

# FO4ACP

Farmers' Organizations for  
Africa, Caribbean and Pacific



Panfrican farmers' organization  
Organisation panafricaine des agriculteurs  
المنظمة الإفريقية للفلاحين

## REPORT: FO4ACP GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT EVENT



### Farmers' Organizations for Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (FO4ACP)

*"Sharing the knowledge that makes us stronger"*



**16 - 18 MAY 2023**  
KIGALI RWANDA

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

The FO4ACP Knowledge Management Event was organized and hosted by the Pan African Farmers' Organization (PAFO), a key partner of the FO4ACP Programme, at the Lemigo Hotel in Kigali, Rwanda from May 16th to 18th, 2023. The event took place about one year after the Mid-Term Review of the programme, to take stock of what was done and share experiences and good and promising practices among the farmers' organizations involved in the programme. The theme of the event was **"Sharing the knowledge that makes us stronger"**. The main objective was to exchange good and promising practices among the FO4ACP implementing partners, to learn how others have improved the effectiveness and quality of their work, as well as creating opportunities for networking by linking ideas.

A total of **91 participants** attended the event in person, including 30 women and 31 youth, while an additional **180 participants joined online**. Participants came from across the world and included FO4ACP partners and friends, PAFO partners, and other important stakeholders. The event saw representation from 34 countries and was officially opened by a representative of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources in Rwanda. The event lasted for two and a half days and featured discussions on a variety of topics in different formats such as panel discussions, round tables, PowerPoint presentations, workshops and an interactive market place.

The event was a buzzing, interactive and collaborative workspace with lively discussions and practical demonstrations that focused on six key thematic areas, identified during the Mid-Term Review of the FO4ACP Programme and discussions with the farmers' organizations involved in the the implementation of the programme: (i) Access to finance; (ii) Services to members and business plans and their implementation; (iii) Climate change and resilience, (iv) Agroecology; (v) Policy Engagement and Advocacy, including data collection for informed decisions and (vi) Inclusive approaches in FO4ACP activities

A total of **41 case studies** were collected in preparation of the event, of which 29 were presented or discussed during the sessions and 12 were showcased in the market place.

## II. Official Opening



The opening session of the FO4ACP KM Event featured welcoming remarks from **PAFO President Mr. Kolyang Palebele**. In his speech, Mr. Palebele highlighted PAFO's mission to promote agricultural development in Africa amidst complex and rapidly changing challenges associated with the sector. He noted that the FO4ACP Programme has strengthened farmers' organizations (FOs) and enabled farmers to access resources, influence policies and promote sustainable agriculture. The KM Event, he said, would enable FOs across the globe to exchange and capitalize on knowledge, experiences and good practices. "Sharing knowledge makes us all stronger", he added. Mr. Palebele also emphasized the importance of the topics for the event in unifying all partners in the FO4ACP Programme and encouraged partners to increase their investments in FOs. He also thanked IFAD for believing in PAFO to host the KM Event and the Rwandan Government for allowing PAFO to host the meeting.

Remarks were also made by FO4ACP financial partners including **Ms. Yvonne Chileshe from the OACPS** who reiterated the importance of KM as it provides participants with an opportunity to exchange and share experiences. She informed that almost 60% of exports by OACP member states are in commodities, hence the OACP's new approach to promote value addition and quality standards among others. Ms. Chileshe emphasized that FOs have a big role to play in value chain development and ensuring their sustainability. Through FO4ACP, a lot of knowledge has been gathered to help in understanding what works and what does not work in the sector, she said. This knowledge has to be put into use. Ms. Chileshe also highlighted that the African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement provides an opportunity for FOs to assist farmers in complying with required standards and qualities for commodities.

**Mr. Dagmawi Habte-Selassie, Country Representative from IFAD in Rwanda**, recognized the important role played by FOs in supporting the livelihoods and welfare of farmers in rural areas. FOs have a role to empower members and prepare them to be better business partners in the value chain and promote value addition, he said. FOs need specific attention and support to ensure their effectiveness and sustainability and enable them to support farmers in accessing economic services such as access to finance, inputs and advisory services. Mr. Habte-Selassie noted that FO4ACP has yielded significant results and demonstrated the relevance of FOs in agriculture development.

**Mr. Luis Rodriguez Mendizabal from the EU** stated that the EU considers the Farmers' Forum and IFAD as effective channels for providing support and strengthening FOs. FO4ACP has provided a platform for linking capacities, sharing ideas, designing common agendas and objectives for global farming communities on a worldwide scale. He acknowledged that FOs and farmers have a bigger role to play in food security, sustainability as well as assisting farmers to be more visible in value chains. Mr. Mendizabal requested that FOs report and communicate results and outcomes of the project better by quantifying results in all three components of the FO4ACP Programme.

The official opening was conducted by a **representative of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources, Dr. Ingabire Chantal**, Director General for Planning who applauded PAFO for selecting Rwanda to host the meeting and expressed confidence in PAFO's capabilities as they had hosted a similar event - Global International Youth Farmer's Summit - in 2022. The representative noted that the thematic areas through which knowledge, experiences and lessons were to be shared were key for development and progress of agriculture in Africa including Rwanda. The representative expressed hope that through exchanges of good and promising experiences and practices, the meeting would provide workable recommendations that would be implemented by various stakeholders to transform agriculture in ACP countries. The representative recognized the vital role of PAFO in mobilizing and promoting the interests of farmers on the continent and noted that FO4ACP is playing an important role in improving livelihoods, increasing farmers' incomes and improving food security in Africa. Rwanda as a country is committed to prioritizing agriculture knowledge generation.

### III. Thematic sessions

#### 1. Access to finance



Facilitated by Mr. Norbert Tuyishime from EAFF

#### Panelists:

- Sage Masinda, Executive Secretary of Syndicat de Défense des Intérêts Paysans SYDIP in Butembo, North-Kivu, RDC, member of EAFF
- François-Xavier Mbabazi, Executive Secretary of Ingabo Syndicate in Rwanda, member of EAFF
- Nokuphiwa Sithole, Capacity Development Manager of Eswatini National Agricultural Union –ESNAU, member of SCAU
- Damala Hamadou, Programme Manager and CNOP CAF, Concertation Nationale des Organisations Paysannes de Centrafrique Central African Republic, member of PROPAC
- Frank Rubio, Senior Technical Advisor, Private Sector Advisory and Implementation Unit (PAI) at the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

The session on access to finance featured contributions from various speakers and organizations in a panel format. The discussion highlighted that agriculture is a major contributor to GDP and food security, but access to working capital remains an issue for small farmers. Smallholders are seen as high-risk clients and only 1-4% of agricultural credit is taken up by small-scale farmers. Credit requirements are stringent and high-risk clients get high interest rates. The lack of farm data, particularly historical data at farm level, aggravates the situation. Farmers are disaggregated and fragmented, resulting in high transaction costs for providing services to that group. Additionally, there is no reliable market access, so sales are not assured.

The representative of SYDIP in DRC, Sage Masinda, highlighted the importance of financial education for farmers in order to manage credits well. He noted that there is not enough financial education available for smallholder farmers and that a lack of guarantees is a problem along with interest rates, risk assessment and the physical distance to bank offices.



The INGABO Syndicate representative from Rwanda, François-Xavier Mbabazi, discussed how to develop adapted and specific credit products according to the value chain and situation of individual farmers. INGABO presented also Zamuka, a financial product, co-developed by the FO. Zamuka is a financing product that consists of a long-term loans with a grace period covering the non-production period of cassava. He suggested developing financial education programs and emphasized the importance of partnerships with other value chain actors such as traders and processing companies in establishing purchase contracts. He also recommended strengthening solidarity funds at the level of FOs and cooperatives, which can be used as a guarantee/collateral.

The representative from ESNAU, Eswatini, Nokuphiwa Sithole discussed why farmers shy away from financial institutions and noted that they are not ready to operate in a formalized environment. The project supported farmer registration, facilitated partnerships with different institutions, supported business plan facilitation and worked with individual farmers to build financial literacy capacity. For input financing, a special program was developed by establishing saving and credit funds within cooperatives. ESNAU signed an MoU with a banking institution, so even if an individual farmer does not have banking history or collateral it can be provided through the FO.

The CNOPCAF representative (Central African Republic), Damala Hamadou, highlighted the crucial role of the government in improving access to finance. He suggested that the government should respect the 10% from national budget allocated to agriculture and develop an active strategy of public-private partnership “PP-OPs”. He also recommended negotiating with banks to reduce interest rates and establishing a guarantee fund.

Franck Rubio from IFAD shared how IFAD has a specialized unit for managing and granting financing and suggested that a holistic approach is needed for FOs so that they do not depend solely on financial institutions. He recommended helping FOs build demand by providing technical support in financial management and product management, offering services that specifically address the needs of smallholders, and using new technologies to reduce costs for small producers.

During the plenary discussions, it has been noted that, there is a need of building the capacity of FOs for becoming eligible for funding by providing management training, financial education and general management skills. It was also suggested to having strategies from the outset to involve public and private sectors, as working together can reduce costs for FOs such as a reduction in taxes. It was recommended to engage in networking between FOs and buyers to sign contracts that will serve as a guarantee for banks while support organizations can act as guarantors to help with management and collections. It was also recommended to engage in digital innovation projects to network various partners involved and co-constructing policies at national and local levels in partnership with FOs.



### Key highlights from the session:

- The agricultural sector is fragile, vulnerable and unpredictable and considered high risk for financing by commercial financing institutions.

- Lack of accurate information and limited understanding of different financial products, as well as financial literacy of farmers, is one of the areas to focus on when addressing access to finance for farmers.
- There is a need to embrace innovative financing mechanisms for smallholder farmers such as fund guarantees, use of digitalization, using savings as collateral and group savings.
- Need to build strong partnerships with financial institutions and Governments.
- Lobby with Governments for them to comply with their commitments in agricultural financing.
- IFAD should consider channeling resources for access to finance directly to FOs (no MFI intermediaries) to provide finance to farmers. Good functioning revolving funds managed by FOs should be capitalized and could be a possible action to be scaled up.
- Guarantee funding should be structured in a manner that it is sustainable and not project based.
- Exploring mechanisms that take account of financial inclusiveness for small farmers, adjusting products so that FOs' businesses are viable.
- Building frank dialogue and collaborative relationships with credit organizations so that their agents can build capacities of FO members in financial education, financial management and credit management while supporting them in analyzing their applications for funding.

## 2. SERVICES TO MEMBERS AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF BUSINESS PLANS



**Facilitated by Dr. Mathabo Tsepa from SACAU**

### **Panelists:**

- Fanja Nirina, Communications Manager at FIFATA in Madagascar, supported by the agri-agency Fert, member of AgriCord and also a member of SACAU
- Modibo Sidibe, Mali, Representative from CNOP Mali and FENALAIT, member of ROPPA
- Yeko Etienne Sedar, Representative from Groupement KIESSE, Republic of Congo, supported by CNOP Congo, member of PROPAC
- Sezibera Annick, Executive Secretary, Confédération des Associations des Producteurs Agricoles pour le Développement CAPAD in Burundi, member of EAFF, and supported by the agri-agency CSA, member of AgriCord
- Mohamed Bouanani, FO4ACP Programme Manager for Union Marocaine de l'Agriculture (UMA) in Morocco, member of Umnagri

The session focused on services to members and the implementation of business plans. It included the contributions from five representatives from farmers' organizations from Madagascar, Mali, the Republic of Congo, Burundi, and Morocco, and an additional contribution from Cameroon. The speakers discussed how FOs can support their members

to improve their livelihoods through the services rendered to them and through the better implementation of their business plans.

Fanja Nirina from FIFATA in Madagascar presented the work of the FO on local chicken breeding as a source of income for FIFATA members. FIFATA provides technical support from local trainers, marketing support, political dialogue, and structuring services to its members. Through FO4ACP support, 1,300 livestock farmers were supported and funding improved their lives by increasing their holdings and investment in land, house renovation, and schooling.

Modibo Sidibe from FENALAIT in Mali spoke about their project to promote local milk through the construction of a large dairy plant in Mali. The building has been constructed but the equipment is not available yet. FENALAIT has also conducted a comparative profit study with and without a bagging machine for the BAGAN YIRIWATON KASSELA cooperative which demonstrated that the bagging machine greatly increased their profit margin.

The representative of the CNOP-Congo from the Republic of Congo, Yeko Etienne Sedar, spoke about the Groupement KIESSE's processing of products into food flours. FO4ACP enabled the acquisition of equipment which resulted in a contract with partner BUROTOP and a doubling of turnover and tripling of daily production and ensuring job security. Annick Sezibera from CAPAD in Burundi presented the CAPAD's triple mandate: representation of members, defense of socio-economic interests and support for members' economic activities. CAPAD has set up a computer tool to produce quality business plans for cooperatives, which has resulted in campaign and marketing credit obtained from MFIs and bank credit.

Mohamed Bouanani from UMA spoke about the Assalame Cooperative's training and management institutional support provided by the activities of the FO4ACP through Umnagri. Which resulted in the improvement of the quality of milk produced by the members of the cooperative.

Gilbert Atangana from CNOP CAM presented their work in accompanying fish farmers. CNOP CAM has been involved in training, capacity building, and promoting concerted actions related to the valorization of fish farming products and off-ground fish production. The session concluded with interaction with audience on various topics including inclusion of women and youth in activities, challenges faced by farmers for perishable products, and the specific value added by FO4ACP for organizations.



### Key highlights from the session:

- Value addition is key in improving business returns to farmers.
- Inclusion of youth and women in businesses should be promoted by all FOs.



- Youth are generally not interested in agriculture and they need to be encouraged through making agriculture economically attractive by improved earnings.
- Business plans are paramount for accessing finance for farmers
- Cooperatives have to be strengthened to enable them to build financial and technical capacity of their members.
- Infrastructure such as storage and processing facilities are critical in promoting businesses for farmers
- FO4ACP support is vital in strengthening the capacity for both production and marketing. The support also improved infrastructure for processing and storage.
- Through FO4ACP farmers are changing the mindset and are focusing more on entrepreneurial skills.
- Very few national organizations have specific models and templates for business plans that they can offer to their member organizations. Good practices and experiences in this area could be capitalized and upscale.

### 3. CLIMATE CHANGE AND RESILIENCE



**Facilitated by PIFON (Angela Birch)**

#### **Key speakers:**

- Jenny Ohmann from the agri-agency FFD and Ernest Ng'umb from the farmers' organization Nado in Tanzania,
- Lany Rebagay from the Asian Farmers Association (AFA)
- Difallah Cherif from Union Nationale des Paysans Algériens (ANAP) in Algeria

The session on climate change started by PIFON setting the scene, describing the issues on climate change in the Pacific region. Oliver Lato, from PIFON explained how severe and frequent natural disasters are in the region and how this will increase in the future. In the Pacific region countries will be lost due to the rising sea level. He highlighted that less than 2 percent of global funding for climate action reaches farmers.

Irish Dominado from AFA, shared a video and a short presentation with the audience. AFA focusses a lot on capacity building at the national level with trainings for farmers and at the regional level by organizing learning exchanges among the farmers' organizations. Climate financing can be included into the business plans when looking for financing of economic activities. In addition, advocacy at the national, regional and global level remains key. In the video, the case of SEWA, a FO in India, was highlighted, where 64,555 farmers were reached through 15 farmer field schools and 18,462 farmers were trained on the use of vermin compost. Equipment libraries were set up where famers can hire materials against a small fee (15,000 farmers reached) and solar pumps for irrigation, reducing input costs were introduced. Weather predication services, through voice messaging was provided to 3,100 farmers and 5,484 farmers enjoy rainfall insurance.

A joint presentation was given by Jenny Ohmann from the agri-agency FFD and Ernest Ng'umb from the farmers' organization Nado in Tanzania. FFD developed the "[Building resilience tool](#)". This tool was used for a training of trainers of about 200 people in 25 different countries. In Tanzania, the tool was used and reached 1,140 farmers who have been identified. Farmers have been trained in soil fertility improvement, how to improve and use residues, and agroforestry to integrate agroforestry trees into agriculture. This helps to address the problem of climate change, because one of the causes of climate change is deforestation. More than 65% of the country's population uses charcoal. Insufficient funding is preventing the FO and its members from combating the effects of climate change.

In the second part of the session, the participants were divided in working groups where they worked on a series of questions, which were then brought back into plenary for the conclusions to the session.

### **The questions and the answers giving though the working groups were as follows:**

#### **What are the hurdles that prevent FOs from accessing finance? How can they overcome it?**

##### **Hurdles include:**

- FOs lack information on climate financing
- Language barriers between funders and farmers
- FOs lack administrative capacity to access climate funds directly, as the bar is high for the FOs to meet the criteria
- Weak or no capacity for FOs on M&E to link to climate change funds
- Limited or lack of Government support to FOs with climate change financing

##### **How to overcome the hurdles:**

- Relay climate change information on finance packages to farmers in lay man's terms
- Build capacity in M&E, including training for understanding the financial instruments available
- Government and Accredited Entities support to FOs to access financing
- Enable FO's to directly access climate funding
- Strengthen the partnerships with actors that can support the FOs in the processes and in the capacity building

#### **Do we sufficiently document evidence of the impact of actions taken thus far? What indicators can be used to monitor climate action? Who has been successful in this?**

- "Building resilience tool" shared by Food & Forest Development of Finland (FFD); capitalise on evidence gathered
- Role of Government: National strategies to be given a local/community context for better understanding by the farmers, thus allowing for more concrete actions which the farmers are a part of
- Importance of farmers documenting their work
- Differences in how countries view climate change



#### Indicators include:

- Climate/weather data (more for information rather than M&E)
- Pests & disease management; number of trainings, success rate
- Social; migration due to climate – number of people, especially women involved
- Access to national resources
- Actions; crop losses
- Awareness and training on climate; number of sessions, staff trained, farmers involved
- Policy & Advocacy; number of policies influenced, number of papers submitted

None of the participating FOs identified as being successful in efficiently documenting the impact of the climate actions, and they see all room for improvement in that area. Great interest was expressed to further deepen this area of work.

#### What is the role of FOs in climate change & resilience concerning the services delivered & the policy advocacy work undertaken?

##### Services delivered:

- Coordinate & facilitate capacity building on climate resilience technologies/practices, for example farmer field schools, exchange visits, climate smart agriculture
- Facilitate the development of business plans for farmers/agro-processors to access climate finance
- Facilitate linkages of farmers with research institutes developing and promoting climate resilient innovations
- Advocacy work
- Promote the participation of FOs in the decision making processes regarding climate financing for example, Loss & Damage Fund at FCF/CIF
- Participation in climate change management forums, such as NDCs, UNFCCC, and national negotiation teams
- Investment incentives on climate smart agriculture

#### What is the role of regional FOs and other partners, and in what way can they continue to support?

##### Regional FOs:

- Facilitate knowledge management, communication & visibility
- Policy engagements at regional, international/global levels
- Conduit of program financing; economic, technical
- Facilitate capacity building & technical support
- Management information system; database
- M&E; FO acquittals
- Resource mobilisation, both internally & externally

### Other Partners' Role:

- Donors (IFAD, EU, SDC, DFAT, etc)
- Create a permanent window for direct financing to FOs, through business plans, etc, establish a mechanism for FO consultation with guidelines, mobilise climate financing for FOs
- Private Sector Partnership
- Fair/just marketing contracts, assist FOs in meeting quality standards
- Research Institution
- Work on research based on the priority needs of FOs, piloting with FOs on new technologies, help FOs to document good practices & researched technologies, make farmer friendly videos
- NGOs/Agri-agencies Share tools, demand-driven/FO-defined technical assistance, assist FOs in resource mobilisation

### What is the role of technical partners? What ways can they continue to support? Are there some new ideas for supporting FOs in climate change?

- Put in place a national platform for exchanging on climate change, managed by the Ministry.
- Digitalization of the data on climate change
- Make research on climate change more accessible
- Implement programmes on adaptation and mitigation across regions
- Ensure direct partnerships with farmers' organizations
- Strengthen the synergies between different partners working on climate change issues (Government, NGOs, FOs, ...)



### Key highlights from the session:

- Involvement of farmers in identifying the problems and designing the solutions for climate change management is key for successful implementation (ex. Building Resilience Tool).
- Collaboration with researchers/research institutions plays a critical role in addressing some of the

challenges faced by farmers in climate change

- Most farmers' organizations have limited capacity/opportunities to access inputs for climate resilient farming
- Capacity development to farmers' organizations is instrumental in building resilience of farmers
- Farmers' organizations have limited capital to invest in climate resilient technologies, which makes some actions difficult to execute.

## 4. AGROECOLOGY



**Facilitated by AgriCord (Katja Vuori)**

### Key speakers:

- Mr. Obedi Abraham Aron, Programme Manager, The Agricultural Council of Tanzania (ACT) member of SACAU
- Lassane Ouedraogo, from FUPRORIZ, supported by the agri-agency Trias, member of AgriCord
- Ousmane Ndiaye, President of ASPRODEB, agri-agency and member of AgriCord
- Daniel MATAROA, President Te Tango Enea (TTE) in the Cook Islands, member of PIFON

During this panel discussion the advantages and disadvantages of agroecology were discussed. Can agroecology become a systematic and holistic alternative to conventional agriculture? The panelists from Senegal, Burkina Faso, the Cook Islands and Tanzania explained why they employ agroecological practices while some of the audience members brought forward opposing arguments. The key question during the discussion was the question of scalability which is perceived to be one of the main challenges to the expansion of agroecological methods. This short session was moderated and facilitated by AgriCord.

Ousmane Ndiaye from ASPRODEB, Senegal asserted that FOs should receive financial resources to scale organic farming to a national level. Asprodeb was successful in obtaining public funding that was administered directly by them and could be used for the development of capacities. Ndiaye continued that experiences show that many aspects need to be considered. Not only soil and productivity are relevant, but also water management, or social, cultural and even lifestyle topics. The organizations of Senegal are currently concentrating their efforts on the recovery of the soil, but there are difficulties with access to water. Ndiaye also emphasized the importance to have an alliance with the government which can lead to joint actions to influence production models and cultural aspects.

Daniel Mataroa from TTE in the Pacific, shared the story on why they transitioned to agroecology. Oranges used to be

a key commodity on the islands before the industry left and farmland became available. In 2016, at an event in Tonga, producers learned about the many benefits and potential of the breadfruit. Since, Mataroa and the FOs have sought scientific guidance to combine innovative steps with traditional forms of agriculture on the islands. The groundwork for the scaling up of breadfruit as commodity and agroecological methods (including local processing) was the sensitization of farmers. Over the years, traditional varieties were analysed and new ones introduced from Fiji. The national distribution of shoots and varieties was enacted by the traditional leaders who are key partners for campaigns on the Pacific islands. Particular challenges for the region is the geographic spread and relative isolation of farmers; which can be costly in practical terms e.g. importing of inputs from continental America. Further, the challenge is to scale production in a decentralised way that ensures consistent quality in the production of breadfruit flour and products.

Obedi Abraham (ACT), shared his experience as expert on the Sustainable Rice Intensification (SRI) method which has helped to greatly improve the efficiency of rice production while reducing its climate impact. Obedi pointed out that it is a common misconception that agroecology can be reduced to field practices only. Contrary to this erroneous believe, agroecological approaches such as SRI reach way beyond the farmgate and must provide solutions to issues such as financing rstorage. The crop productivity among participating farmers in Tanzania has increased through the SRI practice and the use of pesticides has been reduced. A key element is the link with the market and with financing. Lacking support from governments and poor infrastructure are key concerns and more influence needs to be asserted on the public agenda.

Lassane Ouedraogo from UPPRS reflected on the issue of mobilizing the rice farmers of his FO for SRI methods. To spread agroecological practices, the FO makes use of the training-of-trainers approach. Leading producers of the FO are capacitated to extend good practices to the entire membership, e.g. how to produce their own inputs such as fertilizers. For Ouedraogo, it is important to break the myth that chemical fertilizers are necessary to achieve high yields. On the contrary, when organic fertilizers are used, they mayhave an even greater impact on productivity and income through its many long-term benefits such as the recovery of the soil. The participating members of UPPRS were able to increase production significantly by applying SRI and a large share of producers have transitioned to this more sustainable method.

Benito Eliasi (SACAU) intervened in the debate critically by presenting the dilemma that most farmers face: they must choose between providing food and income to their families in the short term through conventional (high input) practices or they can restore the fertility of the land in the longer term and take a risk. To ensure the viability of agroecological methods, they need to satisfy the former and realistically balance both objectives.

Ibrahima Coulibaly, ROPPA's President, added to the discussion that in the end producers are risk-averse and afraid to change their production techniques because failure means that they will not be able to feed their families. This central concern needs to frame the agroecology debate. Coulibaly claims that agroecology is well understood technically by many people but the implications on the ground are not fully considered.



### Key highlights from the session:

- Agroecology is key and can be supportive of the effort of environmental conservation and restoration –

- there are no doubts about the importance and beneficial implications of such a farming system.
- Scaling up agro ecology requires funding/finance.
  - There is lack of support from the Governments. More advocacy is needed to ensure the inclusion of agroecology in public policies at all levels.
  - Agroecology starts with a process of sensitization. It is a process to change from one system to another.
  - Agro-ecology is a holistic approach that includes production methods, soil, water, financing, storage, and socio-cultural practices.
  - Scientific guidance is needed.
  - Central dilemma: Restore land or produce food for your family. This is the main reason for the scepticism of farmers as a switch in production methods can be too big of a risk.
  - We cannot depend on the global market, because it affects the price of the implemented actions.
  - Coalitions at local level (with the stakeholders on ground) should be created to scale up agroecology practices.
  - Social issues should be considered – enabling access to the products to the consumers already accessing less price products. Partnerships for agroecological initiatives should be well chosen and focus on small and middle-sized producers

## 5. POLICY ENGAGEMENT, ADVOCACY AND DATA COLLECTION FOR INFORMED DECISION MAKING



**Facilitated by FAO (Luis Bedushi and Pedro Boareto) , PROCASUR (Valentina Suave) and ROPPA (Ibrahima Coulibaly and Rostaing Sessi Akoha )**

### **Key contributions in the working groups:**

- Mamokoena Noosi from Lesotho National Farmers Union, LENAUFU in Lesotho, a member of SACAU
- Annick Sezibera, Executive Secretary of CAPAD in Burundi (EAFF and CSA/AgriCord)
- Awome Kossi from the Coordination Togolaise des Organisations Paysannes, CTOP Togo, a member of ROPPA
- Williams Clayton from the Jamaica Cacao Association, supported under FAO Caribbean Action

- Blandon Ever from Valley of Peace Lagoon Farmers' Cooperatives Society Ltd from Belize, supported under FAO Caribbean Action
- Lany Regabay from the Asian Farmers Association, AFA
- Estelle Traore from the Confédération Paysanne du Fasso, CPF in Burkina Faso, a member of ROPPA
- Angela Birch, Programme Manager from PIFON

Luis Bedushi, Senior Policy Officer at FAO highlighted in the opening remarks of the session the importance of FOs in policy engagement and the importance of having a solid understanding how different levels of policy interact. In the local context it is important to facilitate exchanges, create a common ground and develop a strategy from there. He highlighted three aspects of successful policy engagement: creation of opportunities, generating capacities, cooperation and common planning. Dialogue will operate as the cross-cutting aspect across regions, countries and organizations. The KM event is a good example for an occasion to highlight commonalities between FOs and work on a common ground.

Ibrahima Coulibali, the President of ROPPA, shared that the agricultural sector needs political backing. In the past farmers were not always involved in decision-making processes and decisions were made on their behalf, uninformed by their challenges and wishes. Creating more inclusive policy environments remains challenging, also because politicians are not used to hear farmers speaking their minds. "Progress has been made, but that does not mean that we are there yet". Some means are available but elementary issues are still not addressed, such as access to finance. Demanding: more seriousness in the follow up of promises that were made to farmers. Now, farmers and FOs are documenting, capitalizing and discussing; they are present and visible in all relevant spaces. We keep as leading question of the day: How do we mobilize public investment in agriculture?

As introduction to the discussion in working groups (world café) several speakers were identified to share their experience before starting the discussions.

The President of the Jamaica Cacao Association, Williams Clayton, shared his experience from Jamaica. In general, farmers are relegated to the bottom of the value chain to provide raw inputs (wet beans). Jamaica is a small island, USA as main market with a sizable diaspora. About 7500 cocoa farmers nation-wide and about 2500 are represented by the NFO. There is limited capacity to process all produce, and the market is monopolized. The goal is to move farmers up the value chain but the policies are purposefully designed to keep farmers from moving up. In order to do something it is important to understand the law well. Therefore it is good to seek assistance from experts and researchers. It is also important to know your demographics, not to make them adversaries but work with them, create umbrella FOs to bring strength through

Mamokoena Noosi, representative from the Lesotho National Farmers' Organization (LENAFU), member of SACAU, has as one of its goals to sensitize policy makers for the issues of farmers. The approach they take is to collect data, to document, to make visible and to assist. They organize they organize independent farmer dialogues where perspectives and testimonials can be collected, write position papers on key policies, create visibility for position papers / policy papers by organizing events for which stakeholders are invited, continue to approach key actors with the outputs (e.g. prime minister Lesotho). It is important to hold policy makers accountable and to offer them help, e.g. asses the budget of key cabinet resorts (finance, agriculture)





During the discussions, EAFF contributed with their experience of trying to influence the legislation in 7 countries. The goal is to create a conducive business environment for FOs. They commissioned a comparative study to gather data and evidence and emphasised that “they need to understand that you know more than they do”. Stakeholder mappings are useful to understand the relevance of actors and to tap into existing networks and identify leaders. The main issues are that policy engagement is costly and a labour-intensive process, it requires strategic partnerships and a fluid political landscape requires continuous work and engagement. It is a good practice to establish MoUs between FOs and actors and institutions that are in key positions (e.g. academics).

Other issues encountered in policy processes, are language barriers in networking and the sustainability and upscaling of good practices, as was raised by Ariel Andrade from Trias in Central America.

It still remains difficult for farmers to think about policy dialogue and therefore it is important to bring them together and create a sense of group belonging so they can have a common voice, and use this common voice and sense of group belonging to approach other key stakeholders, as contributed by Archi Glay from Togo. Coordination at the national level also remains a persistent challenge, with too many actors doing the same things.

Williams Clayton added that it is important that in a policy process it is important to identify a few points on which everyone agrees that they need to be changed and not to go for many things at the same time. To be able to demonstrate that an activity is successful or that something is a good practice is the best ground to convince people, because with success comes credibility. It is also difficult for politicians to ignore a point of view everyone agrees on.

SACAU added that it is important to consider the timing of policy making as you invest a lot of time and labour and once you are in the process, you will be mapped and evaluated for your relevance, making noise is not helpful, no evidence comes with it.

### **On the issue of data collection for informed decision making the following points were made:**

- on data: use the data of stakeholders and especially that of ministries
- consider a bottom-up approach of data collection to avoid significant gaps in data sets
- the politicians / officials perspective: new policies are risky for them, the data really needs to speak for it

Angela Birch, the Programme manager for PIFON shared PIFON’s experience on data collection. PIFON started to survey their members during the Covid19 pandemic, as it became difficult to check in on their constituent: They ended up doing three things: a general survey through Google Form asking membership how they are affected by Covid19 (response rate 67%); hiring of local (Fiji) company who understand the specific environment well, pay subscription for the FOs and create a growth assessment with AFA tool on Google Form; another survey coming up in 2024. These surveys do not replace face-to-face meetings, they are complementary with each other. Clarifications and verification of data happens by asking directly, requires labour investment.

Lany Regabay, from the Asian Farmers Association (AFA) explained how AFA has strong experience in the application of digital tools and data collection in advocacy efforts. She made seven tips for advocacy include:

1. Build legitimate representation, there is power in numbers
2. Work evidence-based
3. Be constructive
4. Balance legal and extra-legal, balance inside and outside
5. Build alliances and define common points
6. Attract public support, influence opinion (social media, flash points)
7. Be vigilant (don’t assume things last)

EAFF added the following points: conduct comparative budget analyses of national agricultural budgets and rely on consultants with country network. The work they did with e-granary included profiling, database building, and reply to input demand, service demand and outputs.

AFA added voice messaging from India as a good example for accessibility (not literacy required, no smartphone required); AFA also has good experiences with community radio as it has the same benefits and is easy to set up. In conclusion, the table pointed out that it is important to: create ownership of members and make sure they are consulted and heard; implementation of policy can be monitored; data help you react to events (quick response); data to look for funding; need them for proposals

### **Main benefits of data collection:**

- Good to collect data in collaboration with public authorities
- Develop data collection systems for multiple purposes: contracting; membership; advocacy.
- Data rationalize demand
- Shows decision makers that data is reliable

### **Key recommendations and lessons learned from the session: On the topic policy engagement**

- Assume superior knowledge on the technical and legal dimensions of the policy matter in question; seek out help and amass data in different forms to support your claims.
- Seek strength in numbers to be recognized as interest group, voters, opinion shapers and political actors.
- Foster a sense of group belonging to unite and mobilize.
- Start from smallest common denominators, you need to experience small successes to build credibility and to gain momentum.
- Offer help to policy makers to understand issues better and do not antagonize them.
- Be systematic, persistent and timely in the engagement of key institutions and actors.
- Youth engagement is crucial to ensure the long-term sustainability of policy transformation.
- Tap into networks and build relationships.

### **For effective policy dialogue:**

- use the political environment to better negotiation,
- assure the grassroots level is involved to facilitate engagement (key is the engagement of the youth)
- ensure timing participation from the beginning of the policy development process

### **On the topic of data collection for informed decision making**

- Important to show decision makers that your data is reliable
- It is a good practice to collect data in collaboration with public authorities so the data collection is recognized
- Developing data collection systems for multiple purposes is cost effective and more efficient (contracting, membership, advocacy)
- Policy and advocacy are often approached emotionally. Collecting the necessary data rationalizes and underbuilds your demands and makes them stronger
- Data are also useful for other purposes: rapid-response mechanisms and for fundraising (needed for proposals)
- Ensure ownership among your members when collecting data, so they understand how through the data collected they are better taken into account and can collectively make their voices heard

### **Database are used in many ways:**

#### **For FOs to control their own data**

- (Control & ownership of data- more attention in some countries)

**FO-MAPP – tough not everyone wants to join and share their data**

### Important factors:

- Database must be reliable
- Set up incentive to make data collection sustainable
- Know their members better
- Issue is privacy! How to protect our members?

## 6. INCLUSIVE APPROACHES IN FO4ACP ACTIVITIES



### Facilitated by Drem Taing Toutkoul from PROPAC

#### Panelists:

- Ariel Andrade, Representative of Trias action in the Dominican Republic; Member of AgriCord
- Santa Palanco Vargas, Representative of Guaranal, OPL of the Dominican Republic
- Awome Kossi; Representative of CTOP- Togo:
- Maria Linibi from Papua New Guinea Women in Agriculture Development Fund, in Papua New Guinea, member of PIFON
- Samba Demba Niang, Representative of Coopérative des femmes de Thide, Mauritania, member of Umnagri
- Joséphine Atangana; FO4ACP Programme manager and PROPAC representative

The session on inclusive approaches in FO4ACP activities was facilitated by Mr. Drem Taing Toutkoul from PROPAC. The Panel discussed the main challenges facing women and young people in the agricultural sector and what farming organizations and other stakeholders can do to help them.

The main challenges highlighted for young people include lack of education, sexism, migration to big cities, lack of resources, and non-inclusive agricultural organizations. The proposed solutions are to encourage young people to find an interest in the field, making farmers' organizations inclusive, and fighting against sexist attitudes within FOs. For women, the main challenges highlighted include land issues, difficulties in obtaining bank guarantees, limited access to capacity building, and patriarchy. Proposed solutions are the creation of a women's platforms in FOs and restructuring women's their platforms.

Successful examples of initiatives that help young people develop and implement innovations in value chains were shared by Awome Kossi from CTOP-Togo. These include financial mediation for the marketing of local products, capacity building for young people on the quality and presentation of farmers' products, and supporting young people in advocacy.

Ariel Andrade from TRIAS and Santa Polanca Vargas from Guaranal spoke about their project to improve the socio-economic conditions of small cocoa and banana producers and how it has improved the inclusion of women in the economic fabric by offering them new economic services. Trias presented on how changes in the way farmers' organizations operate and the integration of the gender dimension into business planning processes have improved results for women and young people. For example, young members of these organizations now participate in decision-making and sit on the boards of their organizations, to which Santa Polanca Vargas testified Angela Birch from PIFON, spoke about their poultry program and how it is adapted to the needs of women and young people. The program supports widows and divorced women by providing them with chicks to raise until their eggs are marketed. This initiative contributes to the sustainability of the community's food security by generating additional income for poultry farmers.

The session concluded with recommendations to take better account of young people and women in FO activities. These include promoting education for young people and women, revitalizing youth and women's platforms, providing financial reinforcement for women's and youth organizations, promoting agro-ecology for sustainable agriculture, developing inclusive governance, and developing specific programs on land issues to limit migration of young people to big cities.



### Key highlights from the session:

- Revitalize women and youth programmes.
- Ensure financial means for youth and women's organizations.
- Develop more inclusive governance in farmers' organizations.
- Develop programmes on land access issues to prevent youth from migrating to other areas.

## 7. CLOSING SESSION



### **Wrap up with the Highlights of the KM Event by Benito Eliasi, Programme Manager at SCAU**

In his presentation, Benito Eliasi, gave an overview of the different sessions that were organized during the event, the different case studies that were presented in each of the sessions and the main takeaways from each of the sessions. His presentation was also visualized through a PPT presentation that has been made available to all the participants in the meeting. The main takeaways have been included in the key recommendations and lessons learned paragraphs for each session and the final recommendations and conclusions of the report.

### **Closing remarks by the OACPS Representative, Yvonne Chileshe**

During her closing remarks, Madame Yvonne Chileshe congratulated everyone on the success of the work and the exchanges. All topics were presented, and it was essential that the environment was conducive to facilitating exchanges. She emphasized the role of FOs in ensuring effective support for a programme dedicated to women and young people and aimed at strengthening their participation. The results of the project were demonstrated by documenting several positive experiences. ACP is currently preparing a new Cotonou Agreement to continue this process and encourage the adaptation of the instruments made available to FOs, capitalizing on the knowledge gained from this programme.

### **Official closing by PAFO President: Kolyang Palebele**

In his closing remarks the PAFO President expressed his gratitude towards the entire PAFO technical team. These 3 days have witnessed the convergence of promising ideas and visions in the implementation of FO4ACP. He thanked IFAD for believing in PAFO, to the Rwandan Government for its support and constant presence, to the technical and financial partners for responding favorably to the invitation, and to all the FO representatives who participated and shared their experiences. During this event, ideas were exchanged on best practices and FOs learned from each other's experiences and perspectives to find

innovative and creative solutions. Everyone became aware of the importance of knowledge management and its role in meeting farmers' challenges. "Knowledge and experience will spread among participants, and policies will be influenced. In this way, we will advance African agriculture by promoting the inclusion of women and young people."

#### IV. Interactive market place



In parallel with the thematic sessions, an interactive market place was organized to facilitate informal conversations around more case studies and topics. At the market place, twelve case studies were presented, and one hour at the end of each daily program was dedicated specifically to the interactive market place while during different breaks, participants had more opportunities to interact with presenters in the market place.

CNCPRT presented their Spirulina from Chad project. CNOP CAF exhibited their advocacy journals. CNOP-CAM showcased their project on the modernization and improvement of productivity through off-farm production and marketing of *Clarias gariepinus* in Cameroon. CNOP CONGO presented their project on processing and distribution of agricultural products into food flours. UGPM, CCPA, and FEGPAB showcased their project on optimal management of soil health based on technical evidence. FUNL presented their strategy for capacity building and social economic empowerment for women engaged in the fishery sector. C.C.P.H.N presented their project on storage/preservation and marketing of ware potatoes. Lesotho National Farmers Union showcased their digitalization of the extension support service project. AgriCord presented three case studies from Guinée Conakry & Burkina Faso (Youth and women employment in the rice value chain), Tanzania (Building resilience through climate-proof services), and the Dominican Republic (Women transformers: more inclusive banana and cocoa value chains). PIFON presented some of the work they are doing on value chain development, climate change and resilience and their Breadfruit Initiative.

Other organizations like ROPPA, PIFON and IFAD shared publications that were relevant to the participants in the KM Event.

## V. After action review

At the end of the event, the participants were handed out post-it notes on which they could leave some feedback to the organizers. The feedback is reflected in the table below.



| What are the highlights of the event?   | What topic would you like to discuss (further)?   |
|---|---|
| Interactivity of the methodologies used   | Role of the FOs in implementing CC programmes   |
| Quality of the interventions and the details shared (II)  | How FO's can access climate financing (II)  |
| Logistical organization of the event (II)   | Indicators to use for CC programmes   |
| Discussion on policy and advocacy (III)   | E-markets and e-granary (EAFF)  |
| Discussion on agro-ecology (II)   | Business plans and their implementation (III)   |
| Discussion on access to finance (III)   | Agro-ecology (II) and upscaling of agro-ecology   |
| Discussion on climate change  | Climate Change (III)  |
| Group work /World café  | Policy and advocacy in general and methodologies (III) – how FOs can engage better with the Government on policy issues |
| Importance of data collection   | Improvement of data collection  |
| Discussion on business plans and services to members (III)  | Access to finance directly for smallholder farmers  |
| Proposal to IFAD to channel finance directly to FOs instead of going through intermediary financial institutions. | Access to finance   |
|   | Mitigation measures for typhoons and other climate hazards  |
|   | Commercialization of agricultural products  |

Also, after the event an after-action review session was organized with the organizing team (PAFO-IFAD) and the different session organizers to reflect on what went well and what could be improved for future KM events.

| What went well   | What could be improved   |
|--|--|
| Focal points in all RFOs and organizing committee worked well together to co-organize the event                          | Remote participation was very difficult due to lack of stable internet connection          |
| High visibility of the event – with strong contributions from PAFO, ROPPA and PROPAC mainly through social media         | Use of the market place was not optimized  |
| Logistics very well organized, all went fluent   | Timeliness of the Institutional Contract and the first disbursement                        |
| Benefit of an inter-regional event – also including Asia was high. Increases the KM sharing                              | Some flight tickets were not used, which is a pity as other people could have participated |
| Several organizations paid to be able to participate   | Government and donor participation   |
| Organization of the board of PAFO in conjunction with the event, which gave the high level FO participation in the event |  |

## VI. Conclusions and way forward

In conclusion, the FO4ACP Knowledge Management event organized by the Pan African Farmers' Organization (PAFO) in Kigali, Rwanda was a success. The event had a large number of participants and focused on six key thematic areas. Discussions highlighted the challenges faced by small farmers in accessing finance and the importance of capacity building and advocacy in addressing climate change and resilience. Agro-ecology was identified as a promising approach to sustainable agriculture, but it requires funding, advocacy, and a focus on social and environmental issues. The role of farmers' organizations (FOs) in policy engagement was emphasized, with a focus on addressing issues such as language barriers, sustainability, and upscaling good practices. Inclusive approaches in FO4ACP activities highlighted the main challenges facing women and young people in the agricultural sector and proposed solutions.

In all sessions the key role of farmers' organizations to engage in policy and advocacy was highlighted. For any good practice to be able to be replicated and scaled up, the enabling environment needs to be secured to be able to increase access to finance, scale up agro-ecology and climate resilient practices, ensure growth in business plans and ensure the voices of the farmers are represented in dialogues at all levels.

In addition, the networking opportunities, and the exchanges among the different regions, created an extra benefit to the technical discussions. This brought new insights from other organizations on the table, and people were able to get to know each other and connect to continue exchanging after the event.

Way forward

Based on the reports of each of the sessions the current overall report was elaborated. Before finalization the report has been circulated within the organizing team and the session organizers to ensure the key elements of each session are well reflected and the key recommendations and lessons learned included.

During the after action review discussion, the participants also decided that it would be important to work on a publication that includes all the case studies that were presented with detailed information and in a harmonized format to capture the richness of the experiences within the different regions. PAFO, IFAD and AgriCord agreed to ensure to work on this as a joint publication.

After the reporting and case study publication, exchanges will be continued through the FO4ACP Dgroups Online Community of Practice. The participants in the event that were not yet part of the group have been invited.

A recommendation was made to develop a two-pager that includes what the FO4ACP programme needs, based on the outcomes of the sessions but also key recommendations and how they can be implemented.

A six-month follow up survey will be organized to check in with the participants on the information shared and actions taken as a follow up of the event.



## VII. Annexes

### 1. List of case studies received in preparation of the event (that will be included in an upcoming publication)

### 2. Cases presented in the KM event

| S/N | Titles   | Organization             | Country       |
|-----|--|--------------------------|---------------|
| 1   | Local chicken breeding, income sourcing  | FIFATA                   | Madagascar    |
| 2   | Programme des organisations paysannes d’afrique  | CNOP-CONGO               | CONGO         |
| 3   | Presentation de la federation nationale des producteurs de lait du mali                                      | FENALAIT                 | Mali          |
| 4   | Presentation de l experiences de la capad sur le developpement des relations d affaires                      | CAPAD                    | Burundi       |
| 5   | Amelioration de la qualite de lait<br>Produit par les adhérents de la coopérative                            | UMA                      | Maroc         |
| 6   | Initiatives on Climate Resilient Farming   | AFA                      | Asia          |
| 7   | Farmers’ guide to climate-smart & sustainable cropping practices in the Pacific islands                      | PIFON                    | Pacific       |
| 8   | Engagement politique & plaidoyer des OP  | ROPFA                    | West Africa   |
| 9   | Opportunities for strengthening policy advocacy: Building dialogue spaces and fostering cooperation          | PROCASUR                 | Latin America |
| 10  | Bringing Agriculture and Politics Together   | LENAFU                   | Lesotho       |
| 11  | Protection et amélioration des populations d’abeilles locales et leurs résiliences au dérèglement climatique | ANAP                     | Alger         |
| 12  | Climate Change & Resilience  | Farm Support Association | Vanuatu       |

### 3. References (Link video; Link google drive)

- a. Google Drive: a drive was set up specifically for the event to gather all the preparatory materials as well as the presentations and publications shared during the event: [https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1egrMfzFIAGHNefe-aA2oPEB8T8nnMnFW?usp=share\\_link](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1egrMfzFIAGHNefe-aA2oPEB8T8nnMnFW?usp=share_link)
- b. Link to the recording of the event: <https://we.tl/t-qEEkaodHk>  
<https://we.tl/t-7nHVrPLQq1>

## 4. List of the in-presence participants



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Organisation panafricaine des agriculteurs  
Pan African Farmers' Organization

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Date 16/05/2023

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**FO4ACP**

FO4ACP  
 (The African Farmers' Organization)

Date 16/05/2023

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| 8  | Samba Bamba Niang     | UNHAGRI      | H           |          | SG FPA      | Guinea        | samban@unhagri.org      | [Signature] |
| 9  | CADAMUENI JUNE        | Tunis        | H           | >        | ambassadeur | Burkina Faso  | cadamu@un.org           | [Signature] |
| 10 | Guidance Lassani      | UNHAGRI      | H           | >        | Resident    | Burkina Faso  | guidance@unhagri.org    | [Signature] |



Pan African farmers' organization  
 Organisation panafricaine des agriculteurs  
 (المنظمة الأفريقية للفلاحين)

**FO4ACP**

FO4ACP  
 (The African Farmers' Organization)

Date 16/05/2023

FO4ACP GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT EVENT

REGISTRATION LIST

| No | Name and Surname     | Organization | Gender (MF) | Below 35 | Position          | Country  | Email                 | Signature   |
|----|----------------------|--------------|-------------|----------|-------------------|----------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1  | MUSINE Zivouch       | INSTARACA    | D           | >        | Program manager   | Rwanda   | musine@instaraca.org  | [Signature] |
| 2  | NANDUWEMU Juvon      | INSTARACA    | M           | >        | Secretary General | Rwanda   | nandu@instaraca.org   | [Signature] |
| 3  | MUKASHYAKI Chantal   | INSTARACA    | F           | >        | CTF               | Rwanda   | chantal@instaraca.org | [Signature] |
| 4  | Noruphin Siliak      | ESWU SACOU   | F           | =        | COM               | Guinea   | noruphin@eswu.org     | [Signature] |
| 5  | KUYAWERA Xavir       | PROFAC       | M           | >        | SEY               | CAMEROON | xavir@profac.org      | [Signature] |
| 6  | Elizabeth Nsimulidze | EAFF         | F           | >        | President         | Uganda   | elizabeth@eaff.org    | [Signature] |
| 7  | SEZ BERA Annis       | EAFF         | F           | >        | CEO               | Rwanda   | sezb@eaff.org         | [Signature] |
| 8  | JAMARI SERASSIE      | IFAD         | M           |          | CD                | Senegal  | jamari@un.org         | [Signature] |
| 9  |                      | CSA          | M           |          | Deal              | Belgium  | jamari@un.org         | [Signature] |
| 10 | Mamokoro Nansi       | SACOU        | F           | <        | manager           | Senegal  | mamokoro@un.org       | [Signature] |

Date 16/05/2023

FO4ACP GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT EVENT  
REGISTRATION LIST

| No | Name and Surname     | Organization | Gender (M/F) | Below 35 | Position    | Country       | Email                       | Signature |
|----|----------------------|--------------|--------------|----------|-------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| 1  | NDIAYE Ousmane       | Agri Cord    | M            | ✓        | DG          | Senegal       | ousmane.yaye@gmail.com      |           |
| 2  | Emmanuel Ngalaba     | PAFF         | M            | ✓        | FP          | UGanda        | ngalabaemmanuel@gmail.com   |           |
| 3  | Danggas Hamaoua      | PROFAC       | M            | ✓        | CD          | R.C.A         | damanggas.hamaoua@gmail.com |           |
| 4  | Daniel MATARDA       | PIFON        | M            |          | Rep         | Cote d'Ivoire | daniel.matarde@gmail.com    |           |
| 5  | Lukas HADASCH        | AgriCord     | M            | YES      |             | Belgium/Ken   | lhadasch@agricord.org       |           |
| 6  | Siti Qidari          | KOPPA        | F            | YES      | Rep         | Indonesia     | siti.qidari@gmail.com       |           |
| 7  | Artha Kumbaly        | AgriCord     | M            | ✓        | Executive   | Senegal       | artha.kumbaly@gmail.com     |           |
| 8  | Imhine Kumbaly       | KOPPA        | M            | ✓        | Executive   | Mali          | imhine.kumbaly@gmail.com    |           |
| 9  | ATANGA MA<br>COURGOU | PROFAC       | M            | ✓        | Coordinator | Guinea        | atanga.ma@gmail.com         |           |
| 10 | Dusseynot KA         | KOPPA        | M            |          | Rep         | Senegal       | dusseynot.ka@gmail.com      |           |











Date 16/05/2023

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| No | Name and Surname         | Organization    | Gender (M/F) | Below 35 | Position    | Country | Email                              | Signature |
|----|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------|-------------|---------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1  | Jean Louis Nussinger     | RDA             | M            | ✓        | Coordinator | Rwanda  | jean.louis.nussinger@gmail.com     |           |
| 2  | Daniela Hama             | The New Farmers | F            | ✓        | Reporter    | Rwanda  | daniela.hama@gmail.com             |           |
| 3  | Kangirwa S Paul          | PROFAC          | M            | ✓        | Reporter    | Rwanda  | kangirwa.s.paul@gmail.com          |           |
| 4  | Desi Jeanne Giceli       | PROFAC          | F            | ✓        | Reporter    | Rwanda  | desi.jeanne.giceli@gmail.com       |           |
| 5  | KAMEZI Jean Louis LAITE  |                 | M            | ✓        | Reporter    | Rwanda  | kamezi.jean.louis.laite@gmail.com  |           |
| 6  | TALIBOU ADOURÉ           | Kivumu          | M            |          | Executive   | Rwanda  | talibou.adoure@gmail.com           |           |
| 7  | Clémence Nyanwira        | PROFAC          | F            | ✓        | Reporter    | Rwanda  | clémence.nyanwira@gmail.com        |           |
| 8  | Marie-Joséphine Nyanwira | PROFAC          | F            | ✓        | Reporter    | Rwanda  | marie-joséphine.nyanwira@gmail.com |           |
| 9  | Marie Louise Nyanwira    | PROFAC          | F            | ✓        | Reporter    | Rwanda  | marie-louise.nyanwira@gmail.com    |           |
| 10 | Victoire Nyanwira        | PROFAC          | F            | ✓        | Reporter    | Rwanda  | victoire.nyanwira@gmail.com        |           |

## FO4ACP GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT EVENT

## REGISTRATION LIST

| No | Name and Surname    | Organization          | Gender (M/F) | Below 35 | Position          | Country       | Email                  | Signature  |
|----|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--|
| 1  | YVES KAMUKO         | ATA                   | M            |          | Community Officer | INDONESIA     | yves.kamuko@gmail.com  |   |
| 2  | Ariel Andanda       | TEIA                  | M            |          | MP Advisor        | CI BURUNDI    | ariel.andanda@teia.org |   |
| 3  | Sandra Alineo Ugaso | Uganda Agr. Dev. Org. | F            | ✓        | Director          | UGANDA        | sandra@uganda.gov.ug   |   |
| 4  | ATANSONA GO         | PROPAC                | M            | ✓        | Member            | COTE D'IVOIRE | atansona@propac.org    |   |
| 5  | MUTBERE TUMUHIRE    | EAFF                  | M            | ✓        | PM                | KENYA         | mutberet@eafrica.org   |   |
| 6  | MORBO SIDRE         | FAHAF                 | M            | -        | Technical Officer | MALI          | morbo@fahaf.org        |   |
| 7  | Karen Fernandez     | EAFF                  | F            | -        | Technical Officer | Senegal       | karen@eafrica.org      |   |
| 8  | Dimitri Vanj        | FAIP                  | M            |          | Advisor           | ANGOLA        | dimitri@faip.org       |   |
| 9  | Osby Baramba        | FAIP                  | M            | -        | Head of Project   | Tanzania      | osby@faip.org          |   |
| 10 | FANTAZIMBA KENYUWA  | SACAA                 | F            | +        | Project Officer   | INDONESIA     | fantazimba@saip.com    |  |

## 5. Overview of communication and visibility of the KM Event (videos, social media and articles in the press)

### a. Articles

- <https://umusemburo.com/i-kigali-hagiye-kongera-guteranira-inama-mpuzamahanga-yabahinzi-naboroz/>
- <https://umusemburo.com/imihindagurikire-yikirere-no-kutabona-inguzanyo-zimwe-mu-mbogamizi-zabahinzi-bato/>
- <https://greenhandsinfo.com/la-2nde-moitie-de-sa-mise-en-oeuvre-lancee/> : TITRE
- <https://lecanape.rw/kigali-pafo-les-defis-a-lagriculture-africaine-discutes/>
- <https://flash.rw/2023/05/17/kigali-abahinzi-bo-muri-fo4acp-ku-rwego-rwisi-bari-kwiga-ku-bisubizo-byibibazo-bidindiza-iterambere-ryubihinzi/>
- <https://www.kigalitoday.com/ubuhinzi/ubuhinzi/article/abahinzi-babangamiwe-bikomeye-n-imihindagurikire-yikirere#.ZGTViAlzXLs>
- <https://brightafrica.rw/index.php/2023/05/17/sg-ingabire-ikibazo-cyimihindagurikire-yikirere-giteye-inkeke/>
- <https://yenkasa.org/event-global-knowledge-management/>
- <https://amahumbezinews.rw/farmers-are-seriously-threatened-by-climate-change/>
- <https://www.newtimes.co.rw/article/7591/news/agriculture/research-innovation-key-to-sustainable-agriculture-in-africa-experts>
- <https://ubumwe.com/ubuhinzi-muri-afurika-buracyafite-ibibazo-byinshi/>
- <https://www.igihe.com/amakuru/u-rwanda/article/ese-abahinzi-borozi-bafite-amakuru-ku-nguzanyo-na-serivisi-z-imari-bakeneye>

### b. Videos

- Video Day 1 : <https://bit.ly/3Jdpcj5>
- Video Day 2 : <https://bit.ly/3JipvZI>
- Video Day 3 : <https://bit.ly/3p56JhP>
- Wrap-up Event <https://bit.ly/3CNBaMM>

- Video Highlight <https://bit.ly/3J6MhUp>
- Facebook: [Pan African Farmers Organisation](#)
- Facebook : [Farmers' Organizations for Africa, Caribbean and Pacific- fo4acp](#)



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Pan African farmers' organization  
Organisation panafricaine des agriculteurs  
المنظمة الإفريقية للفلاحين

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