Biovision Africa Trust	**EOA INITIATIVE IN SENEGAL: SEMESTRIAL REPORT**

Project Title: Mainstreaming Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA) into National Policies, Strategies and Programmes in Africa	**Reporting Period: 1st** January-June 30th 2017

1: Research, Training & Extension

OUTCOME 1: : Ecological Organic Products related knowledge along the value chain is increasingly documented and actors capacitated to translate it into practices and application

Output 1.1 Output 1.1 : Increased knowledge of research into use, needs and priorities about EOA practices in the entire value chains 35%

Indicators (from log frame)	
Baseline	
Summary of progress between over reporting period (Specific reports with more detail can be attached as	I. Introduction: Today, the issue of agro-ecology and change of scale has become a political issue at the local, national, sub-regional and international levels. It is in this context that a sub-regional workshop on advocacy on agro-ecology was co-organized by Enda Pronat and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment (MAER) in Dakar in November 2016. It was attended by over 200 people from various ministries, farmers' organizations, researchers, academics, mayors and organizations from the subregion. This workshop provided an opportunity to discuss agro-ecological issues, share initiatives and make recommendations for better integration of agro-ecology into national policies. Among other recommendations, the scaling up of agro-ecology at the commune level was proposed. Following this workshop, a network of Senegalese municipalities and green cities (REVES) was created with the aim of contributing to the development of territorial policies based on the principles of Agro-ecology and good governance of natural resources. especially land, water and forest). This network held its first constitutive assembly in Ndiob, on January 16, 2017, with about thirty mayors. This day was also marked by the recommendation to set up a multi-stakeholder action-research process based on the vision of mayors to implement agro-ecology at the municipal level. It is in this context that the president of REVES has asked Enda Pronat to support the municipality of Ndiob in carrying out a participatory diagnosis of the needs of populations, especially training needs, with a view to developing agro ecology. Still in the movement to promote the AEB, Enda Pronat continued its collaboration with the University of Dakar (UCAD) in the framework of the establishment of the professional license in Organic and Ecological Agriculture (LAEB) which started in April 2017 with a promotion of 30 students. Throughout the first half of the year, Enda Pronat facilitated the implementation of the "discovery of the environment" module by organizing a 10-day stay with the students at FENAB member farmer organizations based in the Niayes (FAPD and Woobin) and a 2-day stay at the agro-ecological farm school in Kaydara. The process of setting up the LABA led to the creation of another license in Organic Agriculture, which is being carried out by the University of Sine Saloum, which will open its doors in October 2017. Finally, the capitalization of scientific and agricultural research in AEB has continued through the production of fact sheets on innovations and their impacts, but also in the form of a synthesis of biological control methods tested by research institutions and universities. From now on, an important work to disseminate these results to the producers is to be carried out. II. Table of Pillar 1 activities planned for the period April-June 2017 and level of achievement as at 30 June 2017:

	Activités prévues	**Activités réalisées**

annexes)	1.1.1: Conduct in-depth assessments to document available EOA research into use	Continue capitalization sheets of farmer experiments (identification and information sheets)	8 fact sheets on farmer practices, resource persons and companies in 3 regions of Senegal + 1 synthesis of scientific research on biological control methods
	1.1.4: Validate research findings in EOA practices	Subsidize student research (UGB/GEDDAH) with farmers in several areas in Senegal on issues identified by the producers	Diffusion of an organic method of control with 10 producers of Keur Moussa with a student of ISFAR Bambey
	1.1.5: Document application of local knowledge to development of EOA	Making new capitalization movies on good agro-ecological practices	Shooting to make a film about the EAO License
	Output 1.2 : Capacity for organisation and implementation of EOA Practises developed and strengthened		
	1.2.1: Identify training needs for EOA actors by gender (Producers,extension agents, marketers, processors, regulators and consumers)in the value chains		Implementation of a participatory diagnosis with the 18 villages of the commune of Ndiob
	1.2.3: Sensitize stakeholders about the recommended EOA curricula and training materials	Accompanying the implementation of the EOA License (educational and other support)	Impression of poster and flyers for the LAEB + producer awareness on biological control methods in Guédé with a student from UCAD
	1.2.4: Support development of EOA training programmes and materials based on training needs assesment and curricula reviews	Mixed with activity 1.2.3.	Visit of the students to the farm agro ecological school of Kaydara
	1.2.5: Support short course trainings for targeted actors in EOA value chain to build capacities on identified gaps	Strengthening the women's group of USOFORAL and extension agents with validated EOA modules	Training of micro-garden women producers on marketing
Project Targets			
Analysis, Remarks			
Output 1.2 Capacity for organisation and implementation of EOA Practises developed and			

strengthened

Indicators (from log frame)

Output Indicator(s):
a• Types of information shared on research gaps and new insights (Baseline : 0/ Annuel Target : méthodes de lutte biologique)
b• Number of actors in various VCs participating in sharing the research agenda gaps and insights (Baseline : 0/ Annuel Target : 30)
c• Level of actors' satisfaction with EOA research results (Baseline: 1/10; Annuel Target : 7/10)

Baseline

Baseline: 1/10; Annuel Target : 3,5/10

Summary of progress during reporting period (Specific reports with more detail can be attached as annexes)

Activity 1.1.1 : Conduct in-depth assessments to document available EOA research into use and

1.1.3: Create and regularly update a data base of EOA research into use at national level

Enda Pronat took advantage of the planning workshop held in May 2017 to ask FENAB members to assess the quality of the capitalization sheets on peasant research in AEB. FENAB appreciated the fact sheets and asked Enda to continue this capitalization work. Thus, between May and June 2017, Enda Pronat was able to write 8 new sheets on various experiments (see table below)

Field information gathering took place from May 1 to June 30, 2017. The consultants met with 08 organizations, including 01 FENAB member farmers' organizations (OP), 02 local associations, 1 company, 1 NGO and 1 professor engaged in the AEB. The topics covered were: livestock farming, agro forestry, seed composting and a solar and wind pumping system.

Table on field visits for the capitalization of peasant research in EAO:

CONTACT	LOCALISATION	THEMATIC
Doudou : 77 554 96 63 Ndiack : 77 561 24 71	Département et région de Saint Louis	Multiple: production agro-ecological, fight against desertification (reforestation, cattle, ...), crafts (batik, metallurgy, carpentry), breeding, dairy, training ...
Maire de Ronk. Voir avec Thierno Cissé ou Ndeye Sarr (cf Tierno)	Entre Ross Bethio et le croisement de Rosso, département de Richard Tol.	Compost made from Straw rice
Association ADEN (Demba Toubakou) adenn.org / contact@adenn.org / 77-409-53-96	Ndioum, département de Podor	Agroforestry anda tool of micro irrigation
Professeur Bodian, 77.445.11.37	village de Faoune, Casamance, 100 kms au N-E de Ziguinchor (N4)	agroforestry
Moussa Ciss	Mbawane	Wind pumping system coupled with a water-efficient irrigation system.
	Diender	Production of compost

Production de semences, FAPD			Diender	Production of seeds
Elephant Vert		Malal Ndiaye, 77.094.99.58, 33.889.54.23 www.elephant-vert.com	Siège au plateau place de l'indépendance, immeuble ambassade Israël, 7e étage	Production of compost and biopestides

3 sheets are still being finalized.
5 have been finalized (Cf. fichier zip en annexe A.1.1.1/juin2017/Enda/sn)
NB: the sheets produced in 2016 have been translated into English (Cf. annexe A.1.1.2/juin 2017/Enda/sn)
At the same time, a UCAD student conducted a synthesis of academic research on the methods of biological control. (Cf. annexe A.1.1.3/juin2017/Enda/sn)
All the cards should soon be posted on the FENAB website.

1.1.4: Validate research findings in EOA practices

- Internships / Student-led research

Following the recommendations of the research on biological control (biobit / neem rotation) for cabbage moth conducted in 2016 by a student of the Master of Sustainable Management of Horticultural Systems of Cheikh Anta Diop University of Dakar (UCAD) of Keur Moussa, Enda Pronat deemed it necessary to disseminate the method to a larger number of producers in the area in order to confirm the results of the research.
This work of extension was entrusted to a student of the Institute of Agricultural and Rural Training (ISFAR) of Bambey. She began her internship in June 2016 for a period of 5 months.

1.1.5: Document application of local knowledge to development of EOA

Between April and June 2017, a film crew composed of a professional journalist and a cameraman traveled:
1 / in Bayakh and Kaydara to take pictures and testimonials of the students of the Bachelor in Ecological and Organic Agriculture and the producers,
2 / Ndiob to film the participatory diagnostic process carried out in the 18 villages of the municipality in order to develop an agro-ecological development program.
Result: a movie is being edited.

a• Types of information shared on research gaps and new insights (Baseline : 0/ Annuel Target : means of biological control)

- Biological control means tested against crop pests, against weeds, against nematodes and against pathogens;
- At the level of peasant research: farm school centered on livestock, agro forestry in Casamance, production of compost and vegetable seeds, pumping system solar and wind;
- At the marketing level,

b• Number of actors in various VCs participating in sharing the research agenda gaps and insights (Baseline : 0/ Annuel Target : 30)

- the information capitalized during the first half of 2017 has not yet been shared. They will be in the second half of 2017

c• Level of actors' satisfaction with EOA research results (Baseline: 1/10; Annuel Target : 7/10)

Pas encore mesurable.

Attachment for Research:

- 8 new forms of capitalization of peasant research in AEB (Annexe A.1.1.1/juin2017/Enda/sn)
- Fact sheets on farmers' research in AEB 2016 translated into English (A.1.1.2.a/juin2017/Enda/sn)
- synthesis of academic research on biological control methods (Cf. annexe A.1.1.3/juin2017/Enda/sn)

1.2.1: Identify training needs for EOA actors by gender (Producers, extension agents, marketers,

processors, regulators and consumers)in the value chains

1.2.1: Identifying training needs for EOA actors by gender (Producers, extension agents, marketers, processors, regulators and consumers)

The Mayor of the commune of Ndiob (president of the Network of municipalities and green cities of Senegal), wants to adopt agro ecology as a model of agricultural development throughout the municipality. The vision clearly declared by the municipal council is to "make Ndiob, a green commune, resilient through an endogenous, inclusive and respectful development process of the rights of the most disadvantaged people".

To achieve the ecological transition, it was considered important to involve the populations closely in the process of developing the new model of agricultural development. It is for this reason that the mayor of the municipality has asked ENDA PRONAT to accompany him in the conduct of a process of consultation which will closely involve the populations in the diagnosis of production systems and which should lead to the identification in particular of the training needs to enable the promotion of agro-ecology at the commune level.

To better carry out this work, ENDA PRONAT has joined the National Federation for Organic Agriculture (FENAB).

The two structures, in agreement with the municipal council, decided to adopt the Diobass method, which is a relevant tool for the development of an agricultural program and places people at the heart of the process.

The diagnosis took place from 18 to 22 June 2017 in the 18 villages of the commune, with 900 inhabitants, more than 50% of whom were women. The training needs identified by the populations are as follows:

- Training of local craftsmen in the manufacture of agricultural equipment;
- Training on seed conservation techniques;
- Training on market gardening techniques, fruit tree cultivation;
- Training on livestock feed production;
- Relay training on poultry production techniques (food, health, housing, etc.):
- Training on good soil erosion control practices;
- Training on techniques for combating salinization;
- Training on composting techniques.

1.2.3: Sensitize stakeholders about the recommendation EOA curricula and training materials

In order to inform civil society organizations, partners and students, Enda Pronat has produced and printed 100 posters and 1000 information brochures on the launch of the AEB professional license (see Annex 1.2.3a / Juin2017 / Enda / sn).

Still within the framework of awareness raising on the curricula, a UCAD student specializing in natural treatments against crop pests conducted a mission in Guédé (Senegal river valley) to the producers of the peasant federation Ngatamaaré Tooro to identify with them the pests of their crops and advise them on treatment based on natural products (see Appendix A.1.2.3b / June2017 / Enda / sn)

1.2.4: Support for EOA training programs and materials based on training needs and curricula reviews

Starting the Pro License in Ecological and Organic Agriculture

After more than 18 months of participatory work dedicated to its conception, the Bachelor in Ecological and Ecological Agriculture (LAEB) finally began on 24 April 2017 within the Higher Institute of Agriculture and Entrepreneurship (ISAE) University Cheikh Anta Diop. It aims, among other things, to see young people from all over the country settle as entrepreneurs to set up their own agro-ecological farming and accompany the agro-ecological transition in their terroirs.

At the beginning of their training, the students were prepared by a teacher from the Ecole

	Supérieure d'Applied Economie (ESEA ex-ENEA) to a 10-day immersion in a rural environment, was then held in the communes of Cayar and Keur Moussa in collaboration with the farmers' organizations Woobin and the Federation of Agropastors of Diender, partners of Enda Pronat. This experience enabled them to better understand the farming environment, and sometimes to discover it, and to observe the functioning of family farms engaged in ecological and biological agriculture. The promotion then joined the agro-ecological school of Kaydara to exchange for two days with its founder, Gora Ndiaye, on agroecology, peasant seeds and on his personal journey of agroecology activist in Senegal. For him, in order to respond to the degradation of the environment and the loss of food sovereignty, "agriculture needs a paradigm shift. Doing a training in agroecology will allow you to create your own jobs, you will be socio entrepreneurs because beyond addressing your personal problem you will solve a problem.
Project Targets	
Analysis, Remarks	
Output 1.3 Effective implementation of the pillar activities enhanced 20%	
Indicators (from log frame)	
Baseline	
Summary of progress between over reporting period (Specific	In summary, at the output 1.1 level, the main results are the production of 8 new forms of capitalization of peasant research in AEB and a summary of research on the means of biological control of crop pests and weeds. The results of this research have not yet been shared and exchanged between producers and scientists. But this is expected in the second half of 2017. At the level of ouput 1.2, the professional license in AEB finally opened its doors to a promotion of 30 students who were able to carry out, with the support of the project, stays with the farmer organizations members of the FENAB and the farm an agro-ecological school in Kaydara, bringing scientists and students closer to the peasant community.

reports with more detail can be attached as annexes)	
Project Targets	In addition to the 21 organizations involved in the AEB that we had already identified (see Annual Report 2016), the capitalization work on AEB research (A.1.1.1) enabled us to identify new structures committed to promotion of AEB: Elephant Vert, which produces compost, about 30 mayors (Niob, Ronkh, Mekhe, Goudiri, Dindifélo, ...), Professor Bodian who is setting up a new school farm in Casamance (Faone), etc. That is to say a total of more than 60 organizations engaged and practicing the AEB.
Analysis, Remarks	Attachment For monitoring and evaluation and capitalization: in progress
2. Information & Communication	
OUTCOME 2: Producers are systematically informed and made aware about the EOA approaches and good practices and motivated to apply them by having access to strengthened advisory and support services.	
Output 2.1 Increased awareness and knowledge of the value and practices of EOA 40%	
Indicators (from log frame)	• Percent increase in awareness and knowledge of EOA practices • Number and kind of actors and stakeholders sensitized
Baseline	
Progress between repo	**2.1.1:** Conduct gap analysis in information and communication strategies beyond the coverage of the Pilot Phase Pillar 2 conducted by itself a gap analysis in information and communication strategies and god a lot of goodinformation. On demand of Biovision, another gap analysis will be organized. A media consultant Agency will be hired to this in the 2017second

rting period	semester **2.1.2:** Develop sensitization and communication strategies Sensitization and communication startegies were developed after knowing gaps in information and communication, but new ones will be available when the second study finished. **2.1.3:** Prepare and avail information and communication materials on EOA Many information and communication materials (brochures, flyers, photos, videos, articles, radio, TV, etc. were prepared and shared with stakeholders. **2.1.4:** Sensitize stakeholders and actors in the EOA value chains through workshops, media, websites With collaboration between Pillar 3, stakeholders and actors were sensitized in the EAO value chains through workshops, media, websites and communication materials.
Project Targets	-
Analysis, Remarks	
Output 2.2 Strengthened extension support system 40%	
Indicators (from log frame)	• Number of extension agents trained (gender segregated) • Number of farmers trained to train others (gender segregated) • Number and types of communication and extension repositories developed
Baseline	
Progress between reporting period	**2.2.1:** Establish support communication infrastructure (farmer resource centres, information hubs, websites, databases and other data/knowledge repositories) 4 houses of knowledge as resource centers were installed in FENAB agroecological zones. They will permit to stakeholders to have information, tools and EAO didactic materials to promote and practice ecological organic agriculture. FENAB websites are updated regularly. They are : www.fenab.org and www.aeb-senegal.org **2.2.2.** Train farmers and extension agents in use of innovative communication strategies A workshop on innovatice communication was organized for 15 farmers and extension agents. They learned the use of social media, Internet communication and sharing articles and videos in You Tube.The Training Manual on EAO was provided to 100 Animators of FENAB. **2.2.3:** Prepare and avail policy briefs and guidelines on ICT applications in EOA to relevant policy makers and other stakeholders This activity will be organized on the second semester of 2017.

	2.2.4: Create linkages and partnerships among actor organizations in involved transfer and dissemination of EOA practices With the collaboration with FENAB, a Data base of EAO stakeholders is created and needs to be update all the time.
Project Targets	
Analysis, Remarks	
Output 2.3 Effective implementation of the pillar activities	
Indicators (from log frame)	
Baseline	
Progress between reporting period	
Project Targets	-
Analysis, Remarks	

3. Value chain and Market Development	
Outcome 3: A substantially increased share of organic quality products at the local, national and regional markets is achieved	
Output 3.1 Access to market information and data on EOA products increased	
Indicators (from log frame)	•
Base line	

Progress between reporting period	Having received the transfer with much delay (11 April 2017), the activities did not proceed as planned in the last schedule. The collection of information to complete the database continues. New actors are continually registered. We have involved the heads of the area so that the census is exhaustive and the database is complete. Development and updating of the database of national actors - 54 new players are registered - The data sheet has been sent to the members of the FENAB - Availability of detailed information (location, services offered, resources, ...) - - Annex (see the data sheet) **Sharing collection tools with stakeholders on the use of information gathering tools** The collection tool is made and shared with all the FENAB actors and the heads of zones who are more on the ground and in direct contact with the actors at the base. The sharing provided suggestions and modifications to improve the tool and allow AGRECOL to receive as much information as possible from the actors. (See Annex) **Linking the national database to the regional and global database - AUC, FIBL and IFOAM.** Data linkage has begun and evolves as new players in the national database are registered.   **Radio emission to raise awareness about the consumption of organic products** 02 radio broadcasts were recorded and broadcast by Sud fm Thiès Topic of the first issue: Organic farming in Senegal:

	Topic 2: Organic processing and marketing  
Project Targets	- To have a database of actors - Mastering and using information gathering tools
Analysis, Remarks	the link between the existing databases will be done once the census of actors is completed. The link to be made will help establish reliable statistics.
Output 3.2 Capacity in value chains development for EOA products enhanced	
Indicators (from log frame)	•
Baseline	
Progress between reporting peri	**Development of a cartography for the analysis of value chains of organic products** Mapping was started, for the value chain, the following channels were selected - For cereals: Mil - For vegetables: Organic onion

od	- For arboriculture: the Mango **Development and sharing of the reference document on the biological value chain** TORs are developed 03 consultants are selected. **Support strategic trade links with green investors** As part of this EAO project, it was initiated to link all the links in the organic value chain. That is why TORs have been developed to organize a meeting to be chaired by a consultant to define and establish strategic business relationships. For example, investors on organic inputs should be linked to investors on organic production. Then, they will be linked with investors on processing and marketing. On the basis of the inventory, investors according to the links have been identified and probable synergies are under study and during the next month (September) the reference document will be shared **Capitalization and document production on EOA** Writing and sharing a marketing manual for organic products (34 pages) 120 copies produced in a first phase Online version of the electronic version (www.agrecolafrique.org) Sharing the document with FENAB actors The topics covered in the document: - Definition of concepts (organic farming, agroecology, organic farming label, principles of the participatory guarantee system - Situation of the marketing of agricultural products - Establishment of a point of sale - The advantages, the disadvantages - Market research and marketing plan - Administrative procedures - Economic study of a point of sale - Creation of a market for organic products
Proj	Mapping and economic analysis of each agricultural sector

ect Targets	
Analysis, Remarks	The Study will start in September. The 03 consultants will each work on the value chain of each agricultural sector
Output 3.3 Enhanced capacity in quality assurance for supporting collective marketing of organic products	
Indicators (from log frame)	•
Baseline	
Progress between reporting period	
Project Targets	
Analysis, Remarks	
Output 3.4 Effective implementation of the pillar activities enhanced	
Indicators (from log frame)	
Baseline	Preparation of annual technical report 2016 Realization financial report year 2016

Progress between reporting period	Validation of annual and financial report 2016
Project Targets	
Analysis, Remarks	
4. **Support and Cementing**	
4. **Outcome: Fully functional multistakeholder platforms at the national level, regional and continental levels, mutually agreeing on well coordinated and concerted action, informed by scientific evidence and local knowledge lead to EOA positive changes in public policies and investment plans, in technical standards and certification procedures, in research agenda and training curricula, in advisory and information practices and in the organization of markets and value chains**	
Output 4.1 Fully functional National Platforms with Steering Committees established and strengthened	
Indicators (from log frame)	• Senegal National platform formed and operational • Number and kind of active members participating in the National platform • Kind of EOA policies integrated into national policy frameworks Number of people trained for the different types of trainings conducted
Baseline	
Progress between reporting period	

Reminder: Africa, especially sub-Saharan Africa, faces an unprecedented challenge to provide sufficient and quality food to its ever-growing population, which is expected to exceed two billion by 2050. Unfortunately, this is in spite of agriculture which is the main engine of most African economies and the source of subsistence for more than 70% of their population. Other factors contribute to this mismatch of potential and needs, including the effects of climate change, degradation of the natural resource base, including soil and water, loss of biological diversity, loss of land arable resulting from human settlement and conversion to growing crops of biofuels, as well as desertification and extreme weather events such as frequent prolonged droughts. Smallholder farmers are sidelined, notably through under-investment in basic infrastructure and disregard for their innate wealth in traditional knowledge and biological resources, practices and innovations. As a result, current food and food supply systems can not be sustainable, particularly in the context of increased dependence on non-renewable external inputs associated with greenhouse gas emissions, and the of industrial production systems to improve agricultural productivity in Africa.

The intensive application of external inputs had negative impacts on soils and plant and animal biodiversity, including genetic diversity and welfare, poor human nutrition and increased costs to public health, and vulnerability to external shocks. This situation is exacerbated by unequal access to resources and support institutions to strengthen the capacity of small farmers. In addition, lack of support to improve post-harvest management and sustainable value chains in the marketplace leads to price volatility for most staple foods. Inadequate financial systems combined with inadequate and inadequate infrastructure of knowledge and technologies and the failure of coordination between research, development institutions, farmers (especially women), processors, traders, of sustainable agricultural productivity in Africa. IAASTD's report (IAASTD 2008), inevitably, requires that new institutional and organizational arrangements transform agricultural systems and food supply to ensure food security and livelihoods in a stable environment fully supported by appropriate and achievable government policies and strategies.
Description of the Organic Ecological Agriculture Initiative in Africa

2.1 Purpose:
The purpose of the Organic Ecological Farming Initiative (EAO-I) is to promote environmentally sound strategies and practices between the various stakeholders in the production, processing, marketing and policy-making to protect the environment, improving livelihoods, reducing poverty and ensuring food security
The overall objective of the initiative is to integrate organic ecological agriculture into national agricultural production systems in 2025 in order to improve agricultural productivity, food security, market access and sustainable development in Africa.

2.2 Objectives of the initiative
The EOA is:
"A production system that supports the health of soils, ecosystems and people. It is based on ecological processes, biodiversity and cycles adapted to local conditions, rather than the use of inputs with adverse effects.
Organic farming combines tradition, innovation and science to benefit the common environment and promotes fair relations and a good quality of life for all. In this way, EOA adapts to the new way that considers the agro ecosystem in all its diversity. "

The objectives of the project are:
1 Increase the documentation of information and knowledge about organic agricultural products along the value chain and support stakeholders to translate into practice and broad application of the EOA.
2 Systematically inform producers about EOA approaches and best practices.
3 Significantly increase the market share of quality organic products.
4 Strengthen stakeholder engagement in the development of the organic value chain through the application of AEB approaches and practices.
The project is based on four pillars: Research, Training and Extension
Information and communication
Value Chain and Market Development

4.1.1 Develop the TOR and Rules of Procedures for the National Platforms and Steering Committees

	4.1.1 Develop the TOR and Rules of Procedures for the National Platforms and Steering Committees facilitated by the CLOs Already done 4.1.2 Organize at least one meeting for bringing together country partners to share experiences and lessons This meeting was organized (see annexes) 4.1.3 Sensitize various actors and stakeholders in the country about the value of EOA in development All 4 FENAB agroecological zones were visited and more than 25.000 stakeholders were sensitized and informed about the value of EAO in development. 4.3.4 Undertake policy gap analysis on the current policies as related to EOA development. From the 2016 policy gap analysis on the current policies as related to EAO development, important documents were produced and brought to the government and local authorities. Since March 2017, we are waiting for theirfeed back which did not come yet. 4.1.5 Lobby for inclusion of EOA into national policy making processes, strategies and investment plans. 3 important documents were produced : a) strategic and prospective agricultural policy in favor of EAO ; b) Code of conduct for the National Platform on Agroecology ; c) Project of « Decret » to create the National Platfom for Agroecology promoted by the Ministry of Agriculture of Senegal. 4.1.6 Develop long term goals and strategies for the National Platform facilitated by the Steering Committee and CLOs Already done 4.1.7 Develop directory and database of members of the national platforms and development partners Already done with always a necessity of update (working with Pillar 2 on it) 4.1.8 Support participation in regional fora Waiting for the EAO Mali conference in December 2017 to support participation of FENAB members 4.1.9 Create website for visibility of the initiative and information sharing FENAB Websites : www.fenab.org and www.aeb-senegal.org are always updated. 4.1.10 Prepare annual workplan and budget through participatory processes This will be done on the second 2017 semester.
Project Targets	• Senegal National platform formed and operational • Number and kind of active members participating in the National platform • Kind of EOA policies integrated into national policy frameworks • Number of people trained for the different types of trainings conducted
Anal	• Ecological Organic Agriculture is progressing in Senegal at the grassroots level but the State is

ysis, Remarks	not supporting it while conventional agriculture gets a lot of subsides. • 45 youth from CNCR the national umbrella of farmers' organizations, were trained on EAO. • A Manual on EAO was produced by the EAO Coordinator • 25 Trainers of trainers (TOTs) of NENOLSE were trained on EAO (by the EAO Coordinator) • 15 Trainers of trainers (TOTs) of FONGS were trained on EAO (by the EAO Coordinator) • 45 Agents of NDIOP City were trained on EAO and on "DEMARCHE DIOBASS" (by FENAB President and Coordinator) • 200 members of FENAB zones were trained on EAO and on "DEMARCHE DIOBASS" (by EAO FENAB Team)
Output 4.2 Capacities of Country Lead Organizations (CLOs) and Pillar Implementing Partners (PIPs) to perform their functions strengthened	
Progress between reporting period	**2.1 Purpose**: The purpose of the Organic Ecological Farming Initiative (EAO-I) is to promote environmentally sound strategies and practices between the various stakeholders in the production, processing, marketing and policy-making to protect the environment, improving livelihoods, reducing poverty and ensuring food security The overall objective of the initiative is to integrate organic ecological agriculture into national agricultural production systems in 2025 in order to improve agricultural productivity, food security, market access and sustainable development in Africa. **2.2 Objectives of the initiative** The EOA is: "A production system that supports the health of soils, ecosystems and people. It is based on ecological processes, biodiversity and cycles adapted to local conditions, rather than the use of inputs with adverse effects. Organic farming combines tradition, innovation and science to benefit the common environment and promotes fair relations and a good quality of life for all. In this way, EOA adapts to the new way that considers the agro ecosystem in all its diversity. " The objectives of the project are: 1 Increase the documentation of information and knowledge about organic agricultural products along the value chain and support stakeholders to translate into practice and broad application of the EOA. 2 Systematically inform producers about EOA approaches and best practices. 3 Significantly increase the market share of quality organic products. 4 Strengthen stakeholder engagement in the development of the organic value chain through the application of AEB approaches and practices. The project is based on four pillars: Research, Training and Extension Information and communication Value Chain and Market Development Cementation, Coordination and Monitoring-Evaluation **Context and rationale** Senegal, like the countries of the African Union, is committed to implementing the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) through the ECOWAS Common Agricultural Policy (ECOWA). This commitment was reflected at the political level by the signing of the compact between the various stakeholders on 10 February 2010 and at the operational level through the implementation of the National Agricultural Investment Program (NIP). The NAIP aims to accelerate economic growth, eliminate poverty and hunger and promote agricultural development to improve food security and increase exports.

	The Government of Senegal is also in the process of finalizing its NIPP 2015-2025 following the Malabo 2013 declaration. This new plan would allow more resources to be allocated and would contribute to the transformation of agriculture and nutrition with the aim of a reduction of the poverty rate by 50% by 2025; and annual agricultural growth of 6%. The Senegalese National Assembly was renewed during this month of July 2017 and must push the government to increase its budget for agriculture, as it is still below the 10% commitment of Malabo. This is probably due to the fact that not all investments in agriculture are necessarily captured in the NIP. In this context, and especially in the context of the adoption of Agenda 2030 on the Sustainable Development Goals and the Implementation of the Emerging Senegal Plan (PES) and its agriculture component of the Acceleration Program of the Cadence of Senegalese Agriculture (PRACAS). Moreover, the NIP does not yet take into account organic ecological agriculture. For this reason, the work of the National Federation for Organic Agriculture in the first half of 2017 (1 January to 28 July) consisted of advocacy / lobbying with local authorities and the central State for integration of agriculture in agricultural policies, agricultural projects and programs, as well as in all investment plans. I**I. Results obtained**: 21. Participation in national meetings and international workshops for the integration of AEB into policies, projects and programs, agricultural investment plans in Senegal. During this semester, FENAB managed to develop a partnership through its participation in the multi-stakeholder platform for the development of agroecology in Senegal led by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment. Through this platform, FENAB develops a technical partnership with member organizations and promotes organic ecological agriculture. In addition, FENAB was mandated by the Ministry of Agriculture to draw up the Code of Conduct for the National Agroecology Platform, the draft Ministerial Order, and a Strategic and Prospective Guidance Note for an Agricultural Policy in favor of Agroecology. FENAB has also integrated the interprofession of the onion chain in Senegal led by the FNDASP. FENAB also had a partnership agreement with the Community Agricultural Areas program in order to be able to multiply the practices of organic farming in these areas. FENAB participated in a workshop that the CNCR co-organized with Africa Lead, CNC, Actionaid and ONE on 16 and 17 March, to share experience on the use of the AGRINSA card in Senegal. The AgriNSA map is a tool that exposes the roles played by the different actors of the agricultural sector in a web platform. It makes it possible to quickly identify the various actors, resource points, influencers, and mediators in the agricultural sector. It was conceived in Senegal to reveal the networks and the strengths of the relations between the various actors involved in the implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP). The Government of Senegal organized the Workshop on Launching the Review of the National Investment Program (NIP) which took place on 16 February in Dakar. NAIPs correspond to ECOWAP's national implementation programs, the ECOWAS Agricultural and Food Policy adopted in 2005. In order to a good implementation of this second generation PNIASAN, FENAB took part in the workshop organized by civil society on May 31, 2017 in Dakar. The objective of this workshop was to make recommendations to make agriculture more responsive to nutrition through this NAIRPP. **IV. Organic Agriculture main Challenges in Senegal**: - Spoliation of land by the State and by foreign investors - Dismantling of the seed sector, There is concern that local multinationals may breve the local seeds; Possible Introduction of GMOs

- Old-fashioned equipment that begins to be renewed with state subsidies but very limited to conventional agriculture
- Bio pesticides and bio fertilizers are disponibles but not with subventions as conventional inputs
- Insufficient credit lines at the level of local mutuals
- Inadequate support for producers to improve production techniques
- Absence / scarcity of technologies at the local level for the processing / valorization of agricultural products
- There are too many intermediaries between producers and consumers; Insufficiencies at the FO level to group and sort output
- Little support from the State to set up quality markets
- Chemical fertilizers have been used abusively, mainly in the groundnut basin
- The standards of international conventions and Senegalese standards are not respected
- Misuse of pesticides in agriculture
- Fraudulent circulation of unauthorized pesticides
- No State control over the quality of products sold on the markets
- There is no widespread dissemination of the results of the studies on contamination rates

PROJECTED PRIORITY ACTIONS

I. PRODUCTION

1. Conduct an inventory at the level of each member organization of the FENAB on:
- the potential of the area in terms of land, water, human and material resources;
- the number of organic producers and their evolution;
- the types and origins of the inputs used (seeds, fertilizers, plant protection products);
- the cultivation periods for each speculation;
- the areas and yields for each speculation (specify the varieties);
- the evolution of production in recent years;
- market opportunities and organization of marketing;
- the internal control and monitoring system;
- limits / constraints (access to means of production, attacks, flow, ...)

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that these data should be very precise (it is better to abstain in case of doubt) because they will constitute a data bank which will serve as the basis for the project document to be submitted to the partners. Checks will be made.

2. Implement an upgrading program for the technical reinforcement of producers (exchange visits, training courses, etc.)

3. Organize sharing meetings around the land issue

4. Organize fairs for the exchange of seeds and peasant know-how

5. Continue research in agro-ecology (fields-school-farms) in relation to research institutes

6. Seek lines of credit to improve producers' farm equipment

II. MARKETING

1. To carry out an inventory of the existing markets (localities, frequency, organization, difficulties, ...)

2. Design and use a logo for the FENAB (BIO SENEGAL is done)

3. Seek commercial contracts with public and private services (hospitals, schools, individuals, companies, etc.)

4. Preparing the fair trade fair in Thiès

5. Organize regional fairs

6. Systematizing internal control systems within the FENAB

III. LOOBBYING

1. Organize a workshop on healthy and sustainable agriculture with the Minister of Agriculture, in particular to sensitize decision-makers and position themselves in relation to EAO Gaps.
2. Hold CRDs, CSDs and CLDs to raise awareness amongst populations, producers and state services.
3. Carry out media interventions (newspapers, TV, radio, internet) to sensitize consumers and decision-makers.
4. Create a network with organic producers in the Sub-region.
5. Capitalize on results and develop a newsletter and videos.
6. Design and update the website: www.aeb-senegal.org

IMPLEMENTATION OF A PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM (PGS) IN SENEGAL BY FENAB WITH THE SUPPORT OF HEKS / EPER

1. Executive Summary

The FENAB (National Federation for Organic Farming) and its members, including support organizations such as ASPAB, ENDA PRONAT and AGRECOL, have been working for many years for the development of organic farming in Senegal. Organic farming is a mode of production that enables the provision of healthy agricultural products without the use of synthetic chemicals. This mode of production preserves natural resources, biodiversity, the environment and human and animal health. In order to give consumers confidence in the authenticity of the organic products put on the market and ensure their traceability, certification of organic products is necessary. Certification by third parties (made by European certification bodies), which has always been a good rule in Senegal, is very costly compared to the income of organic producers. This is how FENAB sought alternatives and decided to set up a "Participatory Guarantee System" for the certification of organic products that will be sold under the label "Bio Sénégal".

Today, awareness of the dangers of pesticides is growing at the level of consumers and public organizations, which represents a potential for the creation of a local biological chain, in addition to the existing export chain. However, organic farming still has a low added value in Senegal, where most organic products are sold in the same way as conventional products, with no specific market identification, ie no additional remuneration to compensate for efforts in terms of "clean" production. This project aims to establish a Participatory Guarantee System (GSP) based on the application of a specification for organic farming (CCAB) at the level of the Niayes area, for fruit and vegetable products. The certified products will be sold under the label "Bio Sénégal".

This project to set up a GSP does not cover, in this first phase of 3 years, the entire area of intervention of the FENAB. It will be concentrated in the Niayes area and will target 500 producers in 10 member organizations of the FENAB. One hundred (100) internal auditors will be trained to follow the 500 FENAB member producers established in the Niayes area. It is supported by the Swiss HEKS / EPER

NGO.
2. Framework
The project contributes to the food security policy advocated by the Government of Senegal, which aims to achieve food self-sufficiency in 2017 by promoting sustainable agriculture that maintains good production with a long shelf life for agricultural products and preserving biodiversity. As part of the fight against poverty, this project works to improve the incomes of small producers by allowing them to sell their quality products at a fair price.
It is in line with the HEKS Country Program for Senegal (2016-2020), in particular with respect to specific objective 3: "The incomes of small farmers and herding families have increased".
This objective aims to strengthen the capacities of producers and to support them to improve their income through the production and marketing of agro-ecological products. The implementation of the Participatory Guarantee Scheme will allow producers to increase their confidence in the consumer so that they can buy the organic product at a fair price. There will be a clear distinction between the conventional product and the biological product both in terms of identification and price.
This project also falls under the main objectives 3 and 4 of the HEKS international program (2017-2020), which promote the "development of agro-ecological production and adequate market systems". It helps to support the value chain of products.
The aim of this project is to set up a Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) and a single organic label involving the various actors of the agricultural sectors (producers, intermediate traders, retailers, wholesalers, consumers), especially fruits and vegetables . In order to implement this system, it is essential to involve NGOs in the organic farming sector, technical services and research institutes.
The implementation of the Participatory Guarantee System will enable:
Quality control of organic products
Involvement of consumers and other stakeholders in the certification process
Better promotion and commercialization of organic products among consumers through better visibility of certified organic products with a unique label "Bio Senegal".
Marketing the organic product at a fair price.
The project is innovative and contributes to bringing healthy products, safeguarding the ecosystem and preserving humans and domestic animals from unintended use of chemicals.
The GSP will be introduced on the basis of a common reference document: the Organic Farming Workbook (CCAB). Products certified by the SPG will be marketed under the label "Bio Senegal". The sale under the label "Bio Sénégal" will contribute to the identification of organic products, marketing at a fair price and to reassure consumers. The products will now be traceable and can be traced back to the producers.
3. GSP procedures:
3.1. Organic Agriculture :
Organic farming is a mode of production that provides healthy agricultural and agri-food products without the use of synthetic chemicals. This mode of production preserves natural resources, biodiversity, the environment and human and animal health. This mode of production is based on a system approach that imitates nature.
Organic farming is based on four principles:
• Health Principle: Organic agriculture should support and improve the health of soils, plants, animals, humans and the planet as one and indivisible.
• Principle of Equity: Organic farming should build relationships that allow Equity in relation to the common environment, and the opportunities of life.
• Ecological Principle: Organic farming should be based on cycles and living ecological systems, agree with them, imitate them and help them maintain themselves.
• Precautionary principle: Organic farming should be conducted in a prudent and responsible manner to protect the health and well-being of present and future generations and the environment.
4.2.1: CLOs prepare contractual agreements
and disburse funds to PIPs
Already done
4.2.2: Strengthen capacity of CLOs
and PIPs in project coordination and implementation
through appropriate workshops
The strengthen capacity of CLO and PIPS was done.

4.2.3: Facilitate development of criteria for selection of PIPs
Already done
4.2.4: CLOs convene at least two National Platform meetings a year for PIPs and other stakeholders
One meeting was already done. The second one will hold on 2017 semester 2.
4.2.5: CLOs and PIPs conduct project supervision, support, monitoring, evaluation and reporting to executing agencies and other stakeholders
CLO and PIPs are conducting project supervision, support, monitoring and evaluation well while reporting is late because of illness of the EAO Coordinator.
4.2.6: Prepare annual work plan and budget through participatory processes
This will be organized on 2017 semester 2.

FENAB PARTICIPATORY GARANTEE SYSTEM (PGS) PROJECT

2017 ANNUAL REPORT

1. **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The project "Participatory Guarantee System (PGS)" is a project based on the application of specifications for Organic Agriculture Standards (OAS) in Senegal at the Niayes area, for market gardening and fruit products. The certified products will be sold under the label "Bio Senegal".

This project of setting up a PGS that has just been launched in October 2016 does not cover, in this first phase of 3 years, the entire intervention zone of the National Federation for Organic Agriculture (FENAB) . It is in the implementation phase and focuses in the Niayes area and targets 500 producers in 12 FENAB member organizations. One hundred (100) internal auditors monitor these 500 FENAB member producers established in the Niayes area. In addition to the 100 internal auditors, five (5) local committees are set up to carry out the cross-checks at the plot level and to certify the producers.

FENAB in the framework of a good execution of the activities, realized the institutional reinforcement of these members and its technical staff and ensured the selection of the producers and the internal controllers. These producers and selected internal auditors were trained on the specifications of organic farming in Senegal. In addition the internal controllers were reinforced on animation techniques and organizational dynamics.

These capacity building activities were carried out in parallel with the monitoring and support activities for producers. Communication media were also produced.

This 2017 report is prepared to describe the current project execution context, the level of achievement, the modifications noted during the execution process and the changes made by the project.

2. LOCATE THE PROJECT IN THE SENEGAL PROGRAM

The project contributes to the food security policy advocated by the Senegalese government, which aims to achieve food self-sufficiency in 2017 (which was not effective). The PGS Project promotes organic farming that helps maintain good production with a long shelf life of agricultural products and the preservation of biodiversity. As part of the fight against poverty, this project works to improve the income of small producers by allowing them to sell their quality products at fair prices.

It is in line with the Senegal Country Program of HEKS (2016-2020), particularly with regard to specific objective 3: "The incomes of small farmers and pastoralists families have increased".

This objective is aimed at strengthening producers' capacities and helping them to improve their income through the production and marketing of agroecological products. The implementation of the Participative Guarantee System will enable producers to increase consumer confidence so that the latter buys the organic product at a fair price. There will be a clear distinction between the conventional product and the organic product both from the point of view of identification and price.

This project also falls within the main objectives 3 and 4 of the HEKS international program (2017-2020) which promote the "development of agroecological production and adequate market systems". It helps to support the product value chain.

3. CONTEXT: OBSERVATIONS ON THE PROJECT ENVIRONMENT

3.1. POLITICAL SITUATION AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Senegal, during the first five years of the new government regime, made amendments to the constitution and to certain legal acts such as the Land Act, the Forestry Act and the Fisheries Act, aimed at protecting natural resources for the benefit of the population and future generations. In addition, Senegal is about to finalize its National Adaptation Program for Climate Change (PNACC). In addition to this national program of adaptation to climate change, the State of Senegal in collaboration with civil society, producer organizations and NGOs has drawn up its second national agricultural investment plan this time called PNIASAN (National Plan Sensitive Agricultural Investment in Food and Nutrition) under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP).

The period from January to December 2017 was marked by political rivalries between the ruling party and the opposition parties especially the Socialist Party with the Khalifa Sall affair and company following the exploitation of the reports of the Inspection State General (IGE). The second major political fact is the return of peace in the Gambia (country inside Senegal) and the installation of the new president. In addition to these political facts the year 2017 is marked by the registration on the electoral rolls for the obtaining of the digitized ID cards of the ECOWAS and voter cards and by the legislative elections as well as the installation of the deputies and the new government. the promotion of agroecology in Senegal, the State intends to set up the national agroecological platform led by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment (MAER). Proposals for a code of conduct for a smooth operation of the platform, a draft ministerial decree on its creation as well as the strategic and prospective note for an agricultural policy in favor of agroecology have already been carried out by FENAB.There is not yet progress for this Platform. By elsewhere, the MAER through the National Fund for Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral Development (FNDASP) intends to strengthen the organization of the inter professionalization of promising sectors. To do this, a restructuring of these sectors has been carried out at the grassroots level so that the representatives of these offices can themselves choose a small national office that will be in charge of managing the organization of these sectors. Concerning the professionalization of the onion sector FENAB counts 31 delegates out of the 72 who have been awarded to the sub college of South Niayes. The sub-college Niayes South brings together the Unions of producers of the regions of Dakar and Thiès which are active on the culture of the onion.

As part of securing land in the Niayes Zone, horticultural basin of Senegal, the president of the republic had recommended during the council of ministers of March 31, 2017 a land audit of the Niayes area. In this wake, the National Council for Concertation and Rural Cooperation (CNCR) in relation with FENAB, did not delay in July 2017 to make recommendations to the authorities to take emergency measures for the safeguarding the Niayes area whose market gardening activities are threatened by land speculation and mining.

In addition, at the agro-economic level, the importance of preserving and securing the Niayes area is well established. There is even survival in terms of food. Despite its undisputed importance in achieving food security, the preservation of the agricultural vocation of the Niayes is now seriously threatened by land speculation linked to rampant urbanization and mining.

Fili Fili, who had distinguished himself this year by the destruction of fruit tree plantations belonging to small farmers in the commune of Keur Moussa, took a step back and began to opt for negotiation as a solution to this problem. Fil Fili is a company whose owner is of Senegalese nationality and of Lebanese origin. The company has a long-established presence in Senegal and has a farm and agro-industrial farm of several hectares in the communes of Sébikotane and Keur Moussa.

In the Niayes area, more specifically in Diogo, Mineral Deposits / Grande Côte Operations (MDL / GCO), a Mining Company which has received a land allocation of 44,500 hectares (land belonging to the agro-pastoral family farms in the Niayes area) by Presidential Decree, stopped all the activities of burial of a small natural lake following high media coverage of the problem. In addition to stopping the burial work, MDL / GCO has already set up a community service mutual for the population of the Diogo area impacted by the exploitation of Zircon with a starting envelope of twenty million francs (20,000,000 FCFA) and plans to install integrated and ecological pilot farms in the Diogo area.

The market gardening season of November 2017-April 2018 went well in some localities of the Niayes area.

3.2. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The projected GDP growth rate for 2017 is 6.8% and should be driven by a more efficient agriculture and a recovery of the industry and a continued dynamism in service activities.

In this sense, the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production has found it necessary to "discriminate positively" and give priority to the regions of Diourbel, Fatick and Thiès in the projects selected by its department in the Emerging Senegal Plan (PSE).

But for some time the Franc zone of West Africa, and more particularly Senegal, is marked by a series of demonstrations for the abandonment of the CFA currency which still symbolizes a dependence of the colonizer, France guaranteeing the currency of the Economic Union of West African Countries (EUWAC).

On the agricultural side, the winter of 2017 recorded a normal rainfall in the Niayes area. Agricultural production is good.

4. RESULTS, CHANGES OBTAINED AND PROGRESS

4.1. PROGRESS OF KEY ACTIVITIES / LINES OF INTERVENTION

4.1.1 SO1: INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF THE FENAB

4.1.2.1 SUPPORT FOR THE GOVERNANCE OF THE FENAB

As part of good governance of FENAB, a manual of administrative and financial procedures is established and approved by the members of the Executive Board of FENAB. Also for the execution of FENAB's activities in line with its vision and mission, a strategic plan for organic ecological agriculture has been under development since June.

In addition the 12 core organizations targeted by the project are informed about the progress of the project and the changes made and each of these organizations has received the database.

NB: FENAB plans to support its producers in conversion through the project " Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative (EOA-I)". This EAO-I project is funded by the Swiss organization Biovision Africa Trust which is represented by BvT in Kenya.

4.1.2.2 TRAINING OF FENAB STAFF

For the training of members of the Executive Board of FENAB and Staff Project, the level of achievement of the target set is 89% that is to say the 8 out of the 9 people targeted have been trained on management organizational and financial as well as project management. This gap of 11% is explained by the fact that the project coordinator provided training for the controllers on the specifications of organic farming during the two training sessions.

The training on the organizational and financial management allowed to acquire knowledge on:

- Administrative management and implementation of procedures;
- The common principles of administrative and financial management of the various donors and especially HEKS;
- Procurement and contract monitoring procedures;
- Management and budget preparation procedures;
- The log of operations;
- Inventory tracking;
- Asset tracking;
- The procedures for monitoring and controlling the cash flow.

The project management training strengthened the members of the executive board and technical staff in the following areas:

- The practical use of the project cycle management manual;
- The typology of the projects;
- The basic concepts of project management;
- The different approaches to project management;
- Planning techniques in the management of a project;
- Monitoring and evaluation of a project;
- Budget management;

- Reporting.

To ensure proper training of FENAB staff, terms of reference (TDRs) have been developed and published. On the basis of these TORs, the FENAB team selected qualified consultants in administrative and financial management and in project management.

Likewise, the training on animation techniques and organizational dynamics has made it possible to strengthen the capacities of one hundred (100) supervisors and four (4) members of the executive board.

This training allowed them to acquire technical skills while making them understand the usefulness and the processing of administrative and financial documents. In addition, this training allowed them to:

- have information on organizational management and more specifically on the practical aspects of leadership and group;
- become familiar with the basic concepts and functionalities of communication, especially those of development facilitation;
- know the contribution of the tools of Institutional Diagnosis and Participatory Development in the implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of activities and projects;
- plan team management by integrating all the factors (human, financial, time, etc.) and adapt the functionalities with their work;
- Being able to develop and prioritize communication tools according to objectives;
- be able to identify the difficulties related to communication and propose appropriate solutions through a structured action plan;
- Provide auditors with tools to understand the logic used in the design and conduct of development communication activities.

The consultant is the firm Défi-Afrique which, moreover, used three contacts to animate the training. This firm was selected on the basis of its technical and financial proposal that meets the expectations of FENAB in relation to the content of the terms of reference that have been published.

4.1.2 SO 2: DEFINITION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF GSP PROCEDURES

4.1.2.1 FINALIZATION AND NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL VALIDATION OF THE FENAB CHARGES

The specification is already finalized and is in a process of validation. IFOAM made four (4) recommendations to improve the content of the specifications. These recommendations concern the numbering of the document, the correction of the nuance on the conversion period (2 years instead of 3 years), the defined standards for animal feed and the definition of GMOs (Genetically modified organism). FENAB has adopted the definition proposed by IFOAM concerning GMOs.

These recommendations have been incorporated and the corrected specifications have been returned to IFOAM.

Now the FENAB is awaiting the decision of the IFOAM for the international validation of the

specifications. For the national validation of the specifications, FENAB prefers to wait until the third year of project implementation to submit it to the government based on the concrete results obtained.

However, FENAB engages deconcentrated government and local government agencies in all activities during the implementation of the project.

4.1.2.2 TRANSLATION OF LOCAL LANGUAGE SPECIFICATIONS AND DISSEMINATION THROUGH APPROPRIATE TOOLS

The specifications are already written in French and translated into Wolof. In addition to the 109 copies in French that were provided to 100 controllers, 3 staff members and 7 members of the Executive Board of FENAB, 609 copies in Wolof version were distributed to members of the Executive Board of FENAB and technical staff of the project, the one hundred (100) internal auditors and the five hundred (500) producers targeted for the first phase of the project.

Before starting the Wolof translation of the booklet, the first recommendations of IFOAM were integrated and terms of reference were defined for the selection of the consultant.

This translated specifications is the reference used by the organic producers of the SPG project.

4.1.2.3 TRAINING OF FENAB MEMBERS, PEASANT ANIMATORS AND PEASANTS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SPECIFICATIONS

First of all, FENAB strongly implicated the producer organizations at the beginning for a good implementation of the SPG project. Producer organizations were responsible for selecting producers and controllers according to quotas and criteria.

After the choice of the internal controllers, a first wave of 28 people were trained on the specifications of Organic Agriculture in the first year of the project. Still concerning the training of the internal auditors on the specifications of the organic agriculture in Senegal, the 72 remaining internal controllers out of the 100 targeted were trained, which makes it possible to reach 100% the targeted target. The controllers multiplied the training with 457 organic producers engaged in the GSP and with the 30 transformers of REFABEC. This training of producers took place during the period from January 26 to February 15, 2017 in 100 sessions.

This training on the specifications of organic agriculture in Senegal has made it possible to reinforce the capacities of the controllers and the producers on:

- Basic standards of organic agriculture in Senegal;
- Normative references on organic farming;
- The definitions of the concepts;
- Requirements for organic production;
- Biological ecosystems;
- The management of natural resources;
- Collection of wild products;
- GMOs (Genetically Modified Organisms);
- General criteria for the production of plants and organic farming;

- Conversion of plant production systems;
- The conversion of animal production systems;
- Management of pests, insects and crop enemies;
- Processing methods in organic farming;
- Packaging and containers;
- Cleaning, disinfection, hygiene of premises / processing tools;
- Pesticide control;
- Process of biological certfication by the PGS;
- Social justice.

By eliminating duplicates after receiving time sheets for the training of producers on the specifications, we found ourselves with a number of 487 people trained. As a result, the producer organizations that had registered a gap filled the gap to reach the quota allotted to them.

During this year, cross-checking missions were carried out among 410 producers among the 500 producers identified by the internal controllers before the modifications made on the control device. Among these 500 producers, the 487 were trained on the specifications of organic farming. Now the controls are done by the local committees that have replaced the Special Committee.

Finally, these local committees managed to control 328 of the 410 producers initially controlled by the internal auditors.

4.1.2.4 DEFINITION OF PGS PROCEDURES

The PGS procedures manual has already been developed and validated. The development of this manual has been done in a participatory manner. A first version was drafted by the coordinator of FENAB. This first draft was the subject of internal corrections and suggestions. It was after integrating the recommendations of the executive board and the other members of the technical staff that the draft was shared with the HEKS team to be validated. In fact, the production of 100 copies of this manual has already been produced and 65 copies have been distributed to the members of the five (5) local committees to benefit the grassroots organizations.

The PGS is based on the specifications of organic agriculture in Senegal which defines the standards for organic production. This specification book concerns crop production, organic animal husbandry, beekeeping, collection of wild products, processing and labeling of products resulting from these activities. Some of these standards deserve to be highlighted:

- Biological management maintains or enhances biodiversity in flora and fauna habitats on the occupation of the farm;
- Organic management does not involve actions that negatively affect areas with high conservation values (natural ecosystems);
- Organic management ensures that water resources are used sustainably;
- Organic collection management ensures that the collection of wild products does not exceed the sustainable yield of the species collected or weakens the local ecosystem;
- Organic operators collect products only in clearly defined areas for collection;
- The management of the biological collection ensures that wild collection areas are not

	compromised by improper treatment or environmental contaminations; • Organic management systems do not use genetically modified organisms (GMOs) or their derivatives, except for vaccines, at all levels of production and the biological process; • The use of genetically produced seeds, plants and transgenic plant material is not allowed; • The use of genetically propagated species or breeds is not allowed; • Biological guarantee schemes clearly identify when organic practices start and for a long time they are used before the operation and products are considered organic. This must include the specific simultaneous conditions of conversion of soil and animals. Biological guarantee systems require an appropriate period of two (2) years to allow the establishment of healthy soils and sustainable ecosystems before judging a plant as organic; • Biological guarantee systems require that animal production systems raise animals biologically from birth or hatching, or if this is not possible from the subject's young age to a minimum of conversion criteria; • Biological soil fertility management prevents pollution of the environment, including water and soil through inputs and practices; • Organic farming systems should be conducted in a manner that ensures a strong reduction in losses due to pests, diseases and weeds. Significant efforts should be made to select varieties that are perfectly adapted to the environment, a balanced fertilization program, fertile soils with high biological activity, correct rotations, appropriate associated crops, green manures, etc. ; • Natural enemies of pests and diseases must be protected by good habitat management and the encouragement of hedgerows, nesting sites, etc. ; • The organic beekeeper places beehives on biologically managed farms or wild / natural areas with sufficient separation from conventional fields and sources of pollution, and to minimize the risk of contamination; • A minimum distance of one (1) kilometer must be observed between the honey collection area and conventional fields. The foraging area of bees must be free from contamination by chemicals and other pollutants. The organic beekeeper introduces bees that come from organic farming if it is available. The organic beekeeper ensures that the harvesting methods leave enough reserves, food for the survival of the colony during the dormancy period; • The organic beekeeper does not deliberately kill bees during honey harvesting; • The organic beekeeper does not use synthetic chemical bee repellents; • The organic beekeeper uses smoke and uses only smoke from natural materials; • Biological processing uses only organic ingredients unless they are not available. In the case where organic ingredients are not available, tolerant rates are defined by the specifications; • Processed products are labeled as organic only if the product contains at least 95% organic ingredients (dry weight and no salt); • Labeling identifies the person or company that is legally responsible for the product and the organization that is responsible for compliance with the biological standard

being followed;

- Labeling must clearly identify products in conversion of organic products;
- The organic operator ensures that employees and contract workers have freedom of association, the right to organize and the right to protest collectively;
- The organic operator gives all employees and contract workers the same opportunities and does not subject them to discrimination;
- The organic operator does not violate human rights and provides fair working conditions for employed and contract workers;
- The organic operator does not use any type of forced or involuntary labor;
- The biological operator guarantees the complete well-being of any child working in the operation;
- From the age of 12, children can participate in work in the form of apprenticeship as long as it does not interfere with their schooling or their health. Only the easiest tasks will be entrusted to them with the consent of their parents or legal guardian and the learning time will not exceed five (5) hours per day.

4.1.2.5 TRAINING OF CONTROLLERS IN GSP PROCEDURES

Now with the changes made in the project implementation, PGS procedures training will be done for members of local committees and not for internal controllers. But within each local committee there are two (2) internal auditors who are ex-officio members and have received training on PGS procedures.

Moreover, all 65 members of the five (5) local committees were installed and trained on PGS procedures during the period from 25 September to 20 October 2017 in 5 sessions. This training was conducted by the coordinator of FENAB in collaboration with the monitoring and evaluation officer.

4.1.2.6 ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PGS SPECIAL COMMITTEE

The special PGS committee that should be set up is replaced by local committees. These local committees number five (5) and count thirteen (13) members. The composition of each local committee is as follows: the presidents of the member organizations, a representative of the executive bureau of FENAB, a representative of consumers, a representative of HEKS, a representative of a NGO member of FENAB, a representative of processors, a representative of the traders, two internal controllers and two to three organic producers

After the committees were set up, the members were trained on the mission of the committee. This mission involves among others:

- Manage the PGS process by holding regular evaluation meetings (discussions on the difficulties and obstacles encountered, proposing guidelines for the future);
- Assign or withdraw the GSP certification after analysis of the controllers' reports and the producer's response and consequently, to give or withdraw the Bio Senegal label;
- Schedule site visits with consumers and processors;
- Schedule inspections to be conducted by committees, but sometimes committees may make unannounced visits to producers. At least one announced visit and one unannounced visit will be carried out by the committees at the level of each producer

involved in the PGS;

- Propose improvements in the production system of controlled members with observations;
- Propose adaptations of the specifications if necessary.

4.1.2.7 SPG DOCUMENTATION (DOCUMENTARY FILM AND / OR WRITTEN)

During this year, good documentation was produced to better enable a good capitalization of the experience gained from the implementation of the GSP project. The documentation of the participatory guarantee system is well supplied by the specifications in French and Wolof languages, the PGS procedures manual, the Bio SENEGAL logo, the Bio SENEGAL logo graphic charter, the cross-checking reports, the activity reports. , the training reports and the implementation device.

4.1.3 SO 3: CREATION AND PROMOTION OF THE BIO SENEGAL LABEL

4.1.3.1 LOGO DESIGN AND ADOPTION BY FENAB

The logo "BIOSENEGAL" is already produced with its graphic charter. The logo was created by Genicom Institute. This firm was selected following the examination of the technical and financial proposals by the selection committee. A number of criteria have been defined in relation to the terms of reference that were originally published.

4.1.3.2 LEGAL DEPOSIT OF THE LOGO

The legal deposit of the logo is in progress. Currently the deposit of the logo at the level of SODAV (Senegalese Society of Copyright and Neighboring Rights) is effective. The filing at the OAPI (African Intellectual Property Organization) level is at the beginning of the process for the recognition and protection of the logo.

4.1.3.3 DEFINING LOGO USE RULES AND PRINTING STICKERS

The Logo was designed with its graphic charter during the second quarter. In addition, the design and production of 1000 flyers, 1000 leaflets and 10000 stickers has been realized. These activities were carried out respecting a certain number of procedures ranging from tendering to the selection of consultants.

4.1.3.4 PROMOTION OF THE BIO SENEGAL LABEL TO CONSUMERS
To ensure a better knowledge of the "BioSenegal" label for consumers and authorities, FENAB organized a fair of organic agricultural products during the period from 29 June to 04 July 2017 at Mamadou Dia place in the city of Thiès.

4.1.4 SO 4: ADVOCACY FOR A REGULATORY FRAMEWORK THAT SUPPORTS PGS

4.1.4.1 ADVOCACY WITH GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS FOR THE RECOGNITION OF THE PGS, THE SPECIFICATIONS AND THE BIO SENEGAL LABEL AND FOR POLICIES THAT SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ORGANIC SECTOR

In this context, many radio and television programs were realized. In addition, a national agroecological platform led by the State through the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment is being set up. The Regional Directorate for Rural Development (DRDR) of Thiès was involved in the launch of the PGS project and in all other implementation activities including the organization of the fair for organic agricultural products. FENAB has actively

participated in the regional celebration of the International Environment Day with all the actors of local development (Regional Directorate of Environment, ONgs, Farmers Organizations, Governance, Prefecture, local authorities, etc.).

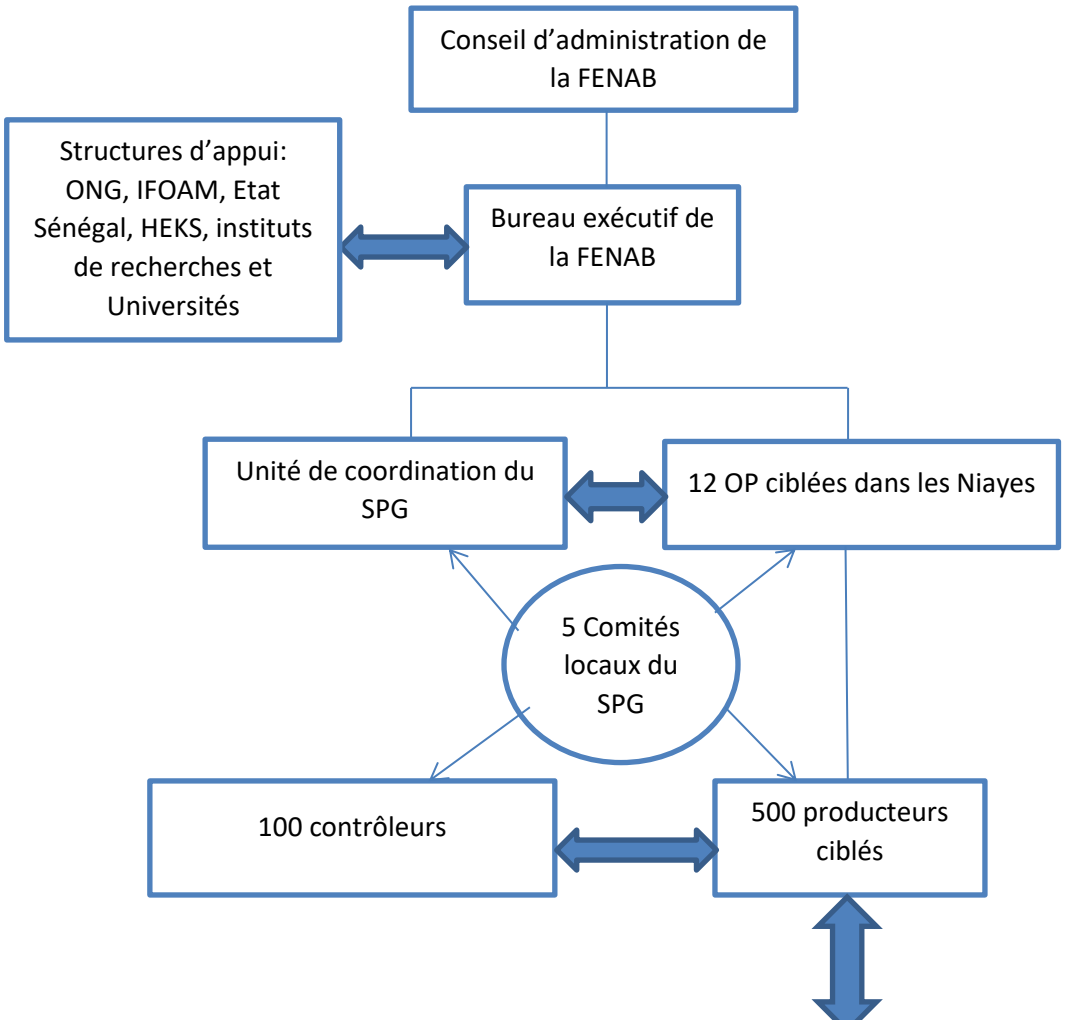
5. INTENDED AND UNINTERACTED EFFECTS AND CHANGES

FENAB created 105 direct permanent jobs (3 people from the Technical Unit and 100 internal controllers).

The five (5) local committees have been set up to integrate other actors in the organic sector into the certification process. This integration of a large number of actors in the sector can give more credibility to the label "Bio SENEGAL".

All the organs of the PGS have been set up and are functional. These bodies with some modifications in the starting chart are as follows:

Schéma organisationnel actuel du projet de mise en place du SPG de la FENAB



5.1. SO1: INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF THE FENAB

5.1.1 SUPPORT FOR THE GOVERNANCE OF THE FENAB

The big change noted is the regular holding of the exchange and sharing meetings of the executive board. Now the executive board meets every quarter to assess the level of achievement and to plan activities in a collective manner with the technical staff. These meetings are different from the coordination meetings held each quarter between the Executive Board, the technical staff and the HEKS team. As a result, the core organizations targeted by the project are more strengthened in terms of institutional governance and are now adopting a participatory approach through a strong involvement of internal auditors in the running of its organizations.

5.1.2 TRAINING OF FENAB STAFF

Building the capacity of FENAB staff on administrative and financial management and project management has not only made it possible to have a much more qualified technical team but has also improved the performance of member organizations by strengthening their system.

5.2. SO 2: DEFINITION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PGS PROCEDURES

5.2.1 TRAINING OF FENAB MEMBERS, PEASANT ANIMATORS AND PEASANTS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SPECIFICATIONS

The training on the specifications of the organic farming made it possible to rebuild the basic knowledge of the 487 producers and to the 3 members of the technical unit and to the 6 members of the executive office of the FENAB on the organic agriculture. A total of 122 women and 343 men were reinforced on organic farming. This capacity building has encouraged some producers to become more involved in organic farming. In addition the controllers have acquired strong skills in organic farming that allow them to better educate the population on the importance of organic farming in Senegal.

5.2.2 TRAINING OF CONTROLLERS IN GSP PROCEDURES

This training has strengthened the capacity of local committee members on control for organic certification. This activity has led to a stronger involvement of grassroots organizations in the implementation of the project. This is justified by the results of the cross-

checking carried out by these committees within the producers.

6. WORK APPROACHES / METHODS

Particular attention was given to the involvement of the different actors in the process as well as the organization of the work. Thus FENAB has adopted the approach of empowering grassroots organizations by setting up local committees. The latter have a fairly high level of commitment and proven experience in the field of organic farming. Each group of 5 producers is monitored and supported by a controller who has capitalized on good rural work experience and participatory approach. The controllers were chosen by the associations according to their knowledge of the areas targeted by the project. The associations played a major role during the monitoring missions, on the support of the producers and on the respect of the specifications by the producers, but also during the inspection visits by the local committees for the organic certification. Indeed, they facilitated the link between the producer and the committee members.

7. CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

Gender :

At the level of FENAB, women are well represented at the level of major bodies. Moreover, women represent nearly 65% of members (more than 14,000) and are active in the production, processing and marketing of organic products. Of the 328 producers controlled by local committees, women make up 26% or 84 out of 328. In addition, women make up 29% of certified organic producers, or 76 out of 266. In addition, among the six members of the executive board, women occupy functional positions, women occupy 33%. As well as within the SPG project team, women represent 33% of the workforce. This justifies the attention given to women in decision-making bodies of FENAB.

In addition, women represent 48% of the internal auditors chosen, ie 48 women among the 100 internal auditors. This team is composed mainly of young people.

This project is currently ensuring the successful participation of women in capacity building for CCAB control and GSP procedures.

In addition, at the level of the various bodies of FENAB and the project (Executive Board, internal auditors, project team), women hold important responsibilities such as the positions of treasurer general and secretary general of the executive board. The criteria for choosing human resources that integrate these bodies and the beneficiaries of the project are focused on competence, transparency, equity, democracy and respect for human rights.

9. CONFIGURATION OF IMPLEMENTATION

COORDINATION OF THE PROJECT

The activities are carried out under the guidance of the coordinator who manages the SPG project team.

The validation of the planning of the activities of this year is ensured by the project staff in collaboration with the members of the executive bureau after having collected the opinion of the administrative and financial assistant on the financial feasibility of the activity. After having verified the financial feasibility of the activities, the monitoring and evaluation officer verifies, in partnership with the project team, the relevance of the activities in relation to the

project objective and indicator information.

Within the implementation system, some major changes have been made. Based on IFOAM recommendations, the GSP Special Committee is replaced by local committees. These committees number five (5) and each has 13 members, making a total of 65 members for all committees. Still following IFOAM's recommendations, these local committees provide cross-checks and have the power to certify or not to certify the producer. It is envisaged to put in place an effective, reliable and less costly mechanism for ruling on complaints made by producers about the decision of the committees.

PARTNERSHIP

The main partner of the project is HEKS EPER.

- During this year, FENAB has managed to develop a partnership with some NGOs through its participation in the multi-stakeholder platform for the development of agroecology in Senegal led by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment. Through this platform, FENAB develops a technical partnership with member organizations and promotes organic ecological agriculture. FENAB was commissioned by the Ministry of Agriculture to draw up a number of documents (the Code of Conduct for the National Agroecology Platform, the draft Ministerial Decree and the Strategic and Prospective Orientation Note for an Agricultural Policy en favor of Agroecology).

- The FENAB has also integrated the interprofession of the onion sector in Senegal led by the FNDASP (National Fund for Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral Development) for a better consideration of the organic onion.

- FENAB has also had a partnership agreement with the national biogas program in order to increase and disseminate the practices of organic farming through the use of bio-effluents in its intervention areas.

- FENAB participated in the World Congress of AEB (Organic Ecological Agriculture) and the IFOAM General Assembly in India.

- FENAB worked in partnership with the FAO, the UCAD (University Cheikh Anta Diop of Dakar), the association of the ecological mayors and ENDA pronat during December 12 and 18 on the preparation of the days of the agroecology envisaged of the February 5 to 6, 2018.

- FENAB participated in the AEB conference in Mali organized by Wafronet.

- A member of the Executive Office (Secretary General) did an internship entitled "Just walk my land" within the Union of Agricultural Producers of Canada for a period of one month.

FENAB is in charge of the implementation of the SPG project. HEKS Senegal follows the evolution of the project and participates according to its availability to the activities of the SPG project.

6. PROJECT OUTPUT / CONTINUATION PLAN

FENAB provides long-term technical and financial support for the HEKS-EPER partner.

For the moment the SPG can not support its own functioning. But with the design of the label "BIOSENEGAL" which is already realized the project is in a good way for its sustainability. Moreover, to prepare for the sustainability of the SPG project, FENAB proceeded through a

	value chain approach while trying to involve all stakeholders (producers, traders, consumers, processors, NGOs, state technical services) who contribute to smooth operation of the GSP. In addition, FENAB has delegated a number of powers to grassroots organizations to better empower them and also to encourage them to take ownership of the GSP. In addition to a good sustainability of activities after the withdrawal of the partner, the control system has been reviewed and overhauled to make it less expensive and much easier for its ownership by producers. Within the implementation system, some major changes have been made. Based on IFOAM recommendations, the PGS Special Committee is replaced by local committees. These committees number five (5) and each has 13 members, making a total of 65 members for all committees. Still following IFOAM's recommendations, these local committees provide cross-checks and have the power to certify or not to certify the producer. It has been proven that this set up system ensures a better involvement of the different actors and seems more efficient and less expensive, to rule on the producers. 7. MONITORING & EVALUATION The baseline study for a reference situation was conducted during the months of January and February working in collaboration with the internal auditors and local organizations. It was noted that all 100 controllers managed to perform the task best entrusted to them. A change was made to the device during this implementation phase. The special committee responsible for validating the cross-checking reports of the internal auditors is replaced by Local committees. In addition, the task of cross-checking that was entrusted to the internal auditors is now handled by the five (5) local committees that have just been installed. These committees are also responsible for assigning or decommissioning the organic certificate to a producer. Collaborative work facilitated data collection and monitoring. From now on, the internal auditors only provide support and follow-up tasks for the targeted producers. All these entities or bodies work in perfect collaboration with the monitoring and evaluation officer according to the hierarchy defined in the device. In addition to this, the number of people to be trained on PGS procedures has been revised down because the target has to change. Now instead of training the 100 internal auditors on PGS procedures, the 65 members of the local committees have been targeted.
Base line	Implementing PGS in Niayes zones with 500 organic producers
Indicators (from log frame)	• 100% absorption of funds • Number of people trained and types of trainings conducted 100% implementation of planned pillar activities 328 producers were controled
Project Targets	8.000stakeholders reached 328 producers on PGS

Analysis, Remarks	**ECOLOGICAL ORGANIC AGRICULTURE AS MODEL**: The agriculture of tomorrow will necessarily have to adapt to the cultural, social, ecological, economic and political realities of Senegal. This is a technological challenge that decisionmakers, researchers, private sector operators and industry players will have to lift. The gradual saturation of arable land, due to population growth, on the one hand, and the degradation and decline in fertility of the land currently cultivated, make agro-ecological intensification an unavoidable requirement. Advances in science and technology now offer new research tools and biological material that offer great prospects for improving agricultural productivity. Combined with endogenous knowledge and techniques, we can find ecological organic agriculture which alone can bring sustainable agricultural and rural development to family farms and local communities.