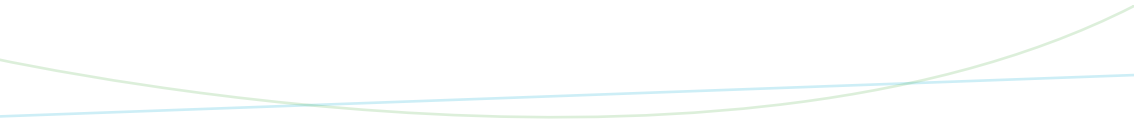
7. LIBÉRIA

- Draft support and consulting systems for family farms (support / consultancy systems)
- In Liberia, there are projects providing technical assistance for the development of projects (the main project is the Agricultural Extension Project/ARAP, which is a project of the Ministry of Forestry/AFC, with African Agricultural Project support from USAID, FAO, FIC, E. t. e. p. e. D. e. e. p. e. t. / FED). The main project in Liberia is the Forestry (F.N) project supported by the U.S.A. (USAID) through the Forestry Development Project (FDP) (6(e) f. e. e. 6(5(A)12-4(e.) 0.00-1.209TD t)4 f e)6(r)

Tax 9, the re... t e
e... e... e... 2000,
t... te... t... f... 9... t 9
r... t t... C... l... re
(... e... e... e... t... t 9
e... e... e...: A... t... f... keep
9... t... p... e... e... t... E... t... -
A... OCA... DE, N... r... t... e... A... t 9
M... U... e... e... t... e... e... Ge /
K... r... e...), t... t... t... t... e... p... e... e...
f... e... e... e... 9... e... t... e... p... e... t... f...
ANO... ACI... t... e... p... e... t... e... t... e... T... e...

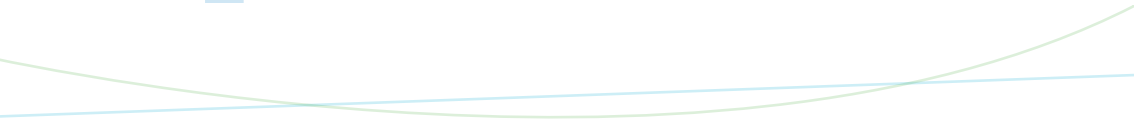


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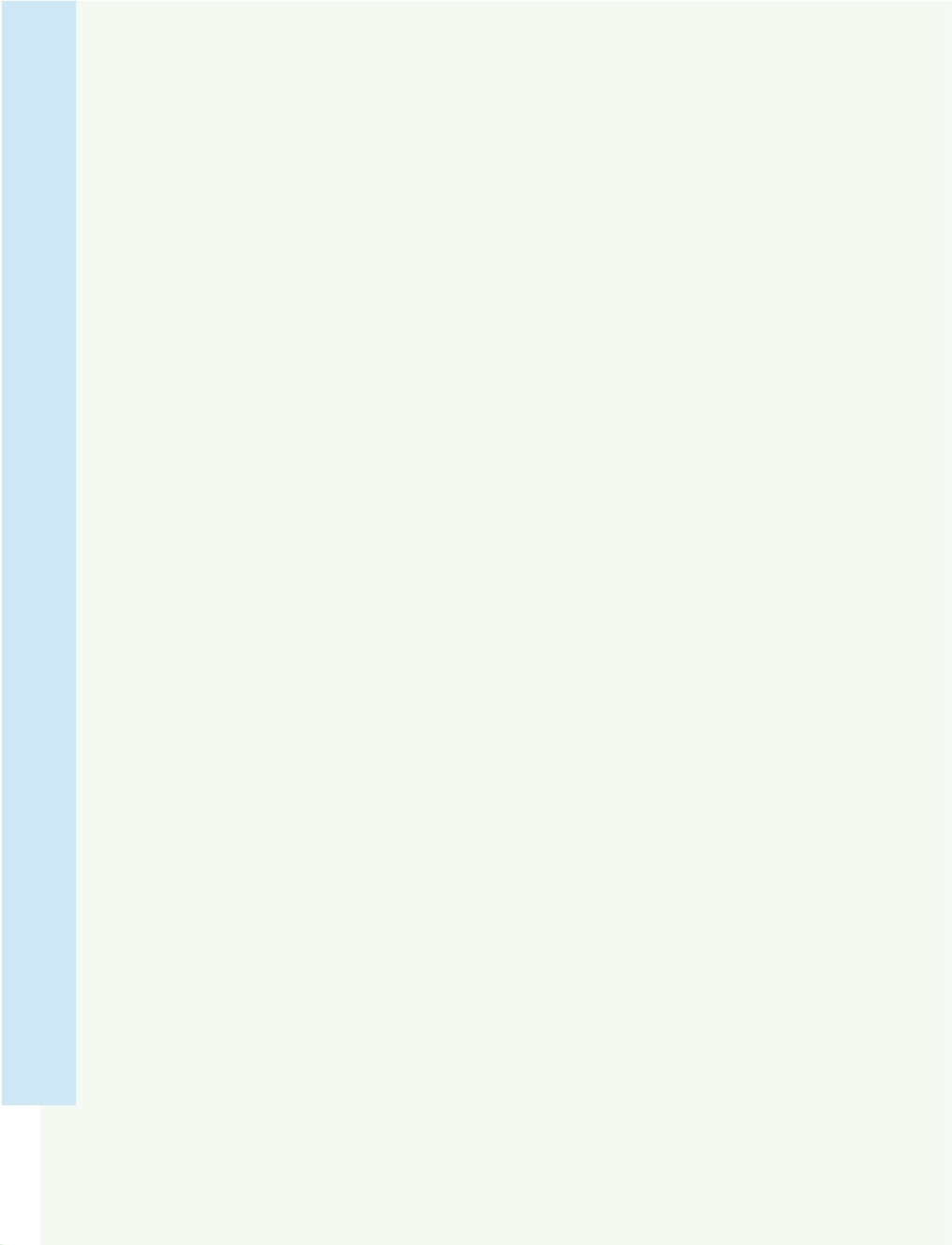
The objectives of MAFF (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries), LAQI (Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Extension Service), and other NGOs, CO,





coastal countries of the western Atlantic seaboard		
YES (large scale farmers' system)	NO FFC CEP - but community-based experimentation and extension	NO- not existing yet
FONGS (national federation of multi-sectoral farmer associations, from 1998)	AFET (Association of farmers educators and traders)	/
Global advice	technical advice	technical advice, extension (by state agents)
. Individualized level of FF	experimentation in farmers' WVe	use of radio
Farmer moderator, Orientation of FF to technical services when necessary.	1 coordinator, trainers community sensitizer	non-farmer
TFP / public funds, contribution in kind of OPs; some XWVMSf(a) Ua' fctTgrW · S' UJ·% fZdgYZ/? 8:efi	Catholic Relief service	/
2.300 FF	about 120 FF (moderator) in Foni zone	
harmonization and methodological support to the federations by committee of follow-up of the FF of the CNGR	@a VW' W efcSFWk [SVhJUMfa the family farms	@a VW' W efcSFWk [SVhJUMfa the family farms
existence of a National Agency for Agricultural and Rural Councils (ANCAR, 1997). Orientations of LOASP (2004) and PRACAS (2014)	decentralization of the extension system (2006). ? g'fV[e]p ↑ Sck fV8_e facilitation (NGO / OP / extension agents of the State)	Linked to major public programs
CNGR member of the ANCAR Board; Cooperation with non-farmers' organizations of development companies (SAED, SODEFITEX), research (ISRA) and technical services.		Platform consulted by public authorities (privileged partner)

	YES (large scale farmers' system)	NO - does not exist yet			
	FPFD, as of 2004	/			
	management board	Popularization?			
	In "consulting groups" + application; community radios relay, Literacy programs	Radio, Field visits			
	? S: SWW WF La: egfT Y dmba: eT W Agronomists, Farmers Agronomists, Farmers relay, Research, NGOs Advisers	Non-Farmers			
	? W TWb hæg TWf Y La: fctTgfja' to Farmers take over program project	/			
	#&%(78Z) + S VFWi a_ Wfi	&' " TWWUSdWEe3B! USAID			
	The CNOP-G is the political interlocutor of ANPROCA	Construction ongoing			
	PNDA (2007) recommends that the FOs should act as agricultural and rural consultants. Creation of National Agency for the Promotion and Agricultural consulting (ANPROCA, 2011)				
	Close (avail to FO technicians ANPROCA: relations with research - IRAG - GUINEA - and programs).	Weak communication with public authorities			
		poor communication with public authorities / FO			



CHAPTER

02



FIRST ACHIEVEMENTS AND PROSPECTS

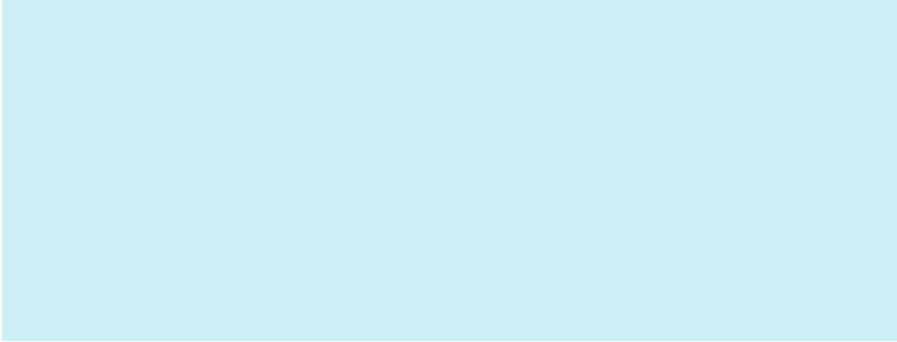
(4) Assets of farmer practices of local consulting support to FF

15. FOs practices Dominant characteristics in terms of proximity to the FF consulting support

are the most important for the farmer

- Technical consulting for the practice of the farmer
- All FO, etc. for the farmer (NIGER, BURKINA FASO, MALI, SENEGAL)





Line of FF ... (MALI)

The technical and management practices of the FF change, which explains the improvement of the results ... (MALI).
 Technical ... better ...
 (GUINÉE). A better ...

CONSULTING SUPPORT: GETTING TO KNOW FF BETTER TO HELP THEM TRANSFORM THEMSELVES AND KNOW HOW TO DEFEND THEM

In the end, farmer support for federations is not a one-time exercise: it is a process that evolves over time. In 2011, the FONG was established in Mali. In 2013, the FONG was established in Mali, with 73% of its members being farmers and 27% being other stakeholders.

Before the process of federations, 73% of the members were farmers (in Mali, for example), and farmer support was the main objective of the federations. A total of 27% of the members were other stakeholders: 1) Urban

equipment for farmers, for example, for the purchase of fertilizers and pesticides; (2) FF, for example, for the purchase of seeds and other agricultural inputs; (3) Other stakeholders, for example, for the purchase of agricultural inputs and services; (4) FF, for example, for the purchase of agricultural inputs and services; (5) FF, for example, for the purchase of agricultural inputs and services.

The federations are not just a means of support for farmers, but also a means of support for other stakeholders. In Mali, for example, the FONG is a federated organization that provides support to its members. It is a federated organization that provides support to its members. It is a federated organization that provides support to its members.

(5) The construction of farmer support systems for local councils (genesis and dynamics of systems)

The inputs from the platforms provide valuable insights into how a specific farmer expertise has gradually emerged in the field of local advisory for family farms in the overall landscape of the West African Agricultural Advisory. ROPPA will build on this experience to support the evolution of current or emerging systems.

17. The birth and governance of farming system

The emergence of farmer support systems is a process that evolves over time. In Mali, for example, the FONG was established in 2011. In 2013, the FONG was established in Mali, with 73% of its members being farmers and 27% being other stakeholders.

The emergence of farmer support systems is a process that evolves over time. In Mali, for example, the FONG was established in 2011. In 2013, the FONG was established in Mali, with 73% of its members being farmers and 27% being other stakeholders.

- The governance of farmers' system and the intervention of national platforms are ruled by the principle of subsidiarity.
- The federations are not just a means of support for farmers, but also a means of support for other stakeholders. In Mali, for example, the FONG is a federated organization that provides support to its members. It is a federated organization that provides support to its members.

the part of the
negative forest



SOME ROPPA MOTIVATIONAL ACTIONS VIS... VIS PLATFORMS

2000: e se re t, RO A s fr re (ACC, A 2012, G B 2013)
 tpe te r tre p r t tae
 e t t f r r e t t r tae
 r t t f t e f r tte. e -
 t t f r e t e e p e t r e -
 t t t f f r (t a C t C e -
 t)

2001: A p r t f t a e p e p r t f t a e
 U EMOA g r t r p e t t t ,
 e s p t f r r e t t t t ,
 g t f f f r g .

2004: r t e s g e t e e p t
 f r f r t e t f f f r /
 p t e (1 t t r s p e t s g
 t e r t r F F, M t r, e e)

2011/

2013: r e s g f t a e t e r -
 t r p r j e t (B C e t , 2011:
 t t e f e t r f t t e) -
 e s g e f e p e e e f t p t

2014: e s g e, p t t
 t t f e p e e e f 4 f e -
 r t t r p p r t f f f r
 (FNGN/B r , E AGON-AO /M ,
 F ED/G e, FONG / g - t e -
 t t r q B r e)

2015: C t t r s p e -
 r t t t t e f p p t
 p r t p p t t f f r
 - s g f t a e p r j e t t p p r t t a e : r e 4



18. Interpenetration of farmer systems and strategies with other systems and strategies

The farmer projects are often part of a broader project or a larger program. They are often part of a larger project or a larger program. They are often part of a larger project or a larger program.

The farmer projects are often part of a broader project or a larger program. They are often part of a larger project or a larger program. They are often part of a larger project or a larger program.

The farmer projects are often part of a broader project or a larger program. They are often part of a larger project or a larger program. They are often part of a larger project or a larger program.

• Impact in approaches and tools

The farmer projects are often part of a broader project or a larger program. They are often part of a larger project or a larger program. They are often part of a larger project or a larger program.

The pooling of human resources

The farmer projects are often part of a broader project or a larger program. They are often part of a larger project or a larger program. They are often part of a larger project or a larger program.

The farmer projects are often part of a broader project or a larger program. They are often part of a larger project or a larger program. They are often part of a larger project or a larger program.

Table B: National Agricultural Council Agencies and Strategies

	National strategy	National agency
NIGER	being defined in 2016 (13N strategy)	under review (a national agricultural advisory agency was planned in the 1998 PRSAA but was not in place)
BURKINA FASO	National Agricultural Extension and Advisory System (SNVACA, 2010)	
MALI	component of the Agricultural Development Policy (2013, under the LOA 2006)	
SENEGAL	Component of the Program for Accelerating the Rate of Senegalese Agriculture (PRACAS, 2014, based on LOASP 2004)	National Agency of Agricultural Council (ANCAR, 1997)
GUINEA	component of the National Agricultural Development Program (PNDA, 2007)	National Agency for Agricultural Promotion and Consultancy (ANADER, 2011)
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	announced in the LOA-CI (2015), but still undefined	National Agency for Rural Development Support (ANADER, 1993)
TOGO	component of the Agricultural Production Revitalization Strategy (SRPA, 2008)	Institute for Technical Consulting and Support (ICAT, 1997)
BENIN	National Agricultural Council Strategy (SNCA, 2008)	

In the first part of the report, the main objective is to provide a general overview of the agricultural sector in the West African region. This part of the report focuses on the role of national agricultural agencies and their strategies. It also discusses the challenges faced by these agencies and the need for reform. The second part of the report provides a detailed analysis of the agricultural sector in each of the six countries. This part of the report discusses the current state of the sector, the role of national agricultural agencies, and the challenges faced by these agencies. It also provides recommendations for reform. The third part of the report discusses the role of national agricultural agencies in the context of the West African region. It discusses the challenges faced by these agencies and the need for reform. The fourth part of the report discusses the role of national agricultural agencies in the context of the West African region. It discusses the challenges faced by these agencies and the need for reform.

Moreover, the FO part of the report focuses on the role of national agricultural agencies in the West African region. It discusses the challenges faced by these agencies and the need for reform. The fifth part of the report discusses the role of national agricultural agencies in the context of the West African region. It discusses the challenges faced by these agencies and the need for reform. The sixth part of the report discusses the role of national agricultural agencies in the context of the West African region. It discusses the challenges faced by these agencies and the need for reform.

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(6) Sinergies to be built

The report also discusses the role of national agricultural agencies in the context of the West African region. It discusses the challenges faced by these agencies and the need for reform. The eleventh part of the report discusses the role of national agricultural agencies in the context of the West African region. It discusses the challenges faced by these agencies and the need for reform. The twelfth part of the report discusses the role of national agricultural agencies in the context of the West African region. It discusses the challenges faced by these agencies and the need for reform.

- On the one hand, FO is a key element in the development of the agricultural sector. It provides a platform for farmers to access services and markets. It also provides a platform for farmers to access services and markets. It also provides a platform for farmers to access services and markets.

List of acronyms and Abbreviations

ABC	Academic Base Center
ACTGE	Teaching Content Support Form Development
AFD	Faculty Development
AFDI	Faculty Faculty Academic Development
AFET	Association of Faculty, Educational Teachers
AFGE	
AG	
AGRISEF	
AIAF	
AMSEC	
ANADER	
ANCAR	
ANOPACI	
ANOPER	
ANPHV	
ANPROCA	
AOPP	
APESS	
APROCASUDE	
AREN	
ASPRODEB	
ASRP	

E

ECASARD E e t f t e t r e e p e t
 ECOWAP W e t A f r e e A t r
 EF F F r
 ESOP E t e p e e e e e t t e p t e r
 EXFAM F F r p j e t

F

FAFA
 FBS
 FCMN Ni a
 FED
 FEPAB
 FGPN
 FIDA
 FIRCA
 FNGN
 FNPC
 FNZ
 FONG
 FONGS
 FOP-BG
 FPA
 FPDF

FBS

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G

GAFSP G t r f e n t p r
 GFAP G a f e e t f t r p r e
 GIE E l t e t p

I

i3N N e p e p e e f f e e l t t e
 ICAT I t t t e f r t e a p p t
 IER I t t t e f r E
 IMF I t t t e f r e
 IRAG I t t t e f A t r r e e r a G e
 ISRA e e A t r r e e r a l t t e

O

OEF F Fr e i e tr
 OP F e O r t
 OSC O r t fC et

P

PADAER pp:tp fr tr ee p et r e t e p e e r a p
 PADAT p j e t t p p t A tr De e p e t T
 PADSE p j e t t p e e f p e t t e
 PADYP pp:tp fr pp:t p r t e
 PAMEF pp:tp fr t a e e t f f r
 PAPROSEM p j e t t p p t p t t e t t t f e t e e e t t e t A f
 PDA A tr ee p e t
 PDAI A tr De e p e t l f t t r e p
 PF p t f r
 PFPN N e F r e p t f r
 PNDA N t A tr De e p e t
 PNIA N t A tr l e t e t
 PNIASA N t A tr l e t e t F e r t
 PNOPPA-B Be N t t f r f F e O t A tr p e
 PPAO-WAAPP t t e t A f A tr t t t
 PRACAS A e e t f l e e e t r e t e
 PRAPS r e p p t p f r p t t a e
 PRIDEC r e e t e t f r e t f r t a e t e
 PROCOTON t e t a e p f r t t p e r t
 PRODRA r r A tr De e p e t
 PTF T e t e

Q

QNCOCPA-GB N t C t t F r e f f r e O t A tr p e G e
 B

R

RECA Net r C a i e f A r t r e
 ROPPA F r e r t r p e Net r O r t t t e t A f

S

SABG L e G e F e r t
 SAED Det C p e e t e q p e t
 SAPEC a e A tr p t t E a e e t C e t p j e t
 SE E e t e e r t t
 SEXAGON A tr F e r U t a e O e f N e
 SFD De e t e U t e
 SLARI e r L e e t r r e e r a t t e
 SNAAP-EF N t t e f A p p p p t f r f r
 SNAP t e t t t r e p r t
 SNCA N t t t e f r A tr C t
 SODEFITEX De e p e t C p r t f t e t e
 SOGUIPAH G e p i e p
 SONAGESS N t e r t f r t M e e t C p r t
 SONAPRA N t C p f r t r p t

U

UEMOA t t e t A f E e M e t r
 UGCPA/BM t f p f r t a e r e t f M a r t r p t
 UNPCB N t f C t t p e f B r F
 UPPM M a U p f p e r
 URP r e f p U e
 USAID U t e t t e A e f r l e t t De e p e t

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