



IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

- ✓ Development of an input supply mechanism for each value chain (CIPA for fertilizers, MAPA for poultry, MECAB for small ruminants, etc.);
- ✓ Production of tools to support each mechanism;
- ✓ Formulation of producers' needs at village level through basic SCOOPS, aggregation of needs at communal level, confirmation of needs in workshop at provincial level. In the presence of key players (growers, FIs, input distributors, traders), needs are known, risk-sharing between players clarified, DAO, inputs put in place

RESULTS

- ✓ The process of planning and expressing needs is mastered by the producers, and the unions are able to lead the process without the project;
- ✓ Fertilizer 471 tons for 216 SCOOPS for 4710 ha of cowpea; Livestock feed 450 tons for 117 SCOOPS, Poultry 200 tons for 27 SCOOPS;
- ✓ Building the confidence of women union leaders (9 unions with women presidents), strengthening women's decision-making powers at the individual production level.
- ✓ An economy of scale of 38,800,000 FCFA on procurement operations compared with individual purchases;
- ✓ An amount of 267,787,000 FCFA mobilized by producers of which 74,000,000 F by credit, the rest cash by producers of the 3 value chains in FY23;
- ✓ Livestock feed 450 tons at 117 SCOOPS

LESSONS LEARNED

- ✓ The grouped supply of inputs is well thought out and can be a stimulating factor for producers to join in planning efforts and respond to common problems;
- ✓ Women's leadership can be strengthened through confidence-building and empowering activities;
- ✓ Strong links between grower unions and input distributors are key to finding arrangements to supply growers with inputs when the market is slow. Bank credit is difficult, but it's not sustainable without financing the needs of both categories of player, so that each can fulfill its role.

SUSTAINABILITY FACTORS

- ✓ The endogenous coordinators of the unions and the ReCom at SCOOPS level have mastered the supply process, and the involvement of technical services can ensure quality control, but this requires a minimum of additional technical and financial support;
- ✓ The unions' in-house technical skills are essential for planning, implementation and monitoring, but this comes at a cost that cannot be ignored. can be ensured by the economic activities of the unions in a context marked by insecurity;

BACKGROUND

Inputs (fertilizers) for the cowpea, small ruminant and poultry value chains:

- ✓ Soil poverty, especially in phosphorus;
- ✓ Difficulty in accessing quality inputs on time (low availability, long distance for supply, uncertain quality);
- ✓ High input costs ;
- ✓ Weak organization of producers ;
- ✓ Need to improve production/productivity ;
- ✓ Need to improve production/productivity.