



Biovision
Africa Trust

EOA INITIATIVE IN SENEGAL: ACTIVITY ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2018

EOA INITIATIVE IN SENEGAL: 2018 REPORT (January 1st to December 31st)

Summary of the achievements, successes, challenges and lessons learnt

I. Background

The Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative (EOA-I) is a continental initiative that holds significant promise for increasing the productivity of Africa's smallholder farmers, with consequent positive impacts on food security. The EOA practices have global recognition e.g. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD, 2001) recognizes the importance of traditional knowledge in the conservation and sustainable use of [agricultural] biodiversity, UNEP also recognizes the vital role of bio-cultural diversity as necessary for sustainable development. The initiative has been implemented in Africa since 2012 and so far four (4) countries in Eastern Africa (Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania) and four in West Africa (Mali, Nigeria, Benin and Senegal) are pursuing EOA, with an overall goal of mainstreaming ecological agriculture into national agricultural production systems, plans and policies. A trajectory of successes, lessons learnt and challenges are documented in independent projects under this initiative (EAO Strategic Plan).



Project Title: Mainstreaming Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA) into National Policies, Strategies and Programmes in Africa

Reporting Period: January-
décembre 2018

I. Introduction :

In Senegal, the year 2018 was marked by the organization of the **2nd edition of the Days of Agroecology** Days organized in February by Enda Pronat in collaboration with the Network of Municipalities and Green Cities of Senegal (REVES), the FENAB and the Cheikh Anta Diop University of Dakar (UCAD). These days brought together 300 people with the participation of high level experts. This was the opportunity to share the results of studies on the effects of agroecology in

a commune of Senegal were shared. The representative of the Minister of Agriculture also reaffirmed his conviction regarding the relevance of agroecology. These days were also an opportunity to propose recommendations on land governance, including the importance of continuing the participatory process of land reform with a view to securing peasant societies. Regarding agroecology, the recommendations focused on strengthening participatory research between peasants and scientists, the development of vocational training provision, the capitalization of results and, above all, the integration of agroecology into the policy. to support family farms in their agro-ecological transition efforts (access to organic matter, water, agricultural equipment, financing, etc.)

These days were followed by the establishment of an **Alliance for Agroecology in West Africa (3AO)**. 3AO was created in April 2018 in Dakar, during a West African multi-stakeholder meeting co-organized by IPES-Food (International Panel of Experts on Sustainable Food Systems) and ROPPA (Network of Farmers Organizations and Producers West African Farmers). 41 participants representing 31 organizations had come together to jointly develop a strategy to support, through action, the development of agroecology and sustainable food systems in the subregion. Enda Pronat has been copied to the steering committee of the alliance and participates in the implementation of the research, training and advocacy components of the action plan.

Since 2017, Enda Pronat has also invested heavily in the Social and Political Dialogue Group (GDSP) which brings together many civil society organizations and has been heavily involved in the revision of the **National Agricultural Investment and Security Program. food and nutrition (PNIASAN 2018-2022)**. Thanks to the advocacy led by the GDSP with the State, agroecology has been integrated in the strategic orientations of the objective 2 of the PNIASAN, which aims at the increase of the productivity and the agro-silvo-pastoral and halieutic production via diversified, sustainable production systems that can reduce post production losses. This was confirmed during the national validation workshop of PNIASAN held in Dakar on 8 December 2018.

At the same time, at the local level, many agroecological initiatives, led by elected officials are taking off, as evidenced by the **REVES**, created in 2016 with the support of Enda Pronat. REVES aims to develop territorial policies based on the foundations of agroecology and sustainable governance of natural resources. It is in this sense that **the municipality of Ndiob (Department of Fatick)** was awarded the prize for the best local agricultural policy awarded by FAO in October 2018. Ndiob's rural development policies are based on a green and resilient vision, based on in an endogenous and inclusive development process that respects the environment and the rights of vulnerable populations. With the support of Enda Pronat and other partners, the municipality has been able to progress towards food self-sufficiency by assisting producers in the implementation of agroecological practices.

II. Tableau des activités du pilier 1 planifiées et niveau de réalisation au 31 décembre 2018:

	Activités prévues	Activités réalisées
Output 1.1 : Increased knowledge of research into use, needs and priorities about EOA practices in the entire value chains 35%		
1.1.1: Conduct in-depth assessments to document available EOA research into use	Workshops to share capitalization sheets of farmer experiments and deepen assessments with Accademic researchers, NGOs and farmers	Organization of a 3-day workshop to share research results in AEB with 40 people, including 10 women. 24 structures were represented, including 8 NGOs, 6 POs, 1 company, 2 universities, 5 research institutions, 1 extension structure and the

		Ministry of Agriculture (see report in appendix)
1.1.2: Identify knowledge gaps needs and priorities by gender in the development of EOA value chains	Workshops / meetings to share farmers' research and academic research focusing on women's activities (30 persons)	During the second half of 2018, Enda Pronat supported the organization of the General Assembly of the National Network of Rural Women of Senegal (RNFRS), which served as an opportunity to identify with them their knowledge-building needs to develop their skills. agroecological activities.
1.1.3: Create and regularly update a data base of EOA research into use at national level	Survey the research institutions to update the database with a focus on organic fertilization	The database on ongoing research in AEB, especially on organic fertilization has been updated by a Master student. A summary of the research results was also produced (see appendices)
1.1.4: Validate research findings in EOA practices	Take student interns to study the factors determining the adoption of AEB practices by farmers and organize a results validation workshop with the farmers	5 students completed their internship from March to July 2018 in different areas of Senegal: 3 are on the development of the operating account of organic plots, 1 is on the potentialities of the market and the last one is conducting a study on the results of the RNA (see attached training report)
1.1.5: Document application of local knowledge to development of EOA	Making new capitalization movies on good agro-ecological practices	Enda Pronat has made a capitalization video on the initiative of the mayor of Ndiob who wants to make Ndiob a green and resilient municipality. We also plan to make a second video in 2019 on the Beer Sheba project that produces, processes and markets agro-ecological vegetables, meat and moringa.
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	pair with 1.1.2	Enda Pronat organized a meeting with the Higher Institutes of Professional Education to raise awareness about the importance of integrating AEB into their

1.2.2: Support periodic reviews of curricula and training materials for relevant training institution with stakeholders	Workshop to revise the model of the Professional License in AEB	<p>curricula and training modules. The ISEP of Matam invited Pronat to participate in the elaboration of his curricula in July 2018.</p> <p>The evaluation of the AEB license has not yet been completed. It should be done early in 2019.</p>
1.2.3: Sensitize stakeholders about the recommended EOA curricula and training materials	Poster printing, flyers	This activity will be carried out at the beginning of the year 2019.
1.2.4: Support development of EOA training programmes and materials based on training needs assesment and curricula reviews	Organization of farm outings with students of the license in AEB	This activity will be carried out at the beginning of the year 2019.
1.2.5: Support short course trainings for targeted actors in EOA value chain to build capacities on identified gaps	Training of RNFR women on one of the identified priorities	Based on the priorities identified during the AGM of the National Network of Rural Women of Senegal (RNFRS) in activity 1.1.2, a capacity building session for elected representatives and women leaders of the municipality of Diarrère was organized on land rights and decentralization.

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)	<p>Output Indicator(s):</p> <p>a• Types of information shared on research gaps and new insights (Baseline : 0/ Annual Target :)</p> <p>b• Number of actors in various VCs participating in sharing the research agenda gaps and insights (Baseline : 0/ Annual Target : 20)</p> <p>c• Level of actors' satisfaction with EOA research results (Baseline: 1/10; Annual Target : 7/10)</p>
Summary of progress between over reporting period (Specific reports with more detail can be attached as annexes)	<p><u>Activity 1.1.1 : Conduct in-depth assessments to document available EOA research into use</u></p> <p>In the first half of 2018, Enda Pronat organized a 3-day workshop to share research results in AEB, bringing together 40 people, including 10 women. 24 structures were represented, including 8 NGOs, 6 POs, 1 enterprise, 2 universities, 5 research institutions, 1 extension structure and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment.</p> <p>The objective of the meeting was to share peasant and scientific research results related to AEB. More specifically, it was to share:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the capitalization sheets of the AEB field experiments carried out by Enda Pronat between 2015 and 2017, - the results of a research conducted by the Senegalese Institute for Agricultural Research (ISRA) on "the rhizosphere biology of native shrubs in Sahelian agrosystems: adaptation and optimization to climate change" - the results of a study conducted by the National Academy of Science and Technology of Senegal (ANST) conducted on "methods of restoration of salty land in Senegal" - on the prospects of collaboration between the different institutions present in the field of research in AEB. <p>Reactions of participants / conclusion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overall, all the participants appreciated the presented experiences and wish to deepen the research related to the AEB. - ANCAR: The results sharing initiative is welcome. These results confirm the RNA practice that was initiated by producers. Recommendation: systematize the sharing of research results, particularly through the production of extension tools adapted to technicians. - The Senegalese state does not fund the operation of research. Donors do not always have the same priorities as producers. It's up to researchers to adapt. Fortunately, there are partner institutions and trainee support. - - Need to organize more regular exchanges between producers and researchers.

- The National Agency for Agricultural and Rural Council (ANCAR) wants to integrate the Tafaé platform in order to co-build technological innovations and decompartmentalize knowledge.

Activity 1.1.2 : Identify knowledge gaps needs and priorities by gender in the development of EOA value chains

During the second half of 2018, Enda Pronat supported the organization of the General Assembly of the National Network of Rural Women of Senegal (RNFRS), which served as an opportunity to identify with them their knowledge-building needs to develop their skills. agroecological activities. Among the priorities identified are the reinforcement of their knowledge on land governance and the challenges of the reform of the law on the national domain.

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

Enda Pronat recruited a Master student in June for 4 months to update the database on ongoing research on organic fertilization and to synthesize the research results.

More specifically, he took charge of:

- Make a bibliographic collection of research in progress related to organic fertilization, soil remediation techniques (erosion control, assisted natural regeneration, etc.) and Transformation of adaptation and sustainable support of family farms (subject discussed during the last scientific days of ISRA in February 2018)
- To meet the following institutions CIRAD, IRD, ISRA and UCAD to identify ongoing research related to Organic and Ecological Agriculture.
 - Update the database on current research in Organic and Ecological Agriculture according to the Excel model provided by Enda Pronat ([Annexe A.1.1.2a/dec2018/Enda/sn](#));

Synthesize research results related to organic fertilization ([Annexe A.1.1.2b/dec2018/Enda/sn](#))

A. 1.1.4: Validate research findings in EOA practices


Enda Pronat took 5 students on internship (4 of the AEB degree and 1 of the Master agroforestry of UCAD) from March to July 2018 in different areas of Senegal. Here are the places and subjects of internship:

Internship locations	Topics
Keur Moussa	Comparison organic onion / conventional onion operating accounts + Gapp GPF market operating account

	Guede	Realization of operating accounts and diagnosis of the market gardening perimeter of Lérbé women and the solar pumping system of Abdoul Binti
	Thiaroye/ Dakar	Mapping incoming and outgoing vegetable flows from the Thiaroye market and the main players, in particular traders who bring vegetables to the regions
	Koussanar	Realization of the operating accounts and diagnosis of the market gardening perimeters of Sth Sambarou and Sth Sadio Aliou (solar pumping) and participation in activities on the local governance of natural resources (update of the local convention in the villages)
	Diouroup/ Koussanar	1. Characterize the current state and practice of RNA; 2. To identify factors influencing the practice of ANR in Diouroup and Koussanar; 3. Determine the potential for widespread dissemination of RNA.
	Students are currently finalizing their internship reports (Annexe A.1.1.4/dec2018/Enda/sn)	
	<p><u>1.1.5: Document application of local knowledge to development of EOA</u></p> <p>Enda Pronat has made a capitalization video on the initiative of the mayor of Ndiob who wants to make Ndiob a green and resilient municipality. (Cf. Vidéo sur Ndiob en Annexe). We also plan to make a second video in 2019 on the Beer Sheba project that produces, processes and markets agro-ecological vegetables, meat and moringa.</p>	
Project Targets	<p>a• Types of information shared on research gaps and new insights (Baseline : 0/ Annuel Target : moyens de lutte biologique)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - At the level of peasant research, the 27 experiences capitalized by Enda Pronat in the document "Capitalization sheets on AEB in Senegal, from 2015 to 2017", on the themes of soil regeneration, agroforestry, organic market gardening , agro-sylvo-pastoral integration, biological control. - - the results of a research conducted by the Senegalese Institute for Agricultural Research (ISRA) on "<i>the rhizosphere biology of native shrubs in Sahelian agrosystems: adaptation and optimization to climate change</i>" - the results of a study conducted by the National Academy of Science and Technology of Senegal (ANST) conducted on "methods of restoration of salty land in Senegal" <p>b• Number of actors in various VCs participating in sharing the research agenda gaps and insights (Baseline : 0/ Annuel Target</p>	

	<p>: 30) 40 people, including 10 women. 24 structures were represented, including 8 NGOs, 6 POs, 1 enterprise, 2 universities, 5 research institutions, 1 extension structure and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment. • Level of actors' satisfaction with EOA research results (Baseline: 1/10; Annual Target : 7/10) Satisfying</p>
Analysis, Remarks	<p><u>Attachment for Research:</u> - Proceedings of the AEB Research Sharing Workshop (Annexe A.1.1.1/juin2018/Enda/sn) - Database of scientific research on AEB (Annexe A.1.1.2a/dec2018/Enda/sn) - Synthesis of scientific research on organic fertilization (Annexe A.1.1.2b/dec2018/Enda/sn) - Mamadou Oumar Ba's internship report drafted on an agro-ecological market perimeter in the Koussanar area (Annexe A.1.1.4/dec2018/Enda/sn)</p>
Output 1.2 Capacity for organisation and implementation of EOA Practises developed and strengthened	
Indicators (from log frame)	<p>Output Indicator(s): • Number of organizations implementing recommended EOA curricula (Baseline: 0, Annual target : 5) • Number of short courses launched</p>
Baseline	Baseline: 0, Annual target : 5
Summary of progress during reporting period (Specific reports with more detail can be attached as annexes)	<p><u>1.2.2: Support periodic reviews of curricula and training materials for relevant training institution with stakeholders</u></p> <p>Enda Pronat organized a meeting with the Higher Institutes of Professional Education to raise awareness about the importance of integrating AEB into their curricula and training modules. The ISEP of Matam invited Pronat to participate in the elaboration of his curricula at the end of July 2018.</p> <p>The Higher Institutes of Professional Education (ISEP) depend on the Ministry of Higher Education. The first ones have been in place since 2013.</p> <p>ISEP recruit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In initial training of graduates, train them for 2 years to make technicians. It is 90,000 F / year (10% of the real cost, the State of Senegal takes care of the rest), there is a selection at the entry on file then interviews to detect if they are young people who have a short training profile. - In continuing education for professionals (young people, women, groups, ...), from 1 weeks to 6 months. On-demand training for all levels, certificate issuance. Possibility of doing these trainings in the framework of partnership with NGOs. Supported 90% by 3FPT, FMDASP, ... the groups pay 10%. <p>- Currently, there are 5:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - Diamniadio: automotive and ICT - - Richard Toll: agriculture (horticulture, livestock farming, aquaculture), agricultural machinery, water sciences, agribusiness, tourism - - Thiès: railway trades, farming (especially fruits and vegetables), audiovisual, multimedia, tourism, leisure - - Bignona: agroforestry and agro-industry, green professions (environmental management, sustainable development, ...) - - Matam: mining, livestock, agriculture (seed and nursery production), aquaculture, agro-food, handicrafts - The ambition is to have one by region in 2022. They aim to make mass professional training (Bignona: 3000 learners on agroforestry, ... Based on local needs). - - The ISEPs of Bignona, Matam and Richard Toll are in the starting phase of content development. - - In August 2018, Enda Pronat took part in the 1st ISEP Matam curriculum building workshop; - - The ISEP of Bignona has just started the recruitment of consultation and it is committed to call on the skills of Enda Pronat during the workshops of production of the curricula that will be held in 2019. - - For its part, the University of Dakar has recruited a second class of 30 students as part of the professional license in Ecological and Organic Agriculture (AEB). Some of Pronat's colleagues continue to provide courses related to agri-food policies and their impact on food sovereignty, the adaptation strategies of family farms to climate change and the valorisation of products. - <p>1.2.5: Support short course trainings for targeted actors in EOA value chain to build capacities on identified gaps</p> <p>Based on the priorities identified during the AGM of the National Network of Rural Women of Senegal (RNFRS) in activity 1.1.2, a capacity building session for elected representatives and women leaders of the municipality of Diarrère was organized on land rights and decentralization. These two days of training benefited 64 people including 27 women. (Annexe 1.2.5/dec2018/Enda/sn)</p>
<p>Project Targets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of organizations implementing recommended EOA curricula (Baseline: 0, Annual target : 5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The University of Cheikh Anta Diop in the second promotion of the professional license in AEB (30 students) and a DUH in horticulture (with 30 students) in collaboration with the School of Applied Economics and the Training Center Professional Horticulture; - The University of Sine Saloum was inspired by the LAEB created by FENAB with UCAD to make another license in organic farming that started in 2018; - Agrecol Africa has used the module on the dissemination of inputs / AEB products for its training. - Thanks to the improvements made to the training modules of the school farm of Kaydara, the latter was able to organize a training of trainers of 4 months on market gardening production. <p>So in total, four organizations have used modules and curricula in AEB in 2018.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of short courses launched : 1 2-day training was conducted on land governance and decentralization in relation to the sustainable management of natural resources.

Analysis, Remarks	<u>Attachment for For training:</u> - Report of the meeting between Enda Pronat and the ISEP (Annexe A.1.2.2/juin2018/Enda/sn) - Report on the training on land security (Annexe 1.2.5/dec2018/Enda/sn)
Output 1.3 Effective implementation of the pillar activities enhanced 20%	
Indicators (from log frame)	Number of organizations using value and practices of EAO Annual Target/deliverable(expected quantified output): 75 organizations
Baseline	FENAB brings together 44 producer organizations and 6 support organizations, ie 50 organizations in total
Summary of progress between over reporting period (Specific reports with more detail can be attached as annexes)	In summary, at output 1.1 level, the main results are the sharing of research results in AEB between NGOs, producers and scientists. The work of updating the research database is underway, as well as a summary of the main research results on organic fertilization. 5 students are in the process of writing their internship reports which will make it possible to valorize the results of the AEB practices in 4 regions of Senegal (Niayes, Fouta, Peanut Basin, Eastern Senegal)
Project Targets	At OUTP 1.2, the AEB professional license welcomed a second class of 30 students and Enda Pronat contacted ISEP to integrate AEB into their training curricula.
Analysis, Remarks	In addition to the 21 AEB organizations that we have already identified (see 2016 Annual Report), the capitalization work on AEB research (A.1.1.1) conducted in 2017 allowed us to identify new structures. engaged in the promotion of the AEB: the company Elephant Vert which produces compost, about thirty mayors (Niob, Ronkh, Mékhé, Goudiri, Dindifelo, ...), Professor Bodian who is setting up a new farm school in Casamance (Faone), etc.
 Biovision Africa Trust	EOA INITIATIVE IN SENEGAL: ACTIVITY ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2018

I. Introduction :

Au Sénégal, l'année 2018 a été marquée par l'organisation de la **2^{ème} édition des journées des journées de l'Agroécologie** organisée en février par Enda Pronat en collaboration avec le Réseau des communes et villes vertes du Sénégal (REVES), la FENAB et l'Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar (UCAD). Ces journées ont réuni 300 personnes avec la participation d'experts de haut niveau. Ce fut l'occasion de partager les résultats d'études sur les effets de l'agroécologie dans une commune du Sénégal ont été partagés. Le représentant du Ministre de l'Agriculture a également réaffirmé sa conviction vis à vis de la pertinence de l'agroécologie. Ces journées furent également l'occasion de proposer des recommandations concernant la gouvernance foncière, notamment l'importance de poursuivre le processus participatif de la réforme foncière en vue de sécuriser les sociétés paysannes. Concernant l'agroécologie, les recommandations ont mis l'accent sur le renforcement des recherches participatives entre paysans et scientifiques, le développement de l'offre de formation professionnelle, la capitalisation des résultats et surtout, l'intégration de l'agroécologie dans la politique agricole nationale afin de soutenir les exploitations familiales dans leurs efforts de transition agroécologique (accès à la matière organique, à l'eau, au matériel agricole, aux financements, etc.)

Ces journées ont été suivies de la mise en place d'une **Alliance pour l'Agroécologie en Afrique de l'Ouest (3AO)**. 3AO a été créée en Avril 2018 à Dakar, lors d'une réunion multi-acteurs ouest-africaine co-organisée par IPES-Food (Panel International d'Experts sur les Systèmes Alimentaires Durables) et ROPPA (Réseau des Organisations Paysannes et des Producteurs Agricoles de l'Afrique de l'Ouest). 41 participants représentant 31 organisations s'étaient réunis pour élaborer conjointement une stratégie visant à soutenir, par l'action, le développement de l'agroécologie et des systèmes alimentaires durables dans la sous-région. Enda Pronat a été cooptée dans le comité de pilotage de l'alliance et participe à la mise en œuvre des volets recherche, formation et plaidoyer du plan d'action.

Depuis 2017, Enda Pronat s'est également beaucoup investi dans le Groupe de Dialogue Social et Politique (GDSP) qui réunit de nombreuses organisations de la société civile et qui a été fortement impliqué dans la révision du **Programme national d'investissement agricole et de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle (PNIASAN 2018-2022)**. Grâce au plaidoyer mené par le GDSP auprès de l'Etat, l'agroécologie a été intégrée dans les orientations stratégiques de l'objectif 2 du PNIASAN, qui vise l'accroissement de la productivité et la production agro-sylvo-pastorales et halieutiques *via* des systèmes de production diversifiés, durables et à même de réduire les pertes post production. Cela a été confirmé lors de l'atelier national de validation du PNIASAN organisé à Dakar le 8 décembre 2018.

Parallèlement, au niveau local, de nombreuses initiatives agroécologiques, portées par des élus prennent de l'essor, comme en témoigne le REVES, créé en 2016 avec l'appui d'Enda Pronat. Le REVES vise à l'élaboration de politiques territoriales basées sur les fondements de l'agroécologie et sur une gouvernance durable des ressources naturelles. C'est dans ce sens que la **municipalité de Ndiob** (département de Fatik) a reçu le prix de la meilleure politique agricole locale décerné par la FAO en octobre 2018. Les politiques de développement rural de Ndiob reposent sur une vision verte et résiliente, basée dans un processus de développement endogène et inclusif qui respecte l'environnement et les droits des populations vulnérables. Avec l'accompagnement de Enda Pronat et d'autres partenaires, la municipalité a pu progresser vers l'autosuffisance alimentaire en accompagnant les producteurs dans la mise en œuvre de pratiques agroécologiques.

II. Tableau des activités du pilier 1 planifiées et niveau de réalisation au 31 décembre 2018:

	Activités prévues	Activités réalisées
Output 1.1 : Increased knowledge of research into use, needs and priorities about EOA practices in the entire value chains 35%		
1.1.1: Conduct in-depth assessments to document available EOA research into use	Workshops to share capitalization sheets of farmer experiments and deepen assessments with Academic researchers, NGOs and farmers	Organisation d'un atelier de 3 jours de partage des résultats de recherches en AEB réunissant 40 personnes, dont 10 femmes. 24 structures étaient représentées, dont 8 ONG, 6 OP, 1 entreprise, 2 universités, 5 institutions de recherches, 1 structure de vulgarisation et le ministère de l'Agriculture (Cf. rapport en annexe)
1.1.2: Identify knowledge gaps needs and priorities by gender in the development of EOA value chains	Workshops / meetings to share farmers' research and academic research focusing on women's activities (30 persons)	Durant le second semestre 2018, Enda Pronat a soutenu l'organisation de l'Assemblée générale du Réseau National des Femmes Rurales du Sénégal (RNFRS) qui a servi d'opportunité pour identifier avec elles leurs besoins en matière de renforcement de connaissances pour développer leurs activités agroécologiques.
1.1.3: Create and regularly update a data base of EOA research into use at national level	Survey the research institutions to update the database with a focus on organic fertilization	La base de données sur les recherches en cours en AEB, en particulier sur la fertilisation organique a été mise à jour par un étudiant en Master. Une synthèse des résultats de recherche a également été réalisée (Cf. annexes)
1.1.4: Validate research findings in EOA practices	Take student interns to study the factors determining the adoption of AEB practices by farmers and organize a results validation workshop with the farmers	5 étudiants ont réalisé leur stage de mars à juillet 2018 dans différentes zones du Sénégal : 3 sont sur l'élaboration de compte d'exploitation de parcelles bio, 1 est sur les potentialités du marché et le dernier mène une étude sur les résultats de la RNA (Cf. rapport de stage en annexe)
1.1.5: Document application of local knowledge to development of EOA	Making new capitalization movies on good agro-ecological practices	Enda Pronat a réalisé une vidéo de capitalisation sur l'initiative du maire de Ndiob qui souhaite faire de Ndiob une commune verte et résiliente. Nous envisageons également de faire une seconde vidéo en 2019 sur le projet Beer Sheba qui produit, transforme et commercialise des légumes, de la viande et du moringa agroécologiques.
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	pair with 1.1.2	Enda Pronat a organisé une rencontre avec les Instituts Supérieurs d'Enseignement Professionnel pour les sensibiliser sur l'importance d'intégrer l'AEB dans leurs

1.2.2: Support periodic reviews of curricula and training materials for relevant training institution with stakeholders	Workshop to revise the model of the Professional License in AEB	curricula et modules de formation. L'ISEP de Matam a invité Pronat a participé à l'élaboration de ses curricula en juillet 2018. L'évaluation de la licence AEB n'a pas encore été réalisée. Elle devrait être réalisée en début d'année 2019.
1.2.3: Sensitize stakeholders about the recommended EOA curricula and training materials	Poster printing, flyers	Cette activité sera réalisée en début d'année 2019.
1.2.4: Support development of EOA training programmes and materials based on training needs assesment and curricula reviews	Organization of farm outings with students of the license in AEB	Cette activité sera réalisée en début d'année 2019.
1.2.5: Support short course trainings for targeted actors in EOA value chain to build capacities on identified gaps	Training of RNFR women on one of the identified priorities	Sur la base des priorités identifiées durant l'AG du Réseau National des Femmes Rurales du Sénégal (RNFRS) dans l'activité 1.1.2, une session de renforcement de capacités des élu-e-s et femmes leaders de la commune de Diarrère a été organisée sur les droits fonciers et la décentralisation.

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	
Indicators (from log frame)	
Summary of progress between over reporting period (Specific reports with more detail can be attached as annexes)	<p>2.1: Research, Training & Extension</p> <p>Achievements and Successes: The results of surveys conducted among researchers about the research programs related to the EAO. The interviews were conducted during the second half of the month of August. The objective is to make an inventory of research programs in Senegal in connection with the EAO throughout the value chain. In terms of methodology, it was first identified institutes and research centers, to conduct surveys of different targets, and process the data and create a database on projects on the EAO. Gaps were identified and recommendations made (please see report attached). A workshop was organized by the organization in charge of implementing the pillar in this case PRONAT ENDA. The workshop was the common thinking among researchers, producers, businesses and government agencies around the identification of assets and needs of the research, extension and training component.</p> <p>Challenges and lessons learnt: In carrying out the various research, the main constraints identified are related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of financial and technical resources, • Lack of technical support for producers, • Lack of extension agents able to make the interface between research and development • Weak ownership of the proposed technologies • Lack of visibility experiments • Lack of coordination and synergy • Lack of sustainability strategy • Lack of accompanying measures and monitoring / participatory evaluation. <p>On the opportunities associated with it EAO initiative is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory approach with farmers. Creation of "living laboratories" to test ecological engineering approaches

- Sharing of technologies developed through our research activities.
- Sharing of joint activities with EAO initiative.

The main recommendations from the interviews with researchers are listed below:

- Identify best practices on EAO
- Test results of on-farm research
- Disseminate to all players search results
- Establish a permanent participatory mechanism to collect, process and analyze EAO data
- Develop a communication plan focused on the EAO
- Establish a knowledge management system for the capitalization of acquired EAO
- Establish frameworks for trade and multi-stakeholder dialogue on the EAO
- Establish a system of financing the EAO
- Training students and OP
- A multidisciplinary approach could be a key element
- Make a Plea towards the state, technical and financial partners, Local Government on the importance and biosecurity of EAO products.



EOA INITIATIVE IN SENEGAL: 2018 REPORT (January 1st to December 31st)

Summary of the achievements, successes, challenges and lessons learnt

II. Background

The Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative (EOA-I) is a continental initiative that holds significant promise for increasing the productivity of Africa's smallholder farmers, with consequent positive impacts on food security. The EOA practices have global recognition e.g. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD, 2001) recognizes the importance of traditional knowledge in the conservation and sustainable use of [agricultural] biodiversity, UNEP also recognizes the vital role of bio-cultural diversity as necessary for sustainable development. The initiative has been implemented in Africa since 2012 and so far four (4) countries in Eastern Africa (Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania) and four in West Africa (Mali, Nigeria, Benin and Senegal) are pursuing EOA, with an overall goal of mainstreaming ecological agriculture into national agricultural production systems, plans and policies. A trajectory of successes, lessons learnt and challenges are documented in independent projects under this initiative (EAO Strategic Plan).





III. Summary of the achievements, successes, challenges and lessons learnt

2.1: Research, Training & Extension

Achievements and Successes: The results of surveys conducted among researchers about the research programs related to the EAO. The interviews were conducted during the second half of the month of August. The objective is to make an inventory of research programs in Senegal in connection with the EAO throughout the value chain. In terms of methodology, it was first identified institutes and research centers, to conduct surveys of different targets, and process the data and create a database on projects on the EAO. Gaps were identified and recommendations made (please see report attached). A workshop was organized by the organization in charge of implementing the pillar in this case PRONAT ENDA. The workshop was the common thinking among researchers, producers, businesses and government agencies around the identification of assets and needs of the research, extension and training component.

Challenges and lessons learnt: In carrying out the various research, the main constraints identified are related to:

- Lack of financial and technical resources,
- Lack of technical support for producers,
- Lack of extension agents able to make the interface between research and development
- Weak ownership of the proposed technologies
- Lack of visibility experiments
- Lack of coordination and synergy
- Lack of sustainability strategy
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On the opportunities associated with it EAO initiative is to:

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2.2 Information & Communication :

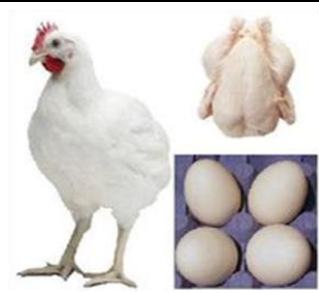
Achievements and weaknesses on EAO communication actors:

Different interviews in Senegal have yielded this profile actors with SWOT strengths, weaknesses in relation to threats and opportunities related to the external environment. (Summary: see table below).

<p>FORCES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Existence of functional websites ♣ Organization of public events covered by the press ♣ Partnership with the press ♣ Existence info capitalization ♣ Availability of publications ♣ Presence of communications professionals in NGOs ♣ Existence of radio broadcasts on the AEB (community radio and commercial) ♣ Existence of markets selling products from the EAO ♣ Participation in fairs / exhibitions / demonstration ♣ Existence consumer groups warn ♣ Strong involvement of women in marketing / consumption ♣ Efforts capitalization ♣ Partnership with Local 	<p>WEAKNESSES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Lack of communication and sharing mechanism between the a / CBOs ♣ Shades on the definition of the EAO ♣ Deficit communication specialists within organizations ♣ Deficit of communication/ training / advocacy leaders of NGOs ♣ Failure in updating web sites ♣ irregularity in the initial publication ♣ Lack of strategy for dissemination and sharing of innovations ♣ Deficit deep communication research institutions and NGOs / ♣ lack basic documentary ♣ Network "dormant" journalists biological and ecological agricul ♣ Low visibility institutional structures and achievements
<p>THREATS</p>	<p>OPPORT</p>

<p>Ministerial instability at the Department of Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Confusion in the semantic definition of EAO - Competition between diffuse NGOs to access resources and to producer groups - The issue of certification and "Label Senegal" - Land grabbing <p>- Risks of introduction of GMO seeds</p>	<p>Accession of the objectives of CAADP Senegal</p> <p>Growing awareness of the public about the</p> <p>Explosion of public health expenditure</p> <p>Availability of partners willing to support initiatives</p> <p>Accession to the producers growing EAO</p> <p>Existence of a vibrant press and prodigious development community</p> <p>Multiplication</p>
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link diet



EAO GAP on Information and Communication:

EAO Information & Communication Benchmarking:

We can globally split the communication of social movements into three parts:

- A media component:

It can be noted that the social movements have tactics with regard to press relations and the media in general to better appear. This involves establishing a good network of journalists who can be invited to events, publish or broadcast the interventions of members of the movement, and who could possibly invite members of the organization to programs and debates.

The most used tools and actions in Senegal are:

- ✚ Conferences or press briefings;
- ✚ Press releases-press files
- ✚ Participation, contributions, invitations, interventions in programs and hot news;
- ✚ Media coverage of events and / or actions of the social organization;

- ✚ Advertising (often for political organizations in power who can afford it) - Large Scale Displays

- An off-media component:

This part concerns most the actions on the ground and the supports and tools of communication which accompany them most often. The non-media component plays a vital role in our country as certain non-media actions can also be publicized, but they are also powerful levers for mobilization.

Some actions or tools out of media very used:

- ✚ Meetings, meetings with members, tours
- ✚ Event sponsorship, patronage
- ✚ Volunteer fieldwork
- ✚ Tools: T-shirts, posters, flyers, custom gadgets (pens, cups etc.)

NB: Design, architecture, placement or signage at the headquarters of a political organization are extremely important. This is the projected image, which constitutes the identity card of the organization. (Example: FENAB office).

- the digital aspect:

Digital component is undoubtedly today one of the most important for the parties, and that some still ignore. However, for a new social organization, not necessarily having the means to exist full-time in the major media, websites, social networks and applications would be an excellent means of visibility.

In addition, it is also important to maintain relationships with online, especially with sites with high rates of visits and benefit from their coverage

Some platforms where social movements communicate:

- ✚ Website: do not consider it at the very beginning because a website requires ongoing maintenance and content constantly produced and updated. Create only if the organization has the necessary human, technical and financial resources in the long term.
- ✚ Facebook (Page, account)
- ✚ Twitter

✚ Instagram

✚ Youtube

✚ Whatsapp: this application can have a double advantage: internally, it could serve, through a group, to the actors of the organization to exchange quickly and urgently and externally, it could allow to communicate, to pass group messages in groups, through statuses, etc.

Recommendations:

At the beginning :

✚ Development of a graphic chart (colors of the movement, a logo and its variations, a slogan or signature based on its values)

✚ Development of a communication strategy with reasonable objectives and feasible over time. Do not hesitate to set half-yearly or annual targets in this communication plan.

✚ Create quality identity visuals for the headquarters if there are any

✚ Create and maintain good relations with traditional and online media. Develop good press relations with high-profile media

✚ Provide records and press releases to the movement - hold points or press conferences as needed

✚ Participate actively in the current media debates (by positioning some knowledgeable people according to the fields and who could give a good image of the biological ecological movement). Especially try to take advantage of the media picks

✚ Position yourself on proximity and visits to the sectors mentioned in the document on the vision of the movement. Images or videos taken in these activities could feed the accounts on the social networks of the movement

✚ Create gadgets and communication tools and make the display

✚ Create a real digital strategy. The presence on the Internet device could mitigate some shortcomings in the media presence due to lack of resources. Especially invest Facebook and Twitter with sponsored accounts and quality visuals for more visibility.

✚ The presence on whatsapp and other applications through short phishing viral messages could be a plus.

- ✚ Beyond all these aspects, the real vehicles of the image of the organization are its members that it puts at the front of the stage. These should be irreproachable for the credibility and

CONCLUSIONS :

In Senegal, the EAO seen as integral system of agricultural production (upstream and downstream) and integrating biotic and abiotic resources to put at the disposal of urban and rural populations healthy food in a sustainable way, has a up even marginal agricultural policies, research programs and extension training. However NGOs and POs are committed for over 20 years in promoting agriculture through this: first awareness of the harmful effects of chemicals experimentation of alternative methods, the technical capacity and organizational producers, the development and commercialization of these products; advocacy for secure access of producers engaged in that voice.

This place still marginal of EAO is explained in part by the lack of vision and political will to achieve security and food sovereignty must pass in Senegal massive support for family farming. Indeed, this type of agriculture mobilizes at family farms more than 60% of the population in Senegal. These farms produce most of the cereals and legumes consumed by the Senegalese. While there has been in recent years the existence of some programs (Eco villages), the creation of the INP and other initiatives at the research cited above, much remains to one of the EAO levers economic development of Senegal.

Emerging Issues

It is clear, given the global trends, the EOA is expected to play a role increasingly important in agricultural policies and international organizations will be more supportive. Indeed, due to the alarming issue of climate change and its consequences including significant rainfall variability inter and intra annual desertification and its effects such as land degradation, deforestation and the gradual loss of biodiversity, wildlife and flora, reduced pasture, drainage of water points, the dramatic drop in yields, the return to sustainable farming practices that respect biodiversity can help to safeguard the global environment. Therefore, new initiatives to promote the EOA, particularly in Senegal and Africa must be accompanied by extensive information campaigns, communications and outreach.

A wide campaign on EAO value and practices was conducted within the country. Sensitization, information and communication were activities developed. The Initiation of the House of Knowledge on EAO as Farmer resource center was made.

Study on Cropping systems in the Commune of Ninfesha: (please see report on annexes).

2.3 Value chain and Market Development :

There is a great potential for production despite the difficult conditions in Senegal. However, the certification is a huge bottleneck. Existing production are then mainly consumed in the local market. This is a benefit for the health of the population. By considering in terms of area, those on the EOA is still very tiny compared to the national potential. This means that the need to convert players into this sector is real. The transformation of organic products is limited to cereals and for the most part made by the GPF. The initiative of the CEAS dried mango Bio did not prosper due to lack of support. This is proof that the organic sector in Senegal is very poorly supported by the public authorities.

DATA ON ORGANIC AGRICULTURE IN SENEGAL AT DECEMBER 31st 2017/18

produit	Superficie (hectare)	Nbre de producteurs	Production (Tonne)	Certifié (Non/oui)	Co c cert ti
Mangue	494	230	850	oui	ICE/ rti
Mais	20	40	120	non	
Manioc	30	35	270	non	
Citron	7	25	29	non	
Mandarine	18	12	90	Oui	Cer
Haricot	2	8	8	non	
Tomate	10.5	96	70	non	
Gombo	5	20	5	non	
Concombre	5	30	7	non	
Carotte	4	16	16	non	
Aubergine	6	30	16	non	
Courgette	4	20	15	non	
Oignon	15	40	15	non	
Oignon	5	4	150	OUI	INT

Arachide	30	10	60	Oui	Certisys	0
Bissap (hibiscus)	??		16	Non	Non	0
Pomme de terre	10	35	15	non	-	-
Mil/sorgho	300	112	150	Non	-	-
Riz *	120	100	250	Non	00	00
Total	1085	863	2152			460

* : as rice and millet, there are lot of traditional (almost organic) that we can't estimate

PS: the domestic market is growing and people buy because they believe on the NGO work (kind of PGS)

An analysis of three marketing systems was started. This work should lead to the development of a support plan for these initiatives. Establishment of a database of EAO players with 41 organizations identified. The process of setting up Local Information Systems Markets (LIMS) ecological and biological launched at five umbrella organizations. An analysis of three marketing systems was started. A training capacity building workshop for trainers in value chain development was held to 12 players from six umbrella organizations. The workshop helped to equip trainer's umbrella organizations concerned technical and educational training tools on the theme (how to design training, organize training, value chain concept, etc.).

2.4 Support and Cementing: Achievements and successes:

- Organization of the National Platform Inception Meeting for Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative with the participation of more than 70 persons representing different organizations. This multistakeholder's meeting put in place the EAO National Platform.
- FENAB created 4 Regional Steering Committees within the country. In each Agroecological zone, there is now an EAO Zonal Platform grouping more than 100 organizations. These Zonal Platforms will do the same work of the EAO National Platform, but at the local level.
- Before creating the Zonal Platform, FENAB organized a Training Workshop on Ecological Organic Agriculture in each Zone and reached 200 people coming from different organizations (local EAO stakeholders). Today, more than 10.000 people were trained on Ecological Organic Agriculture. FENAB is supporting currently 14 Students coming from Cheikh Anta DIOP Dakar University who studied Ecological Organic Agriculture in its agroecological zones.

Sensitization of various actors and stakeholders in the country about the value of EOA in development was made. One of the outcomes is to agree with some Government agencies, private institutions and NGOs to develop Research & Development Projects on EAO in the fields. Some of these projects will start during 2015.

Two FENAB websites are online (www.fenab.org and www.aeb-fenab.org). FENAB participated in many national workshops and events where the EAO value in development was well shared.

Undertake policy gap analysis on the current policies as related to EOA development. This document is under finalization and will be circulated within the National Platform.

Meeting with the Cabinet of the Head of State about the necessity to integrate EOA in agricultural policies, plans, programmes and structural investments was organized.

FENAB finished the elaboration of its EAO Strategic Plan 2017 – 2037 (please see report).

FENAB realized two important Workshop: one on Land Governance and other one on Climate Change (please see report)..

Challenges and lessons learnt:

LAND MANAGEMENT IN SENEGAL:

Land management in Senegal is mainly based on Law No. 64-46 called the National Domain enacted June 17, 1964. The national land area covers about 95% of the land area, but they are not a homogeneous entity. Rural communities are facing difficulties in the context of land management which has been entrusted to them by the State on the basis of this law because of the coexistence of customary rules. But it exists land speculation and land grabbing for commercial interests and political patronage. Several land reform initiatives have been taken in Senegal for more than several decades. This unfinished process does not allow the country to formulate and implement a policy consensus and efficient governance of land both in urban centers than in rural areas.

Inventory of massive acquisitions of Farmland in Senegal:

- **40 COMPANIES ARE INVOLVED**
- **MORE THAN 824.076 HA CONCERNED**
- **FOR AGROBUSSINESS**

- **MINING**
- **BIOCARBURANT**
- **URBANIZATION**
- **BY MOSTLY FOREIGN INVESTORS (Saoudy Arabia, China, Spain, Italy) AND SOME DOMESTIC PEOPLE (Big companies and People POWER)**

Discussions / Exchanges and recommendations:

During the discussions, the following points were addressed:

- One participant recalled the justification of the workshop and the position of FENAB which is contrary to current conceptions on the land (the increase of agricultural yields, large investments, etc.);
- The means of securing the lands of FENAB members;
- To consider grassroots people as shareholders of private companies who own their land;
- Problems related to administrative boundaries of municipalities were raised;
- Actions to be taken to impact the land reform process;
- The impact of many investors on the fight against poverty and food insecurity is insignificant or even nil;
- The operation of the marine public domain was explained by the experts;
- The methods of quarrying, which are in the public domain, have been specified by the experts;
- Is it the state and not the mayor or customary landowner who grants authorizations to quarry operators? ;
- The participants expressed their concern about the outcome of the mostly rural land reform (since 1996 no RF) and the context marked by the presidential election of February 2019;
- Settlement of land disputes;
- The town planning problem that a person may have 10 to 20 houses or land title;
- Concern over the lack of control over the boundaries of their communes by some mayors;

- Concern over the lack of control over the area of their land by some village chiefs;
- owners of disputed land;
- Where can the grower find a contract and what are the benefits of this contract?

Answers:

Following various interventions, answers were provided by Mr. Kader Fanta NGOM Consultant:

- The investors' vision is to make profits in the short term, soil conservation is not the main concern for them and it is the local population that will suffer the consequences tomorrow. It is good to take into account this phenomenon, with a view to establishing sustainable types of investment that do not harm the population. Hence FENAB needs to be vigilant on investments.
- The phenomenon of loss and destruction of land must be regulated between the municipality and the people.
- The gradual privatization of national lands is the goal of the state.
- Some investors are speculating in land. They get deliberations that they turn into a lease to resell them at a high price. The national domain does not pay taxes. The free nature of these lands is one of the characteristics of this 1964 law.

• Analysis of land practices / land grabbing and land tenure security strategies for family farms;

• Risks

Zones	Current issues
Keur Momar Sarr	- Many state programs and projects have settled foreign agro-industries such as West-Africa aimed to the disruption of agricultural activities. - PRODAC-affected land that is not yet used by producers; - Relocation of villagers in land use processes.
Mbawane	- Sale of land for agriculture and pastoralism; - overexploitation of water resources has led to the depletion of water table; - the installation of new boreholes to supply the demand for water.
Darou khoudoss	- overexploitation of mineral resources, agricultural activities; - the local community is not informed of the transformation of the deliberation in lease;

		- drop in the water table.	
Tamba		- installation of foreigners in banana production to the detriment of local farmers; - the anarchic allocation of land by the district delegates; - lower flow of the river; - land grabbing begins at the village level.	
Mboro		- no rehabilitation of the lands exploited by the ICS, while the requirement of the mining code which states that "Any holder of a mining title proceeds necessarily to the rehabilitation of the lands covered by its title". - no recycling of industrial waste that pollutes water and agricultural use; - risk of relocation of the population for the exploitation of "Tourism"; - decline in water resources due to overexploitation by local inhabitants; - grabbing of potato production and marketing by Indians; - sale of agricultural land.	
Podor		- Water pollution by pesticides; - Sale of land to foreigners; - Conflict in the occupation.	
Diogo		- the populations are not consulted during sales or land acquisition operations; - forcing authorities into land grabbing; - imprisonment of local actors in case of resistance to the process; - local elected officials are responsible for inequalities in land distribution methods; - reduction of land for agricultural and pastoral use.	
Kayar		- the decline in maritime resources is leading to the migration of farmers into farmers; - the discovery of oil attracts investors day by day; - the town hall is not consulted by the Primate when approving projects on the communal perimeter; - decline in agricultural activities and production of products; - conflicts between farmers and pastoralists; - purchase of producer awareness.	
Keur Mbiri ndao		- the lands are inherited by the elders of the families; - drop of the water table; - water pollution; - salinity of the land.	
koungueul		- subdivision of agricultural land; - women are disadvantaged in the assignment.	
<p>Recommended solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the methods of negotiations with investors (win-win partnership), 			

- Promote share ownership of farmers in companies that set up to exploit natural resources,
- Work with the state to develop customary rights recognition processes,
- Collaborate with leading actors in the field of land, with the State, investors and the population to set up a consultation framework responsible for land security,
- Establishment of a monitoring committee for land allocation methods,
- Warn local authorities about the consequences of land grabbing in the future.
- Work for helping women to access to land



Project Justification on Combat Climate Change:

- Numerous studies and observations around the world today confirm that the harmful gases released into the environment by massive human practices are the main causes of observed climate changes on the planet. There is also evidence that these climatic changes are the cause of many natural disasters such as: disruption of rainfall cycles, decreased level of rivers, raising sea levels, floods, high winds, tidal waves, shaking seismic, severe droughts, torrential rains, etc ..
- However, despite repeated calls by many states and environmental organizations, the man continued to assault his environment is still massively rejecting toxic products of all kinds.
- It is in this context that FENAB behalf it supervises accompany producers in the implementation of this project. The results of which should contribute to mitigation and adaptation to climate change while allowing these beneficiaries producers to fight against the poverty in which in which global warming through his discomfort, immerses over the years.
- Thus, to place its program, the project is expected to simultaneously implement six (6) technical activities:

- **Activity 1:** Assisted Natural Regeneration of Forest and Plantation breezes Winds
- **Activity 2:** The Promotion of Organic and Biodynamic Ecological Agriculture
- **Activity 3:** Stony Cords construction on Floors Slopes
- **Activity 4:** Promotion of Biogas (CH₄) and Renewable Energy
- **Activity 5:** Soil Organic Regeneration
- **Activity 6:** Getting organic Varieties of Plant Species and Short Round
- **2.1 Global Initiative Objectives**
 - a) Contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through natural resource conservation practices (rainwater and groundwater, soil, environment and forests)
 - b) Contribute to the fight against the collapse in farm incomes through these practices of natural resource conservation and organic production.
- The earth is warming for several years and the international scientific community agrees that this phenomenon is caused by the increase in harmful gas emissions into the atmosphere which is linked to human activity. The consequences of global warming can be incalculable across the planet. Periodically, do we observe natural disasters and nuisances whose origin is unequivocally warming.
- Faced with fossil energy consumption expanding in the mining industry, modern agriculture, the food industry ... in developed and emerging countries called these harmful gas emissions are increasingly growing. According to several climate experts, today it is urgent to fight the growth of the greenhouse effect, contributing to the excessive climate warming, dangerously threatening the global ecological balance.
- **2.1.1 Our Future: Renewable energy:**
 - Provided by the sun, wind, heat from the earth, waterfalls, tides or the growth of plants, renewable energy and do not generate little waste or emissions. They participate in the fight against the greenhouse effect and CO₂ emissions into the atmosphere. These energies of the future will still cover 20% of global electricity consumption.
- **2.1.1 Our future: solar energy:**

- The sun, although distant from more than 150 million kilometers of our planet, remains our largest source of energy. Through suitable sensors, it may be converted to brightness in the housing but also into heat or electricity.
- **2.1.2 Our Future: wind:**
- The wind turbine is a device that uses the driving force of the wind. Rotor blades for large wind turbines or wind turbines capture the kinetic energy of the wind and cause an electric generator to produce clean and renewable kilowatt hours.
- **2.1.3 Our Future: Hydropower:**
- The principle of hydropower is simple: water turns a turbine that drives an electrical generator that injects the kilowatt hours on the network. Hydropower represents 19% of total electricity production in the world. It is the most widely used renewable energy source. However, while the global hydropower potential is not yet exploited.
- **2.1.4 Our Future: Biomass:**
- Biomass includes three main families: the wood energy, biogas and biofuels. These are all biological materials used as fuel for the production of heat, electricity or fuels. Wood is particularly interesting because its carbon footprint is zero: it emits when as much CO₂ as it stored during its growth burned, it remains without doubt one of the best sources of energy.
- **2.1.5 Our Future: Sustainable houses in High Quality:**
- This mode of architectural design is to find the best balance between the building, the surrounding climate and the comfort of the inhabitant. The bioclimatic architecture makes the most of sunlight and natural air circulation to reduce energy needs, maintain comfortable temperatures, control humidity and promote natural lighting.
- **2.1.6 Our Future: Experiencing soberly:**
- The great challenge of the coming decades will be to adapt our way of life, to live, move and work with these new forms of energy. But today, all of us can take simple actions such as reducing water and energy consumption and improve its environment.
- **2.2 Potential of organic farming in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and contribution to carbon sequestration (CO₂) into the ground:**
- Agriculture is also affected by climate change, but also contributes.

As an industry, agriculture must involve not only the adjustments to climate change, but should also offer options for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and carbon sequestration (CO₂).

- The conventional agricultural land use contributes 12% to the global emission of greenhouse gases. The increase in food demand, access to new land (land grabbing) and deforestation, overgrazing and increasing land degradation are increasing this situation. This agricultural activity opens doors and carbon product and greenhouse gas emissions.
- Agriculture must also adapt to climate change for food security: rising temperatures and decreasing water are in the process of reducing agricultural areas, particularly in developing countries such as Senegal, where the Agriculture is important to ensure food security of the population.
- Ecological Organic Agriculture has much to offer in regard to climate change adaptation through closed cycles balance of nutritious foods and its particular effectiveness and its productive system for adaptation strategies.
- Ecological Organic Agriculture should be eligible for carbon credit through the voluntary purchase of carbon markets and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). Organic agriculture should serve as a "quick win" policy option carbon sequestration and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. It is in fact one of the most powerful instruments in resilience, mitigation and adaptation to climate change.
- **2.2.1 Ecological Organic Agriculture:**
 - In Africa and particularly in Senegal, farmers are faced with challenges such as the loss of arable land, reducing soil fertility, frequent drought and the rising cost of seeds, pesticides and veterinary drugs in animals. All This frequently leads to recurrent difficulties to produce enough food to meet the needs of the family and the community. Therefore, there is a need to establish efficient production methods that are clean and sound environmentally and nutritionally and that give farmers the means to solve the pressing problems of food security.
 - Ecological Organic Agriculture has a significant role to play in addressing these challenges. It showed considerable potential to improve the food security of the family, access to high-value and increasing income markets. As a result, awareness of the potential of organic agriculture to improve agriculture and farmers' lives has also developed rapidly in Africa and particularly in Senegal.

- Ecological Organic Agriculture is concerned with the way that farmers prevent to manage soil, water, plants and animals in order to produce, process and distribute food and other products. Organic farmers use natural resources in a way to benefit and protect these resources for future generations.
- At a time of climate change with the uncertainty of rainfall, secure harvests become a major challenge. In these circumstances, organic farmers can successfully improve their lives based on the potential of nature, using their resources at the farm level, cost reduction methods, while establishing a diverse ecosystem and operating stable.
- This project will allow SPG recognition of organic products through the Bio label Senegal silent allowing sustainable agriculture through the application of basic principles and practices of organic farming.
- Ecological Organic Agriculture is an improved and affordable way to produce good quality agricultural products in harmony with nature. It combines the best traditional production practices with sustainable modern farming methods.
- We as organic farmers FENAB members:
 - - Let's operation as a big organization, we look very good from the perspective of benefit to the maximum.
 - - Protecting the soil, water and forest resources, since we and future generations depend.
 - - Let us use natural and renewable resources available at farm level, such as manure, crop residues, trees and dry grass leaves to fertilize the soil.
 - - Let's use of natural and non-toxic products to control insects and disease.
 - - We select and use robust varieties of plants and livestock adapted to local conditions.
 - - Let us increase the organic matter in the soil infertile and so eventually return to poor soils under acceptable production conditions.
- Ecological Organic Agriculture is considered one of the most consistent approaches to the family of sustainable production systems. Because of the prohibition or restricted use many direct control techniques such as pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, fast acting and veterinary drugs, organic farmers rely heavily on systems that focus on preventive practices. Organic agriculture is a

production system that aims to support the health of soils, ecosystems and people. It relies on ecological processes, biodiversity and cycles adapted to local conditions, and judicious use of the farm and local inputs. Organic agriculture combines tradition, innovation and science to benefit the shared environment and promote fair relationships and a good quality of life for all involved. This means that organic farming:

- Works with nature to create a healthy balance between natural resources and agriculture while increasing the resilience of food systems.
- Do not use chemical pesticides and synthetic fertilizers.
- Renounce food additives livestock and minimizes synthetic veterinary drugs.
- Excludes genetically modified organisms including seeds, plants or animals.
- The best use of traditional knowledge, science and new future with better agricultural practices that are adaptable to local conditions and opportunities.
- Based on sustainable practices such as feeding the soil with organic matter to improve and maintain its productivity, maximum prevention of disease as possible, through the use of tolerant seeds and system design that promotes the increase of beneficial insects to fight against pests.
- Wherever possible, the establishment of integrated market chains from field hand or spoon that ensures a just share of the benefits of organic products for all food chain partners.

CRITICS AND LESSONS LEARNED:

- The analysis of the agricultural policies implemented previously highlighted distortions that lead to make a break with the old methods of approach and focus future actions on new issues of agricultural development.
- This analysis will focus on the approach of methodologies implemented, the nature and relevance of the stated objectives, strategies and supports adopted and on the overall performance, strengths and weaknesses.

EAO IN SENEGAL ELEMENTS OF A VISION FOR THE FUTURE:

- A major weakness of agricultural policies that have just been examined is the lack of a vision shared by all stakeholders whose

commitment is a guarantee of success. The shared perception of the future and the challenges that are bound by the producers and other participants in the development process has dramatically failed to different visions that are inspired these policies.

- One of the fundamental reasons for the marginalization of the key players is the design of a model of agriculture based on a radical alternative intensification technologies with traditional practices: The machine replaces man, chemical fertilizers to the field of animal and vegetable origin, irrigation farming system and flood recession. This design did not leave room for internal impulses rural because his ambition was not to build an alternative, a clean way of agricultural development, but to press a pattern on a very complex agricultural reality.
- Building a vision has value only if it offers to all stakeholders the opportunity to become aware of their strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges in relation to their aspirations and in a given context . It is this exercise that can make everyone carries in itself the ideals that underpin the implementation of the strategies and the achievement of defined objectives. The following analysis and insights with should help fuel this exercise.
- Policy performance depends primarily on the overall environment in which the agricultural economy is too. This environment includes the issues and challenges that need to identify good. This is a complex system made up of various interest groups, economic and social natural factors.

ECOLOGICAL ORGANIC AGRICULTURE INITIATIVE (EOA-I)

Strategic Plan 2017 - 2037

January 2018

SUMMARY:

1- BACKGROUND

2- POLICIES IMPLEMENTED AND ANSWERS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

2-1 agricultural sector adjustment policies

2-2 the responses of the agricultural sector

3- STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

3-1 the big challenges

3-1-1- to ensure food security

3-1-2 establish sustainable agricultural development

4- PEASANT PRACTICES AND AGROECOLOGY

1. Evolution of peasant farming practices

2. Organic ecological agriculture (AEB) as a model of agriculture

3. Principles and rules of organic ecological agriculture (AEB)

4. Vision, Mission, Goals and Core Values of AEB

5. Main priority areas and strategic objectives

Key priority areas:

a) Research, training and extension:

b) Information and communication:

(c) Value Chain and Market Development:

d) Support and cementation:

- **Networking and partnerships:**

- **Development of policies and programs**

- **Institutional capacity building**

Strategic targets :

Strategic Approaches:

a) Holistic, multi-stakeholder and multisectoral approach:

b) Partnership and networking strategy:

c) Empowerment of the community and inclusiveness:

d) Growth and Expansion Strategy:

e) AEB Response Logic (logical framework - goals, objectives, activities, indicators and results):

f) Risks and Mitigation Strategies:

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 80.000 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 January 2018, we are waiting for 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 Platform for Agroecology promoted by the Ministry of Agriculture of Senegal. We are waiting of the Ministry's reaction.

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). 2 students are working on the update of this Directory. The document is shared on FENAB websites from the work of ASPAB.

4.1.8 Support participation in regional for a 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.

- Senegal National platform formed and operational but it needs to be reenergized in 2019.
- 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

- Ecological Organic Agriculture is progressing in Senegal at the grassroots level but the State is not supporting it while conventional agriculture gets a lot of

subsidies.

- 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)
- We are following the impacts of these training sessions and will have final results on the 2018 second semester.

Output 4.2 Capacities of Country Lead Organizations (CLOs) and Pillar Implementing Partners (PIPs) to perform their functions strengthened

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.

II. 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 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 2017 and 2018 in Dakar. The objective of these workshops 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. LOBBYING

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 2018 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 2018 semester 2.](#)

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Implementing PGS in Niayes zones with 500 organic producers

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% absorption of funds • Number of people trained and types of trainings conducted <p>100% implementation of planned pillar activities</p> <p>328 producers were controlled</p> <hr/> <p>8.000stakeholders reached 328 producers on PGS</p> <hr/> <p>ECOLOGICAL ORGANIC AGRICULTURE AS MODEL:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Project Targets	
Analysis, Remarks	
Indicators (from log frame)	
Baseline	
Summary of progress during reporting period (Specific reports with more detail can be	

attached as annexes)	
Project Targets	
Analysis, Remarks	-
Indicators (from log frame)	
Baseline	
Summary of progress between over reporting period (Specific reports with more detail can be attached as annexes)	
Project Targets	
Analysis, Remarks	