

Sesame Business Network Newsletter



Issue 3 April 2014

SBN starts sesame radio programme

The Sesame Business Network (SBN) Support Programme signed a radio programme lease agreement with Dmtsi Weyane Tigray Private Limited Company (DWET PLC) and Amhara Region Mass Media Agency (AMMA).

The objective of the SBN radio programmes is to provide listeners in the Amhara and Tigray region important and timely information about sesame and the overall activities of SBN. This differs from information about sesame production technologies to requirements for marketing and export of sesame. The information which is being disseminated in the radio follow the seasonal pattern of the sesame production and marketing season. For example, information about seeds and improved agricultural practices before planting and information about marketing just before the start of the marketing season.

Among the major issues to be covered in the radio programmes are technical information on best production practices for growing sesame and improving yields, information on sesame quality and marketing. As well, the programme will inform about SBN stakeholders and the support programme's activities, plans and goals.

The start of the radio programme can be considered as a major development especially for farmers whose main source of information about new agricultural practices and marketing is radio.

SBN's weekly Tigrigna radio item is aired every



Above, signing radio lease agreement with DWET PLC; below with AMMA.

Friday from 7:45 - 8:00 PM, in the stations short wave (5960 frequency) and the same programme is broadcast again on Sunday mornings from 9:45 - 4:00 AM on the FM-92.5. The SBN Amharic radio programme will be aired every Monday 7:20 to 7:35 PM on the stations medium wave (801 frequency) and it will be repeated in one of the weekdays in their short wave (6090 frequency) radio.

SBN support programme to add 17 new clusters

The SBN support programme has decided to expand its support to 17 more sesame business clusters. This makes the total sesame business clusters 36. The selection of the new clusters is based on an expression of interest by the SBN stakeholders in different workshops, and based on an analysis of the sesame production and marketing in North Gondar and Western Tigray zones. The points of analysis were: importance of production zones, existence of market centers, coverage of sesame cooperatives, size of the clusters and distance between actors, and interest and commitment of *woredas*.

In the Amhara region eight new clusters will be formed, making the total number of clusters in

north Gondar 16. Two of the new clusters Tumet and Meka are in Metema *woreda*. Dubaba and Bambaho are in Quara . Maserodenb in Tach Armachiho and Korhumer/Girarwuha in Mirab Armachiho *woredas*. The other two new clusters will be Seroka and Ergoye/Marzeneb in the newly included Tegede *woreda*.

In western Tigray, four new clusters will be formed in Wolkayet *woreda*, namely, Walidiba, Tahtay-Mayhumer, Laelay-Mayhumer and Korari clusters. Besides, the existing Adigoshu, Rawyan and Tirkan clusters will all be split into two separate clusters, as they are currently too large. As a result, there will be three clusters: Bereket, Baker and May-weyni and one new cluster Shilgile in Kafta Humera *woreda*. Hiwot cluster will be formed in Tsgede .

About this newsletter

The purpose of SBN newsletter is to provide relevant and timely information about the overall activities of the SBN and its support programme.

In this issue we would like to highlight the major activities that have been taken place by the Sesame Business Network (SBN) and its support programme between January and March 2014

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Stakeholders meeting to sign collaboration agreements

In an effort to put the Sesame Business Clusters (SBCs) joint action plans into practice, the SBN support programme had several meetings with sesame producers and local service providers in March and April 2014.

The meetings were arranged with the aim of arriving at multiple collaboration agreements between sesame producers, cooperatives, different proximity service providers, and the SBN support programme.

The service providers for the sesame producers in the Amhara region are *woreda* Offices of Agriculture, Cooperative Promotion, Trade and Transport, Amhara Credit and Saving Institute, and Selam and Metema Farmers Cooperatives Unions. All these offices in the four *woredas* namely, Metema, Quara, Tach and Mirab Armachio took part in the meetings and agreed to jointly support the sesame producers in collaboration with the SBN support programme.

On the Tigray side, the service providers are, Offices of Agriculture, Humera Agricultural Research Center, Agricultural Mechanization Plc, the Cooperative Promotion Agencies, Dedit Credit and Saving Institute, Bank, Unions (Setit Humera, Lemlem Welkayt and Dansha), and METEC.

During the meetings the triple parties jointly discussed about the specific activities



Abrhajira Cluster representatives working on proposals

requiring collaboration between the parties. Discussions were held about the services and required resources that are needed for the foreseen activities, and the contributions that all the three actors will make in cash, in kind or both. The services proposed were taken from the SBCs action plans in which SBCs clearly express the skills, knowledge, and/or other resources that they require.

The meetings helped to create an overview of actions planned across all SBCs, and

inventory was made of service providers for maintaining the oversight of what, where and with whom SBC fund investments can be spend.

The discussions and decisions made during the meetings will help the SBN support programme to graft its financial and technical support to the activities of sesame producing cooperatives, farmer cooperative unions, service giving organisations and other stakeholders in the SBN.

Sesame business clusters revisit their action plans for 2014



Left, Ashere cluster representatives; right Adi-hirdi cluster representatives revisiting their action plans for 2014

Representatives from all the 19 Sesame Business Clusters (SBCs) came together in participatory workshops to revisit their three year action plans (2013-2015).

The ultimate goal of the planning sessions was to create a common understanding of the general objectives, challenges, and actions to improve the sesame sector in their area. Also, it was aimed at creating a

shared vision on success factors and joint actions for the year 2014.

Cluster representatives designed the 2014 action plan in line with the five major objectives formulated last year. These five major objectives drive SBN and its support programme and are: productivity and quality improvement; credit cost reduction; harvest, transport and storage loss

reduction, post-harvest value creation and market linkages and sales.

The workshops consisted of farmers, primary cooperatives, *woreda* administrators, traders, banks, microfinance institutions, *woreda* offices of agriculture, trade and transport offices

Regional SBN workshop held at Gondar and Humera

Two regional experience sharing workshops were organised at Gondar and Humera on March 10 and 22, 2014 respectively. The workshops were organised by the SBN Support Programme in collaboration with Gondar and Humera Agricultural Research Centers.

The main objective of the workshop was to bring together sesame business cluster actors and share their experiences and important achievements of the major support activities provided so far by the SBN support programme and other stakeholders in the network. Another objective was to create awareness on the facilities provided by the SBN support programme for supporting sesame business clusters in the realisation of their objectives. The regional workshops also aimed at strengthening the cluster feelings so that they can work together as a team to achieve their shared economic objectives and to access the facilities provided by the SBN support programme.

In the workshop, stakeholders were updated on the activities of the SBN support programme between its start early 2013 and now. In summary, an update was given on the demonstration activities that were undertaken both on farmer's fields and at Farmer Training Centers, and the main findings of yield and post-harvest losses studies that SBN support programme conducted were presented. In addition, the progress of the production and credit cost studies was explained, and an overview of the results of an update of clusters' action planning was given. What is more, activities in extension and communication were presented, and an explanation was given to the participants about the SBC support facilities and the importance of strengthening relationships among stakeholders within the clusters.

In the workshop at Gondar, partner projects 2SCALE and C4C presented their approach on how they support the sesame sector in collaboration with the SBN support programme. At Humera, representatives from HuARC and the zone branch office of the Ethiopian Insurance Corporation presented their efforts in the western Tigray sesame sector.

In both workshops, participants got the



Regional workshop participants in Gondar, Amhara region

opportunity to sit together with their cluster members to discuss on possible ways of strengthening the relationship within and among the clusters. Different ideas came up, such as: assigning a focal person in each cluster, providing continuous trainings for cluster actors, or sharing experiences from strong to weak clusters. As well, it was opted to give awards for the clusters whose performance is better, to incorporate plans of the clusters plans into the cooperative, or to have common understanding by arranging regular meetings of cluster actors.

Participants expressed their impression about the workshop. Measho H/Mariam from Dimtsi Woyane plc: "The workshop has helped me to learn more about the activities of the SBN and its support programme. I am impressed by the wide-range of support that the programme has provided so far."

Hagos Gebre, branch manager of Dedebit Credit and Saving Institution, also appreciated the efforts made by SBN and its support programme: "We are ready to work in collaboration with the SBN-support

programme to improve the financial service that we give to primary cooperatives and other actors."

Mr. Fantahun Tegegne, head of the North Gondar zone Cooperative Promotion Agency appreciated the support given to the sesame sector by the Netherlands government. He said, "the support given to the SBN will contribute to achieve the country's five year growth and transformation plan."

The one-day workshop at Gondar brought together 71 participants and more than 110 participants took part in the workshop at Humera. Participants in the two workshops were drawn from SBCs, Zone administration, Agriculture Office/Development Corridor, Micro Finance Institutions, Cooperative Promotion Agency, Offices of Trade and Transport, ECX, Agricultural Research Centers, Regional Bureau of Agriculture and Region Agricultural Research Institute, partner projects such as CASCAPE, 2scale and C4C and ISSD, Dipassa Agroprom Plc, ACIDI-VOCA, Exporters.



Partial view of Humera workshop, Tigray region

Sesame cuisine around the world: Europe

For thousands of years, sesame seeds have been a source of food and oil. Sesame plays a role in different cuisines all over the world. The seed is very nutritious and healthy, and as a nutty flavour that is unique in taste and aroma. It is also rich in proteins, carbohydrates, fatty acids, amino-acids, vitamins, fibre, and anti-oxidants, and is proved to work against diabetes, high-blood pressure, and other diseases.

In this new column, we highlight the consumption and use of sesame cuisine in the different continents of the world. Each newsletter will highlight the consumption of 1 part of the world, including a recipe. This part focuses on Europe.

Sesame consumption

The main use of sesame in European cuisine is in bakery products. Sesame is dehulled and placed on top of bread, hamburger buns, bagels, break sticks and crackers. In recent years, the uses of sesame have broadened in Europe. Sesame can now also be found in snacks, breakfast cereals, salad toppings, or tahini. The use of hummus is spreading into most deli counters in grocery stores, and sesame is sold in bulk in health food stores and larger supermarkets.

Even though the price of oil is three times higher than most oils, sesame oil is increasingly used for cooking, and is an ingredient for the manufacture of margarine. It is also used in the cosmetics industry, where it is used as one of the ingredients in body and facial crèmes, scrubs and lotions.

To highlight sesame in a few European cuisines, in Sicily (part of Italy) and France, the seeds are eaten on a special type of bread, cookies and nougat-like candies. In Greece the seeds are also used in cakes, whereas in the UK and France, toasted sesame oils one of the best-selling speciality oils. The sesame plant itself is also used in some flower gardens, because they provide flowers over a 30-40 day period.

Implications for trade

The reason for the expansion of sesame in European cuisine is because people increasingly are aware of the healthy aspect of sesame. As well, the growth of ethnic cooking (especially 'wok' dishes) and restaurants, combined with a significant immigrant population in Europe, resulted in an increased interest in sesame oil.

'Low in quantity, but high in value' is what characterises the European trade in sesame oil. The leading importer of sesame oil in Europe is the UK, which accounted for over 31 percent of total EU imports in 2009, followed by The Netherlands, Germany and France. The broadened use of sesame in Europe means that the European market has a place for many different types of sesame seed when at one time it was just a market for high purity hulled sesame seed. When researching the market, it is important to try and match your product available to a user who will be able to utilise that product.



Pictures depicting the different uses of sesame

Sesame recipe: Soft Sesame Breadsticks

Ingredients	Directions
2 teaspoons sesame seeds 1-1/4 cups flour 2 teaspoons sugar 1-1/2 teaspoons baking powder 1/2 teaspoon salt 2/3 cup milk 3 tablespoons butter, melted	1. Preheat oven to 450°. In a small bowl, combine flour, sugar, baking powder and salt. Gradually add milk and stir to form a soft dough. Turn onto a floured surface, knead gently 3-4 times. Roll into a 10x5x1/2-in. rectangle; cut into 12 break sticks 2. Place butter in a 13x9-in. baking pan. Place breadsticks in butter and turn to coat. Sprinkle with sesame seeds. Bake 14-18 minutes or until golden brown. Serve warm. Yield: 1 dozen.
Nutritional Facts	 
1 serving (3 each) equals 257 calories, 11 g fat (6 g saturated fat), 29 mg cholesterol, 553 mg sodium, 34 g carbohydrate, 1 g fiber, 6 g protein.	

Sources

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sesame>

<http://www.sesamegrowers.org/usesofsesame.htm>

[CBI newsletters, through www.cbi.eu.](http://www.cbi.eu)

<http://www.tasteofhome.com/recipes/soft-sesame-breadsticks>

Financing sesame

In March 2014, the SBN support programme had finished data gathering process for two studies: one on credit costs, other on production costs of sesame and other crops'. The studies include an inventory on how sesame producers have performed financially in the past production season. The data collection started in the Amhara region, where 200 small, medium, and large-scale sesame producers were interviewed on how they finance their sesame production. Subsequently, the study was conducted in the Tigray region with a total of 275 sesame producers.

For each of the 19 sesame business clusters, representative samples have been drawn with differentiation on land size on which sesame is produced (small, medium, large), gender, and *kebeles* in the clusters, as to ensure a representative group of interviewees. From each cluster, 25 farmers were selected for the credit cost study and from those 25, 10 farmers were selected for the production cost study. Herewith it can be identified what the different farm financing modalities are in the respective sesame producing areas.

The credit cost study investigated credit taking modalities, in order to identify the significance of each credit provider (formal or informal) at each cluster. Preliminary results show that the most important sources of credit for sesame producers are micro-finance institutions and informal money lenders. In addition, sesame producers use alternative loan sources in order to be able to cultivate sesame and other crops to earn an income.

The production cost study focuses on what costs are involved in different activities in cultivating sesame and other crops, so concerning all costs involved in the farmers production system. This was an intensive interviewing session conducted with 190 respondents in total. For example, in case a producer cultivated 4 crops, he/she was asked about every expenditure that was made for each specific crop. This study also asked what the producers did/plan to do with their yields. This could vary from 'selling it,' to 'home consumption,' or other purposes. Sesame was the most commonly produced crop (approx. 65% of cultivated land), followed



The study tried to include a representative share of female participants. In total 85 women were interviewed for the credit cost study, and 41 for the production cost study. In some areas, women hardly partake in sesame cultivation due to the high transaction costs (both monetary and non-monetary) that come with it.

by sorghum (approx. 30% of cultivated land) as a second crop. Other crops identified were cotton, teff, maize, finger millet and irrigation crops.

At this moment, the SBN team conducts the analysis on the data. Results will be presented at the SBN National Workshop on May 15 -16, 2014. A final detailed report is expected to come after the national workshop.

Harvest, transport and storage losses

In our last issue we tried to highlight first results of the post-harvest loss study conducted in between late September and December 2013 by the SBN support programme. The action research was conducted to measure how much sesame is lost in the different stages from harvesting to storage. Now the study is completed and we would like to share with you some of the important findings.

An important observation is that the post-harvest losses are even higher than anticipated. The result shows 55.6 kg/ha (12.67 percent) sesame is lost due to: un-harvested capsules (0.68 kg/ha); during drying the harvested sesame in hillas (24.98 kg/ha), transporting (0.46 kg/ha), transporting the stacked sesame from the hillas to the threshing sites (8.34 kg/ha), storage places (0.13 kg/ha), re-bagging at primary market centers (4.71kg/ha), capsules split and shattering before harvest (13.62 ha/kg), and processing loss (1.91 kg/ha). In addition, estimated sesame losses at the Ethiopian Commodity Exchange reaches 0.63 kg/ha for depositors and 0.105 kg/ha for exporters.

With the total sesame acreage of 497, 466 hectare in northwest Ethiopia, the total loss is 276,590.81 quintals. This is equivalent to more than 1142320078.34 ETB or 58580516.83 US\$ per year.

The current sesame losses are based on measuring the above-mentioned stages. The study did not measure losses which occur due to green harvest, on early or late threshing, pests (diseases, sesame seed bug, ants, rats, hen etc.) storage at ECX, storage at port, transport from market center to ECX, from ECX to Addis, during export, grading at ECX etc. Having data on those losses would even add up to the current losses.

Sesame producing farmers, investors, and those private and government bodies involving in the sesame sector should jointly exert their utmost efforts to reduce the sesame loss by employing improved technologies and practices.

In the picture: Kokit Farmers' Multipurpose Primary Cooperative: a shining example for farmer cooperatives

Kokit Farmers' Multipurpose Primary Cooperative is one of the most successful sesame producing cooperatives in the north Gondar zone of the Amhara region. Ever since its establishment in December 1994, the cooperative has been making profit and shared its dividend for its members every year. Kokit cooperative is one of the founding members of the Metema union and has shares in the union. It is the captain of Metema Yohannes-Kokit sesame business cluster operating under the Sesame Business Network (SBN) in north-west Ethiopia. It has 200,000 ETB (7,400 euro) share at Abay Bank Share Company and bought 300,000ETB (11,160 euro) bond free of interest for the Great Ethiopian Renaissance dam.

The successes of the cooperative triggered the interest of many individuals in the community. In its two decade journey, the cooperative has increased its membership from 233 to 2201; and its capital from nearly 29.000 ETB (1080 euro) to nearly 2.9 million ETB (107.000 euro) with a total turnover of 16.7 million ETB (623.000 euro) up to 2013.

"Kokit cooperative has never experienced bankruptcy", said Tekalegn Yeblet, the current manager of the cooperative. Tekalegn talks about the success of his cooperative eloquently. "I and other members of the cooperative are working hard to improve our lives by making the cooperative one of the leading cooperatives not only in north Gondar zone but also in the country."

Mr. Tekalign attributes the success of the cooperative to members' affiliation and sense of ownership to their cooperative. According to him, every member actively participates in activities of the cooperative: they attend every meeting and they are also determined to fulfil any task they are assigned to. At this moment, there are 752 female members (34.16%) who take an active role in the cooperative. To Mrs Agegne Wonde, who is a member of the cooperative since 2000, the strong leadership of the cooperative is one of the attributes for its success.

The Kokit Multipurpose Cooperative has been playing an important role in the



Mr. Tekalegn Yeblet with some of the cups and certificates that the cooperative has been awarded

production and marketing of sesame and sorghum in the north Gondar zone. The cooperative bought 2085 quintals of sesame from its members in the 2013/2014 production season, and sold 2046.2 of this to the Metema union.

The other major activity of the cooperative is selling agricultural inputs, and home consumption products (sugar, oil, coffee etc.) to its members for an affordable price. The cooperative also has a credit and saving service to its members. Mrs Agegne said she and her friends especially use the credit service that the cooperative gives during the weeding time. Between 1998 and 2013 the cooperative has provided a total of 9.3 million ETB (346.000 euro) in cash and in-kind credit service to the members. Despite this service, the amounts provided by the cooperative did not meet the credit demands of members.

Mr. Amare Dagne, 55, a farmer and trader and member of the Kokit cooperative, said that his farming activity has been improving from year to year because of the credit services that he gets from the cooperative. He said he sells his produce to the cooperative and share profits every year. He got profit sharing of 29,000 ETB (1080 euro) in 2009 and 21,700 ETB (807 euro) in 2013.

The cooperative tries to cope with the effects of price volatility by continuously trying to

penetrate alternative and better markets. For example, in the 2013/2014 marketing season, it played an important role by providing farmers better prices. This reduced the seasonal price fluctuation and relatively stabilised the local sesame market in favour of the producers. In addition, the cooperative has a storage service, and arranges training to its members.

Regarding physical and human resources, the cooperative has its own store with holding capacity of 10,000 quintals. It has office space with basic facilities. It has ten management bodies (board) which are democratically elected by the general assembly and work on voluntary basis. It has been led by employed workers; ten full-time and two contractual base employees. The cooperative is offering competitive salaries to its staff. Also, it employs an average of 50 casual labourers for cleaning, loading and unloading of its member's products.

The abovementioned and other outstanding achievements of the Kokit cooperative have been recognised by different bodies regionally and nationally. The cooperative has got different kinds of prizes almost every year. So far it has got six cups, one millennium logo, two computers with printers (from the country's former prime minister), radio and 16 certificates of appreciation.

Yield study result

At the end of 2013, a yield study was conducted in the SBN region. The decision to do a detailed yield measurement was based on three considerations: (i) to get reliable and sufficient data on sesame production and yields that can be used for interventions and monitoring and evaluation purposes, (ii) to be able to explore determinants of low and high yields; (iii) to contribute to the stimulation of a more entrepreneurial and professional attitude among farmers. Based on the results of the study, farmers can be trained on how to improve yields.

Data has been collected in nine clusters, four clusters from Amhara (shinfa, Metema yohannes-kokit, Sanja and Abderafi), and five clusters from Tigray namely Dansha, Adebay, KHSPC, Mykadra and Maygaba from a total of 93 farmers field.

The average age of the respondents was 47.3 years (45.3 in Amhara and 48.58 in Tigray). The number of female respondents (4.3%) is much lower than male respondents (93.5%). Usually females are renting their land to others. This is mainly because of the intensive labor requirement of sesame production, especially during weeding, harvesting and threshing and financial capacity problem. The majority of the respondents (43.8% in Amhara and 84.4% in Tigray) are member of cooperatives.

There is a significant difference between the two regions. In Amhara, most of the investors are not cooperative members, however in Tigray there are investor cooperatives. They have an average 20 years of experience in sesame growing. Both regions have similar years of experience in cultivating sesame.

In addition to sesame, 89.2% of the farmers grow other crops, mostly sorghum alone, or sorghum in combination with teff, cotton, millet and maize. Many farmers (57.8%) in Tigray have sesame a precursor crop on the same soil as compared to Amhara (18.8%). Sorghum is the major precursor crop for both regions (48.7% for Amhara and 63.16% for Tigray). Next to sorghum both regions practice fallowing (24.14%) and rotation of sesame with cotton (12.07%) and teff (8.62%). Even though the same varieties have different names in different localities the major varieties sown in the area were Hirhir

(48.4%), Setit (17.2%) and Gojjam (16.1%). In the Amhara region, in addition to the above varieties, Kenyan (5.41%) Abasina (5.41) and Tejareb (3.2%) were sown by farmers.

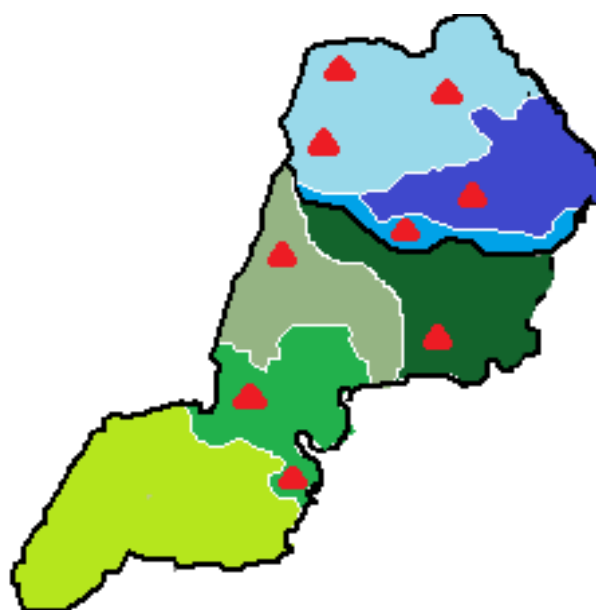
The major sesame production practices employed by farmers are land preparation, sowing, maintaining seed quality, fertiliser application, weed control method and weeding frequency. On land preparation methods, a significant difference is prevalent between the two regions. Farmers in Tigray plow their land an average of 2.38 times, as compared to an average of 1.42 by Amhara farmers. Sowing method is mainly by broadcasting (97.8%), although 4.4% of the respondents in Tigray sow by row.

71% of the farmers practice different methods to improve the quality of the seed they sow but 29% of the respondents do not practice any method. The dominant method to improve the quality of seed was selecting the best stand from the field which is practiced by (55.9%) farmers. Other practices identified to improve the quality of seed in the two regions, were cleaning or sieving the seed (5.4%), purchasing improved seed from office of agriculture (5.4%) and a combination of selecting the best stand and sieving the seed (6.5%).

The majority of the farmers (81.3%) in the Amhara region do not use fertiliser,

whereas in Tigray, 71.1% of the farmers use fertiliser. The major reasons on why farmers in Amhara region do not apply fertilisers were: lack of knowledge (18.8%), assuming the land is fertile (18.8%), high expense for fertiliser (20.8%), and low resistance to moisture stress (14.6%). When they use fertiliser, farmers usually apply both Urea and DAP. The method of application is by broadcast, however the majority of the farmers do not apply fertiliser based on the recommended rate.

The average yield of sesame in 2012/13 cropping season was found to be 449.88kg ha⁻¹ (Amhara 480.42 kg ha⁻¹ and Tigray 419.42 kg ha⁻¹). Amhara productivity is significantly higher at confidence interval of 95% (sign. 0.024) than Tigray. From the total respondents 93.8% in Amhara and 51.1% in Tigray said the productivity is higher as compared to the previous years. Reasons for higher yield were: using improved varieties (16.1%), good rainfall condition (32.2%), better weed management (4.3%), using improved variety and fertiliser (6.5%) and others (11.8%) which are row planting, good land preparation, early sowing and rotation. According to the respondents' pest problem, high rainfall and poor distribution of rainfall were the main reasons for low yield.



The nine clusters from which the yield study data is collected

Training opportunities with the Centre for Development Innovation of Wageningen UR

The Centre for Development Innovation, part of the Wageningen University in the Netherlands offers short courses. Course participants will develop the capacities, leadership qualities that are needed to be creative, adaptive and responsive to the dynamics of this rapidly changing world. For 2015, a wide range of interesting courses will be given. Deadlines for fellowship application are 7 October 2014.

Course name	Location	Period	Deadline NFP
Integrated pest management and food safety	The Netherlands	1-19 June 2015	7 October 2014
Rural entrepreneurship	Ghana	15-26 June 2015	7 October 2014
Food security in an urbanizing society	The Netherlands	9-20 March 2015	7 October 2014

For the full course overview 2014:

<http://www.wageningenur.nl/en/Expertise-Services/Research-Institutes/centre-for-development-innovation/short-courses/CDIshortcourses2014.htm>

For the full course overview 2015:

<http://www.wageningenur.nl/en/Expertise-Services/Research-Institutes/centre-for-development-innovation/short-courses/Shortcourses2015.htm>

Upcoming activities of the SBN Support Programme

- Organising annual national workshop to share the SBN one year experience (May 15-16, 2014)
- Conducting baseline surveys and action planning to form the new clusters
- Evaluating and signing collaboration agreements with service providers and sesame producers/cooperatives/

Contact us :

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More information about the SBN and its support programme can also be found on the SBN website:

<https://www.sbnethiopia.org>. You can also find us on our facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/SBNEthiopia>

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