

Platform
for Agricultural
Risk Management

Managing risks
to improve farmers'
livelihoods



Annual Progress Report 2018





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Foreword

Since 2013, the Platform for Agricultural Risk Management (PARM) and its partners have worked to improve the assessment of agricultural risk and the management capacities of eight sub-Saharan African countries, and achieving significant results. At global level, PARM's visibility and awareness on ARM have significantly increased, resulting in PARM becoming one of the very few global initiatives explicitly supported by the G7, the G20 and across UN agencies.

PARM has been facilitating collaborative relationships with host governments, donor governments, development partners, regional economic communities, farmers' organizations, academia and think tanks, and the private sector alike and benefited from the consolidated relationship with a pool of experts and a growing PARM network at all levels. In particular, PARM's policy and operational engagement with governments and key stakeholders in countries has resulted in the identification and development of a practical package of tools and strategies that can be applied to policy formulation and project design alike to ensure programmes directly respond to priorities identified by governments and stakeholders.

The successful achievement of the tools assessment phase in an additional three countries (Cabo Verde, Niger and Ethiopia) throughout the year 2018 is an important milestone for PARM and the national governments, adding up to a total of six countries (with Uganda, Cameroon, Cabo Verde), which have finalized the technical phase and initiated the integration process and the implementation phase of ARM into their national policies. Visibility at global and regional level of PARM is also a result of its Knowledge Management (KM) and Capacity development (CD) activities in Africa and beyond the continent, that further stimulated interest in PARM actions at country level in 2018.

By June 2019¹ PARM will be closing its first phase mandate. Hence, in 2018/2019 the focus will be on the finalization of the country process in Zambia and Liberia and capitalizing the results of four years of intensive work and experiences at national, regional and global level with the final objective to complete the overall PARM process. This is crucial to achieve PARM's development objective of making *"agricultural risk management (ARM) an institutionalized component of agricultural policy in beneficiary LDCs and LMICs to move away from a culture of coping with disasters towards a smart management of risks"*.

In September 2018, two cross-cutting studies on "Gender in Agricultural Risk Management" and "Mainstreaming of ARM into Public Policies and Investments" have been kicked-off with the objective of generating new knowledge on key ARM gaps raised by PARM's partners. At the same time, the final independent evaluation of Phase 1 of PARM was launched by PARM and the Procurement Unit of IFAD. The main objective of the evaluation is to assess the achievements, lesson learnt of the programme to inform the design of the second phase, PARM Horizon 2 (2019-2024).

This Annual Report 2018 documents the Platform's evolution and results as of today – 5 years after its establishment. We hope that this report teases your interest in PARM and helps to better understand the work of PARM and the importance of managing risks for sustainable agricultural systems in a holistic way.

This is our mission, but moreover we believe in critically assessing our work for continuous learning from what we do and improving further the promotion of effective ARM policies, programmes and partnerships.

Micheal Hamp
A.I. PARM Senior Programme Manager



¹ The no-cost extension unit June 2019 was officially approved by the Steering Committee and the European Commission In June 2018.

Good management
of agricultural risks
is already eliminating
main bottlenecks
for rural investment
and food security
of rural households.







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List of acronyms and abbreviations

AC	Advisory Committee
AEMFI	The Association of Ethiopian Microfinance Institutions
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AFIRM	Agriculture and Food Insecurity Risk Management
AFRACA	African Rural and Agricultural Credit Association
ARC	African Risk Capacity
ARM	Agricultural Risk Management
ARMT	Agricultural Risk Management Team
ASSP	Agricultural Sector Strategic Plan
ATA	The Ethiopian Agricultural Transformation Agency
AU	African Union
AWPB	Annual Work Plan and Budget
BMZ	The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CA	Contribution Agreement
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CD	Capacity Development
CILSS	Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CTA	The Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation
DGCS	Direzione Generale Cooperazione allo Sviluppo (Italian Development Cooperation)
DRMFSS	Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector
DSIP-II	Development Strategy and Investment Plan
EAGC	Eastern Africa Grain Council
EC	European Commission
ECOWAS	Economic Community Of West African States
ECX	Ethiopia Commodity Exchange
EU	European Union
EWS	Early Warning System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FARM-D	Forum for Agricultural Risk Management in Development
HC3N	Haut Commissariat à l'Initiative 3N (Les Nigériens, Nourrissent les Nigériens)
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW Development Bank)

KM	Knowledge Management
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LMICs	Low and Middle Income Countries
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MFIs	Monetary Financial Institutions
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
NAFSIP	National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDIP	National Development Investment Plan
NEPAD	The New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NSC	National Steering Committee
PAGRA	Plan d'action pour la gestion des risques agricoles
PARM	Platform for Agricultural Risk Management
PPP	Private-public partnership
PTA	Policy and Technical Advisory Division
RAS	Risk Assessment Study
RECA	Réseau National des Chambres d'Agriculture
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
ROPPA	Réseau des organisations paysannes et de producteurs de l'Afrique de l'Ouest
SC	Steering Committee
TORs	Terms of Reference
UCA	Uganda Cooperative Alliance
UN	United Nations
WFP	World Food Programme
WRS	Warehouse receipt systems



Executive summary

Since 2013, PARM and its partners have worked to improve the assessment of agricultural risk and the management capacities of eight sub-Saharan African countries: Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Liberia, Niger, Senegal, Uganda and Zambia. PARM's

work over the last years has resulted in a package of tools and strategies applicable to both policy formulation and project design to ensure programmes directly respond to priorities identified by governments and stakeholders, founded on four main pillars:



1 Assess and prioritize agricultural risks: bring evidence to improve risk perception

Governments and all stakeholders need to have an evidence based assessment of the agricultural risks and their importance in terms of severity and frequency of occurrence, and of the capacity to manage risk by stakeholders. Having an agreed assessment of risks empowers farmers, governments and their partners in making the best decisions to minimize the negative impacts of risks and take advantage of investment opportunities. PARM has supported the introduction of innovative and systematic risk assessments in its partner countries, taking into account a wide variety of risks and relying on evidence-based sources to obtain a clear picture of the priority risks affecting either the country as a whole, or of specific regions, and the country's capacity to manage risk. The prioritized risks have been addressed by using appropriate tools and strategies. PARM carried out seven risk assessment studies (RAS) and has finalised its second phase on risk assessment with national validation workshops in Uganda, Ethiopia, Niger, Senegal, Cabo Verde, Cameroon and Liberia.



Assessing risks, identifying tools, developing capacities are the key pillars to mainstream ARM into national policies and investments.



2 Increase awareness, strengthen capacities and build local expertise on ARM

Access to information and capacity development on ARM are one of the main cross-cutting areas of investment and key pillar of (P)ARM. PARM has been developing new CD approaches on ARM aiming to improve human capital and drive a sustainable institutional and behavioural change beyond conventional training approach and, where possible, use the capacity potential of local knowledge-based institutions such as universities and research agencies, in order to institutionalize the ARM knowledge and build local expertise.

In this context, PARM has created a catalogue of ARM CD activities articulated in three levels: (i) generic CD seminars (CD1) to raise awareness and provide basic knowledge on ARM; (ii) Institutionalization of high level PARM knowledge/training of trainers (ToT) (CD2) to create local ARM experts through an advanced training ToT to timely advice and train farmers; (iii) Specific ARM tool training (CD3) to transfer knowledge on specific tools and/or related investment plans on specific risks targeted by each country.

As a result, PARM has been able to create a pool and network of 64 international and local experts on ARM and strengthen partnership with international and local research centres, universities and extension service directorates providing ARM training at three levels.

In particular, at country level, progress has been made towards this end through partnership agreements between PARM and local knowledge institutions in Uganda (Makerere University), Senegal (UCAD), Niger (AGHRYMET) and Ethiopia (Hawassa University) to integrate ARM curricula. A total of 595 national stakeholders have been trained and 290 international practitioners reached through webinars. PARM has also developed full training courses materials at CD1 and CD2 level.

At regional and global level, PARM signed an agreement with FAO, for the development of 4 e-learning courses on ARM, part of the broader joint effort led by EC, PARM/IFAD, FAO and NEPAD.



3 Facilitate policy dialogue and leverage investments on ARM

PARM has worked in partnership with local governments and stakeholders to enable the policy environment to bring risk management at the core of development and agricultural policies by identifying appropriate risk management tools and strategies to address risk priorities.

Various tools have been assessed and adapted for application by the host Governments in support to the National Agriculture Investment Plan. Access to information through new technologies, crop pest and disease monitoring plan, integration of ARM capacity development into the extension service action plan, remittances as a tool to facilitate access to financial products and the warehouse receipt systems and futures contracts to inform food reserve contingency plans are some examples of the tools identified through PARM process.

Furthermore, PARM played a major role in attracting potential investments and facilitating dialogue between governments, development partners, civil society and the private sector on how to integrate the identified packages of tools and strategies into the implementation phase of projects and programmes.

In particular, Uganda, in partnership with the IFAD-funded Agricultural Technology and Agribusiness Advisory Services Programme, has committed resources to integrate the capacity development component proposed by PARM by training agricultural extension-service personnel as well as investing in crop and pest diseases management activities in partnership through a IFAD's grant to CABI. In Cabo Verde, Niger, and Uganda PARM's work triggered follow-up investment by the strategic partnership with NEPAD-supported AFIRM programme and KfW/BMZ. In Zambia, the IFAD-funded Enhanced Smallholder Agribusiness Promotion Programme has integrated the risk assessment component and opened dialogue on how to align the identified tools within the programme.

The participatory approach proposed by PARM at regional and country level also contributed to better connect Governments with existing actors investing in agricultural sector such as NEPAD within the CADDP process, the Africa Risk Capacity, Aghrymet, PARM Steering and Advisory Committee's members country programmes, in particular with the FAO, IFAD, WFP and the World Bank.



4 Promote of knowledge sharing, partnerships and innovations on ARM

PARM also played a key role as global broker by promoting knowledge exchange, partnership and innovation on ARM with organization of annual fora to bring together global innovative initiatives and showcase good practices. Over 300 international partners have been engaged in 3 knowledge-sharing events where over 50 global initiatives were showcased and 17 strategic consultations conducted to move the ARM agenda forward. Moreover, the recent agreement signed between IFAD, PARM and the World Bank for the migration of the online Community of practice (CoP) Forum on Agricultural Risk Management for Development (FARM-D) of 7,000 members from the World Bank Group to PARM represents a unique opportunity to scale-up knowledge transfer among different stakeholders and countries and promote and share innovations in the area of ARM.

As result of raised visibility, PARM is now one of very few global initiatives explicitly supported by the G7, G20 and the UN's Global Meetings. In particular, in 2018, PARM was the among the flagship initiatives at the meeting of the G20 Agriculture Deputies in Argentina, which confirmed in its declaration the global recognition of PARM as unique leading global platform on ARM.



PARM is recognized as a unique strategic global platform to carry forward the ARM agenda through a holistic approach.





1. Programme overview

1.1. Background

In recent years, many international institutions and organizations have placed considerable importance on Agricultural Risk Management (ARM). However, bottlenecks in terms of lacking capacity, insufficient knowledge transfer between countries, and low take-up of innovation persist in the area of agricultural risk management. Several development institutions, The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and local stakeholders have expressed the need for a support facility that fosters the exchange of knowledge and experience, and that assists the public and the private sector in developing countries in building a more structured approach towards agricultural risk management.

The discussions in the framework of the G8 and G20 have created a positive momentum around the questions of food security and agricultural risk management and the decision to establish a Platform on Agricultural Risk Management (PARM) was explicitly promoted by both G8 and G20 communiqués in 2012. In this context, PARM was set up in December 2013 to support the development of holistic risk management in agriculture and to facilitate knowledge exchange in this field.

1.2. Goal and objectives

The overall objective of PARM is to contribute to sustainable agricultural growth, reduce food insecurity, and improve livelihoods of rural and poor farming households in developing countries.

The specific objective of PARM is to strengthen agricultural risk management in developing countries, in a holistic manner and on a demand-driven basis by supporting partner countries in making ARM institutional component of agricultural policy.

The Platform plays the role of facilitator in bundling the know-how of a diversity of partners for the development of methodologies for risk analysis and the adoption of risk management strategies, integrating risk management instruments and approaches in public policies, private sector practices and agricultural investment programmes.



Demand for qualified ARM services from governments and RECs/AU satisfied.



Knowledge and capacities to manage risks increased



Agricultural risks priorities and risk management tools identified

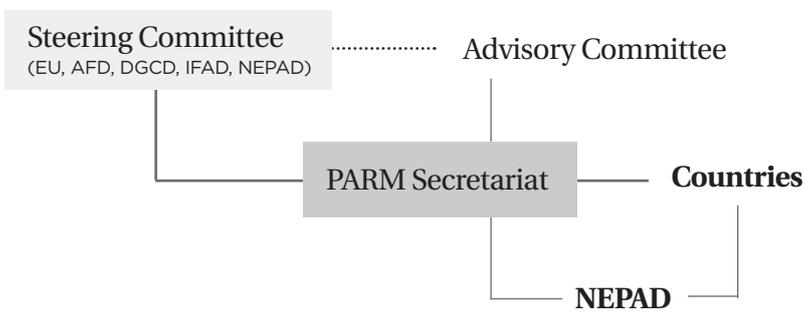


ARM priorities and tools integrated into national policies and development programmes

1.3. Structure, institutional setup and governance

PARM is a four-year multi-donor initiative co-financed by the European Commission (EC), the French Development Agency (AFD), the Italian Government, and IFAD established and officially launched in December 2013 in IFAD, Rome for a total of 7,260,583 USD (or 5,952,715 EUR) which are managed by the PARM Secretariat hosted by IFAD.

FIGURE 1
PARM Governance.



PARM is governed by a Steering Committee (SC), an Advisory Committee (AC) and Secretariat. These bodies ensure that PARM activities respond to its founding objectives and deliver good quality and neutral assistance:

- **The Steering Committee** is made up of the contributing donors: EC, AFD, Italian Government and IFAD. NEPAD is a major strategic partner in Africa, and as such, is also included in the SC. The SC has the authority to make budgetary decisions and meets three times per year. In 2016, the German cooperation (BMZ and KfW) became officially a member of the SC after their decision to provide funds to PARM through a KfW-NEPAD agreement to implement ARM investments.
- **The Advisory Committee** consists of key partners on implementation, private sector, cooperation, knowledge and beneficiaries. It meets annually and provides technical advice to PARM. The advisory committee is composed of representative of: AGRHYMET, AGRINATURA, ARC, CARGILL, COMESA, EAGC, ECOWAS, FAO, Grow Africa, MUNICH-RE, ROPPA, WFP and WORLD BANK/FARM-D.
- **The Secretariat** was established in September 2014 and hosted by IFAD. It is responsible for managing the programme and implementing the PARM process, liaising with clients, donors and partners and linking them with service providers/practitioners who have specific expertise in ARM. For the African continent, the PARM Secretariat is working in strategic partnership with NEPAD, which has been establishing since 2011 an Agriculture and Food Insecurity Risk Management (AFIRM) initiative within the CAADP framework in collaboration with various partners.

PARM also closely coordinate and cooperate with additional partners from development organizations, private sector, universities and research institutes.

FIGURE 2
PARM donors, strategic partners and advisory committee members.

OUR DONORS

STRATEGIC PARTNER

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

1.4. Geographical focus and country selection

The initial focus of PARM is on eight sub-Saharan African countries, specifically Niger, Uganda, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Senegal, Cabo Verde, Cameroon and Liberia during the period 2013-2017. Zambia has expressed formal interest in participating in the PARM process and was officially confirmed as PARM country in 2016, while activities in Mozambique have been suspended.

FIGURE 3
Where we work - PARM Countries.

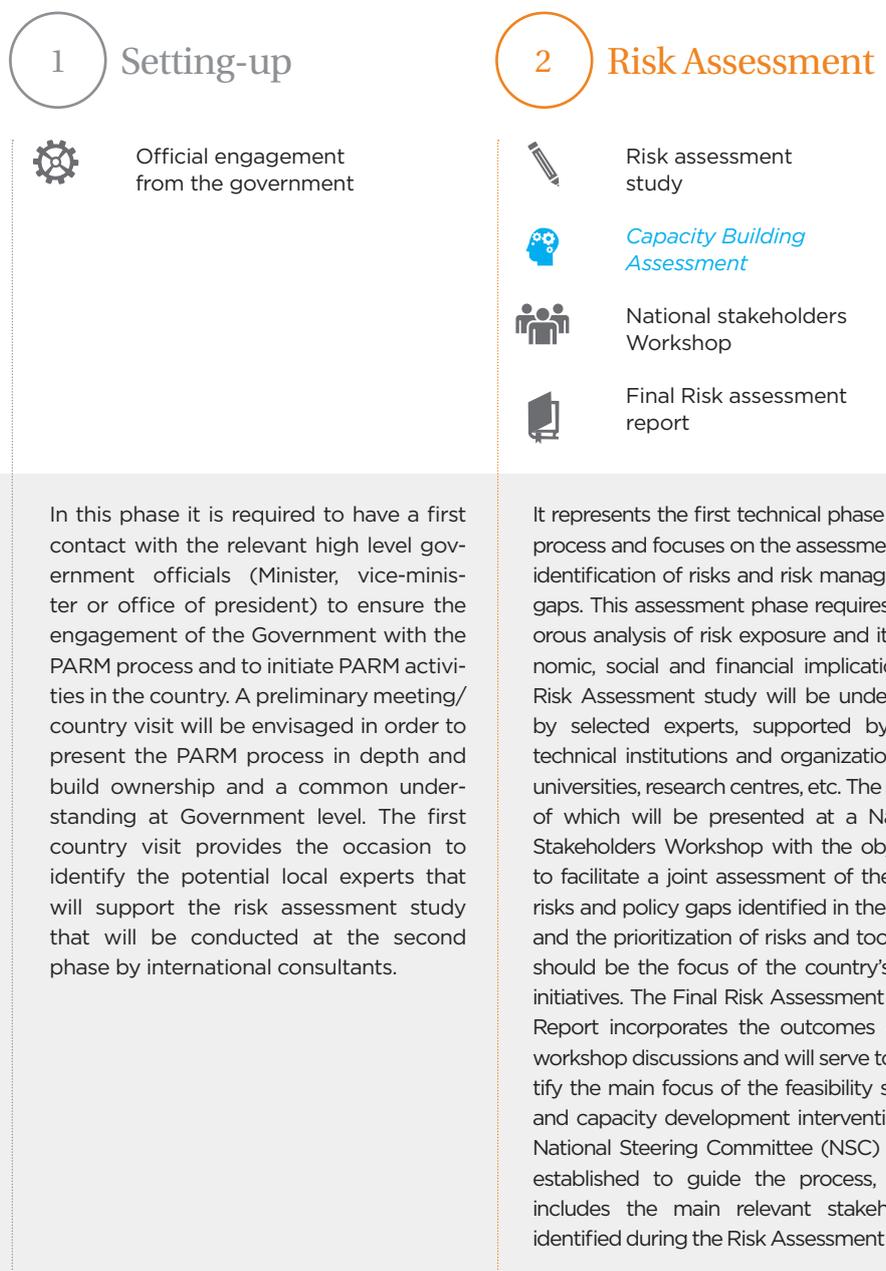


1.5. PARM process

PARM has developed a methodology to assess, prioritize and manage agricultural risks through a holistic approach in order to ensure their integration into the national investment plans and strategies. The Platform also facilitates the dissemination of the results of the analysis (risks assessment and feasibility studies of potential ARM tools) through a participatory process. To develop synergies, the process involves decision makers and multi-layer stakeholders, including governments, donors, technical organizations, private companies and farmer organizations.

So far, this has been the core business of PARM, with the objective to raise ARM awareness, identify priorities (risks and tools) and mainstream ARM in agricultural development investment plans.

FIGURE 4
What we do - PARM policy engagement process.





3 Tools Assessment

-  Feasibility study
-  *Capacity building Assessment*
-  National Stakeholder workshop
-  Final Policy Report

The policy dialogue is needed to engage stakeholders with the resulting risk management strategy to which all of them need to contribute. The dialogue is facilitated by rigorous feasibility studies on the tools and areas that were identified during the risk assessment phase. A second National Stakeholders Workshop is organized with the objective of validating the priority interventions identified in the feasibility studies and to encourage dialogue between all of the relevant stakeholders in order to lead to an action plan on policy, institutions and investment. The final expected outcome is that the selected activities in the studies and the workshop are integrated in the CAADP National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan (NAFSIP), and that they find ways to be financed and delivered by service providers/private sector, Government, partners, NGOs and farmers' associations. An action plan defining the identified steps to integrate ARM into national policy and investment plan is expected to be drafted after the second national Stakeholders Workshop.

4 Follow Up

-  Measure Impact and Results
-  Facilitate implementation of action plan
-  *Capacity Building / Trainings*

This phase consists in assessing and measuring the impact and results of the PARM process in each country to develop best practices, an improved methodology and the lessons learned to feed into the next phase of implementation, which is the responsibility of the Government, with the support of donors and partners. During this phase, PARM can facilitate the implementation by supporting relevant capacity building activities depending on needs and available resources. The alignment of PARM process into other Government initiatives may facilitate the integration of ARM into the national strategies even before the follow-up phase. If implementation occurs within the PARM timeframe, the PARM follow-up process will monitor and evaluate the implementation.

5 Implementation

-  By government, donors and other partners
-  Learning

All the PARM activities are oriented to facilitating the implementation of ARM tools in the participating countries. The previous phases focus on the identification and design of ARM measures. In countries where the four phases of the PARM process are fully and successfully finalized, the implementation process to integrate the identified tools into the national policy and investment plans will continue. The actual implementation of the policies is the responsibility to the National Government in collaboration with stakeholders, service providers and donors. PARM will technically accompany and facilitate this process only to the extent that resources are available. Using the fund provided by KfW, NEPAD will facilitate the implementation process after the PARM activities are completed.

“

PARM has developed a methodology to assess, prioritize and manage agricultural risks through a holistic approach in order to ensure their integration into the national investment plans and strategies.

Niger. ©PARM/Carlos Tomas Lora Acosta



1.6. Logical framework

The PARM Logical framework summarizes the program in terms of objectives, results and related indicators. The Logical Framework (**Annex 1**) – aligned with the overall PARM Objective, the PARM process, budget and work plan – has been used as a reference for the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan conceived as a tool to systematically monitor and evaluate its objectives and results. It was developed with the purpose of becoming an operational tool for the PARM Secretariat and the Steering Committee to timely implement the coordination, KM, country activities and, at the same time, evaluate the most relevant PARM achievements. (See **Annex 1**)





2. Our results

The 2018 PARM implementation progress has been measured against the 2018 Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB)² expected results. During the period under review (January – December 2018), PARM operations have focused on the following activities:

1 Governance and management

- a. PARM-NEPAD partnership
- b. Engagement with the Steering Committee
- c. Engagement with the Advisory Committee

2 Partnerships and global engagements

- a. National Level
- b. Regional/Continental Level
- c. Global Level

3 Knowledge Management

- a. Publications
- b. Branding, communication and other KM products

4 Capacity Development

- a. Capacity Development

5 Country Policy Engagement

- a. Progress on the status of PARM process by country

6 Monitoring and Evaluation

- a. Publications
- b. Branding, communication and other KM products

2. See Ch. 3 for more details.

2.1. Governance and management



OUR RESULTS

TABLE 1

	Unit	2014 ^(*)	2015	2016	2017	2018	
N. of Steering Committee Strategic Meetings organized by PARM	N. OF MEETINGS	3	3	3	3	3	15
Advisory Committee Knowledge Meetings organized by PARM	N. OF MEETINGS	1	1	-	2	1	5
	N. OF MEMBERS	11	+0	+1	+1	+1	14
N. of events in which PARM engaged in NEPAD/CAADP Partnership Meetings	N. OF MEETINGS	-	1	1	1	-	3

(*) PARM was launched in December 2013. The PARM Secretariat was fully appointed and operational in September 2014. The start-up activities for the period Dec 2013-Sept 2014 have been undertaken by an ad-interim secretariat. For the purpose of this report, and to be in line with our budget reporting, activities under 2013, falls also under the year 2014.



Niger. ©PARM/Carlos Tomas Lora Acosta

a. PARM-NEPAD partnership

The PARM-NEPAD partnership in 2018 has continued to be fruitful, highly collaborative and has been further consolidated.

This year, PARM's participation to NEPAD's flagship annual event, the CAADP Partnership Platform meeting, was not possible as it was planned in concomitance with PARM's weeklong Regional Training in Niger, for which the secretariat was already engaged in and on site. However, the annual CAADP business meeting to bring together CAADP focal points in PARM countries and liaisons officers will still be organized during the next regional/k-sharing event planned for the end of 2018. This meeting continues to represent an important opportunity to discuss lessons learned to move forward on the PARM-NEPAD agenda and promote south-south cooperation among PARM countries in the area of ARM.

In addition, to further strengthen the synergies between PARM and NEPAD/AFIRM³ a meeting is planned to be organized by NEPAD with the support of PARM by the end of 2018. Based on some criteria that also include the completion of the PARM process three countries have been selected by the AFIRM project: Uganda, Niger and Cabo Verde. Senegal was also identified as fourth country (as a back-up).

b. Engagement with the Steering Committee

The **13th Steering Committee** (SC) was hosted by AFD in Paris on February 21. In this first meeting of the year the SC met to discuss the following main topics: i) review of PARM annual implementation progress 2017 (physical and financial) and approve PARM Annual Report 2017; ii) approve revised Long-Term Budget 2014-2019; iii) approve Knowledge Management and Capacity Development Plan 2018; iv) update on NEPAD/AFIRM project; and v) review PARM Horizon 2 project design document. During the meeting the learning materials and curricula were also presented to the SC members. Considering this is the last year of implementation, the discussion mainly focused on the future of PARM and it was agreed that the PARM Secretariat will further develop the design document to integrate the discussions raised during the SC meeting and the revised design document will be presented at the 14th SC planned for June 2018. Overall, all SC members expressed their commitment and interest to continue to be supporting donors of PARM Horizon 2, and being open to identifying and enlarging the number of countries, as well as the group of donors.

The **14th Steering Committee** was hosted by EU in Brussels on June 11. The meeting mainly focused on: i) the review of PARM's mid-year implementation progress for 2018 (operational and financial); ii) approving the revised Long-Term Budget 2014-2019 and no-cost extension up to June 2019; iii) updating members on PARM's partnerships and the approval of the extension of the advisory membership to IFPRI; iv) updating about NEPAD/AFIRM's project; and v) the future of PARM (PARM Horizon 2), as the Secretariat presented a more detailed design document for approval with a follow-up on the commitments on the continuity of PARM.

The **15th Steering Committee** was hosted by the KfW on the 15th November 2018. The meeting aimed at reviewing PARM implementation progress for the second semester of 2018 and focus the discussion on the plan of activities for 2019. A review of NEPAD-AFIRM plan of activities was also presented. The second half of the day, the discussions focused on the way forward for the launch of PARM Horizon 2 implementation and engagement of donor partners.

3. See Annex (2) to learn more about AFIRM/NEPAD progress in 2018.

c. Engagement with the Advisory Committee

ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS



ADVISORY COMMITTEE OBSERVERS



FIGURE 5
PARM Advisory Committee members and observers.

Bilateral engagements with Advisory Committee members have been on-going and active, in particular in the area of country assessments, capacity development and knowledge management. During the G20 Agricultural Deputies meeting in Rosario, bilateral discussions with IFPRI representatives sparked their interest in being part of the Advisory Committee and started a discussion on the next steps. The request was presented and approved in the 14th SC meeting.

The **5th Advisory Committee (AC)** meeting is planned for December 2018 back to back with the next k-sharing and learning event in Zambia hosted by PARM. The meeting will continue to define common goals and specific joint activities, which will focus on building systematic processes to capture and share relevant knowledge on ARM. These processes will ensure a regular flow of information and communication among partners, as well as the development of related KM products. During the meeting a joint action plan for 2019 and way forward in view of PARM Horizon 2 will also be discussed.

FIGURE 6
AC Members and observers by type of stakeholder (2014-2018).

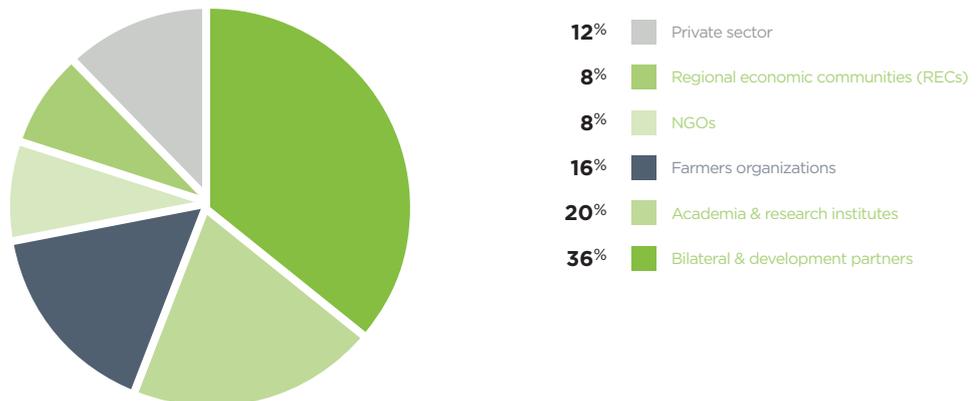




TABLE 2

2.2. Partnerships and global engagements

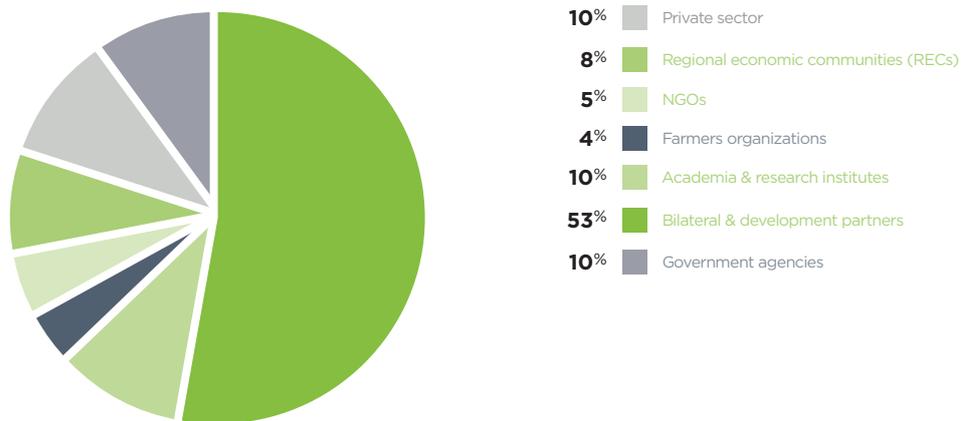
Unit	2014 ^(*)	2015	2016	2017	2018		
N. of global/regional events organized by PARM (K-sharing Event, PARM Country/ CAADP Focal Point Meetings, Regional Events)		1	1	1	3	1	7
N. of participants		70	15	10	158	40	293
N. of partners' events in which PARM participated (as panellists or active participant)		1	4	6	6	4	21
Partners							
Global achievements		1	-	2	1	1	5^(**)

(*) PARM was launched in December 2013. The PARM Secretariat was fully appointed and operational in September 2014. The start-up activities for the period Dec 2013-Sept 2014 have been undertaken by an ad-interim secretariat. For the purpose of this report, and to be in line with our budget reporting, activities under 2013, falls also under the year 2014.

(**) G20 Los Cabos Summit Declaration, 2012 led the decision to establish the Platform on Agricultural Risk Management (PARM); G20 Agriculture Ministers Meeting Communiqué, Xi'an, June 2016; G20 Action plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Sept 2016; G7 Agriculture Ministerial Meeting Communiqué, Bergamo, October 2017; G20 Ag Deputies Final Communiqué, July 2018..

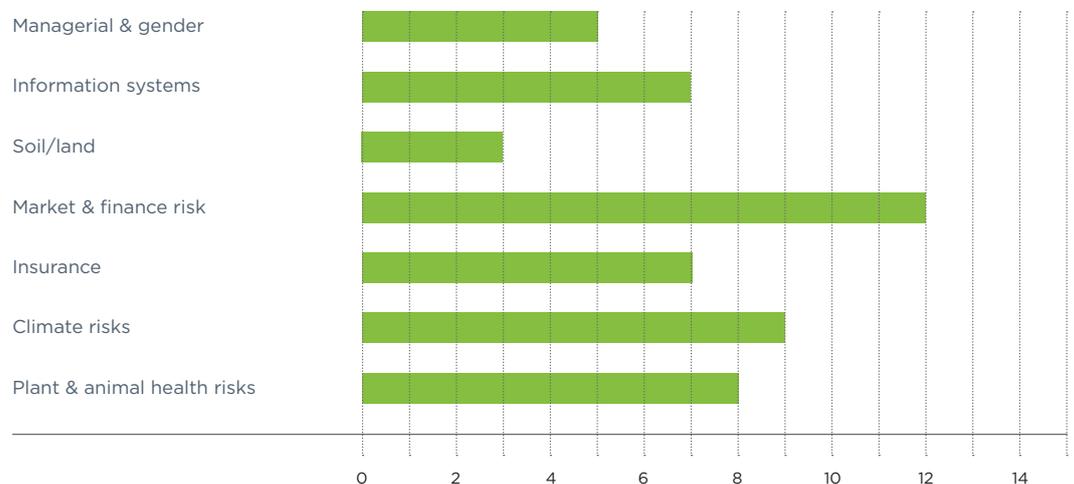
PARM is a leading broker for knowledge on ARM and organises global/regional events where international and regional stakeholders get together to deliberate on emerging issues that brings to light, investments in ARM. PARM also fosters meetings between CAADP focal points to strengthen knowledge exchange for commitments on ARM in the respective PARM countries. The year 2014-2018 boots of a total of 3 global k-sharing events, 3 regional events and CAADP focal point meetings, which together received a total participation of 293 stakeholders – see the **Table 2**. The **Figure 7** below shows the diversity of stakeholder groups that participated in PARM Annual K-sharing events. It is based on the data from the three main K-Sharing Events – Information systems for ARM (2017), ARM best practices for development (2017) and Buidling capacities to manage risks at the farm level (2018).

FIGURE 7
Stakeholder's participation
in PARM K-sharing events
(2014-2018).



In each of PARM's global/regional events, stakeholders hold great responsibility and enthusiasm in sharing knowledge emerging from their areas of work on ARM. The knowledge is shared through a combination of activities in panel discussions, initiative showcasing, group work and doting exercises. The showcase initiatives brings knowledge on diverse range of risks, management tools, imolementation and monitoring expereinces from across the world. A total of **51 initiatives** have been presented in **3 PARM's global/regional events** – Information systems for ARM (2016), ARM best practices for development (2017) and Buidling capacities to manage risks at the farm level (2018). The **Figure 8** below reveals information on the various thematic areas of the ARM initiatives presented in the above three listed events.

FIGURE 8
Thematic areas of the initiatives
showcased at PARM K-sharing
events (2014-2018).



In the period under review, the Platform has been actively engaged in the following activities:

MARCH - JULY 2018

G20 Agricultural Deputies Meetings

In 2017 the G20 Agriculture Ministers tasked the Deputies with a stocktaking exercise of initiatives launched under, or in support to, this work stream since the French Presidency. The 1st Agricultural Deputies meeting, hosted by the Argentina Presidency in Rosario from 13 and 14 March 2018, started this exercise and PARM was among the 10 initiatives selected. The meeting had two main objectives: (i) presentation of the initiatives taking part in the stocktaking report exercise; (ii) discussions on the draft declaration. As part of the stocktaking exercise, PARM presented the Platform's main results in line with the G20's objectives and opened the discussion on future engagement of the G20 in support of the second phase of the Platform (2019-2023). Delegates confirmed and recognized PARM's role and how risks in agriculture represent one of the main challenges in the sector. As a result, PARM's contribution was mentioned in the final declaration⁴ approved by the Agricultural ministries in the last meeting in July 2018.

JUNE 2018

FARM-D and PARM agreement

In a win-win for sustainability and collaboration, the World Bank and PARM signed an agreement to hand over the management of FARM-D to PARM in June 2018. Launched in 2010, FARM-D, or the *Forum for Agricultural Risk Management and Development* (www.agriskmanagementforum.org), has become the leading knowledge repository and dissemination platform for all ARM related issues and a virtual meeting place for a growing and vibrant global Community of Practice of thousands of members. The hand-over of the FARM-D platform and the FARM-D community will allow PARM to lead and carry out the mainstreaming of ARM into the 2018 agenda through knowledge events and webinars, and beyond, in continuous partnership with the World Bank.

FEBRUARY 2018

FAO/ITC/ILO consultative learning needs assessment workshop to develop "a series of e-learning courses on rural poverty reduction"

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) organized in close collaboration with the International Training Centre of the International Labour Organization (ITC/ILO) and the International Policy Centre for inclusive Growth (IPC/UNDP) a consultative learning needs assessment workshop for the development of a series of e-learning courses on Rural Poverty Reduction. The forthcoming e-learning courses on rural poverty reduction aim to expand the knowledge of policymakers, practitioners, members of civil society organizations and researchers from member countries on integrated, multi-disciplinary and multi-sectorial approaches to poverty reduction. The workshop took place from 27th to 28th of February 2018 in the ITC/ILO campus in Turin, Italy and brought together about 30 different experts from other development organizations, knowledge centres and universities, government representatives and civil society representatives. Within the on-going partnership between PARM/FAO Capacity Development Unit, PARM was invited to contribute to the discussions and bring in its experience in terms of capacity development activities and also bring in the discussions the linkage between agricultural risk management and rural poverty reduction.

MARCH 2018

First G20 Agriculture Deputies Meeting under the Argentina Presidency

In 2017 the G20 Agriculture Ministers tasked the Deputies with a stocktaking of initiatives launched under or in support of this work stream since the French Presidency, which started under the Argentinian Presidency. PARM was among the 10 initiatives expected to show its progress. The PARM Secretariat prepared a report on the progress of the platform, which was submitted in early February 2018 together with the request of a ten minutes presentation on the Platform's main results to be presented during the meeting. The meeting was a great opportunity to highlight PARM's positive achievements, its linkages with the G20's objectives and opening the discussion on future engagement of the G20 in support of the second phase of the platform (2019-2023). G20 Members thanked all initiatives for sharing the positive results and thanked the Argentina presidency for bringing forward the idea of the stocktaking exercise. All members appreciated the exercise to collect evidence and lessons that can be useful for more informed decisions and way forward for the Agriculture meetings. In particular, delegates from Italy and France shared their support to PARM in the plenary and how risks in agriculture represent one of the main challenges and described PARM's work as highly important for Agriculture deputies.

APRIL 2018

IFAD/AfDB meeting on insurance

The African Development Bank (AfDB) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) organized a technical start-up workshop on the regional program "Agricultural Insurance: Strengthening smallholder farmers' resilience to climate risks in Africa". The workshop facilitated discussions on the actions needed to be taken in the region by the two institutions, in partnership (WFP), PARM, the Africa Risk Capacity (ARC), farmers organisations, the private sector and governments. The initiative aims to facilitate better adaptation to climate change with innovative adaptation instruments that are expected to contribute to increased investments and modernization of the agricultural sector. The workshop led to the preparation of a program proposal that will be submitted to the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

⁴ Ref. Par 7 G20 Agricultural Deputies Ministries Declaration (see **Annex 3**).

MAY 2018

IFAD/IOE International Conference on: "Rural Inequalities - evaluating approaches to overcome disparities"

The conference explored key questions regarding whether strategies and programmes that aim to eradicate rural poverty reduce inequalities within rural areas. Growing inequalities are one of the greatest threats to development effectiveness and social solidarity. The conference examined approaches to rural poverty reduction that have had redistributive impacts on four main areas of inequality in rural areas: **resources, resilience, relationships and rights**. It looked at the overall effects on interventions in rural areas and how evaluation can contribute to reducing rural inequalities. The PARM Technical Specialist was invited to present PARM's experience and methodology in **Session 8, Mitigating Risk for the Last Mile**. The session focused on the best way to support Governments and small-scale farmers to respond to different risks and shocks and identify the most adapted solutions and tools. Essential ingredients for successful mitigation of risks include availability of quality data, access to information, reliable partnerships and systematic capacity building. However, while the importance of managing risks in agriculture is now widely recognized, it is not evident that they are effectively reaching the 'last mile'. Building on the experience of the African Risk Capacity, PARM and the Weather Index Insurance Facility at IFAD, the panellists looked at how integrated solutions to drought risk management, including weather risks models, pooled risk insurance, vulnerability analysis, contingency planning, public-private partnerships and capacity building in agricultural risk management, can help governments and industry players reach the 'last mile'. In addition to insurance, other tools to manage risks and shock have been discussed based on practical examples from PARM.

DECEMBER 2018

PARM Regional K-sharing event on: "Building capacities to empower farmers to manage risks at the farm level: lessons from experience"

On 12 December 2018, PARM in collaboration with its partners organized a regional k-sharing event in Lusaka, Zambia. The workshop successfully achieved its objective of identifying innovative capacity development (CD) approaches to disseminating agriculture and risk-related knowledge at the farm level and discussing the key success factors that contributes to meeting farmers' needs. Activities were organized into four interactive sessions: panel discussion, initiatives showcasing, group work and doting exercise. Stakeholders extensively discussed and **shared their experiences on the opportunities, challenges and success factors**. Various CD initiatives were identified and presented and grouped into **six thematic areas of ARM**: electronic-based CD, holistic CD, gender and youth inclusive CD, collective-sharing CD, Insurance/finance for resilience CD and profit-seeking CD approaches. Among these initiatives are the FAO FFS and Lead Farmer initiatives, the CTA-championed Experience Capitalization Process, the UNFFE's Community Based Trainers (CBT) and Farmers Advocacy Consultation tool, ICT-oriented AviApp developed by Soft Consulting and among others. All these approaches are making unprecedented impacts in the lives of farmers. The FAO Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and Lead Farmer initiatives, for example, transfer knowledge and skills to fellow farmers and share knowledge at village level. Also, the CTA-championed experience capitalization approach, which is currently being adopted by the EAFF, enables farmers/practitioners to make decisions and focus more on process than results. Through the Community Based Trainers (CBT), the UNFFE strengthens farmer-to-farmer outreach and knowledge sharing to ensure result-based management for relevance and sustainability. At the end of the workshop, stakeholders ranked all the success factors for CD at farm level, and identified the **top five factors** as: 1) Institutional holistic ARM at government, local and civil society levels, programs; 2) Engaging the private sector for PPPs to reduce gaps of financial resource; 3) Responsive and responsible partnership; 4) Long term funding; and 5) Key resources for farm expertise from research, education institutions and international organizations. A detailed discussion on these key factors will be captured in a publication on *"Key success factors to build farmers' capacities in managing risk: lessons from experience"* to be finalized and published by the first quarter of 2019.

2.3. Knowledge management

The year 2018 represents a decisive year for PARM, as not only has there been a raising awareness and demand for knowledge on ARM, but also the Platform is now approaching its last implementation period by June 2019 and will be requested to capitalize on the lessons and knowledge gathered throughout its lifecycle.

In line with the KM Plan 2018, presented and approved by the SC members in February 2018, the year 2018 will continue to focus on the creation and dissemination of PARM knowledge through the publishing of reports, documents, and videos, the organization of global KM sharing events, as well as through the enhancement and fostering of PARM partnerships, with particular focus on the Advisory Committee.

a. Publications



OUR RESULTS

TABLE 3

	Unit	2014 ^(*)	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Cross-cutting studies	 N. OF STUDIES	1	-	1	1	1	4
Working papers	 N. OF PAPERS	1	1	-	1	2	5
Risk assessment studies	 N. OF STUDIES	-	1	5	2	1	9
Feasibility studies	 N. OF STUDIES	-	-	-	4	4	8
Country Final Reports	 N. OF REPORTS	-	-	-	1	1	2
Policy Briefs & Country Factsheets	 N. OF BRIEFS	-	-	33	-	-	33
Learning resources	 N. OF MANUALS	-	-	-	1	1	2
Annual Reports	 N. OF REPORTS	-	1	1	2 ^(**)	1	5
Workshop reports (Vol.1, Vol.2)	 N. OF REPORTS	-	6	6	10	9	31

(*) PARM was launched in December 2013. The PARM Secretariat was fully appointed and operational in September 2014. The start-up activities for the period Dec 2013-Sept 2014 have been undertaken by an ad-interim secretariat. For the purpose of this report, and to be in line with our budget reporting, activities under 2013, falls also under the year 2014.

(**) Including the Mid-term Evaluation Report.

Cross-cutting studies

Agricultural risk management: best practices and lessons learned for development. This publication is the result of a collaborative process and a workshop held on 25 October 2017 at the headquarters of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The objective of the publication is to define the key pillars for the successful implementation of an ARM initiative, and to present promising case studies to promote learning between practitioners. The final publication was developed in 2017 and published in May 2018. A webinar is also planned to be held by the end of 2018 once the FARM-D/PARM webinars platform will be operational to launch the publication.

Mainstreaming of Agriculture Risk Management into Public Policies and Investments. Building on the recommendation from the last AC meeting, the need to develop a publication that collects lessons learned on Policy engagement process on ARM was identified as a good input document for the next PARM global k-sharing event. The TORs for the study have been developed by PARM Secretariat and peer reviewed by the SC and AC members. As a result, the procurement process for the identification of the firm was finalized in mid-September and the study initiated. The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) was selected and the study launched. It is expected to be delivered by the first quarter 2019.

Identifying the Conceptual and Operational Gender Dimension in Agricultural Risk Management. The objective of the study is to identify the conceptual and operational links to integrate gender differences into existing ARM processes that can serve as the methodological foundation for mainstreaming a gender lens into PARM activities, with clear practical guidelines to ensure such integration. This study aims to address the conceptual and operational gap that currently exists between ARM methodologies and programmes, and the consideration of gender differences. This study developed a framework of reference for PARM to work with and for other development practitioners working on ARM to develop a roadmap on the topic. The Senior Gender consultant was recruited in August and contracted to start the short-term consultancy on September 20th. The study was finalized in December 2018. A presentation on the preliminary results was given during the 15th SC Meeting. Its publication and dissemination is expected in the first quarter of 2019.

BOX 1



Study on Gender in Agricultural Risk Management (Analytical Framework and Operational Guidelines)

The study aimed to make a contribution to filling this gap by examining how gender can be integrated into PARM's holistic process. The proposed methodological guidance is complementary to PARM current agriculture risk assessment methodology and processes, not a substitute. Its intention is therefore to advance an approach on how to assess agriculture risk and design agricultural risk management tools with a gender lens. Interventions need to take gender issues into account, as gender based constraints impact and restrict smallholder farmers' ability to manage

risk, participate in decision-making processes and access services. The study was conducted by an international expert with the support of PARM Secretariat and the Gender Unit at IFAD and lays the foundations for the future actions implemented by PARM Horizon 2.



PDF online
<http://p4arm.org/library/>

Working papers

Working Paper #4 on "Connecting the dots: the holistic approach to ARM as a way to contribute to the SDGs efforts." Given the rising role of ARM in contributing to the global agenda, in December 2017, the PARM Secretariat launched the development of a working paper that explores how ARM is linked to the SDGs and in particular PARM contribution to the SDGs Goal 1 (end poverty), 2 (zero hunger) and 13 (combat climate change impact). The final paper was published in May 2018.

Working Paper #5 on “A holistic approach to agricultural risk management for resilience”. This working paper has been presented during the 2nd International workshop on Modelling of Physical, Economic and Social Systems for Resilience Assessment organized by the European Commission (EC) Joint Research Center (JRC) in December 2017. The paper discusses the two-way relationship between a holistic approach to ARM and resilience. It mainly draws on the five pillars of ARM identified by PARM and its stakeholders in October 2017 through a participatory knowledge sharing event. The working paper presents how elements/pillars of ARM ultimately translate into mitigating negative shocks and boosting resilience. At the same time, understanding resilience can contribute to building more grounded ARM strategies. It was published in July 2018.

Risk assessment studies

PARM has completed the risk assessment phase in all countries, with the exception of Liberia, with the official validations of the risk assessment studies (RAS) given by the host Government during the year 2017. In the year 2018, PARM will focus on the publication of the RAS report for Liberia whose official validation was communicated to PARM in 2018. The RAS for Zambia has been conducted by the World Bank and published during the 1st quarter 2018.

Feasibility studies

Senegal Feasibility Studies. The feasibility studies on access to information and on the use of remittances to manage agricultural risks have been officially validated by the Minister of Agriculture during the 1st quarter 2018. In order to foster the work already started in Capacity Development, a feasibility study on the institutionalisation of CD activities into extension service program was kicked off in August 2018. Given the demand from the Government, an action plan will also be elaborated in order to include the three tools (CD, access to info and remittances) into the National Agricultural Investment Plan 2 2019-2024 (Plan National d'Investissement Agricole et Sécurité Alimentaire).

Cameroon Feasibility Studies. The feasibility study on the combination between information and warehouse receipt system (WRS), launched in 2017 and validated in December 2017, has been published by end of the year 2018.

Cabo Verde Feasibility Study. The study on access to rural finance by farmer organisations and the linkages to local markets aims at proposing solutions that will provide a better connection between agricultural producers and a better anchoring with the market along the value chain. The study was presented during the High-Level Policy Dissemination Workshop in May 2018 and the actions to integrate the final outcomes integrated into the national policies launched by the Government. Discussions to further integrate ARM into the NAIP under formulation were initiated.

Niger Feasibility Studies. Two feasibility studies on strengthening the information system, and the other on warehouse receipt systems (WRS) and contract farming launched in 2017, have been finalised during the 1st semester 2018 and officially validated, and have been disseminated at the High Level Policy Dissemination Workshop organised in October 26th. The 3rd tool to complete the ARM package offered by PARM focused on capacity development related to ARM.

Furthermore, a preparatory technical meeting was organized by PARM with the HCI3N on June 6 and 7th 2018 for the consultancy firms recruited to carry out the studies (CIRAD/IRAM and SB4D) to present and discuss the results of the studies with a committee of strategic national and international stakeholders. This meeting served in parallel as a validation workshop for the feasibility studies and a CD 3, ensuring buy-in and interest of the national stakeholders and a participatory process of validation of the studies at government level.

In October 2018 the overall outcomes of PARM country process were presented during the **High-Level Policy Dissemination Workshop**, that benefited of the presence of the HC3N Haut Commissaire, and the Permanent Secretaries from different ministries, including representatives from the G5 Sahel (Niger, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Burkina Faso) thanks to the leading role played by Niger in the resilience component of the Plateforme Ministérielle de Coordination (PMC) in the region. The workshop has also seen the presence of the local delegations of PARM SC members as EUD, AfD and Italy. The strong commitment of the GoN and the intention to continue investing on ARM and open to Sahel region was reiterated during the event and confirmed the strategic role played by Niger at regional level.

Zambia Feasibility Studies. The TORs for the two feasibility studies on improving access to Information for meso level stakeholders and on enhancing the Warehouse Receipt Systems (WRS) and aligning it with the Food Reserve Agency strategic plans have been shared and validated by the MoA. PARM has proceeded with the selection of the experts. The studies have kicked off end of September 2018 and the first draft reports shared by the experts at the end of 2018.

Liberia Feasibility Studies. The TORs for the two feasibility studies on improving access to information for meso level stakeholders and strengthening ARM Capacity Development for the extension services, have been validated by the MoA and the experts have been selected. The two studies were launched at the end of the year by experts that carried out similar studies in other PARM countries.

BOX 2

Focus on: investing on Warehouse Receipt Systems

PARM has conducted feasibility studies on Warehouse Receipt Systems (WRS) in three countries across Africa, including Cameroon, Niger and Zambia.

The community inventory WRS (known as «warrantage communautaire», in French) is little developed in Cameroon, despite a strong potential for development to confront local practices. The national Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) and Farmer Organisations (FOs) have few or no knowledge about WRS. The producers and the FOs must be informed about the mechanism to improve their practices throughout the value chain, as well as on financial and treasury management and market research. Adopting best practices from production to storage could limit post-harvest losses and improve the quality and the supply of products. The MFIs need to be sensitized and trained to develop this new service offer. There is no information system that supports decision-making by FOs and MFIs on storage and sales opportunities for price risk reduction. In Cameroon there are no real systems for linking commercial or contractual relationships between producers and traders. Word of mouth and old commercial ties remain the most common sales system. WRS is a tool for managing agricultural risks and is also an opportunity to conquer new and more profitable markets through better product quality and bundling the offer for retailers and institutional purchasing for food security. It favours group sales and professional structuring. However, without an information system on prices and market trends or good technicality of the various stakeholders, the WRS based only on traditional knowledge of price trends according to the seasonality, induces a significant financial risk for producers and traders.



The WRS and futures contracts are the two main sets of market risk management tools identified in Niger, which can also play a role in the national food security policy. Reducing these risks involves two main mechanisms: firstly, storage credit (WRS and third-party holdings) which enables producers and traders to manage their stocks according to prices and commercial opportunities rather than according to their needs. liquidity; on the other hand, the guaranteed market (futures contracts and institutional purchases) which allows producers to know in advance the conditions for a subsequent sale. In order to improve the WRS in Niger, a set of recommendations were proposed throughout the FS: i) Develop a resilient WRS at the end of the projects and resilient to price drops; ii) Promote positive interactions between the WRS and the National System for Prevention and Management of Food Crises (DNP-GCA); iii) Facilitate the WRS of perishable products; iv) Testing of the third detention; v) Harmonize quality practices; vi) Develop and improve institutional purchases of local grains.

In Zambia WRS have the potential to address market-related risks within the agricultural sector. As highlighted by the WB risk assessment report (2018), Zambia's agricultural sector could benefit from further development of the warehouse receipt system (WRS). By reducing price volatility and increasing access to finance, increasing incomes among value chain actors, and reducing counterparty risk and price volatility, the development of WRS in Zambia could facilitate economy-wide growth and attainment of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The study's primary purpose is to enhance the operational capacities of the Zambian WRS, increase market and financial access, liquidity, and enhance credibility in the commodity markets. Through an analysis of the current status of WRS in Zambia, it identifies existing gaps and provides recommendations for interventions to improve the sustainability of the WRS.

BOX 3

Focus on: investing on Information Systems

Timely access to information is a crucial ex-ante risk mitigation instrument identified by PARM to manage agricultural risk. Information systems are also an area considered a priority by national and international stakeholders in several countries across Africa, including: Senegal, Cameroon, Niger, Zambia and Liberia.



In Senegal, the FS aimed to propose recommendations for the establishment of an access to information system for small-scale producers in rural areas to manage market, production and climate risks. Most farmers have access to mobile phones, but few have computers or smartphones. The use of these tools is limited by the constraints of the electricity and telephone networks. The costs of services remain too high for small producers. In addition, producers need support. Indeed, the provision of data and information must be part of an extension system, mobilizing the extension services such as ANCAR and all the relay structures present in rural areas (NGOs, cooperatives, associations, etc.), providing technical, administrative or educational support to rural producers. The Investment Plan designed through the FS for the Access to Information System for Agricultural Risk Management (PISAIGRA) is conceived as a mechanism implemented under the coordination of the Senegalese State. It finances a set of actions capable of positively changing the management of agricultural risks. The access to information strategy is part of the national strategy for agricultural risk management, which is part of the agricultural modernization policies of the Plan

Senegal Emergent (PSE). The information strategy proposed through the study takes into account the observations raised from the demand and supply sides and tries to remove the constraints identified, by translating them into stakes.

There is currently no Information System (IS) in Cameroon covering agricultural risk management and therefore able to offer strategic information for the development of the WRS in the country. Many structures produce and disseminate information, however, with little, information on the agricultural sector. The demand of information from private and public actors is important and remains a strong concern in the country. Structures that produce information at regular intervals include the following: The Information System for Cocoa and Coffee Sectors (SIF), the National Institute of Statistics (INS) and the newspaper La Voix du Paysan. The Information and Rapid Alert Cell (CIAR) of the Ministry of Agriculture (MINADER) and the National Program for Monitoring and Strengthening Food Security (PNVRSA) provide information according to the needs and orders of the State and the technical and financial partners. The low efficiency and unsustainability of the majority of the existing information systems is due to several aspects: i) The structure of the information collection scheme based on a conventional scheme of producing heavy and expensive public statistics. This type of system leads to delays in the production of information that is incompatible with the demand for information from private actors; ii) The restriction of information to the collection of statistical indicators. This is insufficient to generate a global analysis of the market, risks, opportunities and dynamics of each agricultural sector based on the interest of the private actors and more specifically the actors involved in the WRS; iii) Distribution schemes that are not adapted to the rural environment, focused on a «web platform» which, is long and costly to develop and manage, with little internet access in rural areas. Contrary to many experiences of setting up an Information System dedicated to agriculture, the proposed solution in Cameroon would be to concentrate on a small team that would carry out a collection of information by telephone and by internet with the private and institutional actors. National and international team members would have different goals and will be specialized in producing one type of information.

Similarly to Senegal, the Niger FS aimed to propose recommendations for the establishment of an access to information system for small-scale producers in rural areas to manage market, production and climate risks. Niger has an effective system for raising information for all risk indicators, from agricultural

BOX 3...

...BOX 3 and livestock market prices, to climate and health information, and safety information. Based on the EWSs and the Vulnerability Tracking Observatories, the field information goes back to national authorities, donors and national and regional technical support services (FEWS-NET Network, AGRHYMET, Multi-Disciplinary Technical Group). Different organizations therefore have a set of reliable and valuable information. The only field that is missing is the price information for agricultural inputs. However, many of these information are paper-based, and although some limited pilot initiatives are experimenting the use of ICTs, this aspect should be developed and generalized to improve the quality and accelerate the transfer of information. If the information reach the national level, it hardly reach the producers. Information is not accessible due to the language, the scientific content or the diffusion channels used. Based on this analysis, the report proposes an action plan of 3 axes: i) Improve the quality and reliability of data by strengthening data collection processes in the field; ii) Facilitate access and dissemination of this information to different target audiences, through the publication of data and information from different state agencies; iii) Increase the number of small producers able to receive essential information, through the strengthening of capacity building of agricultural extension services.

In the case of Zambia, the study investigated and analysed agricultural data collection methods; monitoring and early warning systems; and dissemination methods of agricultural risk and early warning information. The use of new technologies and traditional dissemination channels were investigated.

Information needed for weather, pests and market risks was analysed. The study also revisited existing information systems and possibilities of converging them into improved ARM information systems, easily accessible by meso-level operators and smallholder producers. Relevant best practices and lessons from other countries were also highlighted. Key priority recommendations for targeted investment are outlined as follows: i) Modernizing infrastructure for data collection and dissemination; ii) Enhancing technical skills and institutional capacity iii) Establishing a web-based Integrated Information System for Agricultural Risk Management and EWS.

In comparison with other African countries, information on Liberian agriculture is very scarce and available statistics are generally based on FAO imputation methodology. Some information is also available from the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS-NET), mostly based on Satellite image, but FEWS-NET has no direct presence in Liberia. Authorities of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in collaboration with the Ministry of Transport (MoT) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), have been trying to build an Early Warning System (EWS) mainly focused on weather risks. The feasibility study aimed to describe the supply and demand of agricultural information in Liberia, the existing sources of information were analysed, as well as the reliability, timing, regularity, usability, accessibility and efficiency and their adequacy to the demand side mainly stakeholders of agricultural Value Chains, focusing as well on the meso-level stakeholders (extension services, farmer organizations, etc.).

Learning resources

PARM CD1 and CD2 training material have been technically finalized (see Table below for details on their content). During 2018 PARM progressed with the implementation of the PARM CD branding and the upload on PARM website of the CD1 material. The four CD2 modules will be published in the first semester 2019. A translation into French of all the CD material is also on-going.

To capitalize the experience of CD2 trainings in West Africa, in 2018, PARM has launched the drafting of an **ARM Manual enriched by ARM case studies from the Sahel region** (in French) in partnership with Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar (UCAD) and AGRHYMET to serve as guidance for policy makers and rural development practitioners to strategically implement and mainstream ARM in their activities within the region. The publication is currently under external revision to be published in the first semester 2019.

The development of the **E-Learning course "Agricultural Risk Assessment and Management for Food Security in Developing Countries,"** has been progressing. In 2018, activities have been focusing on co-supervising the development of the four online e-learning modules and ensuring the alignment with PARM branding and visibility in collaboration with FAO colleagues. A co-publishing agreement was signed in June 2018 between PARM/IFAD and FAO. The final e-learning course is planned to be released in April 2019.

BOX 4

PARM learning resources at a glance

TABLE 4

Title Publication	Components	Description
<p>CD1 MATERIAL</p> <p>Managing risk at farm level</p>  <p>PDFs on PARM website</p>	<p>Manual</p>  <p>Guidelines for trainers</p>  <p>Handbook</p>  <p>Slides</p> 	<p>It contains the theoretical framework to develop the agricultural risk management CD1 training and it is thought for the trainers to acquire and deliver specific ARM knowledge.</p> <p>It includes practicalities, tips and suggestions for trainers on how to build up an ARM 2-day seminar and handle its content.</p> <p>It contains the theoretical framework of the agricultural risk management training using more visual tools and graphics. It is thought for the participants to grasp more easily ARM concepts and it should be distributed to the participants at the beginning of the seminar</p> <p>They can help trainers to deliver the content of the course using the computer.</p>
<p>CD2 MATERIAL</p> <p>Agricultural Risk Assessment and Management for Food Security in Developing Countries</p>  <p>PDFs on PARM website</p>	<p>Module 1. Understanding the risk environment in agriculture</p>  <p>Module 2. Assessing risk in agriculture</p>  <p>Module 3. Agricultural risk management tools</p>  <p>Module 4. Planning, implementing and evaluating ARM strategies</p> 	<p>The four Modules aim to provide the theoretical framework for the agricultural risk management CD2 training targeting extension service workers. The four modules will feed into the PARM/FAO e-Learning course «Agricultural Risk Assessment and Management for Food Security in Developing Countries».</p>

Workshop reports

As part of the main outcomes of the PARM country workshops, capacity development seminars and K-Sharing events, PARM regularly develops reports composed by two volumes: a volume I, or main report including the key findings and outcomes of the workshop/seminar, and a volume II as a collection of all presentations exposed during the workshop. For capacity development activities (CD2), Volume II includes also the ARM materials (such as slides) developed by our partner Institution(s) in charge of organizing and delivering the training.

In the period under review, the following reports have been developed and are in the finalization phase and/or will be shortly published online:



Reports from Workshops and Capacity Development seminars

- Niger: Regional Capacity Development Training (CD2) (Vol. 1 and Vol. 2) – April 2018;
- Niger: Technical Validation Workshop on the Feasibility Studies – June 2018;
- Zambia: Capacity Development Seminar (CD1) (Vol. 1 and Vol. 2) – June 2018;
- Cabo Verde: High-Level Policy Dissemination Workshop (Vol. 1 and Vol. 2) – May 2018;
- Cabo Verde: Capacity Development Training (CD3) (Vol. 1 and Vol. 2) – May 2018;
- Ethiopia: Capacity Development Training (CD2) (Vol. 1 and Vol. 2) – May/June 2018, awaiting for validation, to be published by the end of November 2018.
- PARM K-Sharing Event: Building capacities to empower farmers to manage risks at the farm level: lessons from experience (Full report) – to be published by March 2019.

All PARM publications⁵ are available for download from the [Library](#) in the PARM Website.

b. Branding, communication and other KM products

Main activities and products achieved during 2018 are:

PARM Branding: the work of branding and harmonization of all key PARM products and materials has continued to be implemented throughout the semester. In particular, 2018 has focused on the branding of CD materials and products that have further strengthened the platform's identity.

KM/COM toolkit: the KM/COM toolkit has been growing with the development of a series of factsheets. In 2018, the quarterly results factsheet will continue to represent a successful tool to capture results and outcomes of the PARM process in terms of risks and tools.

PARM website and social media: the PARM website is continuously updated with the latest news and documentation easily accessible to the public. The first semester 2018 has been focusing on re-aligning all the publications and database to upload in the new library designed in 2017. The new library has been put online in early June 2018 and now features a more user friendly navigation between categories with a standstill menu and a section where main publications can be highlighted. Additionally, the new library also features a landing page for each publication where the user can have access to the abstract and key information about the publication along with the different language versions. With the integration of the FARM-D online platform, a work of mainstreaming is on-going to merge the FARM-D online platform with the PARM Website.

⁵ See **Annex 4** for full PARM Catalogue of publications.

BOX 5

PARM website usages at a glance



FIGURE 9
Unique users and pageviews from 1st January to 31st December.

2018 pageviews	2018/2017
14 586	+34%
2018 Unique users	2018/2017
3 963	+12%

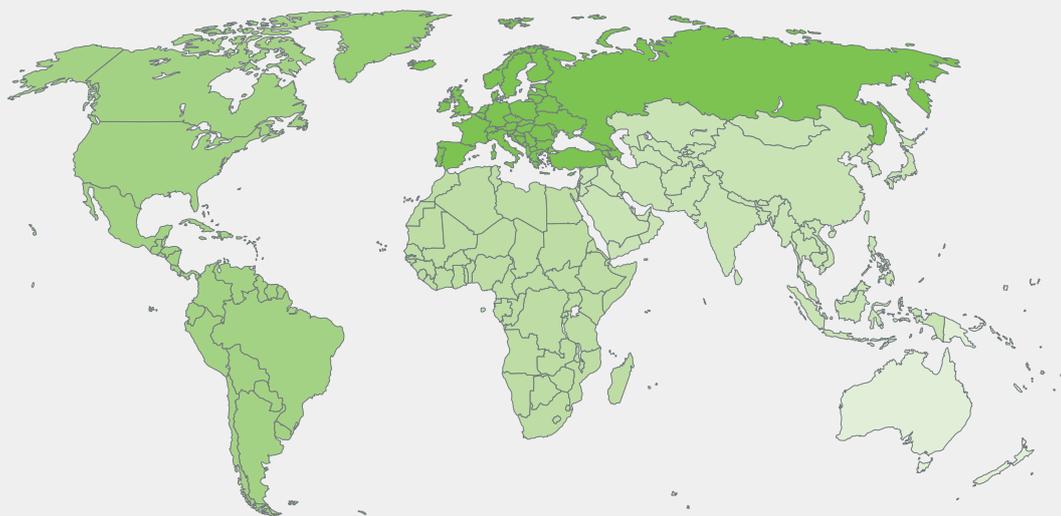


FIGURE 10
Unique users by continents from 1st January to 31st December.

Europe	2018/2017
1 374	+17%
Americas	2018/2017
929	+4%
Africa	2018/2017
702	+2%
Asia	2018/2017
594	+73%
Oceania	2018/2017
32	+39%
Not set	2018/2017
332	-18%

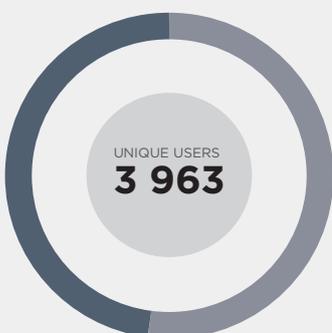


FIGURE 11
Unique users by gender from 1st January to 31st December.

Female	48%
Male	52%



FIGURE 12
How our users find our website (unique users by acquisition channels) from 1st January to 31st December.

Rferral	17,2%
Direct	47,4%
Organic search	34,2%
Social	1,2%

FARM-D Platform and Community of Practice: In early June 2018, the agreement between FARM-D and PARM/IFAD has been signed. Starting in the second semester 2018, PARM is managing the FARM-D portal and leading the community of practice activities with the organization of webinars and k-sharing events in collaboration with WB and other partners. The re-design and launch of the new merged platform is planned to be finalized by the end of 2019.

Multimedia: as part of 2018 KM plan, additional awareness videos to capture the PARM process in Niger and publish the video on Uganda and Senegal were planned to be developed. In May 2018, a KM mission in Niger was carried out to capture the outcomes of the regional capacity development training and highlight the partnership with AGHRYMET in the Sahel Region. The mission also aimed to capture the learning experience of selected participants. An additional mission was carried out at the end of May to capture the CD2 training course hosted in Ethiopia by the University of Hawassa. The video will focus on capturing the partnership between PARM, the Government of Ethiopia and ATA in moving from coping with disasters to managing risks through the strengthening of capacities on ARM into extension services. The video, to be published first semester 2019, will capture both the key moments from the training course but also experiences from extension services and farmers in the Oromia region.



OUR RESULTS

TABLE 5

Unit		2014 ^(*)	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Videos (awareness, country process, webinars, webcasts)	 N. OF VIDEOS	-	-	2	4	2 ^(**)	8
	 N. OF VIEWS	-	-	-	-	-	3,729

(*) PARM was launched in December 2013. The PARM Secretariat was fully appointed and operational in September 2014. The start-up activities for the period Dec 2013-Sept 2014 have been undertaken by an ad-interim secretariat. For the purpose of this report, and to be in line with our budget reporting, activities under 2013, falls also under the year 2014.

(**) To be published by first semester 2019.

E-Newsletter: e-newsletters will continue to be used to provide updates and the latest news and publication to our subscribers and practitioners. In particular, the e-newsletter has also been used for internal communication with advisory and steering committee members. In 2018, quarterly newsletters have been produced and shared with over 500 partners.

Webinars: Given the temporary inactivity of FARM-D due to the on-going transfer of the platform to PARM, webinars activities for the first semester 2018 have been put on stand-by. In the first semester 2019, however, with the effective transfer and launch of the platform, webinar activities will continue with the objective to organize at least 2 webinars by the end of 2019.

OUR RESULTS

TABLE 6

Unit		2014 ^(*)	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Webinars	 N. OF WEBINARS	-	1	2	3	-	6
	 N. OF PARTICIPANTS REACHED	-	50	90	130	-	270
	 N. OF TOPIC	-	warehouse Receipt Systems	country risk assessment ^(a) ; ARM tools.	information systems; livestock and fisheries country risk assessment ^(b) .		

(*) PARM was launched in December 2013. The PARM Secretariat was fully appointed and operational in September 2014. The start-up activities for the period Dec 2013-Sept 2014 have been undertaken by an ad-interim secretariat. For the purpose of this report, and to be in line with our budget reporting, activities under 2013, falls also under the year 2014.

(a) Uganda.

(b) Senegal.

2.4. Capacity Development

During 2018, PARM has completed the anticipated country and regional CD training activities and has advanced in the drafting and publication of global learning resources on ARM. The level of engagement of countries and local partners has been outstanding, reinforcing the relevance and interest for this component in the PARM process. Moreover, in December 2018, it has been organized a KM event in East Africa (Lusaka, Zambia) with a focus on building capacities on ARM at farm level.



OUR RESULTS

TABLE 7

- COMPLETED
- FINALIZATION PHASE
- IN PROGRESS
- TO BE PLANNED
- POSSIBLE INVOLVEMENT

	CD1	CD2	CD3	
Uganda	● ●	●		
Ethiopia		●	●	
Senegal	●	●	● ●	Remittance; Access to information
Cameroon	●		●	
Niger	●	●	● ●	Access to information; Contract Farming
Cabo Verde	●		●	
Liberia	●		●	
Zambia	●		●	

Unit	2014 ^(*)	2015	2016	2017	2018	
CD 1 Seminars						
 N. OF SEMINARS	-	3	3	1	1	7
 N. OF PEOPLE TRAINED	-	150	150	35	35	335

(*) PARM was launched in December 2013. The PARM Secretariat was fully appointed and operational in September 2014. The start-up activities for the period Dec 2013-Sept 2014 have been undertaken by an ad-interim secretariat. For the purpose of this report, and to be in line with our budget reporting, activities under 2013, falls also under the year 2014.

	Unit	2014 ⁽¹⁾	2015	2016	2017	2018	
CD 2 Training	 N. OF SEMINARS				2	2 ^(a)	2
	 N. OF PEOPLE TRAINED				65	65	65
	 SATISFACTION RATE (%)				80%	80%	80%
	 N. OF TEACHERS INVOLVED IN TRAININGS BY PARTNERS UNIVERSITIES				18 ^(b)	18 ^(c)	34^(d)
CD 3 Training	 N. OF SEMINARS				2	3	5
	 N. OF PEOPLE TRAINED				25	117	142
	 N. OF ARM TOOLS				2	3	2^(e)

(a) Includes Niger CD2 Regional Training.

(b) Makerere University: 10 (Makerere University signed an MoU with MAAIF to carry out courses for 300 experts in 2018.); UCAD: 5; UGB: 1; Université de Thies /ENSA: 1; Université de Lome: 1.

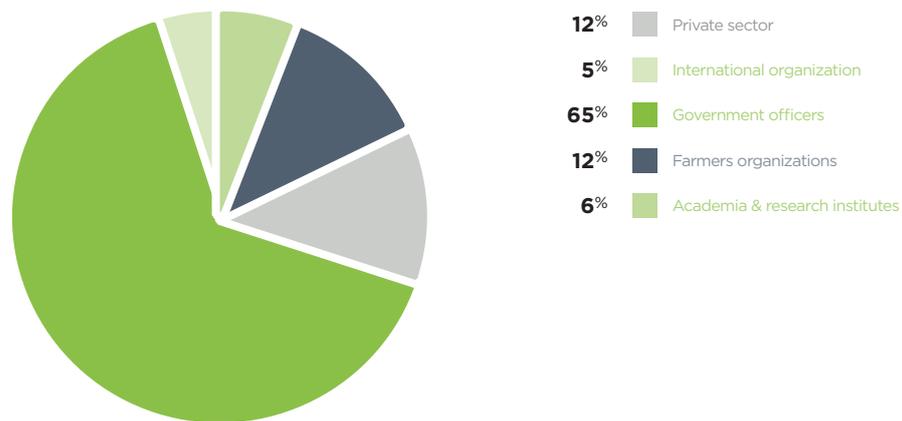
(c) AGRHYMET: 4; Université Abdou Moumouni de Niamey: 2; Université de Lome: 1; UGB: 1; UCAD: 2; CIRAD: 1; University of Hawassa: 5; Bahir-Dar University: 2.

(d) To avoid double counting, this total did not include the participation of 2 trainers that were both at UCAD and AGRHYMET CD2.

(e) Access to Information (Senegal, Niger), Remittances, Cooperative system connected to the private and public markets, Warehouse Receipt System.

CD1 is a two-day ARM seminar aiming at raising awareness and providing basic knowledge on ARM. In its CD1 seminars organized during the period 2015-2018, PARM involved almost 400 participants. They were mostly government officers and farmers' associations representatives that constituted, respectively, the 65% and the 12% of the total participants (see **Figure 13**). Another 12% is represented by private sectors, NGOs, and civil society. Representatives of International Organizations and academia were instead the 6% and 5% respectively of the total participants.

FIGURE 13
Stakeholders attending
ARM 2-day seminar (CD1),
(2014-2018).



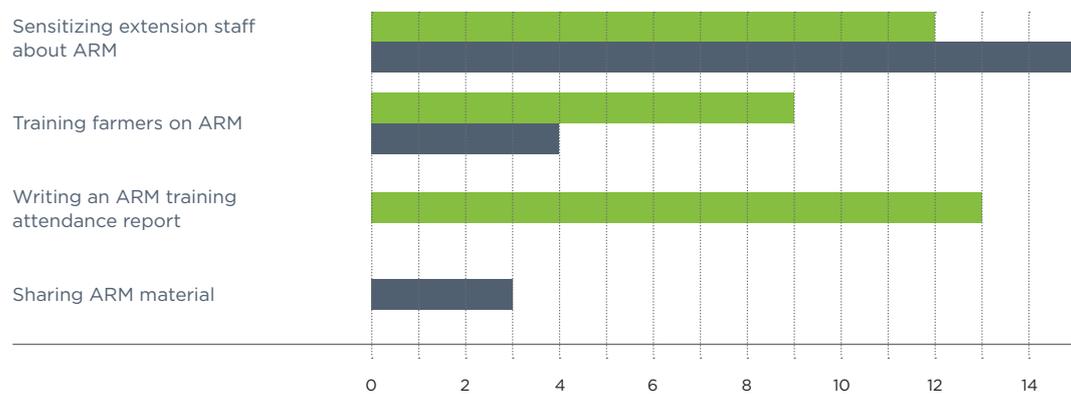
CD2 instead aims at creating a pool of local ARM experts through an advanced training (of trainers - ToT) to timely advice and train farmers across the country on managing risks. So far, PARM run 4 CD2 training: 3 at national level and one at regional level. PARM has worked with Makerere University (Uganda), Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar (Senegal), AGRHYMET (Niger) and University of Hawassa (Ethiopia). In these activities there were also involved other national universities/research centres to foster collaboration and ARM knowledge dissemination at national level, for a total of 34 trainers involved. The people trained were more than 120 (30 for each CD2); to them, other 300 extension workers should be added as a result of additional ARM courses organized by Makerere University and MAIIF in Uganda, under ATAAS/IFAD funds umbrella.

In two countries, i.e. Uganda and Ethiopia, the participants of CD2 trainings were asked to make action plans for implementing what they had learned once back to their places of work, to test the effectiveness of the ToT formula. More than 80% of the action plans committed have been implemented after 3 months.

Figure 14 shows the main actions undertaken. In Uganda, the key most implemented plans included writing an ARM training attendance report (13 out of 27 plans), followed by sensitizing staff about ARM (12 out of 27 plans), and training farmers on ARM (9 out of 27 plans). In Ethiopia, the key most implemented plans included: create awareness and sensitizing colleagues (15 out of 24), farmers trainings (4 out of 24) and sharing ARM learning material (3 out of 24). Most of the action plan in Ethiopia were also focus on introducing appropriate ARM tools in their working areas.

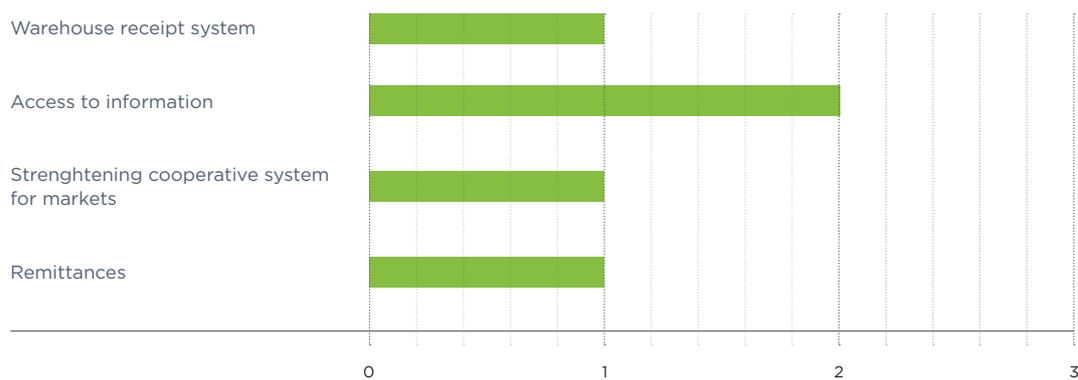
FIGURE 14
Main ARM actions as follow-up
of CD2 training (2014-2018).

■ Uganda
■ Ethiopia



CD3 is an ARM training to transfer knowledge on specific tools following the countries feasibility studies. It is designed to be a flexible training that might include presentation of related investment plans. Five CD3s have been organized so far, in Niger, Senegal and Cabo Verde (see **Figure 15**).

FIGURE 15
Main ARM tools developed
during CD3 trainings (2014-2018).



2.5. Country activities



TABLE 8

Unit	2014 ^(*)	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Bring evidence to improve risk perception N. OF RISK ASSESSMENT STUDIES CARRIED OUT BY PARM AND OFFICIALLY PRESENTED TO GOVERNMENTS N. OF TOOLS ASSESSMENT STUDIES CARRIED OUT BY PARM AND OFFICIALLY PRESENTED TO GOVERNMENTS	-	1	4	1	1	7^(a)
	-	-	2	6	5	13
Engagement of national stakeholders N. OF NATIONAL VALIDATION WORKSHOPS N. OF PARTICIPANTS	-	2	5	3	2	12
	-	140	350	210	234	934

(*) PARM was launched in December 2013. The PARM Secretariat was fully appointed and operational in September 2014. The start-up activities for the period Dec 2013-Sept 2014 have been undertaken by an ad-interim secretariat. For the purpose of this report, and to be in line with our budget reporting, activities under 2013, falls also under the year 2014.
 (a) Based on 7 countries, as Zambia risk assessment has been carried out by the World Bank in agreement with the government.

TABLE 9

Country	Major risks identified	Tools identified
SENEGAL		
CABO VERDE		
LIBERIA		
NIGER		
CAMEROON		
ZAMBIA		
ETHIOPIA		
UGANDA		

FIGURE 16
Major risks and tools identified by country.

Major risks identified

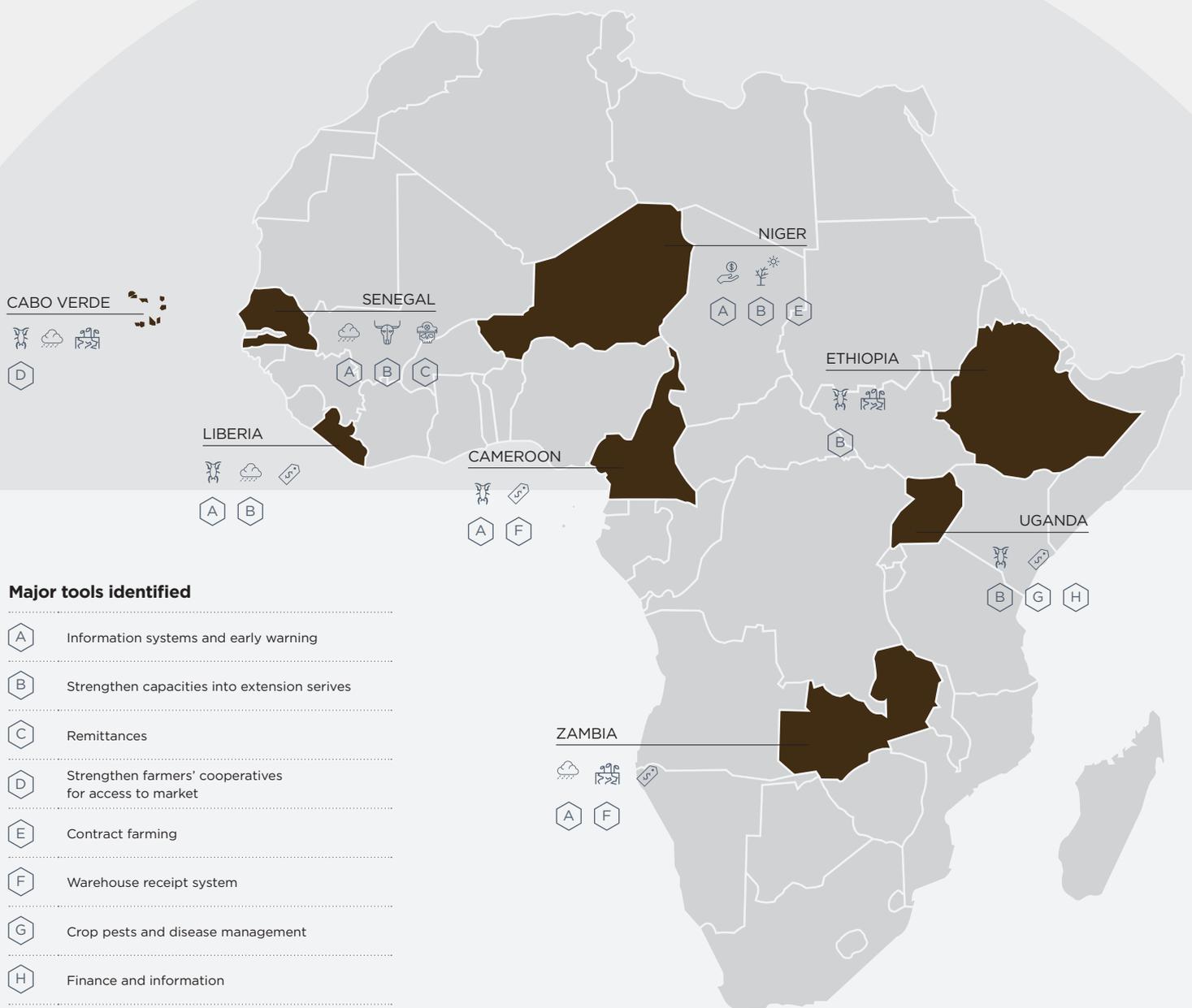
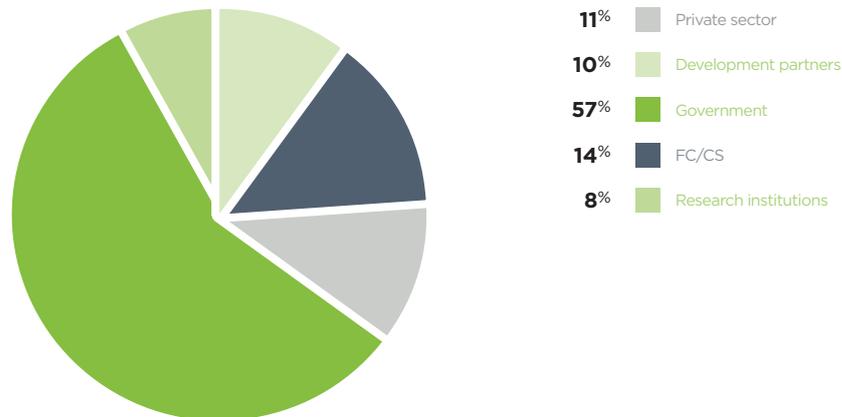


FIGURE 17
Participation of stakeholders
in RAS/PD workshops in
Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Ethiopia,
Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal
and Uganda (2014-2018).



The year 2018 followed the positive trend of PARM implement the planned activities in a timely fashion. The Platform benefited from the consolidated relationship with a pool of experts and a growing PARM network at country level, including Government bodies and international partners. The improved visibility at global and regional level of PARM, mainly through its KM activities in the African continent, also contributed to stimulate interest on PARM actions at country level facilitating the implementation of the activities in 2018.

Important achievements have been reached in Liberia, where the new Minister of Agriculture has officially validated the RAS study in August 2018 and nominated a new focal point within the MoA. In September 2018 the tools assessment phase has been officially launched with the proposal of PARM to invest in two specific feasibility studies: access to information and a capacity development plan to strengthen the capacities of the extension services and farmers to better manage risks. This progress is showing the commitment of the Government to ensure the successful continuation and completion of the ARM process in Liberia.

In the second semester 2018 PARM has been able to accelerate the process also in Zambia with the launch of the feasibility studies: the development of an integrated Information and Early Warning System study, and another on the re-organization of the WRS. In Ethiopia the process is also being finalized, where the feasibility study on the institutionalisation of Capacity Development on ARM into the university and extension services programs has been completed. This impressive achievement is the result of four years of intensive work and an important milestone for the PARM process at country level, along with the successful achievements of the tools assessment phase in Cabo Verde and Niger.

In addition, PARM has been following up the progress of ARM activities in countries that have completed the PARM process, including Cameroon, Senegal and Uganda. The results show the concrete commitment of the Government into implementing ARM tools into their national strategic planning and projects.

In Cameroon, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER) and the Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries have worked towards the integration of ARM tools into projects being formulated with the support of technical and financial partners. Indeed, the Agricultural Transformation project in West and Central Africa, included the following components: (i) establishment of a pooled procurement structure for agricultural inputs, equipment and services, (ii) support for the implementation of a warehouse financing system, and (iii) support for the establishment of an agricultural risk management mechanism (guarantees, insurance, etc.). The implementation of the Agricultural Transformation project in West and Central Africa is part of the overall framework for the implementation of CAADP, which the African Union has entrusted with the mandate of accompanying Regional Economic Communities and countries to NEPAD.



In Uganda, ARM has been integrated into: The National Agricultural Sector Strategic Plan (ASSP) for the period 2015-2020; the National Agriculture Extension Policy; and the Fall Arm worm Project, through the commitment of the Ministry of Agriculture: Directorate of Extension Service (DAES) of the MAAIF and Department of Plant Health. Therefore the key result areas for the ASSP are: strengthening agricultural research and climate change resilient technologies and practices; Ensuring availability of quality agricultural inputs at farm level; including fertilizers; Pests, Vectors and Disease Control; Promotion of water for agricultural production; Agriculture mechanisation of resilience; Support to agro-processing, increased regulation, certification and quality assurance, in order to manage the market and price risks. The budget for the year 2018/19 is USD 625 Billion and has been allocated for all activities both specific and in support of the areas cited above. In addition, the University of Makerere has included ARM in its curriculum and is now able to offer ARM courses to the students. Private sector institutions such as: FIT Uganda Limited, Agricultural Business Initiative (aBI) Trust, Agribusiness Alliance and Uganda Institute of Bankers (UIOB) – focus on training professionals on ARM, have maintained their interest to invest towards the ARM tools that have been proposed by PARM. The World Bank and other development partners are supporting projects in irrigation and disease control and early warning systems. In Senegal, the Government has integrated the ARM tools into the following national documents: Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral Orientation Law (LOASP); National Adaptation Plan (PNA); Program of Acceleration of the Cadence of Senegalese Agriculture (PRACAS); Livestock Development Policy Letter; Policy Letter from the Environment and Sustainable Development Sector (LP / SEDD); Sectoral Development Policy Letter for Fisheries and Aquaculture (LPSDPA); the National Program for Agricultural Investment and Food and Nutrition Security (PNIASAN), has in particular integrated information systems on agricultural products markets. The commitment has been further expressed through the mobilisation of a national consultant in order to draft an action plan in order to give a wider overview of the budget needed to be mobilised by the Government in the ARM tools.

Given the positive feedbacks from the national authorities, PARM will carry on the follow up with the remaining countries, including Cabo Verde, Ethiopia, Niger, Liberia and Zambia in 2019.



Uganda



COUNTRY STATUS



Action Plan 2018

PARM process has been finalised in 2017, however follow-up activities will be ongoing in 2018. The focus will be on the ARM CD trainings implemented by MAAIF and Makerere University.

Achievements 2018 (Jan-Sept 2018)

In 2018, following Government of Uganda/MAAIF plan to equip and build capacity of newly recruited extension workers in local governments, other 300 extension workers have been trained on ARM by Makerere University with the financial support of IFAD programme *Agricultural Technology and Agribusiness Advisory Services (ATAAS)*. The course registered high interest and attendance. CAES staff have also assigned a PhD student to look at the factors that might enhance the integration of ARM in the workplace and to determine the extent to which the trainees were able to apply what they learnt. Reports and progresses will shortly follow. This is a concrete achievement on the uptake and sustainability of PARM CD activity at country level and of the PARM process in general.

MAJOR RISKS IDENTIFIED

- Crop pests & diseases
- Post-harvest losses & price fluctuations

TOOLS IDENTIFIED

- ARM capacity development with Makerere University and Extension Services
- Monitoring of Plant
- Finance and information for risk management



Senegal

COUNTRY STATUS



Action Plan 2018

The planned activities for 2018 in Senegal aimed at completing the tools assessment phase, through the official validation of the feasibility studies (access to information and remittances), as well as the development of a feasibility study on the institutionalisation of the CD activities into universities and the extension services program, as well as the development of an action plan to integrate ARM into the national strategy and budget.

Achievements 2018

During the first semester, PARM received the official validation of the two feasibility studies from the Ministry of Agriculture (MAER). In order to respond to the government's demand for technical support to integrate ARM into the national investment plan, PARM selected, in collaboration with MAER, a local consultant to conduct a feasibility study with an investment plan to integrate CD activities into extension service programs, as well as the development of an action plan for the integration of ARM into the national strategic planning and budget, including the NAIP II and PSE. The MAER reiterated also its strong interest and engagement to be one of the PARM countries for the second phase PARM Horizon 2.



MAJOR RISKS IDENTIFIED

- Erratic rainfall (World Bank Report)
- Animal diseases
- Illicit fisheries

TOOLS IDENTIFIED

- Improving access to information
- ARM capacity development integrated in the national extension service strategy
- Remittances as ARM tool



Niger

COUNTRY STATUS



Action Plan 2018

In Niger PARM planned to complete the overall country process moving from the technical phase to the integration of the final outcomes into the national priorities and investment plan, under the umbrella of the PAGRA (ARM Action Plan) headed by the HC3N with the support of the WB and the main international stakeholders active in agricultural sector in Niger.

Achievements 2018

The PARM activities in Niger moved quickly during the 1st semester 2018. Both feasibility studies on access to information and WRS-contract farming have been completed and submitted to the HC3N for official validation and were validated as a result of the two-day technical meeting organized in June. The technical meeting gathered national stakeholders to review the reports in June before the High Level Policy Dissemination workshop, which was held in October 2018. During the technical meeting, 40 different organisations including technical and financial partners were involved by the HC3N. The same meeting gave also the opportunity to inform both national than international key players on the importance of the two tools proposed by PARM, providing more technical insights of their implementation. For this reason, the meeting has also been considered as a sort of CD 3 for Niger. This is particularly important for PARM to promote the ARM holistic approach, as well as the commitment of the national stakeholders to carry on the discussion with the Gov. of Niger in the potential investment into the identified ARM tools. The High Level Policy Dissemination Workshop was organised on the 26th of October 2018. The HC3N and other national stakeholders have shown great interest and commitment in the ARM tools.



MAJOR RISKS IDENTIFIED

- Uncertain access to market
- Dryness

TOOLS IDENTIFIED

- A Access to information systems
- B Strengthen ARM capacities at national and regional level in partnership with AGHYMET
- E Tackling market risks: contract farming and WRS



A PARM CD2 regional training activity on Agricultural Risk Management (ARM) was organized in partnership with AGRHYMET and delivered in Niamey from 23rd to 26th April 2018. It focused on the Sahel region and brought together about 30 participants (i.e. officials of Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, representatives of farmers' organization, researchers) from seven different countries, such as Senegal, Cameroon and the G5 Sahel representatives (Niger, Mali, Mauritania, Chad and Burkina Faso). It was delivered by AGRHYMET staff with support of external trainers from Université Abdou Moumouni de Niamey, University of Lomé, Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar (UCAD), University Gaston Berger (UGB), CIRAD and PARM. The ARM training was conducted in a very coordinated way; it was informative and complete, considering both the PARM holistic approach and the ARM practical examples from countries represented in the training. The training has received good feedback from the participants (ranking the content, organization, etc. mostly 4 out of 5) who recognized the usefulness and relevance of the ARM topics for their daily work. Most of them will inform their colleagues back home of the training and its major contents. Following this activity and the consequently strengthened ARM training capacity inside AGRHYMET, PARM will continue working together with AGRHYMET to include the ARM training in the curriculum of MSc programmes of AGRHYMET.

BOX 6

Focus on: Niger country process

The Nigerian government, represented by the Office of the High Commissioner for the 3N Initiative (HC3N - «Nigerian Nourish Nigeriens»), has been actively involved in the process of integrating agricultural risk management into its policy framework and policy investment plan since its collaboration with the World Bank (WB) in 2013 and the development of the Agricultural Risk Management Action Plan (PAGRA). Since 2014 PARM, in partnership with NEPAD and other development actors, has assisted the Government in this process and the development of PAGRA by proposing a new ARM methodology based on a holistic approach adapted to the political, economic and geographical context of the sector.

The first result achieved by PARM in Niger is represented by the new risk concept introduced in the country, seen not only as a problem but also as an opportunity, if managed with the proposed methodology, especially based on a holistic approach. The identification of risks, their prioritization and the analysis of some potential management tools through a participatory approach, as well as the definition and strengthening of the roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders, finally made possible to put ARM at the centre of the Government of Niger's priorities.. PARM-NEPAD with the Office of the High Commissioner to I3N, decided to deepen certain aspects of the RAS made by the WB, particularly those relating to the exposure of small producers to the risks associated with sustainable access to credit, markets and information.

Agricultural risk assessment in Niger: a new evidence of risk perception

The results of the study conducted by the experts recruited by PARM (IRAM consultancy firm) confirmed that in Niger, agricultural production systems (in the broad sense) are highly dependent on the rainfall hazard. The price risk is more pronounced with regard to seasonal fluctuations. Apart from the price risk, there is a market risk related to the physical, social and economic conditions of storage and marketing, and the lack of reliable, relevant and real-time information. Regarding access to financial services, the inclusion rate in Niger remains low, especially for farmers and pastoralists. In addition to structural factors (high interest rates, lack of stable resources), increasing access to financial services in rural areas faces several constraints.

Developing ARM capacity to enhance synergies between partners

Capacity Development (CD) is one of the pillars of the PARM process and a key component of the proposed strategy in Niger. The activities in Niger were articulated in 3 steps: the general training ARM (CD1), the institutionalization of the knowledge ARM of high level (CD2), and the development of capacities relating to the specific tools in ARM (CD3). The investment made by PARM in Niger on the CD component not only responded to the request from the Gov. but also confirmed the importance of developing and disseminating the new ARM concepts at different levels involving both national than regional stakeholders. The CD actions of PARM and

the leadership of Niger on the resilience agenda in the Sahel finally contributed to get the interest of the G5 Sahel representatives that attended both the CD2 Seminar organized in Niamey with Aghrymet and the High Level National Policy Dissemination Workshop organized by PARM-NEPAD-HC3N in October 2018. This confirms how powerful can be CD!

Investing in GRA Priorities for Better Farm Risk Management Tools

Given the multiplicity and variety of agricultural risks as identified by previous studies three areas of intervention were proposed to complete the technical support provided by PARM: (i) capacity building on agricultural risk assessment and management; (ii) feasibility study for investment in the access to information system in Niger; and (iii) Feasibility study for investment: the futures contract and the WRS network in support of Niger's national strategies.

The study on the WRS and futures contracts was undertaken by CIRAD and IRAM. WRS-futures contracts are intended both to reduce price risk, the risk for MFIs wishing to finance agricultural activities, and the risk of social-economic pressure for farmers who store at home and often obliged to sell their production due to the poor storage facilities. The linkage of the national strategy in case of food crises and the development of WRS stocks at community level through an initial mapping and better coordination was seen as an opportunity for the Gov., the small-scale producers and the vulnerable populations. In addition, a feasibility study of the existing information systems in Niger was proposed by PARM





through a second feasibility study conducted by the firm Société SB Conseil (SBC4D). The study aimed to complete the already existing Information System analysis carried out by CEIGRAM / VISAVET in seven countries in sub-Saharan Africa, including Niger, with the final objective of strengthening the collection, analysis and timely dissemination of the information at Gov. and farmer level.

Develop synergies between the Government and its Technical-Financial Partners

Beyond being a process, PARM constitutes a framework for regular exchange and dialogue of the actors of the Arm at country and regional level. The strong participation along the PARM process of different stakeholder groups including the delegates from Mali, Mauritania, Burkina Faso, and Chad of the G5 Sahel reflects the interest shown in the agricultural risk management in Niger and in the region. The Sahel countries under the impetus of the United Nations, the African Union Commission, In 2013, the EU, the World Bank and the African Development Bank set up a Sahel Strategies Coordination Platform (MCP), bringing together Mali, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mauritania and Niger. With its experience in managing agricultural, food and nutritional risks, Niger has been nominated by its peers as coordinator of the Thematic Resilience Group (GTR) of the PMC with the aim of allowing effective coordination of the implementation of the strategies. and initiatives to build resilience to food and nutrition insecurity and sustainable agricultural development in the Sahel. This resilience building strategy, its links with the G5 Sahel, becomes a framework to facilitate the integration of ARM into the

national policies of these countries and a collaborative avenue in PARM Phase 2 at the regional level.

The active role of organizations such as AFD, EU, WB, FAO, WFP, Italian and Swiss Cooperation, the AGRYMET Centre, but also the delegates of the PMC of Chad, Mali, and Burkina Faso , in the discussions of the high-level workshop showed the growing interest in the study on strengthening the information system, that on the WRS and futures contracts connected to the strategy of response to food crises, but also the importance of capacity development. Their presence and strong participation of national and regional stakeholders, especially the HC3N demonstrates the desire and also the importance of continuing the efforts in Niger and in the Sahel on risk management and the holistic approach of PARM. Having contributed through the PARM process to better connect national institutions and development partners around a theme of common interest, Agricultural Risk Management, a few years ago almost unknown, represents one of the most significant results achieved by PARM and NEPAD in Niger and in the Sahel region. And this is was possible thanks to the strong commitment of the Gov. and its technical-financial partners!



Cameroon

COUNTRY STATUS



Action Plan 2018

The main outcome expected in 2018 in Cameroon was the completion of the tools assessment phase with the publication of the technical and final country report, including the follow up with the MoA on the implementation phase.

Achievements 2018

Based on the High Level Dissemination workshop organised in December 2017, which reiterated the commitment expressed by the Minister of Agriculture to integrate ARM into Cameroon's agricultural policy strategy, including the Rural Sector Development Strategy (SDSR) and the PNIA, the first semester of 2018 was devoted to the final publication of the feasibility studies and the final country report. Those actions officially complete PARM's process in Cameroon. As a follow up of the implementation phase, the MoA has integrated the WRS tool proposed by PARM as a component in a project on Agricultural Transformation in West and Central Africa designed by the WB. The project is planned to start in January 2019.



MAJOR RISKS IDENTIFIED

- Crop pests & diseases
- Post-harvest losses & price variability

TOOLS IDENTIFIED

- Modernised information systems connected to warehouse receipt systems.
-



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Cabo Verde

COUNTRY STATUS



Action Plan 2018

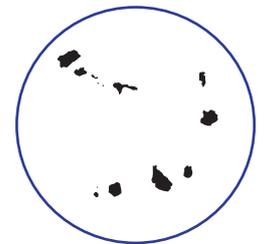
The planned activities for 2018 in Cabo Verde focused on the tools identification phase, with the finalisation of the feasibility study, followed by the organization of the High Level Policy Dissemination workshop and the one day CD3 training on the tools proposed in the FS in May 2018.

Achievements 2018

The PARM feasibility study for Cabo Verde is on access to rural finance by farmer organisations and how to strengthen their links to local and public markets, as agreed with the Ministry of Agriculture. The study was kicked off during the 3rd quarter of 2017 and was submitted for validation in occasion of the High Level National Policy Dissemination Workshop on May 10th.

A day-long training (CD3) was organized on 9th May before the final policy dissemination workshop in Praia. The training was facilitated by the two international consultants (Richard Amoussou and Riccardo Capocchini) who led the PARM feasibility study and trained key stakeholders (60 in total) on the tools proposed, namely how to strengthen the cooperative system to better connect it to the private and public markets.

The two events crystallized the PARM process achievements and the end of the activities in Cabo Verde. It reinforced the commitment of the national authorities and stakeholders to further integrate ARM in the NAIP in progress and policies.



MAJOR RISKS IDENTIFIED

- Crop pests
- Torrential rainfall
- Drought

TOOLS IDENTIFIED

- Strengthening farmers' organizations and cooperatives for access to market



Ethiopia. ©PARM/Carlos Tomas Lora Acosta

Ethiopia

COUNTRY STATUS



Action Plan 2018

The operational plan of 2018 in Ethiopia mainly focused on the completion of the feasibility study and support provided to the MoA (MoALR) and continue the dialogue with the national counterpart to ensure the integration of PARM outcomes into the national priorities and investment plan. More in detail the tools assessment phase planned for 2018 consists of the analysis and related recommendations to develop a strategy to mainstream Agricultural Risk Management (ARM) into the Extension System of Ethiopia through capacity development activities.

Achievements 2018

From a technical and operational point of view in Ethiopia the activities were finalized at the end of the year 2018 with the organization of the CD package offered by PARM: i) the ARM CD2 training, targeting extension workers at federal and regional level planned with the Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA) and the Extension Services of the Ministry of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Resources (MoALR) ii) the finalization of the feasibility study that addresses the strategy and investment plan to guarantee the sustainability of ARM training and mainstream ARM into activities of extension service in Ethiopia. Both actions have been completed and the final outcomes submitted to the MoALR to initiate the internal process aimed to integrate PARM analysis into the national programmes and strategies.

About the ARM CD2 training, with the support of MoALR, PARM launched a call for proposal to select the university in charge of developing, organising and delivering the ARM CD2. University of Hawassa won the call and successfully organized, in partnership with PARM, the first ARM training course in Ethiopia from 29th May 2018 to 2nd June 2018. The ARM training course is a training for trainers (ToT) targeting extension workers at federal and regional level. The aim is to build a pool of national ARM experts able to use the knowledge acquired to improve risk management in Ethiopia and train other extension services at zonal's and woreda's levels and farmers. The feasibility study was completed in October 2018 and aimed to develop a sustainable investment plan to incorporate and mainstream ARM capacity development activities and trainings into the national agricultural policy and investment plan targeting the Ethiopian extension service



MAJOR RISKS IDENTIFIED

-  Worsening droughts (& floods)
-  Pests & diseases (Plant & animal health)

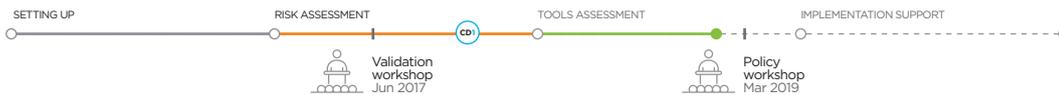
TOOLS IDENTIFIED

-  ARM capacity development integrated in the national extension



Liberia

COUNTRY STATUS



Action Plan 2018

In Liberia, for the year 2018, PARM is expected to receive the official validation of the RAS study, including the integration of the outcome of the RAS into the LASIP II (NAIP 2nd generation) and start the process to launch the identification of the tools for the Feasibility Studies.

Achievements 2018

The new restructuring of the Government in Liberia has slowed down the integration of the ARM component into the revision of the LASIP II. However, the new Minister of Agriculture has officially validated the RAS Report in August 2018. A new focal point has been appointed to work closely with PARM. The ToRs for the feasibility studies on improving access to information and strengthening the ARM capacity development for the extension services have been validated by the MoA for official validation, the experts have been selected and the studies planned to start in January 2019.



MAJOR RISKS IDENTIFIED

-  Crop pests & diseases
-  Erratic Rainfall
-  Postharvest losses

TOOLS IDENTIFIED

-  Improving agricultural risk information for meso-level stakeholders in Liberia
-  Integrating ARM capacity development trainings into the extension service strategy



Zambia^(*)

COUNTRY STATUS



Action Plan 2018

In 2018 PARM is expected to relaunch the discussion with the MoA in order to start the process for the tools assessment phase. PARM is also supporting the E-SAPP program in Zambia, by providing specific support, including capacity development training. PARM is also planning to kick off the tools assessment phase by the end of 2018.

Achievements 2018

The communication with the Government of Zambia has been re-established and the updated version of the country road map officially approved by the MoA. A new focal point was also nominated by the Permanent Secretary (PS) and PARM finalised the recruitment process of a senior country liaison officer. Discussions to integrate ARM into the E-SAPP have been initiated, as agreed in 2017 by the PARM SC members. The Platform is working towards the integration of ARM into the IFAD funded national E-SAPP programme in Zambia, by providing support in the programme through a specific risk assessment and capacity development training. The RAS study conducted by the WB has been officially validated by the MoA and published during the first quarter 2018.

The general ARM training (CD1) was held on 27-28 June in Lusaka in partnership with ESAPP project (IFAD). It aimed at raising awareness and providing basic knowledge on ARM. The participants will be selected from IFAD projects, Government agencies, extension service, and farmers' organizations. The content of CD1 included: i) strengthening the knowledge of national stakeholders on agricultural risks and risk management; ii) discussing tools and strategies to manage agricultural risks with a holistic approach, beyond a humanitarian intervention to disasters; iii) sharing experiences on ARM in Zambia.

Two feasibility studies on improving access to information/EWS to meso level stakeholders and strengthening the WRS in Zambia have been identified by PARM in collaboration with the MoA, the experts have been selected and the studies have officially kicked off during the 2nd semester 2018.

MAJOR RISKS IDENTIFIED

- Excessive rainfall & floods
- Drought
- Price volatility

TOOLS IDENTIFIED

- Improve access to an integrated information/early-warning system for meso level stakeholders.
- Enhancing the Zambian Warehouse Receipt Systems and aligning it with the Food Reserve Agency strategic plans.

(*) * PARM country starting from June 2016

BOX 7

Focus on: investing on priorities for better and innovative agricultural risk management tools

PARM worked in partnership with local government and stakeholders in identifying the right set of tools to address the most pressing risks aligned with their priorities. New and existing area of investment have been identified and assessed in 8 out of 8 selected countries.

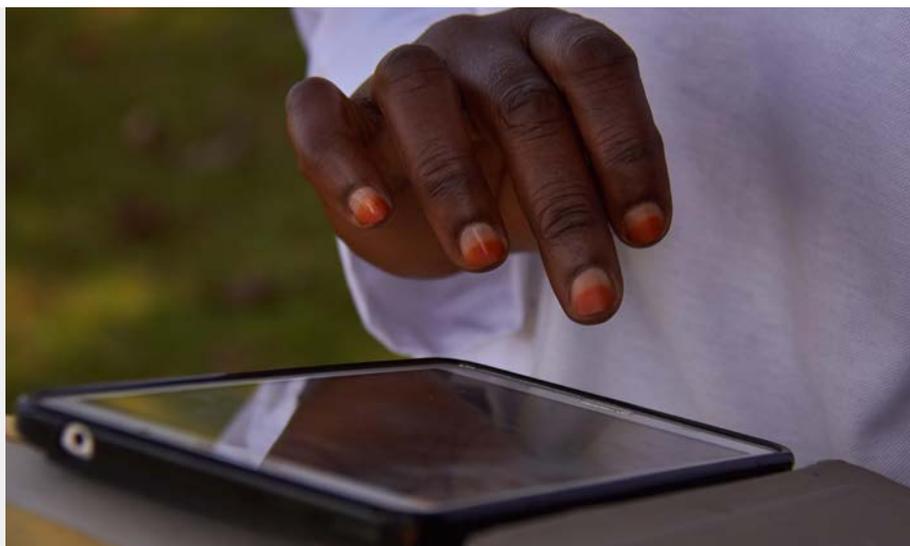
PARM has been able to attract potential investments and facilitated the dialogue between government, development partners, NEPAD and private sector on how to integrate these packages of tools and strategies into the implementation phase of projects and programmes. In particular, BMZ has contributed through the AFIRM-NEPAD a total of USD 5 M for the implementation of PARM process' results in Niger, Uganda, Cape Verde and/or Senegal through soft and/or hard infrastructures. An additional USD 4 M could be assigned to support the implementation of PARM Horizon 2 results.

In Uganda, PARM identified and assessed a package of tools to manage the prioritized risks: crop pest and disease monitoring plan, public-private partnership on information systems, integration of ARM capacity development into the extension service action plan. As a result, the Directorate of crop pest and disease (MoA) in partnership with IFAD-funded project ATAS have committed resources to integrate the CD2 component proposed by PARM by training 300 extension services, as well as the Uganda Institute of Bankers (UIOB) committed to finance a 9 months post-graduate curriculum on ARM in partnership with the Mountains of the Moon University.

A USD 1.7 million grant has also been signed between IFAD and CABI until 2020 for the implementation of a crop pest and disease monitoring plan in line with PARM assessment.

In Senegal and Niger, access to basic information (for farmers) was identified as an ARM tool. The package was completed by a financial study on remittances as a tool to facilitate the access to financial services (Senegal) and on warehouse receipt system & futures contracts connected to inform the food reserve contingency plan (Niger).

As a result, in partnership with the EC-supported facility FFR, a joint strategy has been developed aimed at the use of remittances as an ARM



tool capable of facilitating access to financial products in rural areas. FFR new project PRIME (USD 15.1 M) will focus on maximising the impact of remittances for sustainable development in Africa, and Senegal is one of the potential target countries. In Niger, PARM in close collaboration with the EU delegation has opened the dialogue with the Government for the development of a more strategic and sustainable methodology to manage the national food reserves during food security crises.

In Cabo Verde, the focus was given to the improvement of farmers' organizational capacities to strengthen their linkages to local markets.

In Ethiopia, the first priority for investment jointly identified with the government is the integration of ARM capacity development into the extension service action plan and budget. As a result, the Ethiopian Government has expressed his availability to fund 8.5% of the new national plan (EUR 4 M) from its own resources to produce a sustainable investment programme to develop the capacity of smallholder farmers in Ethiopia to assess, prioritise and manage agricultural risks. The initiative is supported by the interest of other financial partners such as USAID.

In Zambia and Liberia the process in on-going and areas of investment to manage the main agricultural risks have already been identified and prioritized by PARM in line with government and donors priorities. Information and early warning systems, warehouse receipt systems and capacity development on ARM have been identified as main cross-cutting areas of investment. In Zambia, IFAD-funded programme E-SAPP (USD 28 M) has already integrated the RAS component and the dialogue has been open on how to align the identified tools within the programme.

BOX 6...



Uganda, ©PARM/Carlos Tomas Lora Acosta

...BOX 7

ARM potential investments at a glance

Risk	Tool	Partnership	Estimated value of investment (USD million)	Country
Multiple types of risks (mainly climate related, price volatility, pest & disease)	Infrastructure and capacity development of ARM concepts	NEPAD-KfW	USD 4 million	UGANDA, NIGER, CABO VERDE
Crop pest and diseases	Investment plan for pest management	CABI-IFAD	USD 1.7 million	UGANDA
Multiple types of risks	Capacity development	Uganda Institute of Bankers (UIOB)	n/a	UGANDA
Multiple types of risks	integration of CD2 component by training 300 extension services	IFAD-ATAAS project	n/a	UGANDA
Multiple types of risks	Integration of ARM capacity development into the extension service action plan	GoE	8.5 % of the overall budget	ETHIOPIA
Climate and market risks	Information/early warning systems and warehouse receipt systems linked to Food Reserve Strategy	IFAD Zambia Portfolio (E-SAPP, BRAVA, E-SLIP, RUFEP)	Proposed by PARM 35 M USD	ZAMBIA
Multiple types of risks	Integration of ARM capacity development into the extension service (public and for other non-governmental bodies)	GoL plus possible donors	Proposed by PARM 4.9 USD mln	LIBERIA

2.6 Monitoring and Evaluation

The year 2018 represents a crucial year as PARM will complete its four year mandate. The achievement of these results are crucial to contribute to PARM's development objective of making agricultural risk management (ARM) an institutionalized component of agricultural to move away from a culture of coping with disasters, and more towards a smart management of risks. For this reason, in November 2018 an **external final evaluation** has been launched to evaluate the first phase of PARM (2014-2018) and will be submitted to the Steering Committee in order to assess the achievements, lessons learnt of the program as well as to improve the work for the second phase of PARM Horizon 2 (2019-2024).

The evaluation aims to allow PARM Secretariat, the Steering Committee and the development partners to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the PARM process and interventions, starting from the methodology and its application at coordination and country level. A particular emphasis is given to the different layers of partnership along the PARM process and the best way to make it more efficient defining the role and responsibilities of each one. The findings of the evaluation are expected to contribute to make the process more efficient and timely, and aligned with Governments and strategic partners' priorities during PARM Horizon 2. A first public tender was launched by the IFAD procurement unit in June 2018, however it was not successful as the commercial offer was largely exceeding the funds allocated. A second tender has been launched in September 2018 and the study is has started in mid-November 2018 and will be completed in February 2019.

As part of the regular monitoring of PARM activities, a monitoring report on PARM results and achievements of the year 2018 has been presented by the Secretariat during the 15th Steering Committee (SC) meeting, which took place on the 15th of November, 2018, hosted by the KfW in Frankfurt. The report evaluates the performance of PARM both at country level and at global level. The M&E report aims at summarizing the activities implemented by PARM during the year 2018, based on the original action plan and report of the results of the PARM Logical Framework.

The PARM activities are usually divided by group of countries according to their level of achievements. The Capacity Development activities at country level and KM activities at country and global level are also emphasised in the M&E report.

First result (R1): Demand for qualified ARM support from Governments and smallholders satisfied.

The activities that contributed to the achievement of R1 in 2018 are those during the completion of the tools assessment phase in Cabo Verde, Niger and Ethiopia. The Gov. of Cabo Verde has officially completed the PARM process through the dissemination of the results of the FS on access to rural finance by farmer organisations and the linkages to local markets, with a strong commitment expressed by the high representatives of the MoA. The tools assessment phase has been completed in Niger with the identification and development of two feasibility studies that were presented at the High Level Policy Dissemination National Workshop in October 2018. In Ethiopia, PARM has completed the feasibility study on a Sustainable Investment Plan for ARM training in Ethiopia. However the final validation process and related ARM action plan could meet some delays due to the frequent internal reorganization of the MoA officers in charge of supporting PARM. Although the tools identification phase in Senegal has been completed, PARM positively responded to the MoA-MAER extraordinary request to support the Ministry in the development of an ARM investment plan aiming to identify the national resources and partners to support the new P-ARM strategy.

Furthermore, activities launching the tools assessment phase in Zambia and Liberia have also contributed to R1. The tools assessment phase has also been launched in Zambia with the identification of two feasibility studies and has been ongoing in close collaboration with the government and IFAD. In Liberia the RAS report has been officially validated during the 2nd semester 2018, this progress has permitted PARM to launch the tools assessment phase by identifying the tools for the feasibility studies, planned to start in January 2019.

TABLE 10

R1 - Demand for qualified ARM support from Governments and smallholders satisfied

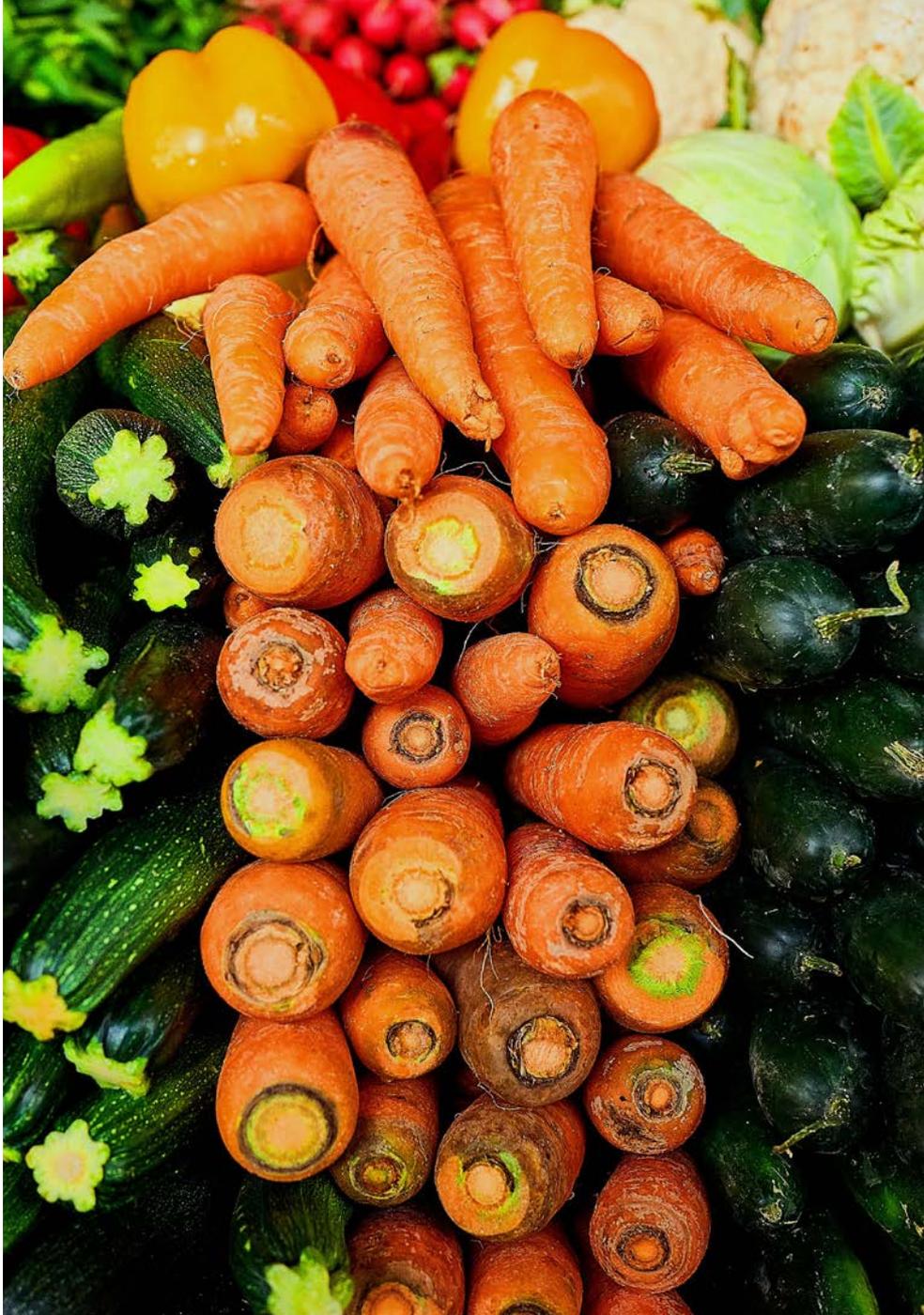
Indicator	Target by 2019	Result 2015- 2018
1.1. National strategies to integrate ARM identified by local Governments during PARM inception phase in at least six countries	At least one per country	8
1.2. Major agricultural risks (AR) identified and prioritized through risk assessment studies in at least six country	2-3 AR priorities in at least 6 countries	20 (in 8 countries)
1.3. Two potential ARM tools progressively assessed through feasibility studies (including Information data systems) in each targeted country by the end of PARM process	At least 2 studies per country in at least 6 countries	13 (in 8 countries)
1.4. The mid-term and final evaluation of PARM process undertaken in at least two countries	Two studies	1

Regarding the second result **(R2): Enhanced national stakeholders' awareness and capacities to manage Agricultural Risks (AR) in PARM countries**. Several CD activities were completed during the period January-December 2018, gathering over 200 participants from CD1, CD2 and CD3 activities. In Niger, a regional CD2 training course focused on the Sahel region, was hosted by AGHRYMET with about 30 participants (i.e. officials of Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, representatives of farmers' organization, researchers) from seven different countries, such as Senegal, Cameroon and the G5 Sahel representatives (Niger, Mali, Mauritania, Chad and Burkina Faso) in April 2018. In Ethiopia an advanced ARM training (CD2), in collaboration with Hawassa University, was delivered to the representatives of the MoALR and the extension services in May/June 2018. In June 2018, a CD1 training was organised in collaboration with the MoA and E-SAPP project. Cabo Verde is among the countries where the CD3 activities were successfully achieved, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture a training on the FS (access to rural finance by farmer organizations and linkage to local markets) was organised back to back to the PD workshop gathering over 70 participants. Additionally, two CD3 in the form of high-level technical meetings have been organized in Niger in June 2018.

Several CD activities have been launched and are currently in progress, such as three feasibility studies to include ARM courses into extension service training programmes (Senegal, Ethiopia and Liberia) and an ARM manual with case studies from the Sahel Region (in French) in collaboration with UCAD and AGRHYMET. All the previous studies and training resources will be finalized by the end of 2018.

In December 2018, it has been organized a KM event in East Africa (Lusaka, Zambia) with a focus on building capacities on ARM at farm level that brought together many international and national organizations, NGOs, public authorities to discuss success factors to have farm-friendly and effective CD activities for farmers.

At global level, the training material that feeds into CD1 activities has been published including i) trainers' manual; ii) guidelines for trainers on how to use the manual and tips to deliver the training; iii) trainers' support slides; and iv) handbook for the participants with a visual orientation on the contents. The four modules that constitute the CD2 training material are under finalization. Their publication is expected by the first semester 2019. The collaboration of PARM and FAO is on-going to produce the e-learning courses on "Agricultural Risk Management" to be hosted in the FAO e-learning platform and reach a larger training audience worldwide. The course is ready to be launched. The ARM e-learning course could potentially be used by local universities for implementing and design ARM courses/curricula.



Indicator	Target	Result 2015- 2018
2.1 ARM National Stakeholder committees to support and coordinate P-ARM initiatives are established and headed by Governments at the beginning of the process in at least six countries	One steering committee/platform per country	2 (in 2 countries: Uganda and Senegal)
2.2 Capacity development plan developed during the PARM inception phase in at least six countries and supervised by local Governments	One CD plan in at least 6 countries	8 (in 8 countries)
2.3 Roles and responsibilities to manage AR are known by national stakeholders at the end of PARM process in the selected countries	One mapping per country	6

TABLE 11
R2 - Enhanced national stakeholders' awareness and capacities to manage Agricultural Risks (AR)

Lastly, the third result (**R3**): **Improved generation, access and sharing of knowledge and learning on holistic ARM in LDCs, LMICs and interested RECs/AU.** The activities that contributed to the achievement of R3 for the year 2018 will continue to focus on the creation and dissemination of PARM knowledge through publications, videos and organization of global KM sharing events, as well as enhancing and fostering PARM partnerships with a particular focus on the Advisory Committee.

During the first semester 2018, activities mainly focus on the generation of knowledge through the finalization of a number of publications that were in the pipeline, and the implementation of PARM's new e-library. In particular, the focus was set on re-aligning all the publications and making them accessible to all partners and practitioners. In particular, the risk assessment studies of Cabo Verde, as well as feasibility studies of Cameroon, Cabo Verde and Senegal have been published or are in the finalization phase. The risk assessment for Liberia and feasibility studies of Niger will be finalized by the end of 2018, while Zambia and Liberia publications will be finalized in early 2019.

On the 12th December 2018, PARM and its country and regional partners in the East Africa organised a regional knowledge sharing event "Building capacities to empower farmers to manage risk: lessons from experience". The event aimed at bringing stakeholders together to discuss and showcase experiences in delivering successful capacity development initiatives for disseminating knowledge to farmers. The workshop was also designed to contribute to the development of a publication titled "Key success factors to build farmers' capacities in managing risk: lessons from experience" that will be published by end of February 2019.

At global level, PARM was able to share its knowledge and holistic approach during several partners' events, among those, the G20 Agricultural Ministries meeting that further strengthened ARM's integration into the agenda of agricultural ministries.

TABLE 12

R3 - Improved generation, access and sharing of knowledge and learning on holistic ARM in LDCs, LMICs and interested RECs/AU.

Indicator	Target	Result 2015- 2018
3.1 Number of national and regional events to which PARM make an active contribution on mainstreaming ARM holistic approach (at least two per year)	At least 2 per year	30
3.2 Official initiatives taken by Governments to sensitize and mainstream ARM concepts at national and regional level in at least six countries	At least two per country during PARM process	27
3.3 ARM knowledge tools developed and available at national, regional and global	At least 16 publications of studies and/or related ARM analysis..., PARM website regularly updated...	32





3. Budget expenditure & programme financing plan

3.1. Annual work plan and budget expenditure 2018

For the purpose of this report, the current budget report covers the period from 1st of January to 31st December 2018. The final expenditure for the year 2018 was conciliated with the IFAD internal accounting.

The Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) for 2018 was revised and approved in the 15th SC Meeting of November 2018 and sums up to **USD 1,780,830**. The total actual expenditure reached **USD 1,447,001** or 81% of the budget as of 31st December 2018. Details of implemented and committed activities under each of the different budget lines are presented in **Table 13**.

1 780 830
Total Budget for 2018 (USD)

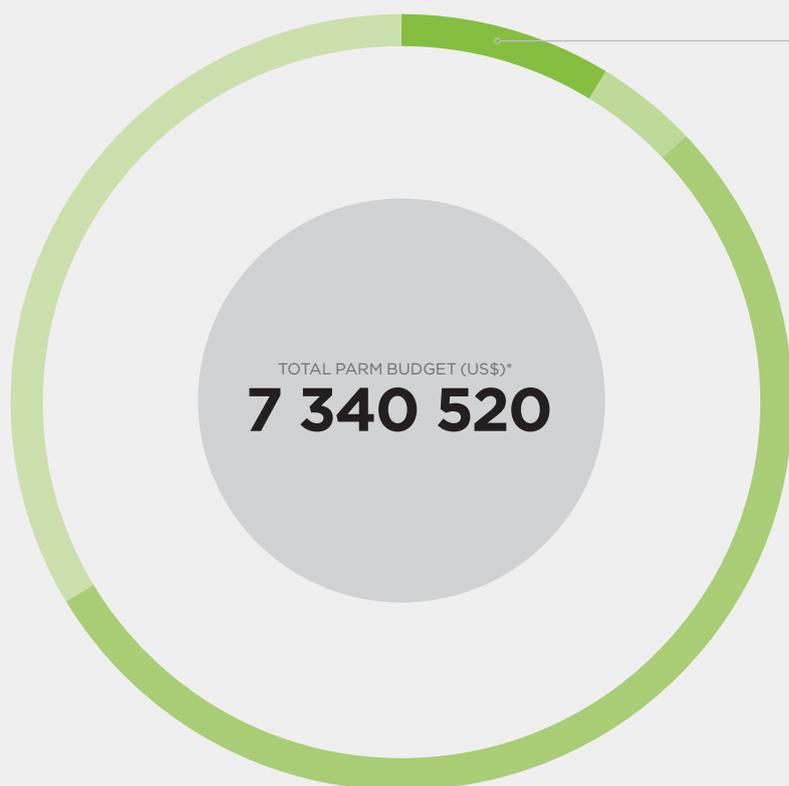


FIGURE 18
Total contributions by Donor (USD).

Italy	8,9%
IFAD	4,1%
EU	53,6%
AFD	33,4%

* USD Budget based on the Euro 5,952,714 revised PARM Budget converted at the exchange rate for the tranches received and at the latest exchange rate available for the receivable portion.

TABLE 13
 PARM Budget Implementation (Jan-Dec 2018)
 vs Annual Work Plan and Budget 2018 (USD).

PARM	Budget 2018	Actual Expenditure (1Jan-31Dec 2018)	Balance	% total expenditure / budget 2018
A Human Resources	237 961	249 583	(11 622)	105%
B Knowledge Management	177 360	122 876	54 483	69%
C Office Expenditure	23 545	10 197	13 347	43%
D Travel	34 252	35 479	(1 227)	104%
E Cost of Conferences	328 168	343 323	(15 152)	105%
F Studies	407 703	347 729	59 974	85%
G Training, Capacity Building	421 841	337 814	84 027	80%
H M&E	150 000	-	150 000	-
Total Expenditure (net)	1 780 830	1 447 001	333 828	81%

Total
expenditure /
budget 2018 **81%**

Detailed budget expenditure of the different categories are presented below:

- a) HUMAN RESOURCES:** under this category the funds budgeted for salary costs of the 2 PARM Secretariat staff adds up for a total of USD 249,583. Actual expenditures reach the 105% of allocated budget. The over expenditure reflects the re-alignment of the salaries with the actual IFAD standard staff costs of 2018.
- b) KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT:** the actual expenditure of KM reached 69% of budget. The low disbursement was due to the liquidity challenges incurred while waiting for the new tranche disbursement. This caused slight delays in the implementation of a rich number of publications and other KM products which are now back in the pipeline and in the finalization phase. The remaining unspent budget refers to the budget allocated for the annual PARM Flagship K-sharing and learning event which will be carried-over in 2019, due to delays in contracting of the firm who will carry out the publication on policy mainstreaming linked to the event.

- c) OFFICE EXPENDITURE:** under this category are included expenditures and commitments for office costs (workshop stationary, etc.) and IT and PARM Website maintenance. The overall expenditure reaches 43%, the low disbursement reflects savings from the cost of IT support which resulted lower-cost than expected.
- d) LOWER OF CONFERENCES:** Overall expenditure rate is at 105% or USD 343,323. Activities under this budget line include workshop activities, consultancies services in support to the country events and activities, and coordination meetings. For the period under review expenditure refers to the costs of the High-Level Policy Dissemination (PD) Workshops organized in Cameroon (carry over from December 2017) and Cabo Verde (May 2018) and multi-stakeholders technical meeting in Niger (June 2018). In addition, costs include the SC meeting of February and June 2018 and the costs related to the country liaisons officers and long term consultants in charge of supporting PARM country activities. For the period Oct-Dec 2018 the cost for a technical meeting in Ethiopia and High-Level PD in Niger along with the annual AC meeting have been also completed. The over-expenditure is mainly due to the extra costs incurred during the Cabo Verde workshop due to the complexity and costly logistic to have participants flying from the different islands.
- e) STUDIES:** Overall expenditure under this budget line is USD 347,728 (or 85% of AWPB 2018). For the period under review the expenditure includes the costs of the two cross-cutting studies on ARM/Gender and Policy Mainstreaming, the feasibility studies in Cabo Verde, Ethiopia and Zambia, and a study on implementation of ARM tools in Senegal. The remaining planned budget reflects the carry-over of the two feasibility studies in Liberia which been post-pone to 2019 due to contractual delays.
- f) TRAINING, CAPACITY BUILDING:** Activities under capacity development and training reach a total expenditure of USD 337,814 representing the 80% of this budget line. The implemented activities for the period Jan-Dec include the CD2 regional event in Niger for officials from Sahel region (April 2018), the CD2 seminar held in Ethiopia (May 2018) followed by the first capacity development seminar (CD1) in Zambia (June 2018) along with the finalization of the CD1 training materials (English) and two contracts for the development of ARM manual linked to West Africa case studies. The expenditure also includes the finalization of the CD1 training materials in French, CD2 training materials both in English and in French and the organization of the regional CD/KM event that took place in December 2018. The remaining budget was allocated for the ARM interactive game which has been put on stand-by as it will require additional resources not available for the current PARM phase.
- g) M&E:** Actual expenditure as of 31 December 2018 under this category is currently at 0, due to contractual delays incurred for the end of year holidays. The contract and selection process of the international consultancy agency was finalized by November 2018, however the actual expenditure and disbursement of the committed funds for the service of USD 150.000 will be will be reflected in the Budget Bulletin of 2019.

3.2. Long-term plan budget and cumulative expenditure 2014-2019

The total amount of gross contributions to PARM measured in dollars adds up to **USD 7,340,520⁴** (or EUR 5,952,014) for a total amount of net budget of **USD 6,911,208** which reflects the new Long-Term 2014-2019 Budget that will be presented in the next 16th SC in April 2019 for approval and the latest exchange rate available for the gross remaining receivable portion of EUR 117,037 (or USD 132,223) as of 31 December 2018. Due to exchange rate fluctuations, the total USD amount will be determined only once all the funds are received. (**Table 14**).

⁴ For the purpose of this report, the total amount of PARM contributions reflects the latest exchange rate of receivable funds as of 14/12/2018 of 1.13 USD/EUR. The total USD amount will be determined only once all the funds will be received.

The PARM cumulative actual expenditure and commitments from 2014 to 2018 reaches **USD 6,003,088** or 88% of the total budget of the Platform 2014-19 (**Annex 7**).

PARM has reached 88% of budget implementation based on actual expenditure and commitments against received funds. More details on PARM contributions by donor and on funds received as of 31st December 2018 are presented in **Table 15**.

TABLE 14
Overall Budget Implementation as of 31st December 2018 (USD).

	Total PARM Budget	Received Funds
A Total Budget Gross	7 340 520	7 208 297
B 7% IFAD Mgmt Fees (MGF)	429 311	420 661
C Total Budget Net*	6 911 208	6 787 636
D Actual Expenditure Net*	6 003 088	6 003 088
D/C % of Budget Implem based on Actuals Net*	82%	88%
E Commitments	-	-
F(D+E) Actual Expenditure + Commitments	6 003 088	6 003 088
C-F Total Available Funds as of 31 st December 2018	908 120	784 548
F/C % of Budget Implementation based on Actuals + Commitments Net*	87%	88%

* Net of 7% IFAD Management Fees (MGF).

7 340 520

Total PARM budget (US\$)*

88%

Total cumulative expenditure 2014-2018

TABLE 15
PARM Contributions by Donor as of as of 31st December 2018.

PARM Contributions by Donor	Contribution Amounts		Funds Received		Receivable	
	Euro	USD	Euro	USD	Euro	USD
Italy (USD)	471 014	650 000	471 014	650 000	-	-
IFAD (USD)	231 000	300 000	231 000	300 000	-	-
EU (EUR)	3 250 000	3 936 020	3 132 963	3 803 797	117 037	132 223
AFD (EUR)	2 000 000	2 454 500	2 000 000	2 454 500	-	-
Totals	5 952 014	7 340 520^(*)	5 054 732	7 208 297	117 037	132 223^(**)

(*) USD Budget based on the Euro 5,952,714 revised PARM Budget converted at the exchange rate for the tranches received and at the latest exchange rate available for the receivable portion.

(**) For the purpose of this report, the Euro 117,037 amount receivable is converted in the latest USD at USD/EUR 1.13 (as of 14/12/2018). The actual USD amount will be determined only once the funds are received.



4. The way forward

The year 2019 represents a crucial year for PARM to achieve its objectives as it approaches the completion of its five year mandate and kick-off the inception phase of PARM Horizon 2. During its last year of implementation, PARM will need to continue playing its role as a facilitating entity to strengthen ARM both at global, regional and country level. Actions to ensure the G7-G20 Development Working Group commitment on ARM, as well as the reinforcement and diversification of its network and strategic partnerships will require a continuous engagement by the PARM Secretariat. The knowledge management and capacity development activities (CD trainings, KM events, publications, learning materials, etc.) will need to be intensified and the knowledge generated so far capitalized, in order to respond to the increased global demands, as well as to complete the full country packages. At country level the last activities will be completed in the first semester 2019 in Liberia and Zambia. This would require the focus of the work to be on the technical revisions of the studies, their integration into the national policies and investment plans, as well as the organization of national stakeholder policy dissemination workshops and strengthening local expertise. As the closure of the current programme is approaching, it will also require the full engagement of the Secretariat in the technical and financial reporting.

In February 2017 the Mid-Term evaluation report provided insight on how to improve the overall activities of PARM at the Secretariat and country level. Building on this, the PARM Secretariat has identified some of the key implementation challenges that will need to be addressed in the final evaluation that will be launched by the end of 2018 and presented during the last SC meeting of PARM Horizon 1 in 2019 in order to assess the achievements, lessons learnt of the programme, as well as inform the work for the second phase of PARM Horizon 2 (2019-2024).

As per its mandate, PARM was established to mainstream ARM at global level and in the meantime to support Governments' actions to integrate the new methodology (holistic) to manage risks in agriculture into the national policies and investment plans. Therefore the demand driven dimension of PARM was considered a pillar of the process, representing a sort of guarantee that the final outcomes of the country process would be fully endorsed by the client. This is probably one of the most relevant strengths of the participatory approach developed by PARM however, looking at the first four years of the implementation, it has also represented a challenge due the difficulties to fit PARM's process within the agenda of the host Governments in a timely manner, especially as it was affected by the election cycles. This is what happened for instance in Ethiopia in 2016 and Zambia, Liberia last year where activities have been seriously delayed and in some cases suspended (Mozambique in 2015).

So far, another challenge that has characterized the process in many countries is the limitation of PARM to concretely support the Government in the implementation phase at the end of the process. However in some cases (i.e. Uganda and Zambia) PARM was able to connect the Government to some donors interested in supporting ARM related activities generated by the process. It was the case of IFAD in Uganda that allocated some funds to the CD activities and a grant for a pest and diseases project (originally identified as major agriculture risks by PARM in 2015). In Zambia, the overall country process was designed since the beginning with the involvement of the IFAD country office with the final objective of ensuring the integration of ARM into the country portfolio. Thus, with the exception of a few cases, the interaction



PARM is now thinking of its future toward making ARM holistic approach the new toolbox to achieve the ambitious SDGs in 2030.

between strategic partners and Government bodies still remains a challenge for PARM, especially considering the little involvement of the private sector along the process. Concrete solutions to respond to this constraint have been discussed with PARM SC members since the beginning of the year and finally incorporated in the PARM Horizon 2 design document.

The irregular physical presence at country level of PARM staff was already raised as one weak point, which was the reason why since 2017 the country liaison officers have been incorporated into the PARM team. However in view of further development of the program, more focused on the investment side (which requires the establishment of a multi-players network regularly followed-up), the recruitment of senior long term country liaison officers would represent an added value for the entire program.

The biggest challenge for **capacity development activities** is to ensure the sustainability of ARM CD2 delivery for national extension service after the pilot phase and to find a way to directly reach the maximum number of farmers and define their organizational level (smallholders, farmers organizations, commercial oriented, cooperatives...) considering the complexity of some topics related to ARM. The latter, on smallholder farmers, will be a topic of the CD/KM event planned during the last quarter of 2018. When considering the sustainability of the CD2, it is important to note that the government of the countries involved have been keen to include ARM trainings into extension service strategies, and the universities in charge of the pilot training seemed very enthusiastic to build ARM capacity for themselves and conduct the course. However, despite the demand and enthusiasm from governments and universities, the bottlenecks remain important, including the lack of funds and of local coordination in addressing the mainstreaming of ARM capacity development activities and trainings into the national agricultural policy and investment. For this reason, PARM has planned in Senegal, Liberia and Ethiopia 3 additional feasibility studies (one in each country) to investigate the viability and following solutions to mainstream ARM capacity development activities into national extension service, and to elaborate a sustainable investment plan to support this activity.

Furthermore, the necessity to broaden and further engage with strategic partnerships and link PARM to existing platforms and global initiatives, was highlighted in the mid-year evaluation as a priority for now and the near future. Actions have been taken to strengthen partnership and link PARM to existing platforms. An example is the successful hand-over of FARM-D to PARM, the recent commitment of G20 Agricultural Ministries to support PARM and Agricultural risk management and the co-publishing agreement with FAO for the joint development of the e-learning course based on PARM CD2 curricula. Despite bilateral partnerships also being strengthened and a heightened interest from new partners has been recorded (three new AC members in the last year), challenges still persist in terms of active participation and engagement of AC members beyond the annual meeting. At country level, challenges also persist in terms of visibility, which will require PARM to participate more in agricultural sector country meetings.

To respond to all of the above, the Secretariat developed a long term strategy aiming to progressively move ARM in the centre of the country strategies (horizon 1), in the country and regional priorities through tools design implementation support (horizon 2) and in the global agendas to scale-up investments (horizon 3).

In particular, the final evaluation of the PARM process is supposed to allow the Secretariat, the Steering Committee and the development partners to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the PARM process and interventions, starting from the methodology and its application at coordination and country level. A particular emphasis will be given to the different layers of partnerships along the PARM process and the best way to make it more efficient defining the role and responsibilities of each one. The findings of the evaluation are expected to contribute to making the process more efficient and timely and aligned with governments and strategic partners priorities during PARM Horizon 2.

In this context, following the guidance from the Steering Committee, the Secretariat has developed and regularly updated (based on the SC feedback) the PARM Horizon 2 (2019-2024) design paper which foresees two different interventions to achieve those results. First, **a horizontal one**, which turn PARM into an efficient tool to scale up its approach to sustainable knowledge institutions, and effectively partner with other ARM initiatives and actors. This public goods dimension will remain the core of the PARM programme and it will benefit from the findings of the first 5 years and the knowledge gained at global, regional and country levels. Second, **a vertical component**, in order to apply the country analysis into specific implementation, and which would be the main innovation in PARM. PARM will facilitate the design and implementation of ARM project proposals that will be either an outcome of the PARM country process or a direct initiative by governments and the SC. The technical facilitation will be responding to the demand of stakeholders.

During the three PARM SC meetings of the year the members have recognized the achievements of PARM in the first phase and confirmed their commitment to support the second phase of the PARM programme. The PARM Horizon 2 first draft programme design was presented for guidance to the SC members in February 2018 and the final consolidated version of the design document presented during the last 14th SC meeting on 11 June 2018. The SC meeting of 15 November gave the opportunity to the SC members to update on their financial support to PARM Horizon 2. During the meeting all SC members informed on the internal launch process to secure the funds of the second phase of PARM 2019/2024.

In the meantime, considering the medium-long term ambitious purposes of PARM (horizon 2 and 3), relationships with potential new donors have been initiated by the Secretariat in collaboration with the Partnership and Resource Mobilization Division of IFAD. The interest expressed by some potential partners was promising and could be solidified either before the beginning (or during) of the new phase of PARM 2019-2024.



Annexes



Annex 1. Logical Framework and Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

1. Explanatory note

In October 2014 the PARM Steering Committee agreed during its third meeting that a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) strategy and plan needed to be developed to complete the existing PARM implementation documents. In order to ensure the correct alignment between the M&E strategy and the overall PARM process the SC approved the request of PARM Secretariat of revisiting the Logical Framework drafted during the PARM design phase.

In response to this discussion, the PARM Secretariat, in collaboration with NEPAD, submitted to the Steering Committee an updated version of PARM Logical Framework and a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. The Steering Committee reviewed this submission during its fourth meeting in March 2015, making suggestions for improvement and asking for a revised proposal for the fifth meeting.

The below Logical Framework and M&E Plan represent the final version of the two documents finally approved by the PARM Steering Committee during its fifth meeting in July 2015.

TABLE A1.1
PARM Logical framework.

	Intervention Logic	Objectively verifiable Indicators achievement
Goal	Sustainable agricultural growth in beneficiary LDCs, LMICs improving resilience to climate and market shocks, in particular for small farmers.	Increase % of food security indicators and status through the investments in agriculture sector in the LDCs, LMICs and RECs/AU(*). % of targeted farmers have access to the prioritized ARM tools and techniques that improve their resilience.
Development Objectives	Agricultural risk management (ARM) is an institutionalized component of agricultural policy in beneficiary LDCs, LMICs to move away from a culture of coping with disasters towards a smart management of risks.	Integration of at least two ARM tools into the national policy and/or private sector activities initiated in at least 6 of the targeted LDCs and LMICs.
Results and Activities...	<p>R1 - Demand for qualified ARM support from Governments and smallholders satisfied.</p> <p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizing country visit/s to develop PARM Road map with local Governments Implementing risk assessment studies by international and national experts Implementing feasibility studies for specific tools Organizing workshops with national stakeholders to present the study results and AR prioritization Develop the ToRs and select the experts to carry out the evaluations and surveys of PARM process 	<p>1.1. National strategies to integrate ARM identified by local Governments during PARM inception phase in at least six country.</p> <p>1.2. Major agricultural risks (AR) identified and prioritized through risk assessment studies in at least six country by 2016.</p> <p>1.3. Two potential ARM tools assessed through feasibility studies (including Information data systems) in each targeted country by the end of PARM process.</p> <p>1.4. The mid-term and final evaluation of PARM process undertaken in at least two countries</p>
...Results and Activities...	<p>R2 - Enhanced national stakeholders' awareness and capacities to manage Agricultural Risks (AR)</p> <p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drafting a capacity development plan (modules/training/dissemination) Developing two training modules: general risk assessment-management and for specific ARM Tools Organizing the training sessions and select the experts on ARM (holistic concept and management tools) Assessing the ARM related initiatives and existing platforms/coord. mechanisms 	<p>2.1. ARM National Stakeholder committees to support and coordinate P-ARM initiatives are established and headed by Governments at the beginning of the process in at least six countries.</p> <p>2.2. Capacity development plan developed during the PARM inception phase in at least six countries and supervised by local Governments.</p> <p>2.3. Roles and responsibilities to manage AR are known by national stakeholders at the end of PARM process in the selected countries</p>
...Results and Activities	<p>R3 - Improved generation, access and sharing of knowledge and learning on holistic ARM in LDCs, LMICs and interested RECs/AU</p> <p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying the national strategies and plans to integrate ARM Developing a PARM KM plan and strategy Organizing and attending events to mainstream the holistic P-ARM approach and sharing experiences 	<p>3.1. Number of national and regional events to which PARM make an active contribution on mainstreaming ARM holistic approach (at least two per year).</p> <p>3.2. Official initiatives taken by Governments to sensitize and mainstream ARM concepts at national and regional level in at least six countries.</p> <p>3.3. Number of ARM knowledge tools developed and available at national, regional and global level (at least 16 publications of studies and/or related ARM analysis..., PARM website regularly updated...).</p>

* Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Low and Middle Income Countries (LMICs), Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and African Union (AU).

2. Rationale

The *PARM Logical framework* (**Table A1.1**) represents the program summary in terms of objectives, results and related indicators. The Logical Framework – now better aligned with PARM process, budget and work plan – has been employed as reference for the new Monitoring and Evaluation Plan as well as other key documents under development such as the Capacity Development Plan and the Knowledge Management (KM) strategy.

The *PARM Monitoring and Evaluation Plan* (**Table A1.2**) is actually conceived as a tool to systematically monitor and evaluate the objectives and results of the Logical Framework. It will be used as an operational tool for PARM Secretariat to timely implement the coordination, KM, country activities and, at the same time, evaluate the most relevant PARM achievements.

These documents are thought to be also useful instruments for the Steering Committee to monitor and, if necessary, realign some activities or expected results and providing better guidance to the PARM Secretariat

Sources and means of verification

Investments and initiatives on ARM with special focus on long-term results: policy and private sector ARM initiatives underway.
National statistics.

Mid-term and Final evaluation of PARM process by an external evaluator in the selected countries.

Information to be provided by the Government, private sector and farmers organizations.

Country road maps.
PARM annual report and monitoring reports.
Reports (studies) published on PARM website and/or available at regional/country level.
M&E/Survey reports by external evaluators.
Government and stakeholders websites and responses to surveys

Country Capacity Development plan.
Training reports.
Contact list per country.
Government and stakeholders websites and responses to surveys.

Reports from event in national communication and information systems.
Official documents and/or communications provided by local Governments.
KM strategy, plan tools and publications.
Government and stakeholders websites and responses to surveys.

Assumptions

Political decision and readiness in LDCs and LMICs to integrate and prioritize ARM in national policies and investment plans.
Strong commitment on the contribution of ARM to sustainable agricultural sector by Governments of participating LDCs and LMICs and strategic partners.

Beneficiary LDCs and LMICs Commitment.
Social and political stability during PARM process implementation.
Information and data available at regional, national and community level.

Availability of satisfactory services providers and experts.
National stakeholders interest and participation.

Coordination among actors active on ARM at national, regional and global level.
Alignment of ARM tools with national policy and plans prioritized by Governments.

The proposed M&E framework of PARM is fully aligned with the updated Logical Framework objectives, results and indicators.

PARM process will be monitored and evaluated both internally through PARM-NEPAD daily work, and by independent experts in charge of ensuring an independent overview of the planned activities and achievements. The main objective of the M&E plan is to regularly follow-up and evaluate PARM at country and coordination level. Lessons learnt through the M&E will feed into the KM and coordination strategy providing advice to make PARM process more efficient for the future stages. In term of responsibilities, the Monitoring component of the M&E plan will be managed by PARM Secretariat and NEPAD, as under their mandate, while the Evaluation both at country and coordination level will be undertaken by external consultants.

The **Monitoring** of PARM process will focus more on the programme thematic and specific actions and will be structured in three different sections for which PARM secretariat and NEPAD are accountable: Coordination (budget, HR, reporting...), Knowledge Management or KM (communication, visibility, mainstreaming of ARM at global, regional and national level) and the Country activities (five phases of PARM process). The actions monitored by PARM and NEPAD will be reported and presented twice per year to the PARM SC (mid and end of the year) and finally included in the annual report. It will provide the elements to the SC to follow PARM performance at country and coordination level. These monitoring reports may also include information and inputs from specific activities undertaken by external consultants, such as workshops or capacity building seminars. In order to ensure a rapid and complete reading of PARM process, the

TABLE A1.2
PARM Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

PARM Objectives and Expected results	Indicator	Definition	Baseline	Target
	From Logical Framework	How is it calculated?	What is the current value?	What is the target value?
Development Objectives	Integration of at least two ARM tools into the national policy and/or private sector activities initiated in at least 6 of the targeted LDCs and LMICs	Number of tools integrated into the national policies in targeted countries	To be assessed country by country (PARM Risk Assessment Studies)	At least 6 countries
Results...	1.1 National strategies to integrate ARM identified by local Gov. during PARM inception phase in at least six country	List of AR prioritized at end of the WS organized by PARM in the targeted countries	Partial AR analysis in Niger, Mozambique and Senegal (WB Study),	2-3 AR priorities in at least 6 countries
...Results...	1.2 Major AR identified and prioritized through risk assessment studies in at least six country by 2016	Number of risks identified by the studies	To be assessed country by country	One study in at least 6 countries
...Results...	1.3 Two potential ARM tools assessed through feasibility studies (including Information data systems) in each targeted country by the end of PARM process	Number of studies undertaken of new identified tools	To be assessed country by country	Two studies in at least 6 countries
...Results...	1.4 The mid-term and final evaluation of PARM process undertaken in at least two countries	Evaluation of PARM process in two selected countries	None	Satisfactory in each selected country
...Results...	2.1. ARM National Stakeholder committees to support and coordinate P-ARM initiatives are established and headed by Gov. at the beginning of the process in at least six countries	Number of National steering committees/ platforms formed / supported	To be assessed based on the roadmap	One steering committee/platform per country
...Results...	2.2. Capacity development plan developed during the PARM inception phase in at least six countries and supervised by local Gov.	Number of CD plans	None	One CD plan in at least 6 countries
...Results...	2.3. Roles and responsibilities to manage AR are known by national stakeholders at the end of PARM process in the selected countries	List of stakeholders actives on ARM identified along PARM process	To be assessed country by country	Indicative mapping of ARM players
...Results...	3.1 Number of national and regional events to which PARM make an active contribution on mainstreaming ARM holistic approach (at least two per year)	Participation by PARM staff to events related to ARM	None	At least 2 per year
...Results...	3.2. Official initiatives taken by Governments to sensitize and mainstream ARM concepts at national and regional level in at least six countries	Number of Meetings, workshops, communication, trainings...related to ARM	To be assessed	At least two per country during PARM process
...Results	3.3. Number of ARM knowledge tools developed and available at national, regional and global level	Number of KM tools produced and available	None	At least 16 publications of studies and/or related ARM analysis..., PARM website regularly updated...

template proposed for the Monitoring (annex 1) will be used and supported by a brief description for each section (Coordination, KM and Country activities). A more detailed description of PARM activities and achievements will be included in the annual reports.

The main objective of the **Evaluation** part of the M&E is to provide an additional external view of PARM achievements in two selected countries and of PARM overall process. At country level the external evaluations will assess the integration process of ARM tools into the national investment and strategic plans. The evaluation should identify the strengths and weaknesses of PARM process in a given country and advising on the improvements required to make it more efficient in all the five phases. The evaluation of the overall process is conceived to assess the performance of the whole PARM

programme and provide suggestions to improve it. The evaluation will give advice on how to make PARM more performing at coordination, KM and country level. The final findings of the country and PARM process evaluations will be presented in the mid-term review and programme completion reports respectively by the end of 2016 and by the end of PARM program. The main lessons learnt from the 2016 evaluation will be applied to improve the performance of PARM in the following years.

PARM Secretariat with the technical support of NEPAD and the Advisory Committee will develop the TORs for the selection of the experts in charge of evaluating PARM country performances and overall process.

Data Source	Frequency	Responsible	Reporting
How will it be measured?	How often will it be measured?	Who will measure it?	Where will it be reported?
Formal communication provided by Gov.	Evaluation Every two years	PARM-NEPAD And external evaluation	PARM mid-term and final Evaluation reports
Decision taken by ARM national steering committee and/or local Gov.	Monitoring Every year	PARM-NEPAD	PARM Monitoring and Annual reports
Study reports	Monitoring Every year	PARM-NEPAD	PARM Monitoring and Annual reports. Government, national and regional reports
Study reports	Monitoring Every year	PARM-NEPAD	PARM Monitoring and Annual reports
External evaluation based on information from PARM, governments and stakeholders	Evaluation Every two years	External Experts and aligned with PARM SC procedures	Independent report from external reviewers of PARM
Formal establishment of the steering committees/platforms and minutes of meetings	Monitoring Every year	PARM-NEPAD	PARM Monitoring and Annual reports. National reports on decisions/actions initiated by NSC in favour of ARM policies and tools
Training sessions organized in each country	Monitoring Every year	External CD Experts and PARM-NEPAD	PARM Monitoring and Annual reports
Study reports (RAS and feasibility analysis)	End of PARM process in each selected country	PARM-NEPAD	Final PARM Country report
Back To Office Report. Events published on PARM website. Reports from event in national communication and information systems	Monitoring Every year	PARM-PARM	PARM Monitoring and Annual reports
Information provided by Gov. Information from other stakeholders/partners	Monitoring Every year	PARM-NEPAD	PARM Monitoring and Annual reports
Quality and access of information included in the KM tools	Monitoring Every year	PARM	PARM Monitoring and Annual reports

3. About the PARM Monitoring Report 2018

The below monitoring report aims to summarize the activities implemented by PARM in 2018 (Q1-Q4) vs the original action plan and report on the results of the PARM Logical Framework. As indicated in the legend the colours used are expected to facilitate the reading and understanding of the activities planned (**black**), timely implemented and so achieved (**green**), slightly delayed or partially achieved (**orange**) and in some extreme cases temporarily or definitely suspended (**red**). The last updates referring to the last Quarter 2018 are underlined in the notes. New activities or achievements are written in **blue**.

4. Description of the activities planned vs implemented in 2018

R1 - Demand for qualified ARM support from Governments and smallholders satisfied

In 2018 the interest and commitment of international and national stakeholders to support PARM activities has progressively increased. This is reflected in the updated group subdivision of the countries depending on the specific degree of progress:

- a. Tools assessment phase: Niger, Cabo Verde, Senegal, Ethiopia and Zambia
- b. Preparation of the tools assessment phase: Liberia

a. Tools assessment phase: Niger, Cabo Verde, Senegal, Ethiopia and Zambia

In **Niger**, the feasibility study on access to information has been finalised during the 1st quarter 2018 and submitted to the HC3N for official validation. The second study on warehouse and contract farming given its complexity and political implication took more time for its finalisation and the report submitted to the Gov. during the 2nd quarter 2018. The report was technically validated in June 2018 by the Nigerian Government and the technical committee, which is composed of 40 different organisations, and the final outcomes have been shared during the Policy Dissemination (PD) workshop, which took place on the 26th of October 2018.

An ARM CD2 training was organised in collaboration with AGHRYM-ET from the 23rd to 26th of April 2018. The training gathered officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, representatives of national extension service, representatives of farmers' organization, etc. across the Sahel region.

In **Cabo Verde**, the feasibility studies on access to rural finance by farmer organizations and linkage to local markets was validated as a result of the PD National Stakeholder workshop, which took place on the 10th of May 2018. Back to back to the workshop a CD3 seminar has been organized by PARM (9th May) and the consultants in charge of the FS which methodology and final results were discussed with national experts and institutions. PARM has finished the process in the country, the final report is being drafted and will be finalized during the first quarter 2019.

In **Senegal**, both feasibility studies on access to information and remittances have been officially validated by the Minister of Agriculture (MAER) on the 27th of February 2018. A local consultant has been recruited to work towards a strategy to include ARM training activities in the training curricula of universities and extension services, as well as the integration of the ARM tools into the National strategic documents, including the National Agriculture Investment Plan II covering the period 2019-2024 (PNIA 2).

In **Ethiopia** the Capacity development (CD2) activities have moved quite fast during the 1st quarter 2018. The call for proposal to select the organizing and hosting University for the CD2 training has been launched and Hawassa University was selected by a panel to develop, organize and deliver the five day ARM training. The ARM training has been delivered from 29th May- 2nd June 2018 in Hawassa. PARM has developed the ToRs for the feasibility study on a Sustainable Investment Plan for ARM training in Ethiopia. The study was conducted by an international and a national consultant, and was launched in May 2018, and has been finalized in the last semester of 2018 with a positive participative involvement of the Ethiopian authorities. Some delays might be caused by the Gov. in the official validation of the report, due to frequent reorganization of the MoA.

In **Zambia**, after some months of silence the communication with the Gov. of Zambia has been refreshed and an updated version of the country road map was officially approved by the MoA. A new focal point was also nominated by the PS-MoA and PARM finalized the recruitment process of a senior country liaison officer. The ARM component has been integrated into the IFAD E-SAPP project. A CD1 seminar has been organized by PARM, MoA and E-SAPP project on 27th and 28th June in Chilanga gathering 60 participants from all over the country. The tools assessment phase has officially started in Zambia, the ToRs for the feasibility studies on improving access to information/EWS to meso level stakeholders and strengthening the WRS in Zambia, has been drafted and approved by the MoA and the experts who will conduct the studies have been selected. PARM was also requested to present its experience in Zambia during the Regional Forum on Climate Risks and Food Security Resilience organized by COMESA and the WB Group.

b. Preparation of the tools assessment phase: Liberia

In **Liberia**, despite some significant delays due to the political transition of 2017, some progress have been made. The new Minister of Agriculture has officially validated the RAS Report in August 2018. A new focal point has been appointed to work closely with PARM. The ToRs for the feasibility studies on improving access to information and strengthening the ARM capacity development for the extension services have been drafted and shared to the MoA for official validation. In parallel PARM has finalised the selection of experts to conduct the study.

More details about PARM main achievement of 2018 can be found in the **Table A1.3**.

R2 - Enhanced national stakeholders' awareness and capacities to manage Agricultural Risks (AR) in PARM countries

Creating awareness and improving capacities on ARM among stakeholders involved in the process are among the pillars of PARM Capacity Development (CD) activities. They can be divided in:

- a. Country activities
- b. Global activities

a. Country activities

In **Niger**, with the technical support of PARM, AGRHYMET has organized during the second quarter of 2018 a regional CD activity (CD2) on ARM. The training took place in Niamey and hosted participants from the Sahel region. In addition to the countries in which PARM works (Senegal, Cameroon and Niger), the training also included participants from Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali and Mauritania (G5 Sahel countries with Niger). The participants were officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, representatives of national extension service, representatives of farmers' organization, students, etc. from the selected countries. Most of the instructors from AGRHYMET were the former participants of CD2 in Senegal; other guest instructors have been part of the team of instructors of CD2 in Senegal. This training focused on regional awareness on ARM and aimed to provide participants with skills and knowledge to understand and design agricultural risk management strategies. The participation of representatives of the MOA of PARM partner countries is useful to keep high the interest on CD activities and to continue the dialogue on further development of CD activities for the future. The experts of the two consultancy agencies selected to carry out the feasibility studies on the access to information and WRS and contract farming, presented the results during a technical meeting that gives also the opportunity to inform and train the participants on the application of the ARM tools assessed. The meeting/training brought together members of PARM national technical committee, the PS of HC3N, donors and international organizations already involved in PARM process (FAO, WB...). The training finally completed the PARM CD actions in Niger.

In **Ethiopia**, the call for proposal to select the University that will host the CD2 training has been launched during the 1st quarter 2018. Hawassa University was selected to conduct the training, during the 2nd quarter 2018. The partnership between PARM and the University of Hawassa has permitted to develop and organize the first ARM training course, from the 29th May to 2nd June 2018, as training of trainers (ToT) targeting extension service, at federal and regional level expected to become trainers of zonal's and woreda's (district) experts. The final aim was to build a pool of national ARM experts able to use the knowledge acquired to improve risk management in Ethiopia and train other trainers and stakeholders. A related feasibility study on a Sustainable Investment Plan for ARM training in Ethiopia has engaged then a team of consultants and it has been conducted in collaboration with the Government of Ethiopia, PARM and ATVET centers.

In **Zambia**, a Capacity development (CD1) training was organised on the 27th and 28th June 2018 in collaboration with IFAD-ESAPP project team. It aimed at raising awareness and providing basic knowledge on ARM. The participants were selected from IFAD projects, Government agencies, extension service, and farmers' organizations. The content of CD1 was to: i) strengthen the knowledge of national stakeholders on agricultural risks and risk management; ii) discuss tools and strategies to manage agricultural risks with a holistic approach, beyond a humanitarian intervention to disasters; iii) share experiences on ARM in Zambia.

b. Global activities

During Q2, the training material that feeds into CD1 activities has been published including i) trainers' manual; ii) guidelines for trainers on how to use the manual and tips to deliver the training; iii) trainers' support slides; and iv) handbook for the participants with a visual orientation on the contents.

The four modules that constitute the CD2 training material have been finalised and are currently in the publishing process. Their publication is expected during the first semester 2019. The collaboration of PARM and FAO is on-going to produce the e-learning courses on "Agricultural Risk Management" to be hosted in the FAO e-learning platform and reach a larger training audience worldwide. The course is expected to be ready by the end of the year 2018 and it will be officially launched in April 2019. The ARM e-learning course could be potentially used by local universities for implementing and design ARM courses/curricula.

R3 - Improved generation, access and sharing of knowledge and learning on holistic ARM in LDCs, LMICs and interested RECs/AU

The activities that contributed to the achievement of R3 for the year 2018 will continue to focus on the creation and dissemination of PARM knowledge through publications, videos and organization of global KM sharing events, as well as enhancing and fostering PARM partnerships with a particular focus on the Advisory Committee.

During the first semester 2018, activities mainly focus on the generation of knowledge through the finalization of a number of publications that were in the pipeline, and the implementation of PARM's new e-library. In particular, the focus was set on re-aligning all the publications and making them accessible to all partners and practitioners. In particular, the risk assessment studies of Cabo Verde, as well as feasibility studies of Cameroon, Cabo Verde and Senegal have been published or are in the finalization phase. The risk assessment for Liberia and feasibility studies of Niger will be finalized by the end of 2018, while Zambia and Liberia publications will be finalized in early 2019.

A cross-cutting study on the mainstreaming of ARM into policy for better investment was also launched to serve as an input for the planned k-sharing event in April 2019.

At global level, PARM was able to share its knowledge and holistic approach during several partners' events, among those, the G20 Agricultural Ministries meeting that further strengthened ARM's integration into the agenda of agricultural ministries.

TABLE A1.3
Monitoring report of PARM Activities 2018 (as of 31st December 2018).

PARM activities			
Indicator	Definition	Baseline	Target
R1 - Demand for qualified ARM support from Governments and smallholders satisfied			
1.1 National strategies to integrate ARM identified by local Governments during PARM inception phase in at least six countries	Strategic Plans provided by local Gov.	To be assessed country by country	At least one per country
1.2 Major agricultural risks (AR) identified and prioritized through risk assessment studies in at least six country by 2017	List of AR prioritized at end of the WS organized by PARM in the targeted countries	Partial AR analysis in Niger, Moz. and Senegal (WB Study),	2-3 AR priorities in at least 6 countries
1.3 Two potential ARM tools progressively assessed through feasibility studies (including Information data systems) in each targeted country by the end of PARM process	Number of studies undertaken of new identified tools	To be assessed country by country	At least 2 studies per country in at least 6 countries
1.4 The mid-term and final evaluation of PARM process undertaken in at least two countries	Number of evaluation reports finalized	None	Two studies

On the 12th December 2018, PARM and its country and regional partners in the East Africa organised a regional knowledge sharing event “Building capacities to empower farmers to manage risk: lessons from experience”. The event aimed at bringing stakeholders together to discuss and showcase experiences in delivering successful capacity development initiatives for disseminating knowledge to farmers. The workshop was also designed to contribute to the development of a publication titled “Key success factors to build farmers’ capacities in managing risk: lessons from experience” that will be published by end of February 2019.

These results also directly contribute to achieving PARM’s development objective of making Agricultural risk management (ARM) an institutionalized component of agricultural to move away from a culture of coping with disasters towards a smart management of risks.

2018					NOTE
1 sem		2 sem			
Plan	Achieved	Plan	Achieved		
-	-	-	-	No planned activities	
Zam	Zam	-	-	1st Sem (Q1-Q2): In Zambia the RAS study has been conducted by the WB since 2017. The GoZ has officially validated the study during the 1st quarter 2018 and has been published by the WB.	
Nig CV	Nig CV	Lib Zam	Lib Zam	1st Sem (Q1-Q2): Niger: The FS on Access to Information has been finalized during the 1st quarter 2018 and submitted to the HC3N for review. The review process has started during the 2nd quarter 2018. The FS on WRS/Contract farming has been finalized during the 2nd quarter 2018. Both studies will be officially validated before the PD-WS planned for the 24th of May 2018. Update Sept: The PD-WS is planned on October 26. CV: The FS on access to rural finance by farmer organisation & linkage to local market has been finalised during the 1st quarter 2018 and submitted to the Gov. for official validation. The study has been officially validated during the 2nd quarter 2018 before the organisation of the PD-WS organised on the 10th of May. 2nd Sem (Q3-Q4): Zambia: The ToRs for the FSs on improving access to information to meso level stakeholders and strengthening the WRS in Zambia have been validated by the MoA and the experts have been selected to conduct the studies. The studies have started during the 2nd semester 2018. Liberia: The ToRs for the feasibility studies on improving access to information and strengthening the ARM capacity development for the extension services have been validated by the MoA In parallel PARM has selected the experts to conduct the studies.	
-	-	-	-	2nd Sem (Q3-Q4): A first public tender was launched by the IFAD procurement unit in June 2018 and at end only one offer was officially submitted although more than 25 companies expressed their interest to participate. Unfortunately the commercial offer largely exceed the funds available. For this reason a second tender has been launched in September 2018, the firm has been recruited and the study started in November 2018 and planned to be completed in February 2019.	
				(...)	

...PARM activities			
Indicator	Definition	Baseline	Target
R2 - Enhanced national stakeholders' awareness and capacities to manage Agricultural Risks (AR)			
2.1 ARM National Stakeholder committees to support and coordinate P-ARM initiatives are established and headed by Governments at the beginning of the process in at least six countries	Number of National steering committees/platforms	To be assessed based on the roadmap	One steering committee/platform per country
2.2 Capacity development plan developed during the PARM inception phase in at least six countries and supervised by local Governments	Number of CD plans	None	One CD plan in at least 6 countries
2.3 Roles and responsibilities to manage AR are known by national stakeholders at the end of PARM process in the selected countries	Mapping of key players on ARM	To be assessed	One mapping per country
R3 - Improved generation, access and sharing of knowledge and learning on holistic ARM in LDCs, LMICs and interested RECs/AU			
3.1 Number of national and regional events to which PARM make an active contribution on mainstreaming ARM holistic approach (at least two per year)	Participation by PARM staff to events related to ARM	None	At least 2 per year
3.2 Official initiatives taken by Governments to sensitize and mainstream ARM concepts at national and regional level in at least six countries	Meetings, workshops, communication, trainings...related to ARM	To be assessed	At least two per country during PARM process
3.3 ARM knowledge tools developed and available at national, regional and global	Number of KM tools produced and available	To be assessed	At least 16 publications of studies and/or related ARM analysis..., PARM website regularly updated...

2018					NOTE
1 sem		2 sem			
Plan	Achieved	Plan	Achieved		
Zam	Zam	-	-		<p>1st Sem (Q1-Q2): A new road map was approved by the GoZ and the commitment to support PARM reiterated. A new focal point (MoA) and PARM country liaison officers have been nominated/recruited. The ARM tools identification for the FS was launched.</p>
Nig CV Eth Zam	Nig CV Eth Zam	-	-		<p>1st Sem (Q1-Q2): In Niger a Regional training on ARM in the Sahel region (CD2) was organized in April 2018 reuniting and training participants from 8 countries in the Sahel region, in Niamey in partnership with the Centre Régional AGHYMET. A technical meeting/CD 3 conducted by the experts in charge of carrying out the study was organized in June 2018. In Cabo Verde, a CD3 was organized on May 9th 2018 in Praia, back to back with the PD WS. In Ethiopia, significant advancement has been made by the Gov. in the implementation of CD2 activities, the hosting University has been selected and the training took place from 29th May to 2nd June 2018. In Zambia, the CD activities took place on the 27th and 28th June 2018.</p>
Nig CV	Nig CV	Zam Lib	Zam Lib		<p>1st Sem (Q1-Q2): In Niger: the FS have been shared with the HC3N and the PD-WS is planned for the 26th October 2018. CV: the FS has been shared and translated by the Gov. The PD-WS was organised on the 10th of May 2018.</p> <p>2nd Sem (Q3-Q4): Zambia: the FSs have kicked off by the end of Sept 2018. The PD WS is expected to take place in April 2019. Liberia: The tools for the FS have been identified, the studies will be launched by January 2019 and the PD WS will be organised in March 2019.</p>
1	4	1	2		<p>1st Sem (Q1-Q2): PARM was invited to present PARM experience to 4 meetings from its partners: G20, FAO/ICT/ILO, IFAD/AfDB and IFAD/IOE.</p> <p>2nd Sem (Q3-Q4): PARM attended beyond the 2 annual partners' event planned already in the first semester. PARM has also been active during the WB-COMESA Forum organised in October 2018. In December 2018, PARM organised a KM-CD event in Zambia.</p>
5	5	2	1		<p>1st Sem (Q1-Q2): CV: PD WS + CD3 (May 2018) Niger: CD2 (April 2018) Ethiopia: CD2 (May-June 2018) Zambia: CD1 (27th June 2018)</p> <p>2nd Sem (Q3-Q4): Niger Technical Meeting + CD3 (Sept 2018). The High-Level Dissemination working in Niger planned for 2018 will be held in October. Also a technical meeting in Ethiopia has been organised in October 2018.</p>
4	4	4	4		<p>1st Sem (Q1-Q2): Feasibility studies for Cameroon, Niger, Cabo Verde and Senegal are in the phase of finalization and will be published and uploaded on PARM Library by June/July 2018. PARM website has been regularly updated and the new e-library has been implemented and online since June 2018.</p> <p>2nd Sem (Q3-Q4): 1 cross-cutting study on Gender, 2 working papers, the 2017 Annual Report, 1 country final report for Cameroon have been finalized or are in the finalization phase. In addition 5 workshop reports have been published. PARM new library has been fully re-aligned and updated along with the news section and regular production of newsletters.</p>

Annex 2. NEPAD/AFIRM annual report 2018

Introduction

The Agriculture and Food Insecurity Risk Management (AFIRM) project implemented by the NEPAD Agency is funded by the German Cooperation (BMZ) through KfW Development Bank (KfW) for 5 million Euros over 4 years. The African Union Commission, represented by the New Partnership for Africa's Development Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA) shall contribute in kind equivalent to EUR 767,000 to the Project

The AFIRM/AUDA-NEPAD is the strategic partner of the Platform for Agriculture Risk Management (PARM). The support to PARM consists of implementing risk management solutions prioritised by national Governments in the light of PARM outcomes derived from risk assessment studies conducted in 8 African countries.

The 2018 year marked the inception phase of the project with a fine-tuning and adjustment of project implementation modalities under the drafting of an operational manual. By the end of 2018, the first tranche of funds from the disposition fund were transferred to the project, hence enabling the initiation of project implementation such as organizing inception meetings in the selected countries.

The NEPAD Agency has contributed to all PARM Steering Committee Meetings in 2018, by providing progress reports and updates on both AFIRM implementation and critical institutional developments at the NEPAD Agency, such as the NEPAD Agency's transformation into the African Union Development Agency -NEPAD (AUDA-NEPAD).

This annual report provides detailed activities undertaken on the sections listed below, during the 2018 year:

1. NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA) transformation to the African Union Development Agency (AUDA)- NEPAD
2. Project inception and implementation methodology
3. AFIRM Continental footprint
4. Outlook for 2019 and opportunities

1. NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA) transformation into African Union Development Agency (AUDA)

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA) emerged from the NEPAD Secretariat as a result of the integration of NEPAD into the structures and processes of the African Union in 2010. After almost a decade, the NEPAD Agency is undergoing a second institutional transformation with an enhanced operational responsibility in the form of the African Union Development Agency (AUDA). During the 31st Ordinary Session of the African Union Summit held in Nouakchott, Mauritania from June 25th to 2nd July 2018, a memorable decision regarding the transformation of the NPCA into the African Union Development Agency was officially adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State approving the establishment of the AUDA as the technical body of the African Union with its own legal personality defined by its statute.

The new mandate for AUDA

An Extraordinary Session of the African Union Assembly was held on 17 – 18 November 2018, during which the mandate of AUDA was passed. The new mandate of AUDA-NEPAD will consist of the following five elements:

- a) Co-ordinate the implementation of priority continental and regional projects to promote regional integration;
- b) Strengthen the capacity of AU Member States and regional bodies to implement Africa's priority development programs within the framework of Agenda 2063;
- c) Provide knowledge-based and technical advisory support to AU Member States and regional economic communities for the implementation of AU common policies and strategies;
- d) Monitor and evaluate the implementation of Africa's development programs for best practice and sharing lessons to promote sustainable development;
- e) Serve as the continent's technical interface with Africa's development stakeholders, including development partners, for integrated and inclusive development.

AU Member States contributions towards project implementation in general and AFIRM in particular:

Through AUDA-NEPAD, African member states have contributed USD 200 000 towards the AFIRM project for the 2019 financial year. These funds will be directed towards knowledge management activities and mainstreaming AFIRM into the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Plan (CAADP) processes at national level; contributing to Component three (Linking AFIRM to CAADP). They will also be used to complement KfW funds for supporting project preparation in countries.

2. Project inception and implementation methodology

2.1. AFIRM Project Management Unit (PMU)

Following the inception meeting between GFA and the NEPAD Agency early January 2018, the AFIRM Project Management Unit (PMU) was established, being responsible for the day to day management of the Project. It currently has three staffs: Mariam Sow as the Senior Project Manager for AFIRM is responsible for the overall leadership and technical guidance and managing partnerships arrangements for AFIRM implementation. Dorvin Stockdale, the Long Term Senior Consultant provides technical expertise for infrastructure implementation and support in ensuring AFIRM initiation and smooth running in collaboration with Jan Prothmann from GFA headquarters who is responsible for technical backstopping. Zodidi Sivetshe, the Programme Officer provides overall support to daily AFIRM work and activities with a major focus on the knowledge management component of the project.

2.2. Project Implementation methodology

The first, second and third quarters of 2018 were largely dedicated to the drafting of the operational manual describing the various steps of project implementation regarding technical activities, procurement and financial issues.

These technical preparations consisted also in a revision of the NEPAD-ARCH implementation methodology in the context of the AFIRM KfW funded project. It was agreed that the project will not be implemented only at the community level, but could also be implemented at the national or sub-national level, depending on priorities identified by Governments and national stakeholders.

To support the effectiveness, sustainability, upscaling and replication of the infrastructure projects, the AFIRM-PMU noted that projects may require a number of preparatory measures and key steps to be followed prior, during and post infrastructure implementation; such as project identification methodology, considerations for project sustainability in terms of ownership, operations and maintenance. Such requirements would be addressed further during the project identification, proposal and feasibility study phases.

An annual analysis of the infrastructure project achievements and impact will be conducted through a Logical Framework, which lists AFIRM objectives and Results, as well as assumptions for their achievement.

A summary of the 12 key steps¹ that will guide project implementation are mentioned below as:

1. Country selection
2. Inception meeting and submission of project proposal template to Government
3. Project proposal elaboration (identification and location)
4. Country project proposal submission for approval
5. Feasibility study
6. Soft complementary measures (including setting up risk management tools and relevant policies, to be determined once project is identified and approved)²
7. Design and tender process
8. Contracting for construction and supervision
9. Construction and Supervision (beginning and end)
10. Liability of defects and Operation, and official Hand Over of project to owners
11. Maintenance
12. Monitoring
13. Upscaling and replication modalities (additional step to be undertaken by national governments)

By the end of December 2018, step 1 had been completed and AFIRM PMU had initiated communication with relevant government representatives in Uganda and Niger to set up inception meetings.

2.3. Country Identification Process was achieved

On the basis of country identification steps described in section 4, three (3) countries were selected: Uganda, Niger and Cabo Verde with Senegal identified as a fourth alternate country in case challenges are faced with one of those. Uganda and Niger were the first two countries contacted for setting up inception meetings in the first quarter of 2019.

¹ The 12 key steps were elaborated fully in the Quarter 3 Progress Report (Jan-Sept) 2018.

² Steps 6, 11 and 12 have been identified as critical success criteria for the AFIRM project, however are not included in KfW funding. These will be funded through the AU Member States contributions to AFIRM as well as other partner resources where required and made available.

3. AFIRM continental footprint

Awareness raising and information about the AFIRM project were provided in several for a, giving the opportunity to advocate in favor of integrating risk management into national policies and programs of public institutions, and shifting to risk management from crisis management, which most African institutions were accustomed to for the past three to four decades.

3.1. Establishing the NEPAD-ARCH

During 2018 a key achievement for the AFIRM project was the creation of the NEPAD Africa Resilience Coordination Hub (NEPAD-ARCH) in partnership with Periperi U, a consortium of 12 African universities and WFP. The NEPAD-ARCH is the implementation vehicle for AFIRM, which aims to systematically and coherently address a wide range of risks and constraints, while contributing to building resilience at the community level, through the implementation of small-scale rural infrastructure and complementary interventions. The NEPAD-ARCH will strengthen smallholders and communities' capacities to lead and own the planning and implementation processes of sustainable interventions using risk management instruments and rural infrastructure supported by effective and well informed public policies.

3.2. Uganda - NEPAD-ARCH Technical Meeting with Universities from 5 East and Southern Africa countries

A NEPAD-ARCH Technical Meeting was held from 15 to 17 May 2018, in Kampala, Uganda. The meeting was organised by NEPAD AFIRM in collaboration with WFP and the Periperi U network to unpack NEPAD-ARCH methodology and tools to build capacity for implementation in countries where AFIRM and WFP are implementing activities. This meeting convened five (5) universities (Ardhi University, Tanzania; University of Antananarivo, Madagascar; Technical University of Mozambique (UDM), Mozambique; Bahir Dar University (BDU), Ethiopia and Makerere University, Uganda. Uganda being the first country for AFIRM implementation, Makerere University School of Public Health hosted the meeting as a member of the Peri-Peri U network. Universities were very keen on engaging in this process in their respective countries. Outcomes of this mission included the drafting of the NEPAD-ARCH work plan to guide in-country processes for implementation. In particular in Uganda, roles and responsibilities for AFIRM, WFP office in Uganda and Periperi U represented by Makerere University, were clearly defined. The universities expressed interest in implementing the NEPAD-ARCH in their respective countries and identified key entry points to initiate and support its implementation.

3.3. Africa Working Group (AWG) meeting on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

Through NEPAD/AFIRM, the NEPAD Agency is a member of the Africa Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction. Being an active partner, AFIRM is contributing and advocating to close the gap between emergency/ disaster risk response and day to day structural institutional reform and long term risk management interventions. In 2018, the NEPAD Agency attended both the 12th Session held in Bahir-Dar, Ethiopia in March, and the 13th Session of the AWG/DRR held in Yaounde, Cameroon in September 2018, to review regional progress in the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, and present the expected AFIRM's contribution to Priority four of the Sendai Framework: **"Build Back Better"**. The Sendai Framework calls for **"building back better"**, which implies designing disaster resilient infrastructure as a replacement to pre-existing infrastructure. The NEPAD Agency within the Africa Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction is advocating in the same direction, but also for more investment and financial resources to be dedicated to the infrastructure sector, in particular in rural and transboundary areas in order to undertake a **"building back and more, but better than before"** strategy; an area in which the AFIRM project also aims to make meaningful contributions through lessons from its infrastructure projects in the three countries.

4. Opportunities and outlook for 2019

Brief Overview of 2019 Work plan

(refer to annex 1: Project Work plan NEPAD AFIRM)

The main objectives for 2019 is for the 12 project implementation steps as explained in section 2.2 to be well advanced in Uganda and Niger as these will be the first two countries for implementation. Project inception processes are envisaged for July 2019 in Cabo Verde. The main milestone to be achieved in 2019, is the sourcing of the companies to carry out the implementation of infrastructure (or equipment) and finalizing its contractualisation process; in at least one country. As depicted in - workplan in annex 1, Uganda is expected to be the first country to reach this milestone, with Niger following soon after in 2020.

Opportunities for collaboration on complementary activities required for project implementation with other NEPAD programmes and technical partners including PARM, can be explored and refined once at least two country projects are identified during the first semester 2019.

Annex 3. G20 Agricultural Ministers' Meeting Declaration

27-28 July 2018, Buenos Aires, Argentina



PDF online
www.g20.utoronto.ca

1. We, the G20 Ministers of Agriculture, highlight our countries' central role in the global food system, representing about 60 percent of all agricultural land and about 80 percent of world trade in agricultural products. We acknowledge that this entails the great responsibility to actively contribute to enhance global food security and improve nutrition by increasing agricultural productivity and incomes, while fostering the sustainable management of natural resources. We recall the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a milestone towards global sustainable development and a valuable framework for collective action. We are aware that the fight against the scourge of hunger and malnutrition in all its forms can only be addressed collaboratively, by sharing our views and experiences on the matter, coordinating actions and joining efforts of all national and international actors. Therefore, we will also cooperate with other relevant G20 work streams. In this context, we commit to work together in the following subjects.

2. We, the G20 Agriculture Ministers, while strengthening adaptive capacity of food systems, agree that agriculture contributes to addressing global challenges such as a changing climate. In that regard, we recall the respective commitments taken by the leaders at the G20 meeting in Hamburg:

We take note of the decision of the United States of America to withdraw from the Paris Agreement. The United States of America announced it will immediately cease the implementation of its current nationally-determined contribution and affirms its strong commitment to an approach that lowers emissions while supporting economic growth and improving energy security needs. The United States of America states it will endeavour to work closely with other countries to help them access and use fossil fuels more cleanly and efficiently and help deploy renewable and other clean energy sources, given the importance of energy access and security in their nationally determined contributions.

The Leaders of the other G20 members state that the Paris Agreement is irreversible. We reiterate the importance of fulfilling the UNFCCC commitment by developed countries in providing means of implementation including financial resources to assist developing countries with respect to both mitigation and adaptation actions in line with Paris outcomes and note the OECD's report "Investing in Climate, Investing in Growth". We reaffirm our strong commitment to the Paris Agreement, moving swiftly towards its full implementation in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances.

I. Sustainable food future

3. We are concerned that, after many years of decline, global hunger increased in 2016 and now affects 815 million of the world population, and that about 2 billion people suffer from micronutrient deficiencies. We are committed to work collaboratively toward our goals of ending hunger and promoting sustainable agriculture, to achieve a sustainable food future in which all people, at all times, have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food for an active and healthy life, in line with the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals. We are aware of the significant challenges that must be addressed to attain food security for a global population that is expected to reach 8.5 billion by 2030, as laid out in the G20 Food Security and Nutrition Framework and in the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security.

4. We note that hunger and malnutrition have multiple causes, and that many of these challenges transcend national borders. We also note that the development of sustainable food systems contributes to tackling challenges like the displacement of people. A sustainable, integrated and inclusive future for food systems requires our concerted efforts and can only be achieved on the basis of collaboration among governments, community, civil society, the various stakeholders in the food supply chain and the educational and research communities.

5. We acknowledge that family farmers, smallholders, women and young people living in rural areas are important actors in the fight against food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms. To achieve integrated, inclusive and equitable development, and to better protect disadvantaged and vulnerable population groups, we need to take targeted measures, in order to: (i) improve opportunities to diversify agri-food production and increase productivity, production, incomes and employment in a sustainable manner; (ii) improve their integration into related value chains and transparent and efficient markets; (iii) ensure and promote the safety and quality of food in line with internationally agreed standards; (iv) enhance regenerative, sustainable land, soil and water management and the sustainable use of biodiversity (v) improve adaptation to changing environmental conditions, such as increasingly frequent and intense extreme weather events, and promote resilience; (vi) strengthen the infrastructure needed for urban-rural integrated development and agricultural connectivity; (vii) provide quality education and create enabling environments to improve employment; (viii) strengthen access to the financial system, risk management instruments and output markets; (ix) encourage the development of and access to a range of new research and technologies that increase agricultural productivity and sustainability, especially those that enhance opportunities for the rural youth.

6. We recognize that agricultural development, investment and trade, as well as the use of improved technologies, have been essential drivers of human progress in recent decades and of the

improvement in the living conditions of millions of people around the world. As a result, we highlight the importance of both encouraging the use of innovative agricultural practices and technologies that improve the productivity and sustainability of agriculture, as well as efficiently bringing such innovations to farmers and the global marketplace. This would contribute to provide farmers around the world, especially the rural youth, with greater access to the full range of tools and technologies available, while creating quality employment opportunities. We are ready to actively engage in the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH) to address collectively the new challenges of agriculture.

7. We recognize that the increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events and their impacts on agriculture call for an integrated approach to risk management. Such approach requires supporting national and international efforts to prepare and respond to extreme events, as well as risk reduction and transfer, especially for the most vulnerable. Strengthening the capacities to manage risk makes the agricultural sector more resilient, dynamic, attractive for responsible investment and capable of adopting innovations. Therefore, we encourage collaboration among countries, international organizations, civil societies, the educational and research communities and the private sector to strengthen risk management, facilitate adaptation to a changing environment and provide efficient and effective responses to reduce the impacts of extreme weather on agriculture. In this regard, we acknowledge the contribution brought by the G-20-initiated Platform for Agricultural Risk Management (PARM) to the agenda of promoting holistic approaches to risk assessment and risk management in the agriculture sector and we encourage the G20 Agricultural Chief Scientists (MACS) to give scientific contribution for improving the available risk assessments and management tools for possible further decisions.

8. We believe that the challenges of achieving food security and nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture in a changing climate and biosphere, can and must be addressed jointly and collaboratively. We will promote sustainable agriculture and the fight against climate change through collaborative partnerships, encouraging interdisciplinary approaches and involving farmers in the co-development and evaluation of sustainable agriculture systems, to accelerate the adoption of new technologies and management practices, and to revitalize sustainable traditional farming systems. In this regard we welcome the May 2018 communique of MACS, and in particular their support for Agroecosystem Living Labs which work in close collaboration with farmers and other stakeholders. With the right policies, investments and technologies, agriculture can provide solutions to the challenges posed by climate change while increasing production and productivity in a sustainable manner and thus contribute to the achievement of a sustainable food future. This is enhanced by coherent policy frameworks that create enabling environments for sustainable agriculture and entrepreneurship at all levels, benefiting especially family farmers, women and youth. In particular, we underline the importance of improving land tenure security and integrated water management, technical training and the adoption of innovative and sustainable agricultural practices, involving farmers in the co-development and

evaluation of sustainable agriculture systems. We note the progress made on the G20-initiated analytical framework for improving agricultural productivity and sustainability, and call on members and OECD, FAO, IFAD, IFPRI/ CGIAR and other international organizations to disseminate lessons learnt beyond the G20. We further note the contribution that South-South and Triangular Cooperation can bring to advancing this agenda beyond the G20. In this regard, we welcome Argentina's proposal to contribute to the Development Working Group's G20 Initiative on Rural Youth Employment to promote rural youth employment in agriculture.

II. Healthy soils to support the role of agriculture in sustainable human development

9. As good stewards of the resource we stand by our responsibility to protect soils, water and biodiversity against degradation, loss and pollution. Therefore, we recall our last year's commitments taken under German G20 presidency. We acknowledge that healthy soils are an essential non-renewable part of our planet's natural resources and have a key role in food production, reduction of impacts of frequent and extreme weather events, and deliver essential ecosystem services. Their sustainable management and use is crucial for the contribution of agriculture to sustainable development, in all its dimensions. These essential soil functions are being seriously threatened by degradation in several regions.

10. We are aware that soil and riverbanks degradation and loss of fertile agricultural land, increase our societies' vulnerability, and these are expected to continue to increase in several regions. Sustainable land management, including forest and wetlands, is an important measure to undertake in crop production, soil conservation, fertility and restoration and the regulation of nutrients and quality and quantity of water in order to maintain and restore biodiversity and to enhance resilience to extreme weather events, as well as to mitigate the emission of greenhouse gases, including through carbon sequestration. We appreciate the information contained in the background paper provided by FAO, OECD, IFAD, IFPRI, the World Bank and WTO upon a special request of the Argentine Presidency. We invite G20 members to embark on a voluntary basis on country specific or regional strategies for sustainable crop management that reconcile the objectives of increasing productivity with the protection of soils, water and biodiversity as well as with improving the resilience against climate stress and to share experiences and best practices in this regard.

11. We emphasize the importance of developing and enhancing actions at different levels, including appropriate frameworks, to stimulate national policies to promote soil health, soil carbon sequestration, degraded soil restoration and use of soils in a sustainable manner. These actions should be based on science and empirical evidence and should be oriented to produce food and fiber in order to increase the efficiency of nutrient cycling and applied inputs, to maintain and raise soil fertility and to improve

water use efficiency. All of these should be promoted by instruments and policies to encourage soil and land sustainable management, responsible investments for sustainable agricultural production and fostering innovative solutions. The implementation of the above-mentioned actions should be guided as appropriate by the Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management adopted by FAO Council in 2016. We note the contribution of efforts such as the Global Soil Partnership and the 4 Per Mille Initiative: Soils for Food Security and Climate.

12. We undertake to continue the strengthening of institutions that promote soil health, in multiple dimensions and approaches, and coordinate actions and initiatives among them. We highlight the importance of enhancing the quantity and quality of soil data and information and support the sharing of knowledge and technology to measure, restore, rejuvenate and maintain soil health. Sustainable soil management would be supported by individual countries voluntarily striving to better harmonize data within a common framework and improve information systems for a continuous monitoring of soils. Important global initiatives, such as the Global Soil Partnership, the Global Soil Information System (GLOSIS) and the Global Soil Map provide essential fora and frameworks for information harmonization. In this regard we commend the work done to reinforce global cooperation on soil by the G20 Agricultural Chief Scientists (MACS) in their last meeting in Jujuy and invite them to continue cooperating with such global initiatives.

13. We recognize that some segments of the bioeconomy have an impact on land, soils and associated biological processes. However, the bioeconomy based on the responsible use of natural resources and the conversion of agricultural waste streams into value added products, has the potential to significantly contribute to achieving food security and, furthermore, it can be effectively used to develop rural spaces and economies, and to meet ambitious environmental goals. Therefore, we underline the importance of the development of the bioeconomy for the effective implementation of production systems that ensure sustainable soil use. In this context we recall the importance of sustainable management of forests. The exchange of experiences on policy measures and knowledge on new technologies contributes to the creation and diversification of conditions that promote the development of sustainable production systems and strengthen rural and urban economies.

14. We acknowledge that land-use management, and secure land tenure, are valuable tools for sustainable soil management. Loss of agricultural land, including soil sealing, due to urban expansion, and infrastructure development, which is often carried out at the expense of fertile agricultural soil, can be a threat to potential agricultural production, and its associated ecosystem services. We encourage an open discussion of this topic, promoting consensus, to facilitate the sustainable use of territory's potential, as a basis for the establishment and progress of our society.

III. Information and communication technologies (ICTs)

15. We reaffirm that the rapid and constant growth of ICTs and their applications in agriculture contribute to agricultural productivity and profitability, food security and nutrition and to promote sustainable agriculture. We concur on the need to continue G20 discussions, as initiated by the Chinese Presidency and carried forward by the German Presidency, on their potential opportunities and impacts, particularly on women and small and family holders, addressing scientific and technological issues, as well as institutional, commercial and trade-related aspects. It will also be necessary to further explore the possibilities for establishing ICT cooperation mechanisms. We acknowledge that ICTs development and use in the agricultural sector have an important role for its attractiveness, especially for rural youth.

16. We note that the current flood of data, information and communication suggests the need to balance the Big Data and Smart Analytics approaches, as well as the promotion of skilled farmers and professionals capable of interpreting data streams. Real benefits will need the development and dissemination of smarter decision support systems, and a robust interaction with R&D systems and communities. They will also require building a confident climate to enable farmers and stakeholders to share data, making the benefits from digitalization as inclusive as possible.

17. We emphasize the need to promote academic, scientific and technological activities, and foster interdisciplinary experience exchanges at institutions and cooperatives. This will improve the development of a new generation of ICT application in agriculture, considering the needs, opportunities and challenges of future farming and the bio-economy. Digitalization also opens opportunities for better management of soils and natural resources.

18. We support interdisciplinary collaboration and inter-institutional arrangements on innovation in agricultural ICTs, fostering discussions, knowledge and views exchange to enhance agricultural ICT application. In this regard, we note the work done by the Meeting of G20 Agricultural Chief Scientists (MACS) in their previous meetings. We also welcome the FAO and other organizations efforts on global mapping, foresight and discussions of ICT strategies.

IV. Food loss and waste

19. We are convinced that reducing "food loss and waste" is a "triple win": (i) increasing food security; (ii) alleviating pressure on climate, water and land resources; and (iii) improving income for farmers, agri-food businesses and the household economy.

20. We reaffirm that this issue requires a comprehensive food systems approach, covering all levels of the agri-food value chains, from production in the field, through harvest and postharvest, storage, transport, processing and distribution, and up to the consumer level; including prevention and awareness-raising, as a priority in policy development, in order to reach sustainable food systems.

21. We will increase efforts to engage with the private sector in making the investments and developing the technologies and best practices needed to enhance productivity, efficiency and sustainability in food value chains. We encourage the initiatives working to reduce food loss and waste, and in this context, we recognize the work done by charitable organizations, and further support the collaboration between FAO and United Nations Environment Programme.

22. We call to emphasize the role of the Technical Platform on the Measurement and Reduction of Food Loss and Waste launched under the Turkish G20 Presidency, and to take advantage on the activities and networks which have evolved further following the MACS-G20 Workshop on Food Loss and Waste held in Berlin on June 20-22, 2017.

We support the concept for an International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste, as a special observance of United Nations, in order to generate knowledge, and to raise and promote international awareness and action on these issues. Therefore, we encourage FAO members to initiate the relevant process within FAO for submission to the UN Secretary General.

V. Trade, investment and transparency of agricultural markets

23. We recognize the importance of an open and transparent multi-lateral trading system, based on rules as agreed by WTO members, to achieve the objectives of a sustainable food future, job creation, hunger and poverty eradication, and inclusive economic growth, to promote sustainable agri-food supply chains and also to foster the responsible agricultural investment needed to increase productivity in the sector and thus address the growing demand for food.

24. Recognizing the important role of the WTO, we agree to continue the reform process of agricultural trade rules within the given mandate.

25. We are concerned about the increasing use of protectionist non-tariff measures, inconsistently with WTO rules. We affirm both our rights and obligations under the WTO agreements as well as our commitment to base our sanitary and phytosanitary measures and technical regulations on international standards, guidelines and recommendations set by relevant international organizations, or assessment of risk as appropriate to the circumstances, as well as to refrain from adopting unnecessary obstacles to international trade. In this context, we welcome and support the initiative launched by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) to develop an Observatory that monitors the implementation of its standards at a national or regional level in order to identify the difficulties and constraints of its Members and to propose solutions. We also welcome and support the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) decision on developing a globally harmonized Electronic Phytosanitary Certification Basis (ePhyto) as a concrete and efficient way of facilitating international trade.

26. We recognize the importance of responsible investment through the application of internationally accepted principles and good practices, including the Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security and the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment adopted by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and the OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains among others, as appropriate for countries concerned, due to the contribution to economic and social development of farmers, particularly women smallholders and its potential multiplier effect in other sectors. We encourage consistent efforts by the private sector and other stakeholders to engage in investment dialogue and welcome innovative cooperation modalities to promote responsible investment facilitation.

27. We recognize that regional and global agricultural and food value chains play an important role in increasing productivity, diversifying and adding value to farmer's production and generating income and decent employment, promoting development in a more equitable and inclusive manner. In this context, we recognize the importance to promote the dynamism of rural areas, through all possible tools, including for instance agri-tourism. We welcome the ongoing efforts by the G20 Labour and Employment Ministers to promote decent work and the formalization of jobs, aided by ongoing skills development. We reiterate that it is vital for farmers to be profitable and, along with consumers, to have access to national, regional and international markets. We, therefore, welcome the inclusion of the issue of agri-food global value chains in the agenda of the G20 Trade and Investment Working Group. We intend to consider their findings, including discussing how we, the G20 agriculture ministers, can better contribute to increase countries and farmers' participation in GVCs, in particular of small-holders, so they can benefit from food production and distribution networks.

28. We believe that better-functioning markets can contribute to reducing food price volatility and enhance food security. To promote transparency in global food markets, we confirm our commitment to strengthen the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS), which should further evolve and also consider exploring the monitoring of food trade junctures that are important to international trade. We call for an active engagement of all G20 members to support this unique initiative, both by providing regular and reliable information and discussing options to provide adequate resources to the AMIS Secretariat. 29- We undertake to continue support for GEOGLAM's activities on enhancing national and global agricultural monitoring using earth observations. We recognize this as amongst the key mechanisms to promote transparent markets and food security. 30- We recognize that the MACS has an important role in providing science-based insights and contributions on emerging challenges and topics to support the G20 Agriculture Ministers in building a shared vision related to the evolution of the global agri-food system. It is also a common space to strengthen synergy and scientific cooperation of G20 members in key fields of agricultural science, technology and innovation as a contribution for the sustainability of the agriculture and food security.

VI. Antimicrobial resistance (AMR)

31. We emphasize the importance of combating AMR in a “One Health” approach promoting access to affordable and quality antimicrobials, vaccines and diagnostics, based on well-developed national action plans. We recollect the call of the G20 leaders at the 2017 Hamburg Summit to tackle the spread of AMR in humans, animals and the environment.

We will promote interdisciplinary and inter-sectoral approaches, as well as joint actions with the Ministries responsible for human health, animal health, environment and research in order to design national policies and help their implementation by the relevant stakeholders, mainly through “One Health-based” national action plans. Furthermore, we acknowledge the need:

- (i) To foster awareness of AMR through dissemination activities and the inclusion in educational curricula for all relevant professions, from initial levels to degree programs.
- (ii) To encourage public-private cooperation, supporting the scientific community for the research and development of new antimicrobials as well as new technologies (e.g. rapid diagnostics, vaccines and alternative treatments) that help prevent infection and reduce inappropriate antimicrobial use.
- (iii) To promote good practices, preventive measures and health care in order to reduce the need for and optimize the use of antimicrobials in agriculture while striving to restrict it to therapeutic use alone. To foster the prudent and responsible use of antimicrobials, particularly those important for therapeutic use in humans, taking into account WHO’s list of critically important antimicrobials for human health and national lists established on the basis of scientific risk assessments carried out taking into account chapter 6.10 of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code. The prudent and responsible use of antimicrobials does not include their use for the promotion of growth in the absence of a risk analysis conducted in accordance with CAC / GL 77-2011.
- (iv) To support multi-disciplinary approaches and ongoing implementation of Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance developed by the World Health Organization with the active contribution of the FAO and OIE in the spirit of One Health.

We call on FAO, OIE and WHO to collaborate to improve the prudent use of antimicrobials and on infection prevention to safeguard human and animal health (terrestrial and aquatic), our common food systems, and support scientific collaboration to address knowledge gaps regarding AMR in the environment, in cooperation with other institutions such as UNEP.

VII. Stocktaking

32. We welcome the first stocktaking exercise of the initiatives launched by the G20 Agriculture Ministers since the French Presidency (2011), adopted under the German Presidency. A summary statement of it is attached to this Declaration. We recognize the value of continuing to monitor the evolution of these initiatives to ensure their continuity, relevance and consistency.

Annex 4. Catalogue of PARM publications and learning materials



OUR RESULTS

TABLE A4.1

	Unit	2014 ^(*)	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Cross-cutting studies	 N. OF STUDIES	1	-	1	1	1	4
Working papers	 N. OF PAPERS	1	1	-	1	2	5
Risk assessment studies	 N. OF STUDIES	-	1	5	2	1	9
Feasibility studies	 N. OF STUDIES	-	-	-	4	4	8
Country Final Reports	 N. OF REPORTS	-	-	-	1	1	2
Policy Briefs & Country Factsheets	 N. OF BRIEFS	-	-	33	-	-	33
Learning resources	 N. OF MANUALS	-	-	-	1	1	2
Annual Reports	 N. OF REPORTS	-	1	1	2 ^(**)	1	5
Workshop reports (Vol.1, Vol.2)	 N. OF REPORTS	-	6	6	10	9	31

(*) PARM was launched in December 2013. The PARM Secretariat was fully appointed and operational in September 2014. The start-up activities for the period Dec 2013-Sept 2014 have been undertaken by an ad-interim secretariat. For the purpose of this report, and to be in line with our budget reporting, activities under 2013, falls also under the year 2014.

(**) Including the Mid-term Evaluation Report.

At a Glance

Annual Reports

- Annual Progress Report
2014
- Annual Progress Report
2015
- Annual Progress Report
2016
- Annual Progress Report
2017
- PARM Mid-Term Evaluation Report

Country Final Report

- Uganda | Country Final Report
May 2017
- Cameroon | Country Final Report
To be published by June 2018
- Senegal | Country Final Report
To be published by June 2019
- Niger | Country Final Report
To be published by June 2019
- Cabo Verde | Country Final Report
To be published by June 2019
- Ethiopia | Country Final Report
To be published by June 2019
- Zambia | Country Final Report
To be published by June 2019
- Liberia | Country Final Report
To be published by June 2019

PARM Process

- PARM Programme Summary
January 2018
- PARM CD Strategy factsheet
June 2017
- PARM Horizon 2 Infographic
January 2018

PARM Quarterly Results

- PARM Results Factsheets
January 2018
- PARM Results Factsheets
March 2018
- PARM Results Factsheets
June 2018
- PARM Results Factsheets
September 2018

Studies

Cross-cutting studies

- Study on appropriate warehouse and collateral management systems in Sub-Saharan Africa
Volume I – Key findings
September 2014
- Study on appropriate warehouse and collateral management systems in Sub-Saharan Africa
Volume II – Country technical reports
September 2014
- Study on appropriate warehouse and collateral management systems in Sub-Saharan Africa
Volume III – Review of applicable laws
September 2014
- Information Systems for Agricultural Risk Management (IS-ARM) in 8 Countries
October 2016
- Agricultural risk management: best practices and lessons learned for development
December 2017
- Building capacities to empower farmers at the farm level: success factors from experience
To be published by early 2019
- Mainstreaming of Agriculture Risk Management into Public Policies and Investments
To be published by early 2019
- Gender and agricultural risks management
To be published by early 2019

Risk Assessment Studies

- Uganda | Agricultural Risk Assessment study
October 2015
- Niger | Agricultural Risk Assessment study
July 2016
- Senegal | Agricultural Risk Assessment study in the livestock farming and fishing sub-sectors
August 2016
- Ethiopia | Agricultural Risk Assessment study
December 2016
- Cameroon | Agricultural Risk Assessment study
April 2017
- Niger | Terms of Reference for Agricultural Risk Assessment: focus on access to finance, market and information for smallholder producers
January 2016
- Senegal | Terms of Reference for Agricultural Risk Assessment on Fisheries
January 2016
- Liberia | Agricultural Risk Assessment study
To be published by early 2019
- Cabo Verde | Agricultural Risk Assessment study
To be published by early 2019

ARM Tools Feasibility Studies

Uganda

- Crop pests and disease management in Uganda: status and investment needs
March 2017
- Improving Delivery of Risk Management Services to Farmers
April 2017

Cameroon

- Information systems connected to community warrantage (warehousing)
December 2017

Senegal

- Money transfer (remittances) as an instrument to manage agricultural risks
October 2017
- Access to information systems for agricultural risk management
January 2018

Cabo Verde

- Strengthening farmers' organizations and cooperatives for access to market
June 2019

Niger

- Tackling market risks: contract farming and warehouse receipt systems
To be published by the early 2019
- Access to information systems
To be published by the early 2019

Ethiopia

- Sustainable investment plan for CD on ARM training
To be published by the early 2019

Zambia

- Enhancing the Warehouse Receipt System (WRS) and Food Reserve Agency strategic plans
To be published by June 2019
- Improving access to early warning information systems for agricultural risk for meso level stakeholders
To be published by June 2019

Liberia

- Capacity development on ARM
To be published by June 2019
- Information systems for ARM
To be published by June 2019

Briefs

Country profiles

- Uganda | Agricultural risk profile
November 2016
- Senegal | Agricultural risk profile
November 2016
- Cameroon | Agricultural risk profile
November 2016
- Niger | Agricultural risk profile
November 2016
- Cabo Verde | Agricultural risk profile
November 2016
- Ethiopia | Agricultural risk profile
November 2016
- Zambia | Agricultural risk profile
November 2016

- Liberia | Agricultural risk profile
November 2016
- Mozambique | Agricultural risk profile
November 2016

Policy briefs

- Uganda | Information systems for agricultural risk management
October 2016
- Cameroon | Information systems for agricultural risk management
October 2016
- Senegal | Information systems for agricultural risk management
October 2016
- Niger | Information systems for agricultural risk management
October 2016
- Cabo Verde | Information systems for agricultural risk management
October 2016
- Ethiopia | Information systems for agricultural risk management
October 2016
- Mozambique | Information systems for agricultural risk management
October 2016
- Comparative | Information systems for agricultural risk management in Africa
October 2016
- Uganda | Warehouse receipt systems: making progress in market, finance and post-harvest risks management
December 2016
- Cameroon | Warehouse receipt systems: making progress in market, finance and post-harvest risks management
December 2016
- Niger | Warehouse receipt systems: making progress in market, finance and post-harvest risks management
December 2016
- Senegal | Warehouse receipt systems: making progress in market, finance and post-harvest risks management
December 2016
- Comparative | Warehouse receipt systems: making progress in market, finance and post-harvest risk management in Africa
December 2016

Working Papers

- Working Paper #1 | Terms of Reference for Agricultural Risk Management Assessment
March 2014
- Working Paper #2 | Information Systems for Agricultural Risk Management in Uganda
September 2015
- Working Paper #3 | Can NDCs enhance Agricultural Risk Management policies in sub-Saharan countries?
May 2017
- Working Paper #4 | Connecting the dots: the holistic approach to ARM as a way to contribute to the SDGs efforts
March 2018
- Working Paper #5 | A holistic approach to agricultural risk management for resilience
August 2018
- Agricultural Risk Assessment and Management for Food Security in Developing Countries
To be published by June 2019
- Gender and agricultural risks management
To be published by early 2019

Learning materials

CD 1 Material | Managing risk at farm level

October 2018

- Manual
- Handbook
- Guidelines
- Slides

CD 2 Material | Agricultural Risk Assessment and Management for Food Security in Developing Countries

To be published by early 2019

- Module 1. Understanding the risk environment in agriculture
- Module 2. Assessing risk in agriculture
- Module 3. Agricultural risk management tools
- Module 4. Planning, implementing and evaluating ARM strategies

Workshop reports

Uganda

- Risk Assessment Validation Workshop (Vol. 1 Main Report, Vol. 2 Presentations)
July 2015
- Capacity Development Training (CD1) for National Stakeholders (Vol. 1 Main Report, Vol. 2 Presentations)
July 2015
- Capacity Development Training (CD1) for Farmers' Organizations (Vol. 1 Main Report, Vol. 2 Presentations)
December 2015
- High Level Dissemination Workshop Report (Vol. 1 Main Report, Vol. 2 Presentations)
November 2016
- Capacity Development Training (CD2) (Vol. 1 Main Report, Vol. 2 Presentations)
March 2017

Cameroon

- Risk Assessment Validation Workshop (Vol. 1 Main Report, Vol. 2 Presentations)
December 2016
- Capacity Development Training (CD1) (Vol. 1 Main Report, Vol. 2 Presentations)
June 2016
- High Level Dissemination Workshop Report (Vol. 1 Main Report, Vol. 2 Presentations)
December 2017

Niger

- Risk Assessment Validation Workshop (Vol. 1 Main Report, Vol. 2 Presentations)
December 2015
- Capacity Development Training (CD1) (Vol. 1 Main Report, Vol. 2 Presentations)
December 2015
- Regional Capacity Development Seminar in the Sahel (CD2) Complete Report
April 2018
- Feasibility Studies Validation Workshop (Main Report)
June 2018
- High Level Dissemination Workshop Report
To be published by early 2019

Ethiopia

- Risk Assessment Validation Workshop (Vol. 1 Main Report, Vol. 2 Presentations)
December 2015
- Capacity Development Training (CD2) (Full Report)
To be published by early 2019
- Technical meeting on Sustainable investment plan for capacity development in agricultural risk management
To be published by early 2019

Senegal

- Risk Assessment Validation Workshop (Vol. 1 Main Report, Vol. 2 Presentations)
June 2016
- Capacity Development Training (CD1) (Vol. 1 Main Report, Vol. 2 Presentations)
April 2016
- High Level Dissemination Workshop Report (Vol. 1 Main Report, Vol. 2 Presentations)
July 2017
- Capacity Development Training (CD2) (Vol. 1 Main Report, Vol. 2 Presentations)
October 2017
- Capacity Development Training (CD3) – Remittances to manage agricultural risks (Vol. 1 Main Report, Vol. 2 Presentations)
October 2017
- Capacity Development Training (CD3) – Access to information to manage agricultural risks (Vol. 1 Main Report, Vol. 2 Presentations)
October 2017

Cabo Verde

- Risk Assessment Validation & Capacity Development Training (CD1) Workshop (Complete Report)
July 2016
- Capacity Development Training (CD3) (Complete Report)
May 2018
- High Level Dissemination Workshop Report (Complete Report)
May 2018

Liberia

- Risk Assessment Validation Workshop (Vol. 1 Main Report, Vol. 2 Presentations)
June 2017
- Capacity Development Training (CD1) (Vol. 1 Main Report, Vol. 2 Presentations)
April 2017
- High-level dissemination workshop
To be published by June 2019

Zambia

- Capacity Development Training (CD1) (Vol. 1 Main Report, Vol. 2 Presentations)
June 2018
- High-level dissemination workshop
To be published by June 2019

PARM K-Sharing Events

- Information Systems for ARM K-sharing event (Vol. 1 Main Report, Vol. 2 Presentations)
January 2017
- ARM: practices and lessons learned for development, K-sharing event (Vol. 1 Main Report, Vol. 2 Presentations)
October 2017
- Building capacities to empower farmers at the farm level: success factors from experience
March 2019

Videos

- SENEGAL: mainstreaming agricultural risk management into national policies – Ep.2
June 2018
- Webcast on K-Sharing Event on ARM practices and lessons - Opening Remarks & Workshop Objectives
November 2017
- PARM & FARM-D Webinar on “Senegal Risk Assessment: a look into the livestock and fisheries sector”
March 2017
- PARM & FARM D Webinar on Information Systems for Agricultural Risk Management
March 2017
- SENEGAL: mainstreaming agricultural risk management into national policies - Ep.1
November 2016
- Agricultural Risk Management: a new way of thinking – PARM
July 2016

All publications are available in our library.



<http://p4arm.org/library/>

PARM on YouTube



<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC6EBHdMdCvo0jIBuOxelJIA>

Annex 5. PARM countries policy process timeline

Cabo Verde

- (i) **Official Engagement from the Government, February 2016.** The official commitment from the Government has been formally expressed by a letter addressed to PARM in February 2016 and a CAADP focal point has been nominated by the Ministry to support PARM process.
- (ii) **Development of Terms of Reference and kick-off of the Risk Assessment Study, March 2016.** The Terms of Reference for the Risk Assessment have been developed. Experts to carry out the risk assessment study have been identified and recruited in collaboration with NEPAD.
- (iii) **Capacity Development Seminar, July 2016. A first Capacity Development Seminar took place on 13 July 2016,** in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and NEPAD. It provided national stakeholders from government agencies, farmers organizations and private sector an introduction to the holistic approach to Agricultural Risk Management, the methodology of PARM to assess risks, and an overview of tools used to manage agricultural risks.
- (iv) **Risk Assessment Workshop, July 2016.** A National Stakeholder Workshop took place on 14-15 July 2016, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and NEPAD, to present and discuss the Draft Risk Assessment Study currently on-going and identify priorities on risks and tools. The inputs collected during the workshop have been integrated by the experts into the report and submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture for final validation by November 2016.
- (v) The **RAS was validated** by the Ministry of Agriculture and submitted to PARM-NEPAD for comments. The first analysis made raised the difference in term of methodology and final outcomes compared to the other studies funded by PARM. The study has mainly mapped the risks affecting agriculture sector and will be used as a baseline for the tools analysis in 2017.
- (vi) **Kick off of the Feasibility Study, September 2017.** The selection of the experts that will conduct the feasibility study on access to rural finance by farmer organization and linkage to local markets has been finalized. The study will be completed by December 2017.
- (vii) **High Level Dissemination Workshop, May 2018.** The results of the feasibility study on access to rural finance by farmer organizations and their connection to local markets have been shared and disseminated during the High Level Dissemination Workshop in Praia on the 10th of May 2018. Strong commitment and interest has been expressed by the MoA of Cabo Verde.

- (viii) **Training on ARM Tools (CD3), May 2018.** A one-day CD3 training activity (i.e. training on how to use the tools) was organized back to back to the High Level Dissemination Workshop and delivered on the 9th of May 2018, by PARM consultants that elaborated the Feasibility Studies on access to rural finance by farmer organization and linkage to local markets.

Cameroon

- (i) **Second meeting with the Ministre déléguée of the Ministry of Agriculture, February 2016.** A meeting with the Cameroon delegation headed by the Ministre déléguée of the Ministry of Agriculture (MINADER) was held in IFAD Headquarters in Rome, in the occasion of the 39th Governing Council of IFAD, reaffirming the engagement of the Government of Cameroon in the PARM process.
- (ii) **Development of the Terms of Reference for the Risk Assessment Study, May 2016.** The Terms of Reference (TORs) for the Risk Assessment are developed and discussed in collaboration with NEPAD and the government. Early identification of Experts and/or Service Providers to carry out the risk assessment gaps study is ongoing.
- (iii) **Capacity development Seminar, June 2016.** A First Capacity Development Seminar was held on 15-16 June 2016, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and NEPAD. It provided national stakeholders from government agencies, farmers' organizations and private sector an introduction to the holistic approach to Agricultural Risk Management, the methodology of PARM to assess risks, and an overview of tools used to manage agricultural risks.
- (iv) **Kick-off of the Risk Assessment Study, October 2016.** Based on the TORs jointly developed with the Ministry of Agriculture and the CAADP focal point, the international consultancy agency IRAM was selected and the results of the report are expected by the end of November 2016.
- (v) **The RAS national stakeholders, December 2016.** The Risk assessment National Stakeholder Workshop was organized in December 2016 and the preliminary results presented and the inputs from participants afterwards collected and integrated into the final version of the report.
- (vi) **Kick-off of the Feasibility Study, September 2017.** The selection of the experts that will conduct the study on access to information connected to warehouse has been finalized. The study is conducted by IRAM and will be completed in November 2017

- (vii) **High Level Dissemination Workshop, December 2017.** The feasibility study on access to information connected to warehouse receipt systems has been finalized and validated by the government of Cameroon in December 2017. The results of the study have been disseminated during the High Level Dissemination Workshop, which took place on the 7th of December, 2017. Significant commitments have been expressed by the Ministry of Agriculture (MINADER) as well as important interests on the study were expressed by the technical and financial partners.
- (vi) **CD Feasibility Study, May- October 2018.** In order to sustain CD activities for national extension service in Ethiopia, PARM has launched a feasibility study to develop an investment plan to incorporate and mainstream ARM capacity development activities and trainings into the national agricultural policy and investment plan targeting the Ethiopian extension service, and also includes agricultural risk management into the new National Strategy for Ethiopia's Extension Services.

- (vii) **ARM Training course (CD2), May-June 2018.** The pilot ARM training course was organized in collaboration with Hawassa University and the Ethiopian Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Resources (the now MoALR). This course was meant to be a pilot course designed to provide also future support for ARM training needs to the extension service in Ethiopia and, possibly, with a view of future integration in standard undergraduate and graduate courses offered by Ethiopian universities.

Ethiopia

- (i) **Development of TORs for feasibility studies, August 2016.** Social protection/insurance and market price impact of humanitarian programs in Ethiopia have been identified as areas of work for PARM feasibility studies. PARM is currently working with the Government of Ethiopia and ATA for the development of the terms of reference for these studies.
- (ii) **Validation of the Risk Assessment Report, October 2016.** The study has been approved the Government of Ethiopia and the Ethiopia Agency for Rural Transformation (ATA) but official validation is still pending due to a change in the Ministry..
- (iii) **Capacity Development Strategy, November 2016.** A country mission has taken place in November in order to strengthen the partnership with the Extension service and to jointly develop a capacity development country action plan that will include mainstreaming ARM into the Ethiopian extension services strategy and Ethiopian universities/training institutions. A Memorandum of Understanding is under development following the request of the Government of Ethiopia to continue with PARM activities.
- (iv) **Meeting with the Ministry of Agriculture and ATA, May 2017.** Three meetings were held with ATA and MoANR separately to illustrate the PARM Capacity Development (CD) Strategy. Officers of the two Institutions confirmed the interest of Ethiopian extension service in engaging with PARM on ARM CD activities, in particular to CD2
- (v) **Signature of the MoU, May 2017.** This MoU has been signed by the three parties (PARM/IFAD, ATA and MoANR) on potential ARM areas of joint work such as: 1/ capacity development and mainstreaming in extension services; 2/ developing feasibility studies and possibly investment plans on a) increasing the synergies and complementarities among insurance, social protection and humanitarian assistance; b) strengthening financial services for ARM; and c) strengthening ARM information systems.

Liberia

- (i) **Setting-up mission, May 2016.** The PARM Team organised its first visit to the country in May 2016 to get the official commitment of the Government of Liberia and to develop a road map to initiate the discussion on the integration of agricultural risk management (ARM) into national rural and agricultural strategic development policies, plans and budget. Different meetings with national and international stakeholders active on ARM contributed to mainstreaming the PARM process and identifying potential synergies to support PARM studies and capacity development.
- (ii) **Road map, June 2016.** The official PARM road map was developed with the CAADP focal point (based at the Ministry of Planning) and the TORs of the RAS approved.
- (iii) **Risk Assessment and Information system studies, September 2016.** The identification of the consultant agency for the two studies was launched in September and the offers received at the end of October. The RAS study is expected to kick-off in November 2016 and the IS in the 2nd quarter 2017.
- (iv) **Identification of Country liaison officer, October 2016.** In order to support PARM process on the organization and implementation of the activities the selection of a country liaison officer has been launched and expected to be finalized by the end of 2016 in collaboration with the CAADP/PARM focal point at the Ministry of Planning.
- (v) The pool of experts for the **RAS study** was selected at the end of the year (CEIGRAM) and the first preliminary actions initiated.

- (vi) **Capacity development Seminar, April 2017.** A First Capacity Development Seminar was held in 20-21 April 2017, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture. It provided national stakeholders from government agencies, farmers and farmers' organizations, and academia an introduction to the holistic approach to Agricultural Risk Management, the methodology of PARM to assess risks, and an overview of tools used to manage agricultural risks.
- (vii) **RAS National Stakeholder workshop, June 2017.** The RAS workshop was organized on the 14th of June and the preliminary results presented and the inputs from participants were collected afterwards and integrated into the final version of the report.
- (viii) **Review of the RAS study to be integrated in the LASIP II, December 2017.** The final version of the RAS study report has been submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture for official validation, given the importance of the study, the Government has decided to include components from the RAS into the Liberia Agriculture Sector Investment Program (LASIP II).
- (ix) **Validation of the RAS study, August 2018.** The new Minister of Agriculture of Liberia has officially validated the RAS study, and appointed a new Government focal point for PARM.
- (x) **Launch of the Tools Assessment phase, September 2018.** The Terms of Reference for the Feasibility Studies on (i) timely access to information for farmers on weather, pest and diseases and price through the establishment of an integrated Information and Early Warning System in Liberia and (ii) on a sustainable investment plan for ARM training in Liberia, have been drafted, and validated by the Gov. The experts have been identified and the study planned to start by the end of the year 2018.
- (iii) **Suspension of PARM process in Mozambique, June 2017.** After official coordination with the Steering Committee members, it has been decided that the process in Mozambique will be suspended given the difficulties to reach the Ministry of Agriculture.
- (i) **Follow-up on Risk Assessment study (RAS), February 2016.** The first draft of the study was presented in December 2015 during the national stakeholder workshop, which resulted in additional inputs to integrate into the study. To address the gaps, a team of experts recruited by PARM to carry out the study, travelled in February 2016 to Niger and met with the government, stakeholders and experts to complete the complementary risk assessment study (RAS) on information, access to markets and to finance. The RAS study has been finalized in June 2016 and submitted to the HC3N for final validation.
- (ii) **Kick-off of the Tools Assessment Phase, September 2016.** Discussions have already commenced with HC3N to define the agriculture risk management tools analysis supported by the additional studies funded by PARM.
- (iii) **Capacity Development Plan, September 2016.** Given the positive partnership built with AGRHYMET on the organization of the first capacity development seminar, discussions have been relaunched in order to jointly develop (with HC3N) a capacity development plan on ARM in Niger.
- (iv) **Kick-off of the Feasibility Studies, September 2017.** The selection of the experts that will conduct the feasibility studies on the warehouse & contract farming as well as on access to information has been finalized; the studies were completed during the first quarter 2018. Both studies are conducted respectively by the consulting firms: CIRAD-IRAM and SBC4D.
- (v) **Capacity Development Plan, September 2017.** Given the positive partnership built on the organization of the first capacity development seminar, PARM and AGRHYMET agreed to foster their collaboration through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) that includes PARM support to training activities on ARM organized by AGRHYMET, with a regional dimension during 2018. The MoU is currently drafted and it is following the IFAD procedures to be finalized.
- (vi) **ARM Training Course (CD2), April 2018.** PARM and AGRHYMET organized in partnership a regional training event on ARM (CD2). The training took place in Niamey and hosted participants from the Sahel countries. In addition to the countries in which PARM works (Senegal, Cameroon and Niger), the training also included participants from across other Sahel countries, including Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali and

Niger

Mozambique

- (i) **Set-up Mission in Mozambique, March 2016.** The meeting organized with the Permanent Secretary of the MASA and the directors of the Planning and Cooperation Directorate and of Extension Service Directorate (DNEA) at MASA, confirmed the interest of the GoM to integrate ARM in the national strategy. Given the multiple existing actions related to ARM, potential areas of actions for PARM could cover ARM financial tools, information system and capacity building on ARM.
- (ii) **Kick-off of the process, stand-by.** Despite the different attempts to enter in contact with the MASA to kick-off the process, PARM secretariat did not receive any communication from the Ministry of Agriculture since March 2016. In addition, the new ARM focal point is not yet nominated or no communication has been shared with PARM on the matter.

Mauritania. This training focused on regional awareness on ARM. It aimed to provide participants with skills and knowledge to understand and design agricultural risk management strategies.

- (vii) **Validation Workshop of the Feasibility Studies, June 2018.** A technical meeting was organised by the HC3N in collaboration with PARM, gathering several technical and financial partners, to validate the feasibility studies on access to information and on warehouse receipt systems & contract farming.
- (viii) **High Level Dissemination Workshop, October 2018.** The results of feasibility study on access to information and on warehouse and contract farming have been disseminated in October 2018, during the High Level Dissemination Workshop, which took place on the 26th October, 2018. Significant commitments have been expressed by the HC3N as well as from the technical and financial partners.

Senegal

- (i) **Follow-up Mission and Validation of the Terms of Reference for the Risk Assessment Study, February 2016.** A follow-up mission was organized to meet with the MAER, strengthen synergies with national and regional partners, and to validate the Terms of Reference of the Risk Assessment Study with the technical committee. A PARM country liaison officer was also selected.
- (i) **Risk Assessment Study Kick-Off, April 2016.** Experts have been identified and recruited to undertake the Risk Assessment study in Senegal, focusing on two key areas: fisheries and livestock. This study has been undertaken in collaboration with local research centres and practitioners.
- (ii) **Risk Assessment Workshop, June 2016.** A National Stakeholder Workshop took place in late June 2016 in Senegal, in collaboration with the MAER and NEPAD hosted by ISRA. The objective of the workshop was to present and discuss the Draft Risk Assessment Study currently on-going and identify priorities on risks and tools. The inputs collected by the international and national participants have been afterwards included into the reports and in September submitted to the Ministries of Livestock and Fishery for final validation and integration into their official sectorial official papers.
- (iii) **Early identification of areas of work for feasibility studies, September 2016.** Potential areas of interest on which to focus the upcoming ARM tools feasibility studies have been discussed during the RAS workshop identifying three main areas: (i) access to information by farmers ii) capacity development on ARM for extension services and farmers iii) access to rural finance services through remittances. The development of TORs are expected by the end of the year 2016.
- (iv) **Mission on Capacity Development Activities, March 2017.** PARM organized different meetings with main Senegalese universities such as UCAD (Université Cheikh Anta Diop), Université de Thiès, ENSA (Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Agriculture), USSEIN (Université Du Sine Saloum El-Hadj Ibrahima Niass) and Université Gaston Berger (UGB), to discuss about their interest and capacity to develop, organize and deliver a 5-day training courses on Agricultural Risk Management (CD2) mainly, but not exclusively, targeted for the extension service.
- (v) **Development of the call for proposal and selection process of the university to deliver CD2 activity, April 2017.** A call for proposal has been drafted and sent to UGB, UCAD and ENSA, Université de Thiès to choose the institution in charge of the delivery of the pilot ARM training. UCAD has been ranked first by all the members of PARM evaluation committee.
- (vi) **Kick off of the Feasibility Studies, May 2017.** The selection of the experts that will conduct the feasibility studies on access to information and remittances to manage agricultural risks have been finalized. Both studies are conducted respectively by the consulting firms: CIRAD and RMDA.
- (vii) **High level national stakeholder workshop, July 2017.** The final step of the PARM policy dialogue process is represented by the High level national stakeholder workshop planned for the 6th of July in Dakar. The objective of the workshop, headed by the Ministry of Agriculture (MAER) with the participation of the Ministry of Finance and bilateral partners, is to disseminate the results of the feasibility studies undertaken by PARM and continue the dialogue with the Government and stakeholders on how the ARM interventions incorporated into its policy strategies and investment plans can best be implemented.
- (viii) **Preliminary seminars on Feasibility Studies (CD3), July 2017.** Two preliminary discussion seminars with the two institutions (RMDA and CIRAD) that lead the two PARM feasibility studies on remittances as an ARM tool and access to information were conducted at the Ministry of Agriculture (MAER). The discussions regarded the content of the studies and the training activities on specific ARM tools (CD3 in PARM CD strategy) planned for October 2017.
- (ix) **ARM training course (CD2), October 2017.** The pilot ARM training course developed and organized by Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar (UCAD), in collaboration with other Senegalese Institutions such as Université Gaston Berger UGB, Université de Thiès/ENSA, ISRA, MAER, has been successfully delivered from 9th to 13th October 2017 in Dakar. It was well conducted, interesting and complete.
- (x) **Training on ARM tools (CD3), October 2017.** Two one-day CD3(B) training activities (i.e. trainings on how to use the tools) were organized at MAER premises and delivered on 16th and 17th October 2017 by PARM consultants that elaborated the

Feasibility Studies on Access to Information (CIRAD) and Remittances (RMDA). Each training included participants from MAER Technical Committee and private/NGO sector.

- (xi) **Development of the ToRs for a CD Feasibility Study, May 2018.** In order to sustain and strengthen the CD activities implemented in Senegal, PARM is working closely with the MAER to recruit a local consult to conduct a feasibility study with an investment plan to facilitate the institutionalization of the CD activities into the universities and extension service programs.
- (xii) **Kick off of the CD Feasibility Study, August 2018.** The selection of the local consultant who will be conducting the study has been finalised. The consultant will be working in close collaboration with the technical committee of the MAER.

Uganda

- (i) **Seminar on Information Systems for Agricultural risk management in Uganda, May 2016.** The country report on information systems from CEIGRAM was presented and discussed with technical experts and stakeholders. The conceptual note for the financial information and risk management model (FIRM) was presented and discussed with stakeholders, the government and development partners.
- (ii) **Meeting with the Ministry of Agriculture and with Makerere University on capacity development and extension services, May 2016.** The meetings focused on how to incorporate Agricultural Risk Management in the extension services strategy that is being elaborated by the Ministry of Agriculture and on how to include ARM in the training courses and curricula of Makerere University. The following discussions have brought to the development of an MoU defining the collaboration between PARM and the Makerere University. The Extension Services Directorate staff will be one of the first beneficiaries of the course.
- (iii) **Kick-off of the feasibility study on plant pest and diseases control, July 2016.** The Centre for Agriculture and Biosciences International (CABI) was contracted to undertake a feasibility study on plant pest and diseases control, which was identified as a major ARM gap to be covered by PARM.
- (iv) **Kick-off of the feasibility study on the financial information and risk management model (FIRM), July 2016.** A second gap identified during the PARM Risk assessment phase was information systems. A note on FIRM has been finalized by PARM and a pool of experts from the private sector active already on the area of finance and information. The FIRM aims to facilitate the access to the information and finance services for farmers and service providers through new technologies. An investment plan and technical note has been developed and the final revision expected by the end of October 2016.

- (v) **Validation Seminar of the Uganda Pest Management Study, September 2016.** A technical seminar was organized by PARM in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture to validate the outcome of the CABI study and recommending additional insights and practices to better manage future incidences of crop pests and diseases in Uganda with a view to finalize the study.

- (vi) **High level national stakeholders workshop, November 2016.** The final step of PARM policy dialogue process is represented by the High level national stakeholder workshop planned for 29th November in Kampala. The objective of the workshop, headed by the Ministry of Agriculture with the participation of the Ministry of Finance and bilateral partners, is to present and validate the results of the feasibility studies undertaken by PARM and continue the dialogue with the Government and stakeholders on how the ARM interventions incorporated into its policy strategies and investment plans can best be implemented. This action formally closes the support provided by PARM in Uganda.

- (vii) **ARM training course (CD2), March 2017.** The pilot ARM training course was organized and delivered by Makerere University/CAES. The overall outcome was positive/sufficient in terms of contents and training modality.

- (viii) **PARM Capacity Development Strategy, May 2017.** In coordination with the Department of Extension Service of MAAIF, the PARM CD Strategy was finalized and presented in the final report of the PARM work in Uganda to the Ministry of Agriculture of Uganda. PARM CD Strategy includes the delivery of more CD2 training during 2017-2018.

Zambia

- (i) **Exploratory Mission, May 2016.** Following up the correspondence between the Government of Zambia and the IFAD President and clearance from the Steering committee, PARM joined the IFAD design mission of E-SAPP to ensure that an ARM holistic approach is mainstreamed into the project design and served as exploratory mission in preparation of the potential participation of the country into the programme, that was discussed in occasion of the 8th Steering Committee in June 30th
- (ii) **Zambia officially new PARM country, June 2016.** As part of the agenda of the 8th Steering Committee held on June 30th, the SC members were requested to provide feedback on the demand of the Government of Zambia to participate in the programme. The Steering Committee unanimously approved Zambia as a PARM additional country.
- (iii) **Set-up Mission, March 2017.** The first country mission took place in the first week of March 2017.

- (iv) **RAS Study Report from the World Bank, November 2017.** In order to avoid duplication of work, PARM has decided to coordinate with the WB on the RAS; the draft version of the report has been shared with PARM. Given the quality of the content, PARM will coordinate with the MoA on the next steps, in order to identify the appropriate tools.

- (v) **CD1 Training support of the E-SAPP program, June 2018.** A Capacity Development Seminar was held on the 27th and 28th of June 2018 in Chilanga (near Lusaka), in collaboration with the MoA to support the E-SAPP program. It provided national stakeholders from government agencies, farmers' organizations and private sector an introduction to the holistic approach to Agricultural Risk Management, the methodology of PARM to assess risks, and an overview of tools used to manage agricultural risks.

- (vi) **Kick off of the Tools Assessment phase, September 2018.** The Terms of Reference for the feasibility studies on (i) improving access to agricultural risk information for meso level stakeholders and smallholder producers in Zambia and (ii) enhancing the Zambian Warehouse Receipt Systems (WRSs) and aligning it with the Food Reserve Agency strategic plans, have been developed and validated by the MoA. The experts who will conduct the studies have been selected and the work is currently on-going.

Annex 6. List of PARM experts, trainers, focal points and partners by country

TABLE A6.1

List of PARM international and local experts on ARM by country

Country	Name	Title	Expertise	PARM Studies conducted	Local/ International(*)
Cabo Verde	António José Medina dos Santos Baptista	Independent consultant	Agriculture Economics	Agricultural Risk Assessment in Cabo Verde (RAS)	Local
Cabo Verde	Charles Yvon Rocha	Independent consultant	Geography, Environmental Science, Teaching Methods	Agricultural Risk Assessment in Cabo Verde (RAS)	Local
Cabo Verde	Riccardo Capocchini	Independent consultant	Agriculture, projects, evaluation	Access to rural finance by farmer organisations and linkage to local markets (FS)	International
Cabo Verde	Kossi Richard Amoussou	Independent consultant	Microfinance	Access to rural finance by farmer organisations and linkage to local markets (FS)	International
Cabo Verde	Clarimundo Pina Goncalves	CAADP Focal Point	policy engagement	n/a	Local
Cameroon	Patrice Monga Miengue	PARM Liaison officer	Logistic	n/a	Local
Cameroon	Tobie Ondo	CAADP Focal Point	policy engagement	n/a	Local
Cameroon	Jérôme Coste	IRAM	Policies and Food Security	Agricultural Risk Assessment in Cameroon (RAS)	International
Cameroon	Marie Thoreux	IRAM	Economist, social protection, microfinance, rural development	Agricultural Risk Assessment in Cameroon (RAS)	International
Cameroon	Constant Momballa Mbunmi	IRAM	Community Economic Development, Public Management, Policy Analysis and Evaluation Research	Agricultural Risk Assessment in Cameroon (RAS) / Information systems linked to warehouse (FS)	Local
Cameroon	Karine Lagarde	IRAM	Engineering, coordination, management and monitoring of local development projects in rural areas	Information systems linked to warehouse (FS)	International
Cameroon	Pierre Ricau	IRAM	market analyst	Information systems linked to warehouse (FS)	International
Ethiopia	Tewodros Demeke	PARM Liaison officer	Logistic	n/a	Local
Ethiopia	Wondale Habtamu	CAADP Focal Point	policy engagement	n/a	Local
Ethiopia	Gideon E. Onumah	NRI	Principal Agricultural Marketing and Finance Economist	Agricultural Risk Assessment in Ethiopia (RAS)	International
Ethiopia	Hanneke Lam	NRI	Economist, rural development	Agricultural Risk Assessment in Ethiopia (RAS)	International

(...)

(*) local are experts based in the country, international are experts outside of country.

(...) Country	Name	Title	Expertise	PARM Studies conducted	Local/ International(*)
Ethiopia	Kinfe Asayehegn Gebreeyesus	University of Hawassa	Asst. Professor of Agriculture and Extension Service, College of Agriculture	PARM CD2 trainer	Local
Ethiopia	Deribe Kaske	University of Hawassa	Professor of Agriculture and Extension Serv, College of Agriculture	PARM CD2 trainer	Local
Ethiopia	Dessalegn Chanie	Bahir Dar University	Professor, Water management, CSA	PARM CD2 trainer	Local
Ethiopia	Robel Daniel	NRI	Data collection - Statistics	Agricultural Risk Assessment in Ethiopia (RAS)	International
Liberia	Jallah Kennedy	PARM Liaison officer	Program management, cocoa livelihood programs	n/a	Local
Liberia	Musu Flomo	MoA Focal Point	Planning & Development	n/a	Local
Liberia	Esperanza Luque	CEIGRAM	Agronomist	Agricultural Risk Assessment in Liberia (RAS)	International
Liberia	José María Sumpsi	CEIGRAM	Agronomist, Economist	Agricultural Risk Assessment in Liberia (RAS)	International
Liberia	Fernando Escribano	CEIGRAM	Livestock, Animal nutrition	Agricultural Risk Assessment in Liberia (RAS)	International
Liberia	Gideon E. Onumah	NRI	CD	ARM training to ES (FS)	International
Liberia	Pierre Ricau	NITIDAE	Access to info	Access to Information for ARM (FS)	International
Liberia	Francois Griffon	NITIDAE	Access to info	Access to Information for ARM (FS)	International
Niger	Aboubacar Issa	PARM Liaison officer	Country Program	n/a	Local
Niger	Adamou Danguioua	CAADP Focal Point	Social Economist	n/a	Local
Niger	Jérôme Coste	IRAM	Policies and Food Security	Agricultural Risk Assessment in Niger (RAS)	International
Niger	Abdoulkader Affane	IRAM	Data collection - farmer organizations	Agricultural Risk Assessment in Niger (RAS)	Local
Niger	Olivier Jenn-Treyer	IRAM	Economist, public policy and evaluation, rural development	Agricultural Risk Assessment in Niger (RAS) / Warehouse & Contract Farming (FS)	International
Niger	Stéphane Boyera	SBC4D	Telecommunications and network engineering	Access to Information for ARM (FS)	International
Niger	Mary Allen	SBC4D	ICT	Access to Information for ARM (FS)	Local
Niger	Ali Mahamadou	SBC4D	Economist, Irrigation and agricultural development	Access to Information for ARM (FS)	International

(...)

(...) Country	Name	Title	Expertise	PARM Studies conducted	Local/ International(*)
Niger	Tristan Lecotty	CIRAD	Agriculture, rural development, food security, impact assessment	Warehouse & Contract Farming (FS)	International
Niger	Sanoussi Atta	AGRHYMET	Chef du Département Formation et Recherche (AGRHYMET)	PARM CD2 reference point	Local
Niger	Soumana Boubacar	University of Niamey	Professor, Member of Urban Africa Risk Knowledge (Urban ARK)	PARM CD2 trainer	Local
Niger	Tankari Dan-badjo Abdourahame	University of Niamey	Professor, Soil and Environment	PARM CD2 trainer	Local
Niger	Moussa Waogo	AGRHYMET	Researcher	PARM CD2 trainer	Local
Senegal	Sokhna Mbaye Diop	MoA Focal Point	policy engagement	n/a	
Senegal	Abdrahmane Wane	CIRAD/ILRI	Researcher, Economist, livestock	Agricultural Risk Assessment in Senegal (RAS)	Local
Senegal	Aliou Diouf Mballo	Independent consultant	Economist, statistician	Agricultural Risk Assessment in Senegal (RAS)	Local
Senegal	Alioune Badara Sy	Independent consultant	Socio-Economist, fisheries	Agricultural Risk Assessment in Senegal (RAS)	Local
Senegal	Jean-Philippe Tonneau	CIRAD	Agriculture, agricultural development, agroecology, geograph	Access to Information for ARM (FS)	International
Senegal	Patricio Mendez del Villar	CIRAD	sustainable agriculture, crop production, irrigation, farming, international marketing	Access to Information for ARM (FS)	International
Senegal	Mallé Fofana	RMDA	organizational strategy and economic and social development	Use of remittances for ARM (FS)	Local
Senegal	Martin Fleury	RMDA	"Economist, ocio-economy, private sector development and territory planning "	Use of remittances for ARM (FS)	International
Senegal	Aly Mbaye	UCAD	Professor of Economics	PARM CD2 reference point	Local
Senegal	Fatou Gueye Lefevre	UCAD	Ass. Prof. of Development policy	PARM CD2 trainer	Local
Senegal	Ibrahima Diop	UCAD	Professor	PARM CD2 trainer	Local
Senegal	Babacar Sene	UCAD	Professor of Economics	PARM CD2 trainer	Local
Senegal	Aklesso Y. G. Egbendewe	University of Lome	Professor of Economics and Management Sciences	PARM CD2 trainer	Local

(...)

(*) local are experts based in the country, international are experts outside of country.

(...) Country	Name	Title	Expertise	PARM Studies conducted	Local/ International(*)
Senegal	Mateugue Diack	UGB	Professor, Soil	PARM CD2 trainer	Local
Senegal	Mor Gueye	Independent consultant	CD	Institutionalisation of CD (FS)	Local
Uganda	Tom Mugisa	PARM Liaison officer	policy engagement	n/a	Local
Uganda	Charles Mukama	MoA Focal Point	policy engagement	n/a	Local
Uganda	Jan Kerer	Independent consultant	Banking and Insurance Specialist	Agricultural Risk Assessment in Uganda (RAS)	International
Uganda	Herbert Talwana	Makerere University	Plant Protection, pest management, Horticulture and Agronomy	Agricultural Risk Assessment in Uganda (RAS)	Local
Uganda	"Bernard Bashaasha "	Makerere University	Agricultural Economist	Agricultural Risk Assessment in Uganda (RAS)	Local
Uganda	Dannie Romney	CABI	Development Communication and Extension, ruminant nutrition	Crop Pests & Diseases Management (FS)	International
Uganda	Joseph Mulema	CABI	Plant health	Crop Pests & Diseases Management (FS)	Local
Uganda	Richard Miiro	Makerere University	Ass. Professor, Agricultural and Environmental Science, Extension Service, Gender	PARM CD2 trainer	Local
Uganda	Steve Hodge	Uganda Agribusiness Alliance	Chief	PARM CD2 trainer	Local
Uganda	Jaime ter Linden	Agri Risk Analyzer	ARM, Insurance, finance	Finance, Information & Risk Management Model (FIRM) (FS)	International
Zambia	Harriet Mweene	MoA Focal Point	policy engagement, agriculture	n/a	Local
Zambia	Nalishabo Meebelo	PARM Liaison officer	Agriculture, Agribusiness, Regional CAADP Coordinator, Food Security and Nutrition	n/a	Local
Zambia	Antony Chapoto	Research Director	Agriculture, WRS	Warehouse (FS)	Local
Zambia	Grace Obuya	International Consultant	Agriculture, EWS, Access to information	Access to Information for ARM (FS)	International

TABLE A6.2

List of PARM Trainers of trainers by country

Country	Name	Institution	Position
Uganda	Herbert Talwana	Makerere University	Assoc. Prof. & Pilot Course Coordinator
Uganda	Richard Miiro Senior Lecturer & Asst. Course coordinator	Makerere University	Senior Lecturer & Asst. Course coordinator
Uganda	Tom K. Mugisa	na	Independent consultant
Uganda	Steve Hodges	na	Independent consultant
Uganda	Alex Tatwangire	Makerere University	Faculty staff
Uganda	Gabriel Elepu	Makerere University	Faculty staff
Uganda	Bernard B. Obaa	Makerere University	New Course Coordinator
Uganda	Gorette N. Nabanoga	Makerere University	Faculty staff
Senegal	Ahmadou Aly Mbaye	FASEG/UCAD	Prof. & Pilot Course Coordinator
Senegal	Egbendewe Yao Grégoire Aklesso	University of Lomé	Prof.
Senegal	Babacar Sène	FASEG/UCAD	Prof.
Senegal	Amadou Ndiaye	UGB	Prof.
Senegal	Amadou Diop	ENSA/Thies	Faculty staff
Senegal	Assane Ndiaye	ANCAR	
Senegal	Mouhamadou Moustapha Fall	CNAAS	
Senegal	Ibrahima Thione Diop	FASEG/UCAD	Faculty staff
Senegal	Birahim Bouna Niang	FASEG/UCAD	Faculty staff
Senegal	Boubacar Macalou	CERCAP/Mali	
Senegal	Mouhamadou Lamine Dia	MAER	
Senegal	Aminata Ndiaye	FASEG/UCAD	
Senegal	Assane Beye	FASEG/UCAD	
Niger	Abdrahmane Wane	CIRAD/Ivory Coast	

(...)

(...) Country	Name	Institution	Position
Niger	Fatou Gueye	UCAD/Senegal	
Niger	Sanoussi Atta	Centre Régionale AGHRYMET	Coordinator CD2- Chef du Département Formation et Recherche
Niger	Seydou Traoré	Centre Régionale AGHRYMET	
Niger	Mbaye Ndiaye	Centre Régionale AGHRYMET	
Niger	Issaka Lona	Centre Régionale AGHRYMET	
Niger	Agali Alhassane	Centre Régionale AGHRYMET	
Niger	Etienne Sarr	Centre Régionale AGHRYMET	
Niger	Tankari Dan Badjo	UAM	Professor
Niger	Moussa Waongo	Centre Régionale AGHRYMET	Assistant coordinator CD2
Niger	Soumana Boubacar	UAM	Professor
Ethiopia	Kinfe Asayehegn	Hawassa University	Ass. Prof& CD2 coordinator
Ethiopia	Deribe kaske	Hawassa University	Assistant coordinator CD2
Ethiopia	Messeret Lejebo	Hawassa University	Faculty staff
Ethiopia	Tarekegn Samago	Hawassa University	Dean

TABLE A6.3

List of PARM Focal Points by country

Country	Name	Title
Cameroon	Patrice Monga Miengue	PARM Liaison officer
Cameroon	Tobie Ondoa	CAADP Focal Point
Ethiopia	Ato Germame Garuma	MoA Focal Point
Liberia	Jallah Kennedy	PARM Liaison officer
Liberia	Musu Flomo	MoA Focal Point
Niger	Aboubacar Issa	PARM Liaison officer
Niger	Adamou Danguioua	CAADP Focal Point
Senegal	Sokhna Mbaye Diop	MoA Focal Point
Uganda	Tom Mugisa	PARM Liaison officer
Uganda	Charles Mukama	CAADP Focal Point
Zambia	Harriet Mweene	MoA Focal Point
Zambia	Nalishebo Meebelo	PARM Liaison officer

TABLE A6.4

List of PARM Partners by country

Country	Name	Institution
Cabo Verde	Jean Pascal Kabore	IFAD CPM
Cabo Verde	Sebastien Keffier	Luxembourg representative
Cabo Verde	Luciano Fonseca	FAO Programme officer
Cabo Verde	Ricardo Monteiro	GEF/UNOPS Coordonateur GEF
Cabo Verde	Cristino Pedraza	PNUD Projet coordinator
Cabo Verde	Jaime Payoles	Coop. Espagnole Coordinator
Cabo Verde	José Roman Ilenon Lora	EU Chief of the Delegation
Cabo Verde	Virginia Mulas	EU Communication rep
Cabo Verde	Barbara Faria	GARANTIA Director
Cabo Verde	José Luis Neves	SOTOVENTO General Secretary
Cabo Verde	José Furtado	AGROCENTRO Director
Cabo Verde	Umberto Lopes	OASIS
Cabo Verde	Elisabete dos Reis	MORABI
Cameroon	Bernard Mwinyel Hien	IFAD CPM
Cameroon	Jean Yves MEDANG	AFD Project Officer
Cameroon	Albert Nyaga	AFDB Senior Agricultural Specialist
Cameroon	Eleugio Montijano	EU Delegation
Cameroon	Marthe Epassy	GIZ
Cameroon	Daniel KALBASSOUM	Crédit du Sahel
Cameroon	MUSA SHEY NFOR	Aanencam
Cameroon	Nkouekeu	PADMIR
Cameroon	Eloundou Owona Zacharie	PADMIR
Cameroon	Ossoa wolfgang	MIFED
Cameroon	Gustave EWOLE MEDJEME	PROPAPEC
		(...)

(...) Country	Name	Institution
Cameroon	Lema André	CICC
Cameroon	Bobbo Bakari	PLANOPAC
Cameroon	KAKAMBI Gaelle Myriam	PIANOPAC
Ethiopia	Demirag Han Ulac	IFAD Country Director
Ethiopia	Andrew Smith	DFID Programme manager
Ethiopia	Sarah Coll-Black	World Bank Social Protection Specialist
Ethiopia	Mesfin Tesfaye	WFP
Ethiopia	Mr. Berhanu Legesse	SIDAAMA Coffee FCU
Ethiopia	Dr Kinfe Asayehegn	Hawassa University
Ethiopia	Dr Deribe Kaske	Hawassa University
Liberia	Hubert Blom	EU Delegation
Liberia	Alberto Menghini	EU Delegation
Liberia	Maurice O Ogutu	USAID Agriculture development officer
Liberia	Samba Kawa	USAID Agriculture development officer
Liberia	Lisa Korte	USAID Natural Resources Officer
Liberia	Cisse AlHassan	FAO Policy officer
Liberia	Lonnie Herring	WFP Head of Programme and Agricultural
Liberia	Amos Ballayan	WFP Programme Policy officer
Liberia	Adubi Abimbola	WB Senior Agriculture Economist
Liberia	Margaret Kilo	AFDB, Resident Representative
Liberia	Jehu Prosper	Agro-Dealers Association
Niger	Nicoletta Avella	EU Program Officer
Niger	Entique de Loma	EU Chief Rural Development
Niger	Bachir Maliki	FAO
		(...)

(...) Country	Name	Institution
Niger	Abdoulkader Adamou	AFD Project Officer
Niger	Saley Amadou	FAO deputy representative
Niger	Amadou Ba	World Bank Senior Agriculture Economist
Niger	Lawan Tahirou	WFP
Niger	Ismaël Touré	ORANGE Niger, Marketing Manager
Niger	Bangna Adamou	ROPPA
Niger	Mahamadou Sanoussi HASSANE	MOORIBEN
Niger	Prof. Sanoussi Atta	AGRHYMET
Niger	Dr Moussa Waongo	AGRHYMET
Senegal	Thierry Benoit	IFAD CPM
Senegal	Carla di Gregorio	WFP 4R Country Program Manager
Senegal	Mamadou Wane	WFP National Programme and Policy Officer
Senegal	Yacine Fall	WFP Programme and Policy officer
Senegal	Stephane Meert	EU Delegation, Rural Dev. And Env. Advisor
Senegal	Boubabar Kanouté	EU Program Manager Agr and Rural Development
Senegal	Cheikh Sadibou Pene	FAO Consultant Agronomist
Senegal	Hatem Falleh	AFDB Principal Agronomist
Senegal	Diane Jegam	AFD Directrice Adjointe
Senegal	Abdoulaye Dia	USAID focal point for CSA
Senegal	Elisabetta Demartis	FAO ICT Policy Consultant
Senegal	Madieye Ndour	MANOBI
Senegal	Rokhaya Solange	SONATEL
Senegal	Maguette Diaw	FDEA-MICROFINANCE
Senegal	Omar Cissé Sow	CNAAS
		(...)

(...) Country	Name	Institution
Senegal	Aliou Dia	Force Paysanne
Senegal	Abdoulaye Arona Ka	Confédération paysanne
Senegal	Prof. Aly Mbaye	UCAD
Senegal	Amadou Ndiaye	UGB
Uganda	Jacqueline Uwamwiza	EU
Uganda	Fred Othieno	KfW
Uganda	Martin Fowler	USAID
Uganda	Asa Giertz	WB Senior Agricultural Economist
Uganda	Massimo Castiello	FAO Deputy Country Representative
Uganda	Pontian Muhwezi	IFAD Country Officer
Uganda	Alessandro Marini	IFAD CPM (former Uganda CPM)
Uganda	Robert Kintu	FIT Uganda
Uganda	Jaime Ter Linden	Agririsk analyzer
Uganda	Andre Dellevoet	aBi Trust CEO
Uganda	Steve Hodges	Agribusiness Alliance
Uganda	Prudence Ayebare	UNFFE
Uganda	Prof. Herbert Talwana	Makerere University
Uganda	Dr Richard Miiro	Makerere University
Zambia	Willem Janssen	WB Lead Agriculture Economist (DC)
Zambia	Hazem Ibrahim Hanbal	WB Lead Agriculture Economist
Zambia	Alex Mwanakasale	WB Senior Agricultural Specialist
Zambia	Friederich Mahler	EU Agriculture and Rural Development Advisor
Zambia	Mlotha Damaseke	USAID Economic Development
Zambia	Dick Siame	IFAD CPO
		(...)

(...) Country	Name	Institution
Zambia	Waqas Malik	GIZ Adviser Sector Project
Zambia	George Okech	FAO Country Representative
Zambia	Jennifer Bitonde	WFP Country Director
Zambia	Kwibisa Liywalii	IFAD SAAP PM
Zambia	Humphrey Mulele	Mayfair Insurance
Zambia	Philimon Lubeya	ZANACO, Head Commercial Agriculture
Zambia	Collins Sakajila	In-Service Training Trust, Executive Director
Zambia	Muketoi Wamvuyme	PELUM
Zambia	Rolf Shenton	GRASSROOTS TRUST
Zambia	F.M Kayula	National Union of Small Scale Farmers in Zambia
Zambia	Mr Jervis Zimba	ZNFU
Zambia	Mrs Ellah Chembe	ZNFU

Annex 7. Long-term Work Plan and Budget 2014-2019

TABLE A7.1
PARM total Cumulative Expenditure 2014-2018 by Category,
as of 31 December 2018.

PARM Categories	NEW REVISED BUDGET 2014-2019 ⁽¹⁾	TOTAL EXPENDITURE 2014	TOTAL EXPENDITURE 2015	TOTAL EXPENDITURE 2016
A Human Resources	2 113 488	313 288	503 001	443 061
A.1 Senior Programme Manager	712 908	131 293	249 510	213 753
A.2 Technical Specialist	918 667	120 671	156 891	154 747
A.3 KM Officer	481 913	61 324	96 599	74 561
B Knowledge Management	490 419	10 135	34 666	50 683
B.1 Visibility Actions	297 244	4 135	31 662	33 784
B.2 Publications	130 147	-	-	11 221
B.3 Translations	63 028	6 000	3 003	5 679
C Office Expenditure	49 685	393	13 637	11 580
C.1 Office Costs	20 494	393	356	8 019
C.2 Services	-	-	-	-
C.3 IT Support	29 191	-	13 281	3 561
D Travel	445 946	178 897	69 184	72 066
E Cost of Conferences	1 273 685	452 432	27 287	165 182
E.1 Workshops	600 386	276 289	8 502	118 082
E.2 Coordination (SC, AC meetings)	35 951	3 177	-	10 970
E.3 Consultancies Services	637 348	172 966	18 785	36 130
F Studies	1 205 557	172 966	4 374	24 360
F.1 Risk Assessment	344 021	-	14 411	11 770
F.2 Feasibility Studies	861 536	66 528	148 032	235 964
G Training, Capacity Building	962 651	20 199	115 833	60 556
H M&E	246 204	46 329	32 199	175 408
Total Budget (net)	6 787 636	21 278	100 632	227 867
Other *	123 573	-	-	96 204
Total Budget (gross)	6 911 208	1 042 951	896 437	1 302 607

* For the purpose of this report, the total amount of PARM available Budget reflects the latest exchange rate of receivable funds as of 14/12/2018 in line with new Long-Term Plan and Budget that will be presented to the 16th SC Meeting on 11 April 2018. The total USD amount will be determined only once all the funds are received.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE 2017	TOTAL EXPENDITURE 2018	OVERALL ACTUAL EXPENDITURES 2014-2018	% Utilisation 2014/2018	PARM Categories
354 555	249 583	1 863 488	88%	Human Resources
118 352				Senior Programme Manager
156 632	164 725			Technical Specialist
79 571	84 858			KM Officer
132 549	122 876	350 907	72%	Knowledge Management
84 311	64 800	218 692	74%	Visibility Actions
31 649	31 078	73 947	57%	Publications
16 589	26 997	58 268	92%	Translations
11 477	10 197	47 285	95%	Office Expenditure
4 726	6 999	20 494	100%	Office Costs
-	-	-		Services
6 751	3 198	26 791	92%	IT Support
63 322	35 479	418 946	94%	Travel
226 136	343 323	1 214 359	95%	Cost of Conferences
120 537	64 976	588 386	98%	Workshops
7 350	10 395	31 891	89%	Coordination (SC, AC meetings)
98 248	267 953	594 082	93%	Consultancies Services
51 871	223 250	1 119 898	93%	Studies
46 377	44 703	344 021	100%	Risk Assessment
321 645	347 729	775 877	90%	Feasibility Studies
137 499	9 934	892 001	93%	Training, Capacity Building
184 147	337 794	96 204	39%	M&E
204 409	337 814	6 003 088	88%	Total Budget (net)
-	-	-		Other *
1 314 092	1 447 001	6 003 088	87%	Total Budget (gross)



Contacts

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