

WORKSHOP REPORT

LAND GOVERNANCE AND THE TERRITORIALISATION OF THE AGRO-ECOLOGICAL TRANSITION FOR THE FATICK DEPARTMENT

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1. Background and justification

A multi-stakeholder coalition called "Dynamique pour une Transition Agroécologique au Sénégal" (Dynamics for an Agroecological Transition in Senegal)

" (DyTAES) was created in 2019, bringing together NGOs, Dairy Producer Organisations, research institutions and local elected representatives. DyTAES' mission is to promote agro-ecological transition in Senegal through research, advocacy, awareness-raising, experience-sharing and support for territories in transition. Since 2021, DyTAES has been working at local level by setting up "Dynamiques pour une Transition Agroécologique Locale" (DyTAEL) in various areas of Senegal. Created in 2022, the DyTAEL in the Fatick department has grown rapidly thanks to the successive support of numerous projects and the dynamism of its members.

The aim of DyTAEL Fatick is to promote agro-ecology for agri-environmental and socio-economic resilience of family farms in the Fatick department. It is built on the principles of synergy of action, pooling of resources, horizontal relations and respect for the autonomy of action and free expression of its members, which Dytael does not replace. DyTAEL's mode of action is based on a number of strategic axes: (i) supporting decision-makers towards policies favourable to the agro-ecological transition; (ii) supporting the emergence of territorial projects; (iii) carrying out awareness-raising actions; (iv) sharing experiences and promoting strategic alliances at various levels; (v) integrating departmental, national and international frameworks for dialogue.

In order to continue promoting the agro-ecological transition with the articulation of natural resource governance mechanisms in the Fatick department, DYTAEL, in collaboration with the zonal unit of CRAFS (Cadre de référence et d'action sur le foncier au Sénégal) of the Arachidier Basin, ISRA and CIRAD, organised two working days focusing on land issues and territorial public policies linked to agro-ecology, as well as the relationships between these two themes. On 22 and 23 November 2023, with the support of the

As part of the "AgroEcology Initiative" and "FAIR Sahel", and as a result of the activities and research carried out since 2021, around a hundred people have been working on the agro-ecological transition in the département.

The aim of these days was to mobilise the department's local authorities and civil society around the issues of good governance of natural resources and the agro-ecological transition.

More specifically, these workshops provided an opportunity to :

- *Raising awareness and informing local players about the challenges of good governance of natural resources and the importance of monitoring and alerting the public in order to implement sustainable development policies.*
- governance of natural resources that takes into account the concerns of family farms;*
- *Share the results of the study on the territorialisation of public policies in favour of agroecology ;*
- *Discuss with elected representatives and local and regional authorities the practical challenges facing agro-ecology and the potential for integrating agro-ecology into public policy;*
- *Promote synergy around DyTAEL adapted to the department;*
- *Identify innovative strategies for pooling resources and implementation public policy.*

1. Workshop on land governance in Fatick (22 November)

- **Summary of the CRAFS presentation**

The CRAFS advocates maintaining the spirit and fundamentals of the law on the national domain (inalienability of land, recognition of rights of use, management by local authorities, etc.). Registration (which can be used for commercial purposes) must remain an exceptional system, strictly controlled. CRAFS is developing an attractive framework based on a win-win partnership between potential investors and local communities. The CRAFS believes that the first condition for the success of an investment involving land rights is the agreement and support of the local populations. The CRAFS is strongly committed to securing common areas (pastoral zones, artisanal fishing and fish processing zones, community forests, sacred forests, the coastline and others). The CRAFS encourages inclusive, participatory and sustainable governance of natural resources.

- **Summary of plenary discussions**

This presentation, which also included a presentation of the land resource governance programmes and policies underway at national level, was followed by a debate on the CRAFS' policy positions and legislative proposals for land governance in Senegal, followed by the identification of actions to strengthen local advocacy on sustainable resource governance and the formulation of recommendations (outlook).

A lively exchange took place on the first day. A number of presentations followed one another in an order defined by the team of facilitators. The main issues that came to the fore were: land degradation (salinisation), women's access to land, how local authorities take agro-ecology into account (through the PDCs), immigration, inter-communality and administrative boundaries, relations with projects and diversion of objectives, livestock farming, the protection and governance of natural resources, and possible responses to the constraints raised by agro-ecology.

- (1) According to one participant, a study has been carried out by academics on the département, which will be threatened by salinity in 20 years' time. According to this person, the modernisation of agriculture should be promoted, as is the case in several developing countries (e.g. Malaysia). A call for a return to the land and small-scale initiatives was also made.
- (2) *Alioune DIOUF, Diouroup* - According to him, saline soil requires more chemical fertiliser to be more productive. He also raises the issue of illegal immigration, due to the lack of space for production. He appealed to young people to stay in the area.
- (3) *Oumar BA, municipal councillor, Ndiob* - Discusses land degradation, caused in part by intensive groundnut production during the colonial era, which has an impact on agricultural production. He also mentions the demographic phenomenon, which is reducing the availability of arable land. He advocates agro-ecology as a solution for increasing soil productivity, in particular through a technique known as Zaï, which has been tried out in his commune.
- (4) *Fatou KINE, Diakhao* - Deals with intercommunality and the diversion of the objectives of certain projects for which the land has been allocated by the local authority. In his case, developers,

Although their mission is to build public infrastructure, they have used the space allocated by the Town Hall to carry out a lucrative activity (agricultural production) to the detriment of the farmers who used to cultivate the land.

- (5) *Coumba SENE, farmer and stockbreeder* - Points out that the main people affected by access to land are farmers and stockbreeders. He also mentioned the community's responsibility for good governance of land. In this regard, he mentions the low level of compensation from the motorway (equivalent to one year's production on the plot).
- (6) *Wagane FAYE, local councillor, Diarrère* - Shares his municipality's experience of land issues. He explains that the land has been protected for 10 years, because they "*are aware of the value of the land*". In his opinion, it's because local authorities haven't realised this that they are seeing their land holdings diminish. He points to the problems of housing development and inter-municipality, as well as the lack of communication.
- (7) *FAYE, Niakhar* - Explained that the commune of Niakhar is one of the communes in the department with a large number of projects requiring land (university, power station, toll motorway). He also echoed the previous speaker's comments about the misappropriation of funds, with projects that were intended to build public buildings (church, school) ending up using the dedicated space to grow crops.
- (8) *DIENG* - According to him, fertiliser accentuates the problem of soil salinity and degradation, hence the need to move towards organic farming. He also mentions the problems of delimiting communes.
- (9) *Niakhar* - Calls for the preservation of marigots and groves for cattle, as well as transhumance corridors. Contributes to discussions on administrative boundaries, with the sharing of an example of a hamlet taken over by the neighbouring commune.
- (10) *Deputy, Mbatar* - Takes the floor in turn.
- (11) *Chief of Staff to the Mayor, Patar Sine* - Explained that the problem of territorial boundaries had been recurring for a decade (e.g. Niakhar and Patar Sine). He also drew on the experience of his municipality to make the elected representatives present aware of the need to change their attitude towards investors and to adopt strategies to defend the interests of local residents/farmers. In fact, he mentions the law, with the possibility for a municipality to decommission land through a deliberation to reduce the investor's surface area and redistribute it to the farmer. He advocates the legal aspects that local authorities can use as a basis for dealing with those who fail to honour the specifications.
- (12) *Tattaguine* - Explains that his commune has received training in land governance: land management and legislative aspects. According to him, the communes need legal support in this process, in a neutral (not political) way. This support could be provided by setting up legal advisers in each commune. A suggestion was also made that local authorities should be required to restore land after salt extraction.
- (13) *Fimela* - He returned to the issue of salt, saying that more than half the land in the department is affected by salinisation. He adds that dealing with this issue is also a way of solving the problem of access to land. He also mentions the difficulty of dealing with transhumance, which is causing damage within the commune with breeders from other localities. Insofar as cultivated areas are increasingly being extended into grazing areas, it is becoming necessary to consider the law on divagation in order to limit conflicts. He again raised the issue of communal boundaries, which, in the case of Palmarin and Fimela, led to the flight of a partner who did not know where to set up to process fish.

(14) *Ndiob* - Explains that in Ndiob, they have set up initiatives to promote the governance of natural resources through the CVP and the extended domanial commission (through a decree, which makes it possible to involve several stakeholders in addition to elected representatives to obtain opinions/advice). The phenomenon of salinisation is also being felt in their valley, affecting market gardening.

(15) *Felix, SDDR* - Questioned who really owns the land? Referring to the impact of territorial demarcation (inherited from the colonial era) and the collective and traditional production of rice in Casamance, he made the audience aware of the risks of an individualistic and self-centred vision of resources. According to him, this is the cause of land conflicts: *"an individualistic way of looking at things"*, emphasising the *"mane ma ko mom"* meaning *"it's mine"*. He is calling for a paradigm shift and a return to past/initial values. He also advocates training for local authorities in knowledge of laws and regulations.

(16) *A participant* - questioned the strong demographic growth that is resulting in a high demand for land. He added that the demand for new housing had added to the problem of access to land.

Mention is also made of the subdivision issue, implemented by ANAT (Agence Nationale de l'Aménagement du Territoire). But also the mobilisation by elected representatives of the communal mapping carried out by PROCASEF (Projet de Cadastre et de Sécurisation Foncière).

CRAFS representative - Takes the floor and tries to answer the various questions. He began by explaining the difference between positive and customary law. He also proposed solutions to a number of the issues raised: making collective allocations by exploiting the new decree on collective rights, acquiring technical and social advice to mobilise use rights (reformed conditions of use) and drawing up appropriate regulations on the conditions for development (generally unknown), drawing up decrees on the application of tools and mechanisms for inclusive and sustainable governance of natural resources, developing intercommunality, setting up set-asides, adopting a participatory approach (consultation with social strata, as is the case with the CVP). He adds that the issues of classified forests, women's access to land and the organisation of grazing areas need to be reviewed.

2. Territorialisation of the agro-ecological transition in the department of Fatick (23 November)

The second day provided an opportunity to review the pleas made by stakeholders on the land issue.

It is then followed by a presentation of a study conducted by CIRAD and ISRA-BAME on the territorialisation of public policies in Fatick (lasting 1 hour).

After a plenary discussion on the points shared, group work and exchanges were carried out in order to define proposals for action at departmental level to ensure that public policies take better account of the needs of the region.

- Main messages from presentation : the
brakes and levers à the
Territorialisation of agro-ecology

Carried out in the Niayes and Fatick departments, the study answers the following questions: Which agroecology tools are actually being used locally, and by which players? What changes or blocking factors have been identified? What are the links with territorial dynamics and conflicts over the use of natural resources?

Following an overview of agricultural policies in Senegal and the gradual, albeit very timid, integration of agro-ecology into these policies, the instruments implemented at regional level are presented.

With the relatively recent introduction of the DyTAELs and the government's determination to support the agro-ecological transition, the territorialisation of this dynamic is progressing. The first group of **instruments** concerns the many development initiatives (including those of the FAIR-Sahel project) that are being rolled out at local level, combining technical and financial support for production and even marketing. The subsidy for organic fertilisers is also emblematic of the evolution of policies, despite the difficulties and limited scale of its implementation. At the same time, the integration of agro-ecology into local development plans is an emerging trend that has yet to be confirmed. While the transformative potential of natural resource governance frameworks/village agreements is significant, it is struggling to materialise. Similarly, contrary to expectations, there is little support for the marketing of agroecological products. Training courses and the sharing of technical knowledge (ANCAR/CEP) are also being set up, as are organisational initiatives from civil society (RESFOR, DYTAEL) and the political world (REVES). Finally, inter-municipal cooperation, which is still underdeveloped, has the potential to enable the implementation of more integrated policies on a regional scale.

There are many **obstacles** to the development of agroecology at local level. Firstly, as decentralisation is only partial, local authorities do not have the available resources or the skills to take it on. In this context, the implementation of public policies, whether national or local, remains a challenge. There is also a fragmentation of public policies and projects, which affects the impact and effectiveness of the many projects underway. National policies, the vast majority of which are geared towards food self-sufficiency and therefore towards rapidly increasing yields, are more likely to be implemented at national level.

favourable to conventional agriculture, to the detriment of significant commitments to agro-ecology. Furthermore, in the Fatick region, agro-ecological initiatives coexist with large-scale agricultural development projects. The latter aim not only to increase yields but also to improve hydro-agricultural infrastructures. Projects such as Agropole-Centre are playing a structuring role in the transformation of these areas. However, the participation of local stakeholders in their governance and their ability to integrate agro-ecological principles remain aspects to be defined.

The prospects for better local action in favour of agroecology lie in the need for **synergy** (rather than compilation) of existing projects and achievements, in which **DyTAEL's** have a major role to play. Local authorities also need to integrate agroecology more clearly and precisely into their development strategies, even if this means stretching the restrictive framework of their powers and prerogatives. The territorial level is decisive because national public action is focused on the issue of food security (interpreted in its purely productive dimension), while at local level other political and strategic options are possible in response to local issues (human health, soil fertility, environmental preservation, etc.).

- **Reactions to the presentation**

Oumy GUEYE, Fatick Town Hall and DYTAEL focal point - She spoke of the importance of agroecology and the **important role** that local authorities can play in promoting it. Thanks to the various workshops she has attended, she says that the Mayor of Fatick has been made aware of the issue of agro-ecology. Referring to the presentation, she agreed with the idea that the resources of local authorities are often lacking, especially as they are dependent on outside sources. She therefore appealed to local authorities to work **together more effectively** (so as to be less dependent on external aid) to scale up agroecology in Fatick. On a personal level, she says she's convinced: *"Everyone should be doing agroecology!"* She also spoke of her personal experience (with tomatoes, for example) and her desire for healthy food. She concluded by calling on the local authorities present to promote agroecology.

Thierno SALL, ENDA Pronat - Would like to clarify a few points. He referred to the first DyTAES caravan, the aim of which was to identify the concerns of stakeholders and the territorial limitations preventing the development of agro-ecology in 2019. This activity contributed to the creation of a public policy input document. He also mentioned the diagnostics carried out by ENDA Pronat to help the Ndiob local authority develop agroecological initiatives. In his opinion, DyTAES should also have a **technical role**, in addition to those mentioned in the presentation (institutional), of facilitating and applying agro-ecological practices. In his view, this is a major challenge for agro-ecology, in conjunction with the dimension of farming practices (which has not been discussed much). He agreed with a point mentioned in the presentation, concerning the **economic aspect** and the existing problems in terms of promoting agroecological products on the market. He also agrees that **human and environmental health are** key issues.

Wagane FAYEL, Producer Diarrène - He also raised the issue of agro-ecological products that are not promoted on the **market**. In his opinion, water is a very important issue, because without this **essential resource** it is impossible to grow crops at all. He communicates the **need**

in training and technical aspects to be able to appropriate agroecology. *By way of example, he posed a question to the assembly: how do you get rid of pesticides when crops are attacked and diseased?*

Agronomist from Tattaquine - Clarifies the difference between agroecology and organic farming, which are often confused. In his view, organic farming is part of agro-ecology. He echoed the comments made by the other participants, giving an account of a personal experience in his local authority: the production of organic watermelons, which he found difficult to market. At local authority level, he has helped to set up a **training programme** for certain technical aspects (making organic fertilisers, pesticides, compost, etc.). Through this experience, he is promoting the sharing of knowledge between local authorities, by offering to provide these training courses in other localities if necessary.

Chérif BODIAN, Project and Advocacy Officer, IPAR - He wondered how the DyTAES proposals had been incorporated into government programmes/actions. He also asked for information on how endogenous practices were taken into account in policy-making at local level. He also mentioned the experimentation with rice varieties resistant to salinisation in Fimela (ISRA), and agreed with the idea of **replicating** this type of initiative on a wider scale. He added that the role of each DYTAEL body needs to be clarified.

Stakeholder - Shares the view that agro-ecology and global warming are issues that need to be addressed.
and that there are links to be made with the **Green Climate Fund** project.

SDDR Fatick - Shares his **concerns** and suspicions about agroecology. He questioned the capacity of agroecology to meet the needs of food security and demography. He mentioned the example of the United States, where, in his view, the quantity of chemical inputs has continued to increase over the years, despite the development of agroecology.

- **Group work on the levers of agroecology at regional level**

The results of the group work are summarised in the appendices.

Group 1: Local development plans and intermunicipal cooperation as levers for the territorialisation of agro-ecology

Group 1 participants first listed, commune by commune, what was being done in their CDP and in the other strategic planning documents available to them in the communes and in the département. What emerged was a **typology of communes** according to the extent to which agroecology had been integrated into their documents:

- Since the last generation of CDPs, some municipalities have already included agro-ecology in their plans for 2024-2029, drawing on the initiatives already underway in their municipalities (some of which were prompted by the CDPs).
- Some communes have worked with PREDA to incorporate agroecology into their 2024-2029 PDCs, on the basis of ongoing experiments. They would like the support of municipalities that already have experience.

- Some communes did not include agroecology in their previous CDP and will not have the opportunity to do so in the next generation (2024-2029). This is because the process of developing the CDP is already too far advanced. During the discussion, PREDA, the department's technicians and some of the elected representatives suggested that these communes should draw up an amendment to their PDC (it is not too late) and still include in their budget a few resources to incorporate agroecology from now on.
- Some local authorities have no experience of agro-ecology and feel that they cannot plan actions for the coming years. They are calling on other local authorities to share their experience and, little by little, to assess the possibility of becoming more agro-ecological.

The fact that **they already have experience of agroecology** (agroecological farms, training courses, projects, involvement of farmers' organisations, existence of a coordination platform, presence of village committees that have been made aware of the issue, etc.) **is a determining factor in the ability of** local authorities to incorporate it into their documents.

In the discussion, the fact that agro-ecology is also a global project for society was emphasised. It may therefore be interesting to **work on agroecology from the point of view of the cross-cutting themes already imposed by the CDP construction process**: health, land tenure, migration, water management, climate change, natural resource management, etc. Agroecology can provide ideas and solutions for dealing with these themes. Agroecology can provide ideas and solutions for dealing with these issues. Sometimes, on the contrary, it can be through specific, one-off activities that construction takes place, as for example in Tattaguine, through support for farmers' seeds, or thinking about grazing areas.

The main constraints cited for integrating agro-ecology into CDPs are as follows:

- Funding, and in particular the small budgets of local authorities (once the incompressible costs have been taken into account, there's not enough left over!)
- Lack of follow-up and implementation (we have a very well-written strategy, but we're struggling to implement it)
- Lack of knowledge and legitimacy of agroecology among local authorities

To overcome these constraints, it is proposed to :

- **Solicit resources** via the PIPD (Priority Development Investment Plan), which can be activated for urgent local issues. It is also suggested that the PDC/PDD be used to seek funding (making it an attractive strategic document for setting up or hosting projects).
- Improve the involvement of community representatives (particularly mayors) throughout the process. This is especially true at the time of the diagnoses (which, according to the participants, could provide more incentives for agro-ecology), but also in workshops such as this one with the development partners (Agrisud and Enda Pronat), the PTFs and research. Their presence would make it easier to take account of people's concerns and technical difficulties. It was also pointed out that experience plays an important role, and that **a great deal of discussion is needed with the communes and departments that are "ahead of the game"**. It was also pointed out that the more participatory the construction of the plans (including the "community"), the more effective and monitored the implementation. Finally, it was suggested that plans and strategies should be better coordinated at different levels (village, commune, arrondissement, département, region).

- More training in agro-ecology for elected representatives and technicians, from both a technical and a political point of view. This also means paying greater attention to the private firms involved in the construction of CDPs and DPs (they need to have greater **expertise in agroecology**). It is also crucial to capitalise on past experience and to include this capitalisation phase in the process so that real lessons can be learned. This also means providing better information on all the instruments available (including the IPDP and the different versions of the Climate Fund). Finally, it is advisable not to limit oneself in one's thinking. It is possible and desirable not to restrict ourselves solely to the 9 areas of competence that have been transferred. It's a good thing that locally elected representatives are being asked about water and agriculture!

The group did not have time to reflect on **intercommunality**. The participants only mentioned the fact that it should be a means/tool for development, rather than an initiative to "solve problems" or manage "interests through conventions or charters". It was suggested that it should also take better account of territorial realities.

Group 2: Subsidies for agricultural inputs/materials and support for marketing and processing as levers for the territorialisation of agro-ecology

Group 2 participants addressed the issue of subsidising agricultural inputs and equipment. The discussions highlighted the various stages in the process of subsidising inputs right through to receipt.

For agricultural inputs and small-scale equipment, the State assesses the needs for each crop each year to meet production targets. It then grants the subsidy following notification from the Ministry of Finance. The subsidy process follows the following stages:

- A circular letter from MAERSA setting prices
- A CDD/SDDR
- CLD
- Supplier notification. Distribution is the responsibility of the suppliers. However, certified seed is distributed by private seed companies or by ISRA. Once the quantities of inputs are known at regional level, they are then distributed to each rural community. A decree setting up local distribution committees is then issued to ensure distribution among farmers. Information on the availability of inputs is then notified to enable producers to benefit from the support. The quota per beneficiary varies according to the type of crop, the product (seed, fertiliser, agricultural equipment) and the year.

Whatever the scale, the players involved in the process are the same. They include the prefect, sub-prefect, commune, SDDR, CV, women's and youth representatives, umbrella organisations, ANCAR, religious representatives, security forces, HCCT deputies, CADL and civil society.

The subsidy for large agricultural equipment is as follows:

- Circular letter from MAERSA and notification. This letter is followed by an order setting up a departmental agricultural equipment committee;
- One request;
- Quota allocation for each arrondissement ;
- CD selection and allocation of PV to beneficiaries ;
- Notifications to beneficiaries ;
- Payment + collection

- Creation of a departmental agricultural equipment committee.

Reactions to the subsidy process for agricultural inputs and equipment have focused mainly on the **lack of information**. In reality, producers have **no visibility of the different stages and their involvement in the process is very limited**. Few producer representatives play a full role. Because of the small quantity of subsidised inputs, not all producers benefit from subsidies, and **the targeting of producers is not well known** and varies greatly from one committee to another. These are generally made up of local politicians, administrative authorities, village organisations, customary and religious representatives, etc.

As alternatives, it is proposed to :

- Better inform producers throughout the input allocation process;
- Submit annual applications for agricultural equipment (producers);
- Ask producers' managers to play their roles properly;
- Make the link between producers' needs and quotas per municipality;
- Monitor the distribution of inputs;
- Eliminate input subsidies and focus on fertiliser;
- More seed producers;
- Strengthen producers' capacity to compost.

Participants also discussed the **marketing and processing of products**. It emerged that initiatives to market organic/AE products had not lasted long. There are really no agro-ecological markets in the area, which leads producers to sell their agro-ecological products at the same price as non-agro-ecological products. The **marketing** of these products is **still poorly mastered by producers**. They know how to identify the constraints that weaken the process, but still find it difficult to sell their products on the basis of value for money. The lack of certification/labelling is one reason for this.

To overcome these constraints, it is proposed to :

- Creating markets and sales outlets for organic/EA products, which can be a source of income and security for all stakeholders in the value chain (producers, processors, traders, etc.). Their creation also facilitates access to organic/EA products for consumers and promotes agro-ecology. They suggest that these outlets should also be supported by product labelling and reinforced by processing and preservation units.
- Organise fairs and agro-ecology days to promote market activities
- Set a remunerative price (value for money). This must be done in consultation with all the players in the value chain to avoid competition within the markets. It is also important for players in the value chain to define a normative framework that defines quality control criteria and appropriate measurement methods.
- Develop communication strategies such as the "**Yeuglé**" system to promote the sale of organic products.
- Train producers in organic/EA product processing techniques and support them in negotiating tripartite agreements involving buyers, banks and producer organisations.

Group 3: Governance of natural resources and support for training and knowledge sharing as levers for the territorialisation of agro-ecology

The participants in group 3 began by listing, theme by theme, the achievements in the department. For each project, the participants provided information on the scale of the action, the players involved and the associated areas for improvement. All this information is available in the appendices.

With regard to the **governance of natural resources**, participants discussed several activities carried out in Fatick concerning the protection of mangroves, the fight against deforestation and reforestation, desalination, and the establishment of local conventions and village committees. In order to overcome the constraints linked to the territorialisation of these activities, a number of levers that can be mobilised locally emerged from the discussions:

- General awareness of the various natural resource governance activities (elected representatives, local residents, etc.): reforestation, environmental education, etc.
- Capacity building, training of stakeholders (technical, institutional, beneficiaries of these activities) and support (e.g. local governance body)
- Improved partnership between activity promoters (e.g. NGOs) and government technical services (e.g. Water & Forestry)
- Inclusion of the beneficiaries of these activities (the population) and consideration of their opinions at each stage of the process to ensure greater ownership
- Strengthen technical monitoring, protection and security of certain activities and facilities: reforestation, anti-salt works, local agreement (concerns at village level).
- Integrate natural resource governance activities into local development plans, raise community awareness and allocate a budget for their implementation (e.g. reforestation).
- Introduction of incentives by local authorities or development operators (e.g. reforestation bonus; inclusion of households in reforestation activities).
- Taking agro-ecology into account to provide technical support for certain activities (e.g. reforestation with salt-tolerant species)
- Updating by local authorities of certain texts that are no longer adapted to the current context (e.g. local agreements)
- Inspiration from successful experiences in the area (e.g. Ndiob, Niakhar, Diouroup) and replication throughout the department.

With regard to the second theme, **support for training and the sharing of knowledge**, the participants outlined a number of activities carried out in the department, such as: the exploitation and development of salt, environmental education, the integration of agro-ecological practices, the conservation and storage of products and, finally, the processing and marketing of products. A number of levers were then proposed at local level to facilitate the territorialisation of agroecology:

- Set up a training, structuring and coaching programme for stakeholders. Using expertise (NGOs, consultants) available in the department or, failing that, from outside.

- e.g. training in the development of training materials (such as training sheets) for local authorities
- e.g. training for players in the salt industry, in particular for the marketing
- e.g. training in agro-ecological practices for farmers and technical services (RNA, biopesticides, etc.)
- Search for partnerships and funding to support training and the sharing of knowledge
- Replication of successful experiences in the department of Fatik
- Prospecting for agroecological niche markets and thinking about organic/EA labelling.
- **Summary of some of the discussions in plenary on the levers for territorialisation agroecology**

A number of reactions emerged after the presentation of the results of the group work in plenary:

Participant - Explains that the problem with reforestation is that there is no **monitoring**. She also suggested changing the traditional species used for reforestation to fruit species in order to get the local people more involved (nutritional value).

Speaker - Reflecting on the previous speaker's comments, he mentioned the lack of **follow-up**. According to him, the success rate is barely 10%. He stated that there was much room for improvement in reforestation as it was currently implemented. He also put forward a suggestion to the DyTAEL: in the context of the forthcoming **budget guidelines** for local authorities, the DyTAEL should be present to make a plea to elected representatives for better support for agroecology.

Participant - Referring to **intercommunality**, he called on the communes to act together! He also clarified the shared results: as far as salt production is concerned, there is a regional cooperative of artisanal producers. The main problem is the **organisation of the production site**: there are no production tracks (which affects arable land). He also mentions the technique of **phosphating** to stem the spread of salt. He also echoed previous comments on the subject of **reforestation**: in his opinion, every year, all the communes carry out reforestation, but the results are not felt. Finally, with regard to the agro-ecology training, he suggested that the beneficiaries be extended to include elected representatives and local people (so as not to limit the training to the DRA and consultants).

- **Closing message from DyTAEL**

In conclusion, the participants were asked to take note of the conclusions and recommendations of the workshops, in order to translate the impetus provided by the DyTAEL into public action. It is recalled that local levers exist and must be activated, even if the powers devolved to local authorities are currently insufficient, particularly in the fields of agriculture and water management. Local authorities can and must alert the national authorities and mobilise the State's decentralised services.

It was also pointed out that while agro-ecology is making progress, conventional agriculture remains dominant in national and regional public policies. The mobilisation of the public must therefore continue. DyTAEL, through its General Secretary, concluded with a message of optimism. DyTAEL has an action plan and brings together forces capable of making a real difference. It urges all its partners to remain committed, and looks forward to the next stages in the agro-ecological transition process.

Appendices

- Appendix 1: Supporting documents for group work

Group 1: Local development plans / Intercommunality

Moderator: Alassane NDIAYE (ENDA Pronat)

Rapporteur: Maimouna NDOUR (ENDA Pronat), Jean-Michel SOURISSEAU (CIRAD)

Local development plans			
Achievements <i>What has been done?</i>	Players involved <i>Who does it?</i>	The scale <i>On what scale?</i>	Areas for improvement <i>How can we do it better or differently?</i>
Patar Sine: the PDC will come to an end this year	ARD	Municipality	Integrating agro-ecology into the development of the next PDC 2024-2029
PDC: cross-cutting issues such as migration, climate change and nutrition	CSOS, TFPS, ARD, private operators	Town and department	- Integrating agro-ecology into planning documents, regenerating water and forests, promoting composting techniques, etc. - Calling on technical and financial partners
Ngayokhème: convening of stakeholders to take account of the problems encountered in the commune, PDC 2024 - 2029	ARD	Municipality	- Agro-ecology has been taken into account in this CDP. It remains to be seen how it can be implemented. - Once the document is available, try to see how to integrate it and bring out the broad outlines
Diakhao Sine: Finalised CDP that used a participatory approach to take account of community concerns. It does not include the EA, but an accompanying document deals with the environment and natural resource management.	PTF, ARD	Municipality	Agro-ecology is essential, even if certain disciplines have been taken into account, such as It is becoming necessary for a better response to the environment. Some of our young people have received training in agro-ecological farm management. Fatick is an agricultural zone, so you need to have a an accompanying document that will take agro-ecology into

			account
Mbéllacadio: PDC 2024 - 2029	ARD	Communal, taking into account all the areas that make it up. make up	Integration of agroecology in the document or creation of an accompanying document
Departmental Development Plan	ARD, SDPDT, PTF	Département, Arrondissement	Better integration of the agro-ecological experiences of the DCPs into the DP, better coordination of documents
Tattaguine: taking into account water management, ANR, livestock farming, support in terms of farmers' seeds, areas of pastures, the environment...			At the budget vote, it was proposed to allocate to support the experiments agro-ecology (pending its full inclusion in the next CDP)
Fimela: diagnosis carried out with the involvement of communities and all stakeholders Farm management training in the villages Awareness-raising activities on agroecology	Partners, technical services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capitalising on actions taken - Consideration of their inclusion in the next CDP
Rely on the services of the Direction de la promoting regional development: role in the DCPs as a technical service	SDPDT	Town and department	Integrating agro-ecology into expressions of need at the next PDC by better mobilising the DPDT

The PIPD (Plan d'Investissement Prioritaire de Développement - Priority Development Investment Plan) would provide funding for the regeneration of salt-affected land and support for certified seed producers. Agro-ecology has not yet been taken into account in this instrument, but a number of actions are included in the practices. agroecological	Status	Departmental	Popularise
Diouroup: agro-ecological supported by ENDA Pronat			Taking agro-ecology into account in the budget and the next development of the PDC
Palmarin: PDC in progress			
Niakhar: update of the CDP, taking into account aspects of the transferred powers. Farmers' platform capitalising on the experience of certified seeds			

[illegible]

Group 2: Subsidies for agricultural inputs and equipment / Support for marketing and processing

Moderator: Ibrahima DIOUF (DyTAEL)

Rapporteur: Finda BAYO DIAKHATE (ISRA-BAME)

Subsidised inputs (seeds, fertilisers, agricultural equipment)			
Inputs & small equipment			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Circular letter from MAERSA setting prices ➤ CDD/SDDR ➤ CLD ➤ Supplier notification ➤ Stop from creation of local distribution boards ➤ Information on the availability of moments ➤ Distribution of inputs Agricultural equipment = Major agricultural equipment 	Prefect sub-prefect, commune, SDDR, CV, women's and youth representative women and young people, umbrella organisations, ANCAR, religious representatives, forces security forces, HCCT deputies, CADL, civil society	Département, arrondissement, communes, villages,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Better information for producers throughout the input allocation process 2) Submit applications every year d'obtention de matériels agricoles (Manufacturer) 3) Urging producer managers to play their roles properly 4) Quotas must correspond to producers' needs 5) Monitor the distribution of inputs 6) Eliminate input subsidies and put the focus on fertiliser 7) Increasing the number of seed producers Capacity building in composting
Large agricultural equipment			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Stop creation commission départementale matériel agricoles ➤ Circular letter from MAERSA and notification ➤ Request ➤ Quota allocation for each arrondissement ➤ CD selection and allocation of PV to beneficiaries ➤ Notification of rightful claimants ➤ Payment + collection ➤ Stop creation commission départementale matériel agricoles 	<i>Same as agricultural inputs and agricultural equipment</i>	<i>Same as agricultural inputs and agricultural equipment</i>	<i>Same as agricultural inputs and small equipment</i>
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Support for marketing and processing			
Achievements <i>What has been done?</i>	Players involved <i>Who does it?</i>	The scale <i>On what scale?</i>	Areas for improvement <i>How can we do it better or differently?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Agroecological and non-agroecological products are sold at the same price ➤ No organic market ➤ Organic products are not certified ➤ Product marketing bios is not subsidised 	Producers, processors, traders, NGO S, NGOS	weekly markets, villages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Creating organic shops and markets 2) Promoting the certification and labelling of organic products 3) Training producers in techniques for processing organic products 4) Setting up processing units 5) Organising fairs for organic products 6) Organise organic product days 7) Supporting producers in contracting (organic producers and market organisers (public, private)) 8) Set a remunerative price (value for money) 9) Increase awareness of the "Yeugblé" system for selling organic produce 10) Setting up conservation units

Group 3: Governance of natural resources / Support for training and knowledge sharing

Moderator: Thierno SALL (ENDA Pronat)

Rapporteur: Dié-Yacine KA (ISRA-BAME)

Governance of natural resources			
Achievements <i>What has been done?</i>	The scale <i>On what scale?</i>	Players involved <i>Who does it?</i>	Areas for improvement <i>How can we do it better or differently?</i>
Protecting mangroves	Communal (tourist area, Palmarin, Dionevar, Mar Lodj, Djiffer, etc.)	Central government, CT, Eaux & Forêts, NGOs (CAREM), local population (ASC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building - Improved collaboration with Eaux & Forêts - Improving public involvement (participative approach) - Raising awareness
Combating deforestation and reforestation	Departmental (Niakhar, Diarrère, Ndiob, Diakhao)	NGOs, CT, local population, Eaux & Forêts (AMV project)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen the monitoring, protection and security of reforestation (assessment) - Integrate reforestation into local development plans and allocate the corresponding budget (local authorities) - Raising awareness of environmental education - Make households responsible for protecting trees and provide incentives/motivation with reforestation bonuses <p><i>Example. In Niakhar, facilitating evaluation by reforesting within households and public spaces in collaboration with local communities</i></p>
Desalination	Communal (Diarrère, Diouroup, Tattaguine)	NGOs (PAFA, Caritas, CAREM, ENDA), Ministry of Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support installation of dikes with the introduction of practices agroecology and reforestation with salt-tolerant species (millet straw, RNA) - Maintenance of anti-salt works and technical monitoring

Local agreements	Communal (Niakhar, Diouroup, Diarrère, Ndiob, Fimela)	Technical services, local authorities, local population, NGO S (ENDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring concerns at village level - Replication of Diouroup's experience of forest protection and implementation of the local agreement on a departmental scale / Sharing of experience and exchange visit - Establish management rules (set pruning dates) - Updating certain local agreements
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stepping up campaigns to raise awareness of local agreements among technical services and the general public - Increasing the number of local agreements throughout the department
Village committees	Communal (Ndiob, Diouroup, Niakhar)	NGO (ENDA), technical services, project (RIPOSTES, PRODER), CT, population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involve stakeholders in the implementation of these committees (a "hands-on" approach). - Capacity building
Support for training and knowledge sharing			
Exploitation and valorisation of salt	Communal: Niakhar, Fayil, Fatick, Mbéllacadio	Population, NGOs (Caritas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training, structuring and support for salt marketing organisations
Environmental education	Communal (Diouroup, Diarrère, Tattaguine)	NGOs, Eaux & Forêts, CT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training in agro-ecological practices - Development of technical fact sheets on environmental education - Search for financing
Integration of agro-ecological practices	Communal (Ndiob, Niakhar, Mbellacadio)	TCs, NGOs, technical services, projects (RIPOSTES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement agro-ecological practices throughout the department (RNA, Zaï, biopesticides) - Multiply successful experiences (Ndiob, individual producers who are "champions in agroecology", etc.) - Raising household awareness of the benefits of agroecological practices - To train trainers in agro-ecology at departmental level and to build a training programme with the help of partners (in the field of agroecology)
Conservation and storage of products	Communal	NGOs, technical services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness-raising and training - Warehouse installation

Product processing and marketing	Departmental	Technical services, local authorities, NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Market prospecting - Setting up organic shops in local communities - Certification and labelling of "Fatick bio" organic products - Setting up processing units
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- Appendix 2: Attendance list

N°	First name	Name	Source	Structure
1	Babacar	Diop	Niakhar	CASPAH
2	Wagane	Faye	Diarrère	PSCD
3	Adama	Faye	Diarrère	
4	Moustapha	Diouf	Niakhar	PCE
5	Khadim	Dione	Ndiob	PCE
6	Amadou	Mbodji	Diakhao	
7	Moussa	Faye	Diakhao	Deputy Mayor
8	Fatou Kiné	Sene	Diakhao	
9	Fatou	Sarr	Diarrère	Breeding
10	Pierre	Dieng	Ngayokhème	Deputy Mayor
11	Pierre	Ndong	Ngayokhème	Chairman of the Domaniale Commission
12	Mame Coumba	Diouf	Patar Sine	Deputy Mayor
13	Aïssatou	Diop	Djilass	Deputy Mayor
14	Isidore	Senghor	Djilass	Chairman Environment Committee
15	Abdou Khadre	Fall	Diouroup	Enda Pronat
16	Mamadou	Diouf	Niakhar	Chairman of the Commission Domaniale
17	Maïmouna	Ndour	Tamba	Enda Pronat
18	Gallo	Ba	Tamba	Enda Pronat
19	Mamoude	Faye	Djilass	Chairman of the Livestock Committee
20	Alassane	Ndiaye	Diouroup	
21	Binta	Sambou	Fatick	Head of SDPDT (formerly SDADL)
22	Safiétou	Bakhoun	Fatick	Fatick Departmental Council
23	Thierno	Sall	Dakar	Enda Pronat
24	Ibrahima	Ba	Mbour	CRAFS
25	Sheikh	Ndiaye	Dakar	CRAFS/CONGAD
26	Babacar	Diop	Dagana	CRAFS
27	Aïssatou	Faye	Niakhar	Live the ecological joy
28	Made	Diouf	Niakhar	ASC Jamm Bugum
29	El Hadji	Diouf	Niakhar	CSPAP
30	Mamadou	Diouf	Patar Sine	
31	Moussa	Faye	Diakhao	Town Hall

32	Fatou Kiné	Sene	Diakhao	Town Hall
33	Louise	Senghor	Diouroup	Deputy Mayor
34	Ngor	Sene	Tattaguine	Agropastoral
35	Alexis	Malou	Fatick	SDDR
36	Dad	Faye	Niakhar	CASPANÉ
37	Véronique	Faye	Diouroup	Ajdoit environnement
38	Malick	Diouf	Diouroup	
39	Aly	Sene	Ndiob	Commission Domaniale
40	Seynabou	Sow	Fatick	CM
41	Adama	Faye	Fimela	Commission Domaniale
42	Tidiane	Ndong	Fimela	
43	Léontine	Mane	Fimela	Agriculture-Livestock Committee
44	Ndèye Marie	Dramé	Fatick	Technical assistant DREEC
45	Pape Saliou	Touré	Fatick	Retired economist
46	Dibor	Sene	Fatick	Concad Fatick
47	Adama	Guèye	Mbellacadio	Agriculture-Livestock Committee
48	Abdoulaye	Faye	Mbellacadio	Commission Domaniale
49	André	Sarr	Fatick	Deputy head of the Fatick water and forestry sector
50	Friend	Faye	Niakhar	Deputy Mayor
51	Khadim	Ndiaye	Fatick	Head of SDELPA
52	Cheikh Tidiane	Fall	Fatick	ANPDI
53	Ibrahima	Faye	Niakhar	PCA
54	Marcel	Faye	Palmarin	Palmarin Town Hall
55	Auguste	Dioh	Palmarin	Palmarin Town Hall
56	Marie Seynabou	Ndior	Palmarin	Palmarin Town Hall
57	Pape Aliou	Sarr	Fatick	Commission member
58	Khabou	Diarra	Fatick	Town Hall
59	Omar	Marone	Diarrhea	Chairman of the Environment Committee
60	Mame Birame	Diouf	Patar Sine	Chairman Environment and NRM
61	Birame	Diouf	Loul Sessene	Agriculture-Livestock Committee
62	Modou	Gueye	Loul Sessene	Environment
63	Magatte	Diouf	Tattaguine	Agronomist
64	Finda	Bayo	Dakar	ISRA-BAME

65	Jean	Gacko	Fatick	RTS
66	Cherif	Sene	Mbellacadio	Deputy Mayor
67	Fatou	Ngom	Tattaguine	Deputy Mayor
68	Oumy	Gueye	Fatick	Fatick Town Hall
69	Moussa	Ndour	Niakhar	CIRAD
70	Ibrahima	Diouf		ANCAR
71	Mame Ngor	Ndiaye	Tamba	Enda Pronat
72	Marième	Sall	Fatick	Journalist
73	Pape	Faye	Fatick	Camera
74	Ndèye Diba	Dione	MCM TV	Camera
75	Maguette	Mbaye	Ndef Leng FM	Journalist
76	Mame Birame	Sene	Niakhar	Jamm Bugum
77	Abdou	Diouf	Niakhar	CJPAP
78	Khassim	Mbodj	Diourbel	Agrisud
79	Aliou	Diouf	Niakhar	ASC Jamm Bugum
80	Coumba Ndoiffène	Ndour	Niakhar	Live ecological joy

- Annexes 3. The workshops in pictures...



- **Appendix 4. PWP presentations made during the workshops**



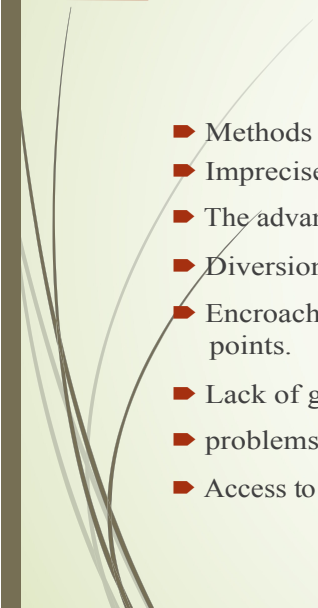
Summary of the day on land governance



Opening ceremony;
DyTAEL presentation;
Presentation of CRAFS' positions on land governance in Senegal



Land issues in Fatick department

- 
- ▀ Methods of compensating families for state projects (low rate)
 - ▀ Imprecise administrative boundaries of communes
 - ▀ The advance of the salty tongue
 - ▀ Diversion of objectives on projects with a land impact
 - ▀ Encroachment or extensions of farming areas onto grazing areas and watering points.
 - ▀ Lack of grazing areas for livestock / animals wandering off
 - ▀ problems of access to land for women
 - ▀ Access to productive water

The laws and positions of CRAFS


- National Estate Act 64-46 of 17 June 1964;
- The Agrosylvopastoral Orientation Act ;
- The act of decentralisation;
- PSE ;
- Article 25-1 of the Constitution states, "Natural resources belong to the people. They shall be used for the improvement of their living conditions Constitutional Act No. 2016-10 of 05 April 2016 revising the Constitution
- CRAFS: Maintaining the spirit and fundamentals of the law on the national domain (inalienability of land, recognition of usage rights, management, etc.). by local authorities, etc.). Registration (which may lead to commercialisation) must remain an exceptional system, subject to strict controls.

CRAFS laws and positions (continued)

- CRAFS creates an attractive framework based on a win-win partnership between the investor and local communities. CRAFS considers that the first condition for the success of an investment with land rights is the understanding and support of the local population.
- CRAFS is strongly committed to securing common areas (pastoral zones, artisanal fishing zones and product processing zones, etc.). fisheries, community forests, sacred forests, coastline and others).
- CRAFS promotes inclusive, participatory and sustainable governance of natural resources;



Recommendations

- Intercommunality (agreements between communes on resource management)
- Agro-ecological transition
- Consultation mechanisms
- Capacity building on governance tools and good practice.
- Women's access to land
-  tools and mechanisms for the governance of natural resources (CVP, extended domanial commission, SIF...

Territorialisation of public policies in favour of agroecology

DYTAEL workshop in Fatick

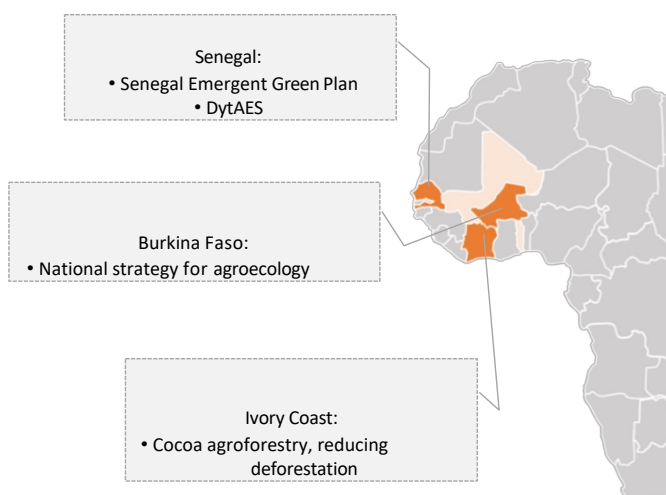
23 November 2023

1

Promoting agro-ecology at several levels

- **A new phase** in promoting agroecology at international level
→ United Nations/ FAO, ECOWAS, European Union, cooperation bilateral, 3AO...;
- **But the trajectories of each country and territory are distinct**, depending on the players involved and the institutionalisation strategy;

→ *What room for manoeuvre do the players in Fatick have?*



2

Agroecology in Senegal's national public policies

2014: PNAEB platform

2017: PATAE and the national agroecology correspondents

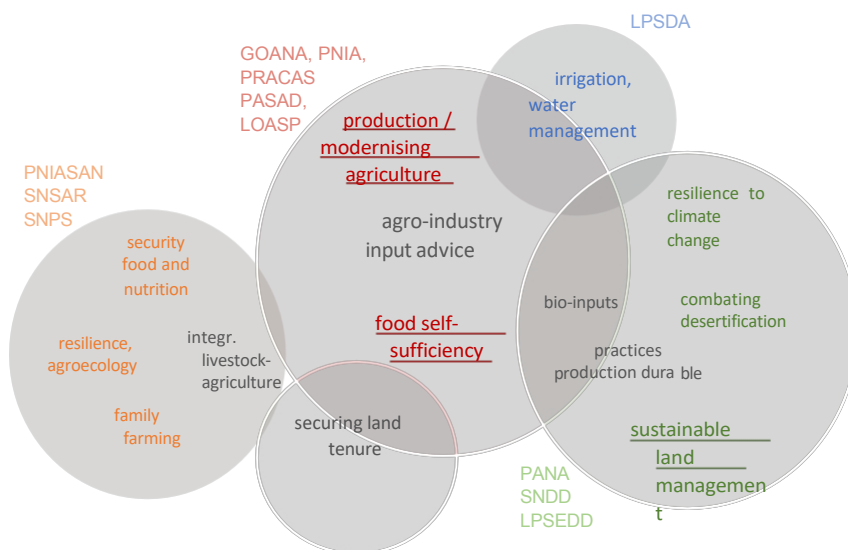
2018: PNIASAN - agroecology and resilience to climate shocks

DyTAES

2019: Green PES -- subsidy for bio-inputs

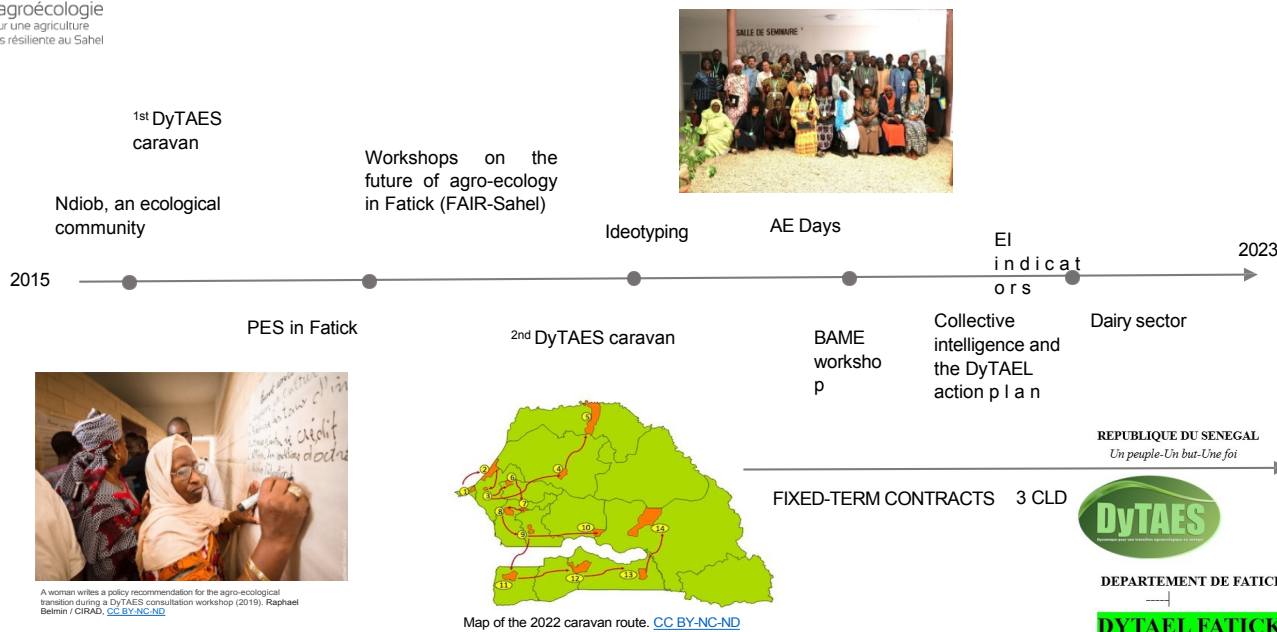
2022: PASAD - organic fertilisers, resilience of production systems

2022-2023: DyTAEL



3

DyTAES and the territorialisation of agroecology in Fatick



Background to the study

- FAIR-Sahel project: Senegal, Burkina Faso, Mali
- Questions for study in Fatick :
 - *How and to what extent is agroecology taken into account in public policy?*
 - *What is the political and institutional context for agroecology (Dytael)?*
 - *What are the levers and obstacles to agro-ecology at local level?*
- 55 Interviews: Dakar, Fatick, Tivaouane + participatory workshops in Fatick and Niayes + documentary analysis



5



Some agroecology issues in Fatick ...

6

Institutional barriers at regional level

Act III of decentralisation :

- Partial transfer of the environment without agriculture or financial resources...
"A transfer of problems!"
- Political fragmentation and competition between local authorities ;
- Failure to implement public policies.

Major projects managed at national level :

- Governance of major infrastructure projects that consume resources and land is concentrated at national level → local participation varies
- Fragmentation of work within a project logic (research and local development)

7

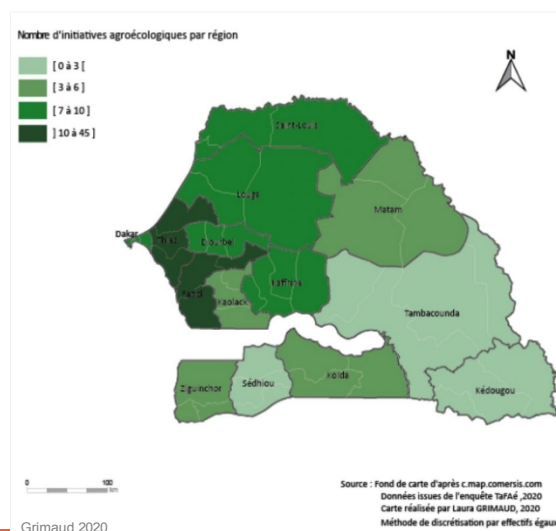
Political obstacles to promoting agroecology

- **Food self-sufficiency:** a structuring ambition, but at what price? Different effects on different regions ;
- Sectoral, compartmentalised and competing policies;
- **The agro-ecological transition:** a social and political change, not just a technical one!



Regional levers : Various initiatives at the interface between government and civil society

- **Projects to promote agro-ecological practices:** significant potential for innovation, but scattered initiatives and a vision often limited to the plot level

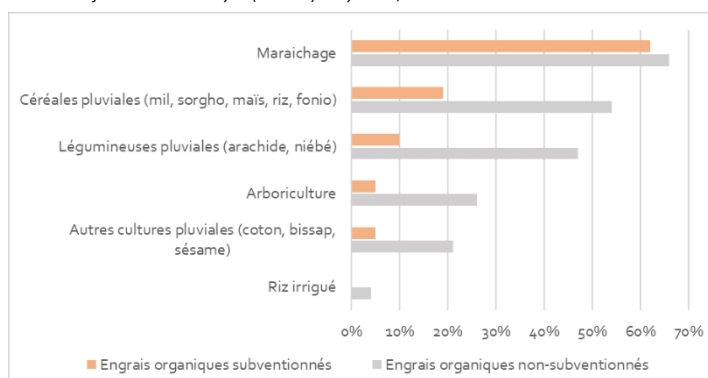


9

Regional levers: 1) Subsidies for organic fertilisers, and more broadly for all the inputs and equipment needed for agro-ecology

- Adoption of organic fertilisers encouraged by subsidies and higher prices for chemical fertilisers;
- Predominance of chemical fertilisers :
In Fatick (Feb. 2023): "900 litres of liquid fertiliser + 10 tonnes of solid fertiliser per department vs. 750 tonnes of chemical fertiliser".
- Tensions in the distribution circuits ;

Use of subsidised vs non-subsidised organic fertilisers by crop type in Senegal, % of households surveyed (N = 218) - Faye et al, 2022.



10

Regional levers: 2) Local development plans

- Potential for integrating agroecology into CDPs and adapting it to local issues ;
- However, implementation and synergy remain insufficient.

It takes a lot of time and human and financial resources to draw up CDPs, but do local authorities rigorously apply them as a framework for their development?

Zoning of the Fatick department (Piroux and Dièye, 2022).



11

Regional levers: 3) Governance frameworks for natural resources (including soil salinisation)

- **The Great Green Wall:** weak presence and territorial roots.
- Ecological land **restoration initiatives** (RIPOSTE, ENDA) and mangroves (CAREM), anti-salt dykes
- **Village agreements:** positive outlook despite isolated actions and implementation difficulties.
- What role should local authorities play in this governance?



12

Regional levers:

4) Support for marketing and processing

- Attractiveness of agroecological products on the market: "*lower perishability*";
- Bringing producers and retailers together
- Weak involvement of public policies in price differentiation and the deployment of processing and marketing infrastructures;
- Potential in public procurement markets? Certain agri-food markets?
- Risks and prospects for the Agropole-Centre project.



13

Regional levers:

5) Support for training and knowledge sharing

- **Training/advisory centres:** farmer field schools, an approach institutionalised by ANCAR; vocational training centres;
- Producer-to-producer **networks** (RESFOR)
- **Networks of stakeholders and local authorities:** DyTAEL, REVES?
- **Public communication:** radio La Voix de la Nature (Ndiob)

Potential for synergies, strengthening technical skills and building social capital...

... But these initiatives are often ad hoc and/or dependent on external projects.

14

Regional levers:

6) Inter-communality at the service of agro-ecology

- The Sine cartel (Niakhar, Fatick and Mbellacadio)
- The Western Sine Agreement (Fimela, Palmarin, Diofior; Loul Sésséne, Djilass)
- Niakhar, Patar and Ngayokhème under construction?
- Recognised potential to leverage the impact of initiatives
- But there are still tensions surrounding the communal boundaries that need to be crossed...



15

Outlook

A profusion of coordination frameworks and non-operational plans :

- *"Each project creates its own coordination framework"* - Functional frameworks are based on: concrete, shared problems, the legitimacy of leadership, trust between members, and operating resources;

Potential for DyTAEL :

- Synergy, prioritising issues, sharing knowledge, collective action, attracting funds, territorial vision: **more than just a compilation of initiatives!**

Role of local authorities :

- Legitimacy and recognition: **a political choice** ;
- How can we **innovate** in State-civil society partnerships and in the deployment of resources to implement transition strategies?

16

Group work

2 themes per group + each group reflects on the synergy / capitalisation **G1. PDC + intermunicipality**
G2. Subsidies + marketing **G3. GRN + training/knowledge**

4 panels to fill in

What is being
done? Who does
it?

On what scale?

How can we do it better or differently?