

RAPPORT ANNUEL 2015 – PROJET EOA SÉNÉGAL

Introduction sur l'AEB au Sénégal

L'année 2015 a été marquée par la promotion du concept de l'agroécologie par la FAO et d'autres institutions, notamment à travers l'organisation d'un symposium africain qui s'est tenu à Dakar en novembre. La FENAB a été fortement sollicitée dans la préparation et la participation à ce symposium, ce qui lui a permis de valoriser son expérience ainsi que celle de ses partenaires auprès du Ministère de l'agriculture et d'autres partenaires.

Au Sénégal, depuis 2014, la FENAB a débuté la mise en œuvre de l'initiative AEB avec la mise en place de la plate forme nationale, le choix des porteurs de piliers et l'établissement des premières bases de données sur les acteurs, les recherches, les chaînes de valeur.

Liste des partenaires impliqués dans l'intervention des piliers

- Le pilier 1 sur la R/F/V est porté par Enda Pronat
- Le pilier 2 sur l'info/communication est porté par ASPAB
- Le pilier 3 sur le développement du marché/CdV est porté par Agrécol Afrique
- Le pilier 4 sur la consolidation et le plaidoyer est porté par la FENAB

L'année 2015 a permis de poursuivre les processus entamés en 2014 par les quatre piliers (voir réalisations ci-dessous).

Réalisations (effets clefs produits en 2015)

Pilier 1 :

- Elaboration et validation de 2 modules, dont 1 mis en œuvre
- Capitalisation de 10 expériences paysannes en AEB

Pilier 2 :

- Création du site web FENAB avec des infos sur le projet AEB,
- Formation de 62 animateurs/trices des zones AEB sur l'utilisation des TIC

Pilier 3 :

- Cartographie de 3 chaînes de valeur structurées et spécialisées en AEB;
- Formation de 7 OP faïtières en DCV, en SGP/SCI et en SIM

Pilier 4 :

- Formation de 62 formateurs/trices sur les bases de l'agroécologie au niveau national et dans 4 zones agroécologiques.
- Audience avec le Ministère de l'Agriculture

Défis et recommandations

- Promouvoir des recherches participatives chercheur-se-s/paysan-ne-s;
- Soutenir la mise en œuvre des supports de formation élaborés;
- Arriver à l'existence d'un label reconnu par le marché;
- Appuyer l'opérationnalité des plates formes nationale et zonales;
- Poursuivre le plaidoyer au niveau national et sous régional pour la sécurisation des semences paysannes (face aux OGM, au brevetage, etc.)
- Améliorer la gouvernance du projet à tous les niveaux (prises de décision, communication, respect des délais pour les transferts de fonds)

Leçons apprises

- Le projet nous a permis de nous ouvrir à des institutions dans lesquelles nous avons trouvé des personnes ressources sensibles à l'AEB
- Il nous permet également de découvrir/mieux connaître les expériences des autres pays en AEB (à renforcer)



EOA INITIATIVE IN SENEGAL: ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2015

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

Reporting Period:
January-August 2015

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)
Output Indicator(s): a• Types of information shared on research gaps and new insights (Baseline : 0/ Annual Target : organic fertilization, transformation of local cereals)
 b• Number of actors in various VCs participating in sharing the research agenda gaps and insights (Baseline : 0/ Annual Target : 24)
 c• Level of actors' satisfaction with EOA research results

Baseline
 Baseline: 1/10; Annual Target :

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

In 2014, Enda Pronat conducted a survey of academic research AEB with research institutions. A database was developed. It identifies the researchers who conduct research related to the AEB, describes the research and provides information on some search results. In 2015, the database on academic research AEB has been updated with the inclusion of three new researchers conducting research on organic fertilization (vermicomposting, free bacteria in the rhizosphere) and based biopesticides essential oils.

The census results of academic research in AEB avaient been the object sharing in October 2014 with members of the FENAB and recommendations were made, including:

- The need to identify research also PAYSANNES AEB;
- The need to create partnerships between farmers and academic researchers for further research especially on biopesticides.

In the second half 2015, Enda Pronat attempted to implement these recommendations.

1. CAPITALIZATION OF FARMER'S RESEARCH ON EAO

For the first recommendation, Enda Pronat tried to capitalize a dozen peasant research by members of the FENAB. The first phase of capitalization took place from November 1 to December 31, 2015, with the support of two consultants.

This work began with a first phase of implementation in relation FENAB, so that every member organization (NGOs and POs) understands the process, identifies the peasant initiatives to capitalize and put consultants in connection with the resource persons who have borne research. Then, an interview guide was developed (see Annex 1.1.1), listing each of the major talking points with the

people we met.

Collecting information on the ground took place from November 20 to 16 December 2015. The consultants met with 15 members of FENAB structures (see table below), of which 06 farmers' organizations (POs), 03 Transformative groups 01 organization of women involved in the marketing of AEB products, 01 training school and 04 NGOs, POs technical partners.

The field's visits were conducted from November 20 to December 16.

Date	Grassroots Organizations de base	Partners techniques	Zone (village/city, region)	Resource Persons/Personnes ressources
20-11-2015	Conseil Paysan d'Action pour la Gestion de l'Environnement (COPAGE)	ASPAB	Keur Ibra Fall et Keur Matar Arame, Thies	Cheikh NDIAYE /Ndeye DIOP
23 et 24-11-2015	Regroupement pour la protection de l'environnement de Thiembene Till (REPET)	Green Senegal	Mpal, Saint Louis	Issa THIAW (Green) : 77.244.79.49 Aliou SAMB
26-11-2015	Union des Groupements de Paysans de Mékhé (UGPM)	Fahamu	Mékhé, Thies	Fatou DIOP : 77.562.76.40
27-11-2015	Fédération des Agropasteurs de Diender (FAPD)	Enda Pronat	Diender, Thies	Matar NDOYE : 77.124.69.46
	Groupement des femmes transformatrices de Mbawane	Enda Pronat	Mbawane, Thies	Aby BEYE : 70.588.39.89
08-12-2015	Unité de transformation de Kadjamor	PADEC	Ziguinchor	Dialika Coly : 77.514.21.50
9-12-2015	Transformatrices de Notto Diobass	Performance Afrique	Notto Diobass, Thies	Kissi CAMARA : 77.336.59.27
	Réseau des Femmes en Agriculture Biologique et Commerce Equitable (REFABEC)	Agrecol Afrique	Thies	Lala NAYEL : 77.573.51.51
10-12-2015	Fédération Woobin	Enda Pronat	Keur Moussa, Thies	Gueye FAYE : 76.699.77.35
11-12-2015	Union des Collectivités de Tattaguine (UCT)		Diouroup, Fatick	Abdoulaye DIOUF : 76.488.16.93
12-12-2015	FAPD		Beer, Thies	Mangom NGOM : 77.863.15.86
13-12-2015			Thieudème, Thies	Alioune NDIAYE : 77.521.21.89
15 et 16-12-2015	Ferme-école agroécologique de Kaydara	Jardins d'Afrique	Fimela, Fatick	Gora NDIAYE : 77.151.75.14

The purpose of exchanges with the members of his organization was to highlight farmers' innovations in AEB.

From the testimonies of various players, we developed fact sheets on farmers' research.

Work is still ongoing, but the first 5 sheets are attached by way of illustration (see Annex 1.1.2).

2/ RESEARCH PARTNERSHIPS BETWEEN FARMERS AND ACADEMIC RESEARCHERS

Concerning the second recommendation on the need to create partnerships between farmers and academic researchers for further research especially on biopesticides, Enda Pronat formalized its partnership with the University Cheikh Anta Diop (UCAD). Among the various areas of collaboration Figure

	<p>participatory research. An initial search was conducted from 03/08/2015 to 31/12/2015 by a student at UCAD in collaboration with Enda Pronat and producers of Woobin federation in the Thies region on the impacts of alternate treatment based on Bacillus thuringiensis and neem extract on the productivity of cabbage (<i>Brassica oleracea</i>). The student is about to use the results of data collected in farmers' fields that served as test sites. These results will be shared with members of the FENAB during the 1st semester 2016.</p> <p>Enda Pronat, with the support of FAO, also organized exchanges of knowledge between producers and scientists from the Food Technology Institute (ITA) on technical storage and conservation of cereals and legumes crops in the region Fatick and Tambacounda, and an inter-peasants sharing workshop in the region of Thies, municipality of Keur Moussa.</p> <p>Finally, during the validation workshop modules and training curriculum combining the research structures, training, vulgarization, NGOs and producers of FENAB, it was decided to organize the 1st semester 2016, with all these actors, a participatory diagnosis on identifying bio aggressors in a maraicher website Niayes (in agropastoralists of Diender) and from the results of the diagnostics identify participatory research perspectives.</p>
<p>Project Targets</p>	<p>a• Types of information shared on research gaps and new insights (Baseline : 0/ Annuel Target : biopesticides, conservation recolts) Research on the impacts of a Bacillus thuringiensis alternating treatment and neem extract on productivity cabbage (<i>Brassica oleracea</i>) was conducted with a dozen producers Yadé village in the town of Keur Moussa, Region Thies. The research findings will be shared with a larger number of producers during the first half of 2016. The natural techniques (herbal, ash, etc.) storage and conservation of cereals and pulses were shared with sixty producers in the regions of Fatick, Tambacounda and Thies.</p> <p>b• Number of actors in various VCs participating in sharing the research agenda gaps and insights (Baseline : 0/ Annuel Target : 30) Sharing on the gaps identified in the research program was conducted in 2014 with 26 players, including 12 research facilities, extension services 8, 6 and 1 company of producer organizations.</p> <p>c• Level of actors' satisfaction with EOA research results (Baseline: 1/10; Annuel Target : 5/10) The evaluation of research on the impacts of a Bacillus thuringiensis alternating treatment and neem extract on the productivity of cabbage has not yet been realized. However, regarding natural storage techniques seem to have convinced the producers. Some already practiced, but most have rediscovered biopesticides powers of certain plants (see annex 1.1.3)</p>
<p>Analysis, Remarks</p>	<p>We hope to update the database on research in AEB in the second half from the results that will be obtained.</p> <p>We wanted to recruit interns during the rainy season to collect information on the research that farmers are in the process of conducting in EAO, but the project's resources were insufficient to support them. We will try to do so during the second half of 2015.</p>

	<p><u>Attachment for Research:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annex 1.1.1 : Interview Guide on farmers searches - Annex 1.1.2 : Summary sheets of some peasant Research (Producer Coly, Mbawane Unit, Shop Nat-bi, Farm School Kaydara, seed production) - Annex 1.1.3 : Presentation on natural storage techniques and crop conservation <p>Farmers' research is not as easy to capitalize, as this is research action plans and various levels: organizational, technical, individually or collectively and with several types of partners, more or less involved in research. This research does not always go local knowledge, but are most often appropriation of exogenous knowledge that is locally adapted by local actors. The results of this first phase of this joint work will be shared with members of the FENAB during H1 2016 and we take the opportunity to assess the follow-up to this capitalization.</p>
<p>Output 1.2 Capacity for organisation and implementation of EOA Practises developed and strengthened</p>	
<p>Indicators (from log frame)</p>	<p>Output Indicator(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of organizations implementing recommended EOA curricula (Baseline: 0, Annual target : 5) • Number of short courses launched
<p>Baseline</p>	<p>Baseline: 0, Annual target :</p>
<p>Summary of progress during reporting period (Specific reports with more detail can be attached as annexes)</p>	<p>During this first semester, Enda Pronat focused on the revision and development of training curricula (activities 1.2.2 and 1.2.4)</p> <p>Enda Pronat organized a first workshop on training needs in Warang of 23 to 25 April 2015 with training schools (CPFH, CIFOP, ..) UGB, UCAD, ANCAR the BFPA and members of FENAB.</p> <p>This workshop allowed us to validate the main activities identified in the EAO (producer, creator of inputs, inputs distributor, the seed grower and trainer), identify skills, training levels for each of its businesses and the possibilities of support by the various training schools. These trades include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The EAO producers; ✓ Designers EAO inputs; ✓ EAO seed Multipliers; ✓ Vending EAO inputs; ✓ Consulting and training EAO. <p>At the end of the workshop, it was decided with all participants to continue work on the development of curricula and vocational modules AEB by opening up to other actors such as International AgriSud and ENSA.</p> <p>Thus, a second workshop for reflection and development of training curricula was held from 6 to 8 July, 2015 at SDCC Thies with 27 participants of producer organizations and NGO members FENAB, research institutions such as the ISRA,</p>

universities such as LSU and UCAD, training schools as ENSA, and CPFH CIFOP, supervisory structures producers like ANCAR Agricultural and Vocational Training.

As part of this initiative, Enda Pronat, as an organization in charge of the "Research-Training-Outreach," conducted a process of identifying training needs of stakeholders in the value chain in AEB taking into account the already available offer training in Senegal.

Identification of an investigation by AEB training needs was conducted between late 2014 and returned in April 2015 with training schools, extension structures, NGOs and members of the producers FENAB. This study revealed that training of producers, processors and restaurateurs AEB were mainly worn by members of the NGO FENAB but these do not always have formalized and recognized modules. This study was

At public schools, only universities of Dakar and St Louis integrate formally AEB:

- At the level BAC + 5, with the Professional Master "Sustainable Management of horticultural agro ecosystems" (Gedah) at the University Cheikh Anta Diop of Dakar (UCAD), from 15/11/2012, with the assistance of cooperation Services French and CIRAD, and

- At BAC + 2, with the DUT Agroecology at the University Gaston Berger of Saint Louis (UGB) since 2013.

AEB is not yet integrated in:

- License (BAC + 3)
- Training schools for technicians and engineers;
- Extension of state structures.

Regarding training needs, through the investigation and sharing workshop organized by Enda Pronat in April 2015, stakeholders (NGOs, training schools, producers, processors, etc.) have identified five priority occupations for which training is considered insufficient. These are the following trades:

- ✓ EAO Producer;
- ✓ Inputs Producer of EAO;
- ✓ EAO seed multiplier;
- ✓ Distributor of inputs and EAO products;
- ✓ Consulting and EAO training.

For each of these professions, skills have been identified by the multi-stakeholder group mobilized on the issue. The latter, subsequently, retained four modules and develop a training curriculum that address these five professions.

The ultimate goal is to strengthen the supply of EAO training, through the creation and institutionalization of educational tools adapted to the demand and co-constructed in a participatory manner with all stakeholders.

It is in this sense that Enda Pronat organized two workshops (April 2015 to July

	<p>2015) on the development of modules and EAO training curricula, with training schools, universities of Dakar and St Louis, the ANCAR, the Office of Vocational Training and Agricultural FENAB members. At the end of the July workshop, he was held with all participants to continue work on the development of curricula and EAO training modules and ending up by year's end to validate this work. Thus, Enda Pronat organized the modules validation workshop and training curriculum on EAO on 17 and 18 December 2015, at RESOPP in Thies (see Annex 1.2.1).</p> <p>Between July and December 2015, only three groups have continued the work:</p> <p>1 / on the curriculum of the "Professional license with the option AEB production inputs or certification / audit";</p> <p>2 / the "Distributors of inputs and agricultural products AEB" module (which must be the subject of two separate modules);</p> <p>2 / on driving module and running a market garden for producers of all levels.</p> <p>This module is currently implemented by African Gardens at the farm agroecological school Kaydara with promoting 09 young people. We planned an evaluation of the module during the 1st half of 2016 with some members of the group structures.</p> <p>Part of "distributors" module will be implemented by AGRECOL Africa in the 1st quarter 2016.</p> <p>At the Pro license AEB, teachers UCAD pledged to bring the license and share governance with members of FENAB. Before implementing it, it remains to prepare the syllabi, to designate education officials and to validate the draft decree by the Directorate of UCAD (see annex 1.2.2).</p>
<p>Project Targets</p>	<p>5 modules are being developed (driving a horticultural farm in EAO, input dealers and products AEB, seed multipliers, ecological advisor Engineering, vermicomposting) and 1 curricula (pro license EAO)</p> <p>At least two organizations have started to implement modules: UCAD with the module on vermicomposting and the farm school Kaidara with the module on seed multiplication.</p> <p>Short training have not yet been delivered.</p> <p>• Number of organizations implementing recommended EOA curricula (Baseline: 0, Annual target : 5)</p> <p>1 organization (Gardens Africa) began to use the "conduct and manage a horticultural farm in AEB"; 1 organization (Agrecol Africa) plans to use part of the "distributor" module during Q1 2016 1 organization (UCAD) planned to implement the Pro license AEB from 2017 is a total of 3 to 5 organizations planned. For the other 2 modules: Gardens Africa is committed to use the "seed production" module in 2016. We have yet to identify a carrier for the "training of trainers in AEB" module that has been controversy because it was focused on the conservation of water and soil.</p> <p>• Number of short courses launched : for now, the only African Gardens is committed to a youth horticulture training over a period of nine months from December 2015.</p>

Analysis, Remarks	<p>We have noted with great enthusiasm on the part of most of the players who participated in the development or revision of training curricula and modules. Teachers UCAD and UGB are particularly interested in the Pro license AEB and think there is a good chance that it be validated by the Ministry of Higher Education.</p> <p>As for training schools also producers, there is a strong interest for these modules that will enable them to improve the content of their training. Agrecol Africa plans a 3-day training on the distribution during the first quarter of 2016.</p> <p>The process of developing training modules and curriculum has AEB takes time and requires more resources than what the AEB project plans. Nevertheless, this work is very interesting because it brings together a variety of actors with various skills and has facilitated the rapprochement between academic researchers and producers of FENAB. They are now ready to work together on participatory research in AEB.</p> <p><u>Attachment for training:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annex 1.2.1 : Report of the validation workshop modules and AEB training curriculum (December 2015) - Annex 1.2.2 : Draft decree creating professional license AEB
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): 20 organizations
Baseline	0
Summary of progress between over reporting period (Specific reports with more detail can be attached)	<p>Enda Pronat could achieve mission monitoring and capitalization During the first semester due to the limit of the budget. While the budget of the first semester was please use organizer for workshops developed training curricula. Among the various organizations that participated in the process of developing training modules AEB, 3 agricultural training centers have decided to integrate the AEB in their courses. These are: the Professional Horticultural Training Centre (CFPH), CARITAS and CIFOP</p>

hed as annexes)	
Project Targets	<p>- We have already identified 21 organizations that espouse the values and practice AEB, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 8 producer organizations (Woobin Federation Keur Moussa, Union Tattaguine of Community Federation Yakaar Niani Wulli Koussanar Federation Ngatamaaré Toro Guédé and Federation of agro Diender, COPEBAN, FENAB, Mango Growers Association Bio Diouloulou) , - 1 organization processors (REFABEC). - 1 cooperative that sells healthy fruit and vegetables. - 1 company with research and development on bio inputs. - 2 agroecological training schools (Kaidara Farm and Farm Ndiémane), 2 universities (Master of UCAD and UGB DUT) and - 6 NGOs (ASPAB Enda Pronat, CEAS, AGRECOL Africa, FAHAMU, Agrisud).
Analysis, Remarks	- <u>Attachment For monitoring and evaluation and capitalization</u> : see summary sheet peasant searches of output 1.1 (see Annex 1.1.2)
2. Information & Communication	
OUTCOME 2: Producers are systematically informed and made aware about the EOA approaches and good practices and motivated to apply them by having access to strengthened advisory and support services.	
Output 2.1 Increased awareness and knowledge of the value and practices of EOA	
Indicators (from log frame)	Output Indicator(s): Annual Target/deliverable(expected quantified output): 20000 producers
Baseline	Baseline situation at the start(quantified): 8000 EAO are using EAO practices
Progress between reporting period	<p>Information and communication on the practices and values of the biological ecological agriculture have been largely developed with grassroots communities and stakeholder-parts in the various agro-ecological zones of Senegal. This information campaign and communication but also capacity building of 22,000 organic producers across Senegal concerned among others the following dimensions (see Annex 2.1.1)</p> <p>Organic agriculture is an ecological system of sustainable agro-forestry-pastoral production that integrates multiple dimensions that are dialectically linked:</p> <p>Cultural: it takes into account the cultural identity of local communities, faith and beliefs, logical and peasant farming practices, exploiting endogenous knowledge, positive values with rooting and openness to external fruitful contributions, equity, ethics and humanism to mankind, animals and plants;</p> <p>Social: participation and promotion of women and youth with access to productive resources such as land, equity and family and community solidarity, solidarity and entered aide,</p> <p>Economic: improved incomes, productivity and profitability, intensifying the integration crop-livestock-forestry, increase the added value of crops and livestock, non-farm related activities,</p> <p>Ecological: sustainable management of natural resources (soil, water, forests, biomass, air, etc.) and promotion of biodiversity,</p>

	<p>Institutional and policy: multi stakeholder approach, networking and partnership, capacity building and organizational development, advocacy and lobbying of governments and development partners for the promotion of organic agriculture and ecological integration in agricultural policies;</p> <p>Nevertheless, ecological organic agriculture is complex and is part of a much more comprehensive and holistic dimension, from the family farm to the international environment, through the soil, the national, sub-regional and African. That is why Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative (I-AEB) considers the National Platforms, Sub-Regional and Continental Steering Committee.</p>
Project Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biological Ecological Producers - Local authorities - NGOs and community based organizations
Analysis, Remarks	<p>The area under organic ecological agriculture have significantly increased the level of agro-ecological zones of Senegal. The affected crops are groundnuts, cotton, millet, Maize, hibiscus, sesame and winter vegetables such as eggplant, tomatoes and squash. Production of organic ecological agriculture statistics will be known in November, 2015 (See Annex 2.1.2)</p>
Output 2.2 Strengthened extension support system	
Indicators (from log frame)	
Baseline	
Progress between reporting period	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As part of the implementation of Resources Centre, the "House of Knowledge" has established an organic market garden in suburban Thies. This garden is a training practice in organic garden ecological agriculture for producers, University students and agricultural training schools. Regular visits are recorded today in the garden. Journalists, radio and television reports to come at this garden. TVs from Senegal, China and Belgium have also made reports at the garden (See photos et video, Annex 2.2.1). 2. Training of Trainers in Organic Ecological Agriculture (AEB) in Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and Information and Training Systems (MIS) was an important time for the development of Ecological Agriculture Organic (AEB) in Senegal. Indeed Trainers from 62 members of the FENAB and partner organizations were trained. Training tools were given to the trainers. For each training module, teaching tools were given to the trainers (see Report of the Training of Trainers Workshop, Annex 2.2.2). 3. The President of the Republic of Senegal visited the Youth Training Centre in organic farming called "Kaydara". This center was established by Gardens Africa a member of FENAB. FENAB took the opportunity to make good communication about practices and the value of organic agricultural ecological (AEB) to the President of the Republic and to the Government of Senegal for integration of organic farming in environmentally agricultural policies, investment plans and projects and programs implemented in Senegal. 4. FAO and the Government of Senegal will organize in November (5-6), 2015, the African Conference on Agroecology, was asked to FENAB produce the first draft of the "Senegal's contribution to the Conference on Agroecology".
Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production of educational tools for the Training of Trainers - Information and communication / Lobbying for the integration of organic ecological agriculture (AEB) in agricultural policies, investment plans and projects and programs

Targets										
Analysis, Remarks	<p>The educational tools will help trainers to multiply the training they received to other farmers and extension agents.</p> <p>The President of the Republic and his Government are now more sensitive to organic ecological agriculture and the hope is now allowed for a better consideration of organic ecological agriculture in Senegal's development policy.</p> <p>The African Conference on agroecology is a great opportunity for the players to better sensitize African Governments on practices and the value of the AEB and the need for integration in policies, investments and projects and programs developed in Africa.</p>									
Output 2.3 Effective implementation of the pillar activities										
Indicators (from log frame)										
Baseline										
Progress between reporting period	<p>The FENAB envisages the establishment of a Participatory Guarantee System (GSP) associated with a Label "BIOSENEGAL" to allow the establishment of an organic sector with true product differentiation and added value on the market Senegal, and even in the West African region in the longer term. The basis of this SPG will be based on FENAB Organic Standards.</p> <p>Before embarking on this enterprise, FENAB decided, with the support of HEKS, to commission a feasibility study GSP Senegal [see Annex 2.3.1]. For this study, the FENAB appealed to Joelle Katto-Andrighetto, a consultant of IFOAM, the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements, based in Germany. Indeed, IFOAM has over 10 years on the GSP and support of numerous projects on GSP over the world.</p> <p>Challenges in This Project :</p>									
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="300 1205 957 1288">Challenges</th> <th data-bbox="957 1205 1418 1288">Actions to be taken in the presence of these challenges</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 1288 957 1406">No guarantee scheme to reassure consumers of the quality of organic products</td> <td data-bbox="957 1288 1418 1406">A.1.2. Establishment of a participatory system with the formation of the existence of a "bio FENAB" label (OS1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 1406 957 1680">The draft tender specifications are in place but not yet adopted and approved by the 164 member organizations FENAB at the base.</td> <td data-bbox="957 1406 1418 1680">A.2.1. <i>Synthesis and translation of the charges FENAB into different languages</i> A.2.2. <i>Wide Diffusion of Organic standards to organic producers who are not informed and outreach meetings in different agro-ecological zones (OS2)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 1680 957 2027">The consumer is not secure enough because there is not a biological products guarantee system. It is not well informed of all the steps taken by the FENAB to reassure the consumer.</td> <td data-bbox="957 1680 1418 2027">A1.1. <i>Project launch workshop with grassroots organizations FENAB and other stakeholders involved in the organic agriculture (Agents of the Government, Consumer Associations, Agricultural Consultants, merchants)</i> A.1.2. <i>Training to become facilitators and internal controllers: existence of a "bio certified. (OS1)</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Challenges	Actions to be taken in the presence of these challenges	No guarantee scheme to reassure consumers of the quality of organic products	A.1.2. Establishment of a participatory system with the formation of the existence of a "bio FENAB" label (OS1)	The draft tender specifications are in place but not yet adopted and approved by the 164 member organizations FENAB at the base.	A.2.1. <i>Synthesis and translation of the charges FENAB into different languages</i> A.2.2. <i>Wide Diffusion of Organic standards to organic producers who are not informed and outreach meetings in different agro-ecological zones (OS2)</i>	The consumer is not secure enough because there is not a biological products guarantee system. It is not well informed of all the steps taken by the FENAB to reassure the consumer.	A1.1. <i>Project launch workshop with grassroots organizations FENAB and other stakeholders involved in the organic agriculture (Agents of the Government, Consumer Associations, Agricultural Consultants, merchants)</i> A.1.2. <i>Training to become facilitators and internal controllers: existence of a "bio certified. (OS1)</i>	
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	No guarantee scheme to reassure consumers of the quality of organic products	A.1.2. Establishment of a participatory system with the formation of the existence of a "bio FENAB" label (OS1)								
The draft tender specifications are in place but not yet adopted and approved by the 164 member organizations FENAB at the base.	A.2.1. <i>Synthesis and translation of the charges FENAB into different languages</i> A.2.2. <i>Wide Diffusion of Organic standards to organic producers who are not informed and outreach meetings in different agro-ecological zones (OS2)</i>									
The consumer is not secure enough because there is not a biological products guarantee system. It is not well informed of all the steps taken by the FENAB to reassure the consumer.	A1.1. <i>Project launch workshop with grassroots organizations FENAB and other stakeholders involved in the organic agriculture (Agents of the Government, Consumer Associations, Agricultural Consultants, merchants)</i> A.1.2. <i>Training to become facilitators and internal controllers: existence of a "bio certified. (OS1)</i>									

		<i>A.2.3. Visits of organic plots organizations with participation of all stakeholders; (producer controllers, and local administrative authorities representatives of consumers, retailers of conventional producers (O.S2)</i>	
	The producers do not sell out their products because it is not paid a fair price because their product is certified organic. The certificate excessively costly.	<i>A.3.2. Establishment of a system of information the markets using information and communication technology (mobile phones, Internet phones, e (OS3)</i> <i>A.1.2. Existence of a "label Certified Organic Senegal." (Os1). This unified Senegal Bio label will enable the harmonization and consistency of all books used by some members of the FENAB.</i>	
	Most producers do not read French to be able to understand the set of specifications and apply	<i>A.2.1. Translation into the national language Charges book of FENAB (OS2); Translation into national languages Charges book of FENAB (OS2); A.2.3. Organisations de visites des parcelles biologiques avec la participation de tous les acteurs concernés;(OS2)</i>	
	Facilitators of FENAB charge of tracking field are not trained on the specification to inspect the plots of member producers.	<i>A1.2. Training to become facilitators of endogenous internal Controllers (OS1)</i>	
Project Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large audience including farmers and communities - Government and Local Authorities - Media - Wide public Including Communities - Government and local autorités - Media 		
Analysis, Remarks	<p>The information and communication tools (brochures, newsletters, posters, newspaper articles, radio and television programs are essential in the development of organic ecological agriculture, and allow a significant impact at all social categories .</p> <p>The information and communications technology (ICT) also played a big role in the rapid and effective dissemination of information.</p> <p>Stakeholders in the FENAB 4 Agroecological zones were informed and discussed about the SPG which will start in this year 2016.</p>		
3. Value chain and Market Development			
Outcome 3: A substantially increased share of organic quality products at the local, national and regional markets is achieved			
Output 3.1 Access to market information and data on EOA products increased			
Indicators (from log frame)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 		
Baseli			

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- - AGRECOL organized this year's fair called "The Biological Ecological Village" of Agricultural and Animal Products (FIARA), which became a Fair sub-regional and even international. This village has seen the participation of seven member associations of FENAB and organic input suppliers. More than thirty agricultural products were exposed, and many other products from the processing.
- - This village has enabled greater visibility of products from organic ecological agriculture, better promotion of local products and the need for recovery by improving their added value. It hosted during the 18 days Fair several thousand visitors (and other customers) with around 500 have had to discuss with the institutional team and among them 40 have signed the Golden Book of the Bio Village.
- - A tasting day was organized by the Bio Village to advocate around the consumption of local products. So with just the products present on the stand, over 200 people were served. The success in this action is through the increase in customers and sales from the hours that followed.
- - Talks, sensitization, information / communication, were organized in the village (see Annex 3.1.1).

Visit of the Senegalese Minister of Trade



Signature of the Gold Book by the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Equipment



Knowledge of the mode of agricultural markets has greatly enhanced with the SIM implemented by AGRECOL with its partner organizations.


In connection with the FENAB, AGRECOL organized a Training of Trainers in Market Information Systems (MIS). This training has involved 62 trainers from the FENAB and partner organizations (see Report of the Workshop, Annex 2.2.2).

- - As an experiment, AGRECOL set up within it, a Market Information System with the participation of organic farmers, sellers and consumers. The FENAB who plans to implement a Participatory Guarantee System (GSP) in Senegal, for the marketing of organic products with

Progress
between
reporting
period

	<p>the introduction of an Organic Label Senegal, will draw on the experience of AGRECOL.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The access to national markets for organic products was strengthened through participation in a national scale trade event. Whether for business or consumers, the diversity of products from the EAO has been perceived. - Besides advocacy went well, the "Bio Vilage" recorded the visit of political and technical decision makers nationwide. Among them include the Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Commerce, President of the NCRC, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge of the mode of agricultural markets has greatly enhanced with the SIM implemented by AGRECOL with its partner organizations. <p>In the second half of 2015, a tour was conducted from 18 to 30 September 2015 in which EOA actors in the regions of Fatick, Kaolack, Diourbel, Louga and Saint-Louis were involved. The tour was attended by 22 EOA actors in production, processing and / or distribution sectors. A questionnaire (see Annex 3.1.2) was used to collect information about them and to inform the form of identification of actors and their offers. This tour established a directory of economic actors of the EOA in these regions (see the mission report, see Annex 3.1.3).</p>
Project Targets	
Analysis, Remarks	<p>Although participation in FIARA was a crucial moment of achievement of objectives, it must be said difficulties were felt. The delay in the budget establishment failed to realize what was envisaged. But for next year, this constraint should not arise, activities that can be undertaken in the year 2015.</p>
Output 3.2 Capacity in value chains development for EOA products enhanced	
Indicators (from log frame)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Baseline	
Progress between reporting period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - From the identification mission of economic actors of the AEB, it was made an identification of strings the most structured values. Thus, it appeared that there were two major brands of values: - The value chain consists of actors around the marketing cooperative Sell Sellal and Label ASD and from production of inputs, marketing of food through agricultural production, processing, packaging, transportation; and - The value chain built around the distribution network and Label Nat-Bi and that goes from the input supply to marketing through the production, processing, packaging and catering. - After training on the development of value chains held in December 2014, the first half of 2015 was put to use to keep track of the steps undertaken by the organizations involved in the training. Meetings were held with the REFABEC, with COPEBAN and with the NPF. Other

	<p>organizations were contacted by phone to collect advances.</p> <p>- It has been designed to offer a catalog of AEB products (see Annex 3.2.1) each year will be edited twice (every six months). This catalog, for the public, consumers and distribution professionals; will be published in a few hundred copies at the beginning of 2016 (budget available). For self-financing, advertising pages can be sold later.</p>
Project Targets	For three out of the six organizations that participated in the training, restitution sessions were held. The next step is the realization within the organization from an analysis of their business and production processes sectors, packaging / processing and routing to understand their place and role in the value chain.
Analysis, Remarks	For some organizations, it poses constraints means (inadequate) to put in place an appropriate strategy for developing a value chain.
Output 3.3 Enhanced capacity in quality assurance for supporting collective marketing of organic products	
Indicators (from log frame)	•
Baseline	
Progress between reporting period	<p>The training held in 2014 had been trained by two leading organization on the SGP and on the SCI. This training enabled them to return to their organizations and to educate their members on the interest and the establishment of modalities for certification for a control system. Today, all organizations are outgoing, although for some it is the problem of the practical arrangements for implementation. Indeed the resources available in these organizations do not allow them to establish an operational system, while volumes sold are not yet significant enough to bear the related costs. The work that is carried out is to help them find additional resources from other development partners.</p> <p>Besides, AGRECOL is in the process of developing an initiative that would allow organizations to facilitate access to certification based on the set of specifications FENAB. The FENAB is also in the process of launching an initiative by GSP certification and discusses AGRECOL on the modalities of articulation of the two initiatives.</p> <p>FIARA also was a link-up with green time investors in the sense that professionals wanting to invest in sustainable agriculture have been in contact with the actors could work with them. 9 Thus trade visitors were directed to the actors of the EAO.</p> <p>To improve knowledge of the content of the specifications, it was designed a poster design for its dissemination. This shows already performed Kakemono (see Annex 3.3.1) was used during the exhibition sale at the sub-regional conference on agro-ecology in SSA organized by FAO.</p>

	
Project Targets	<p>A label (Nat'Bi) was launched and is in testing phase (certification of the first producers of the first organizations). Discussions are underway between investors and players in the EAO</p>
Analysis, Remarks	<p>In the second half of 2015, all implementation phases of a label have been completed and the work for the following years will be to expand among the players in the AEB.</p>
Output 3.4 Effective implementation of the pillar activities enhanced	
Indicators (from log frame)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E tools used • % implementation of the activities
Baseline	
Progress between reporting period	<p>Follow-ups were conducted and assessment meetings (especially for FIARA) outfits. The 2014 annual report was developed during this semester (January) We had to attend various meetings that took place in Nigeria from 5 to 9 October 2015 (see report mission, Annex 3.4.1)</p>
Project Targets	
Analysis, Remarks	<p>There is not a high rate of implementation of activities due to the delay introduced the budget.</p>
4. Support and Cementing	
4. Outcome: Fully functional multistakeholder platforms at the national level, regional and continental levels, mutually agreeing on well coordinated and concerted action, informed by	

scientific evidence and local knowledge lead to EOA positive changes in public policies and investment plans, in technical standards and certification procedures, in research agenda and training curricula, in advisory and information practices and in the organization of markets and value chains

Output 4.1 Fully functional National Platforms with Steering Committees established and strengthened

Indicators
(from log frame)

Baseline

Progress between reporting period

The FENAB organized an important meeting of the National Platform Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA). This meeting allowed the different actors to reflect on and discuss the Strategic Plan Biological Ecological Agriculture (EAO) 2015-2018 and the Action Plan AEB (see Annex 4.1.1). It also helped to elect all members of the Office of EAO National Platform.

The FENAB organized the Training of Trainers in Organic Ecological Agriculture (EAO) in Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and in Market Information Systems (MIS) for the benefit of the 62 trainers and other FENAB partner organizations. In summary, the concept note of this training, the results are very important for the development of organic ecological agriculture (AEB) in Senegal (see Annex 2.2.2).

Concept Note: The training will bring together 50 participants Farmers Leaders of compounds and of Partner Institutions agents FENAB. All learners must be able to read and write French.

Objectives: Specifically, the training aims to:

1. To enable participants to know what is that Natural and Organic Agriculture.
2. Allow participants to know the principles, techniques and standards of organic farming.

Organic agriculture as industry: the sector of the agricultural economy as a management tool.

3. Allow participants to have detailed knowledge of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and especially: Agreement on Agriculture (AoA): The Commitments of Senegal to the WTO. The list of Senegal's commitments was filed April 15, 1994 to the WTO was approved by all member countries. This list is number 49 in the annexes of the Marrakesh Accords.
4. Allow participants to have in-depth knowledge on the definition of an agricultural policy. An agricultural policy in its national and international context (strategies, policies, programs and projects). The agricultural policy as a macroeconomic context. Economic policies and their implications for food security. Additional intervention measures to pricing policies.
5. To allow participants to familiarize themselves with the use of Information and Communication Technologies (Social Networks, software helping to disseminate articles and videos on the Internet, etc.)
6. To allow participants to familiarize themselves with the system and data collection tools for an information system on markets
7. Allow participants to have educational tools necessary gear ratios for this training to other members of organic producers in Senegal.

This training will require recycling after 6 months after the first and Monitoring in the field.

The President of the Republic and the Government of Senegal have shown some interest in Biological Ecological Agriculture (ecological) after visiting Kaydara, set up by African Gardens which is a member of FENAB. Besides, the Coordinator of African Gardens is the Chairman of the AEB National Platform.

The FENAB is setting up a Participatory Guarantee System (GSP) in Senegal with the support of HEKS for the marketing of organic products. The SPG will use the Organic Farming Charges book in Senegal that FENAB developed and will also implement the "Bio Senegal Label" for better recognition and marketing of organic products.

The FENAB side has chosen to produce the first Draft of the "Contribution of Senegal at the African Conference on Agroecology". The FENAB took the opportunity to better know the people, local authorities and other parties-actors, practices and lea value of the AEB.

	<p>The FENAB was received twice this year by the Ministry of Agriculture of Senegal The FENAB took this opportunity to ask the government to integrate organic ecological agriculture (EAO) in agricultural policies, investments and projects and programs. The FENAB also asked the government support to farmers for organic inputs (biopesticides, biofertilizers) and agricultural equipment for better development of the EAO in Senegal.</p>
Project Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of the new Office of the EAO National Platform - Advocacy / Lobbying authorities of the country for integration of EAO in agricultural policies, investment plans and projects / programs. - Training of Trainers who also, will train farmers and extension workers at the grassroots - Opportunity seizure of the African Conference on Agroecology to be held in Senegal in November 2015 to raise awareness of the EAO in Senegal and Africa.
Analysis, Remarks	<p>Ecological Organic agriculture (EAO) becomes more and more known to the public including local communities, but also by the Government of Senegal headed by the President of the Republic of Senegal.</p> <p>The area increased for organic ecological agriculture and agricultural statistics are better known in late November 2015.</p>
<p>Output 4.2 Capacities of Country Lead Organizations (CLOs) and Pillar Implementing Partners (PIPs) to perform their functions strengthened</p>	
Indicators (from log frame)	
Baseline	
Progress between reporting period	<p>The capabilities of the FENAB (CLO) and carrier organizations Pillars (ENDA PRONAT, AGRECOL, ASPAB) strengthened their implementation capabilities and Development Project AEB good collaboration for the development of the EAO in Senegal, Africa West and Africa (see Annex 4.2.1 and Annex 4.2.2)</p> <p>PGS FENAB PROJECT: This project aims eventually to share and to pass the specifications of Organic Agriculture (AEB) to all organic producer organizations members FENAB composed of 2,000 members distributed in 4 different agro-ecological zones of Senegal for a common understanding of the principles of organic farming and develop a label "Bio Senegal."</p> <p>Initially (2015 - 2017), 100 internal auditors will be trained to follow the 500 member producers FENAB. In 2018 - 2020, the number of internal auditors will increase to 200 while the number of producers will increase to 10000 to 20000 in the period 2021-2024 while the controllers will number 500.</p> <p>3.3 What guarantees are organically possible, and PGS is it the most relevant and viable?</p> <p>We could consider several forms of guarantees associated with BioSenegal label: third party certification, internal certification schemes NGOs as currently practiced, and GSP.</p> <p>Third party certification by accredited professional certification body (such as Ecocert) does not seem suited to the local market, particularly due to its high cost that does not match the purchasing power of local consumers, even the upper classes . In addition, third parties by the certification is prohibited (due to the standards which it is subject, such as ISO 17065 or even the accreditation criteria of IFOAM), to provide advice to growers in parallel control. The thirds certification fulfills the control function, while there is a clear need for technical support to producers. This support is currently</p>

provided by NGOs and would be supplied by GSP.

Certification by third parties against is not excluded in cases of large farms, for groups that also provide export markets and for large independent processors (it is often difficult to integrate into the GSP). It will be important during the definitions of conditions for using the label BioSénégal, not to exclude the producers certified by third parties for access to the national label.

Internal certification schemes NGOs as currently practiced, are technically strong enough. However, it is difficult to communicate to consumers and public institutions, as they do not fall under a concept recognized internationally. NGOs use the concept of internal control system (ICS), but this concept is normally reserved for group certification situations through third party certification with a SCI which is audited by an independent certification body, giving then access to export markets (which is not the case in the current system of NGOs). The other problem of the current system of NGOs is that it is not financially viable in the long term, since it depends on a financial contribution continues to the NGO. Of course, its coupling to a label could increase its commercial viability, but it would remain a significant challenge. Moreover, the current system of NGOs is close to a GSP but it is not completely open to the participation of actors, and it is not managed democratically as would GSP. Finally, these systems are not harmonized within the FENAB, which would pose problems in terms of credibility with respect to access to the label. Finally, it is important to build a system that can, in the long term, to overcome NGO management if they no longer wish to invest in this area.

The implementation of a GSP at the FENAB appears as the most appropriate option and better able to be viable in the long term. The GSP system would be decided and managed in a democratic way (associative operation) within the FENAB and may use existing experiences of NGOs in certification. A number of certification protocols implemented by NGOs will be integrated into the GSP, and others will be modified. GSP benefits will be its accessibility, transparency, and greater legitimacy among the public and government institutions, as the GSP is a system recognized internationally (eg within IFOAM) and supported by many organizations development and international donors (eg AIDS, FAO, IFAD, Hivos, the Asian Development Bank, and many other SSNC).

The main drawback of the implementation of a GSP scheme in the FENAB course the initial investment required in terms of institutional strengthening and capacity building, which will take several years before the certification process Participatory - awarding the label - marketing can be self-financing. Other drawbacks to base the system of access on a national label GSP are:

- The fact that it does not offer direct access to export markets (except perhaps regional markets in West Africa)
- The fact that the GSP certification is relatively poorly adapted to long and anonymous chains and that this approach therefore imply that the focus is on short marketing channels, specialized and often operated by members of the FENAB themselves.

Finally, to answer the question, we can say that the most relevant guarantee system to accompany the BioSénégal label would be the establishment of a GSP for all members of the FENAB but with ability to assign as the label producers / processors who are certified by third parties according to the specifications or specifications FENAB equivalent loads. This is the approach that has been retained in East Africa, and that works.

Regarding the long-term viability of the GSP, ie after the initial phase of "subsidy" of the system by NGOs and other donors, the key question will be whether:

- Sufficient commercial basis will be established for the system to benefit from economies of scale and the cost of managing the system at the FENAB can be spread over a large number of products /

producers so as not to pose a excessive cost per product per producer.

- What branding of organic products through the label is sufficiently strong to ensure that consumers pay a sufficient price differential compared to products not bearing the label, to allow this compensation to compensate producers for the cost of their participation in the GSP and access to the label.
- What marketing channels are effective and profitable, to finance itself and grow, while allowing the producer a sufficient margin on the price he could pay the label at a cost that allows its sustainable management.
- That the situation remains favorable to legislative GSP. The risk is, in fact, as in all countries not yet regulated, the government passed a law on organic farming in line with EU legislation and other often used how "model" country but do not recognize and whose GSP legislation therefore makes it illegal.

We can summarize the aspects relating to the feasibility and viability of the GSP by the following SWOT analysis:

<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for the label: sustainability. • Organic sector already unified (FENAB). • Specification of common loads. • The local market and small farmers a priority for FENAB. • Experience with SCI NGOs. 	<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak organic marketing channels. • Institutional weakness of FENAB. • Lack of national or regional expertise on GSP.
<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High production potential • Dynamics of public awareness and pr pesticides institutions: potential market growth • No organic regulation • Interest of donors 	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law without consultation. • Discrepancy between expectations (control) and the purchasing power. • too slow Development of marketing channels (discouragement of producers, consumers disinterest)

The fact that the FENAB has already developed a national specifications for organic farming, and that members of FENAB have unanimously approved these specifications is a good starting point for the establishment of GSP. The political orientation of the FENAB, focused on the development of the local market and support to small producers, is also perfectly in line with the possibilities of the GSP. The fact that NGOs such as Enda -Pronat, Agrecol ASPAB and should already have experience of certification is an asset to the establishment of GSP.

The main constraint to the implementation of the GSP is the institutional weakness of FENAB currently works only on a voluntary basis, without coordination or used for administration. To manage a project such as the establishment of a GSP, it is clear that the FENAB must be strengthened institutionally, with at least the creation of a small unit operating with two employees (one technical coordinator and one administrative assistant) and operating costs to enable it to manage the project and make the investments necessary for the establishment of GSP. The methodology should therefore include this aspect of institutional strengthening FENAB as a prerequisite to other project activities.

The lack of national expertise, and even on regional GSP is a fact, but not a crippling constraint. Some members of the FENAB have shown an initial understanding of the GSP, which can be enhanced by training and external technical follow if necessary.

The lack of regulation on organic farming represents both a great opportunity and the greatest threat to the extent that it is not completely controllable by the project or FENAB themselves. There are indeed similar cases where despite all advocacy efforts of stakeholders in the organic sector, and the existence of strong and stable SPG contributing to the livelihood of thousands of producers, the government decided a law outlawing the SPG in their country. The risk can be reduced by the involvement of the Ministries concerned, early in the project, and their

	<p>awareness of the interests of small farmers, but it can not be completely erased. The other main threats are more controllable by members of FENAB themselves, as these are the aspects of marketing, and the adequacy of the level of rigor of the controls and the purchasing power of organic consumers. The level of control must be rigorous enough to instill consumer confidence and public institutions, but should be light enough not to weigh too heavily on the final prices to consumers. Although the GSP operates largely through volunteering, it volunteerism can not be justified in the long term, as financial income corresponding to the invested efforts, so, anyway, each additional effort control will be passed to medium-term products on the selling price. It is for the FENAB and GSP actors to manage this delicate balance between what is ideally desirable and what is really sustainable.</p> <p>In summary, one can say that the situation of organic farming in Senegal lends itself to the establishment of a national organic label and the SPG appears as the most appropriate certification process for the labeling small farmers. Other shares, the conditions are favorable for the establishment of a GSP on condition that the project includes institutional strengthening of FENAB, the development of specialized marketing channels, and vigilance in relation to the legislative framework.</p>
Project Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good implementation of the EAO Project - Effective coordination and effective monitoring and evaluation - In 2016, the PGS Project will reach 500 organic farmers in Senegal and almost 10 organic products.
Analysis, Remarks	<p>In Senegal, the EAO Project knows a good implementation. The FENAB, ENDA PRONAT, AGRECOL, ASPAB, and the EAO National Platform will intensify efforts to achieve all the expected results of the project and even exceed them. Certain noted delays in the project implementation will be corrected especially if the funding arrives on time.</p> <p>From the institutional perspective assembly (2015 - 2017):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FENAB was to lead the project, have the logo of the national intellectual property and ensure its management with the award criteria including its GSP and certification by third parties. • The FENAB needs institutional strengthening. • The FENAB will build its GSP in the short, medium and long term over a period of ten years: short-term: 2015 - 2017; Medium term: 2018 - 2020; Long term: 2021-2024. • In the short term period 2015 - 2017, the FENAB will focus mainly in the agro-ecological zone Dakar / Thies / Niayes. Nevertheless the important value chains in the other three agro-ecological zones will also be covered. Targeted biological value chains will be: horticultural crops (fruit and vegetable), hibiscus, peanut, sesame, millet, sorghum, maize, hibiscus, fonio processing (fruits, vegetables and grains), honey and forest fruits.