



FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative



FEED THE FUTURE

SENEGAL AGRICULTURAL POLICY PROJECT

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FEED THE FUTURE SENEGAL *PROJET D'APPUI AUX*

POLITIQUES AGRICOLES (PAPA)

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Quarterly Program Performance Report (PPR)

January-March, 2016



ACRONYMS

AFAO	Association des Femmes de l’Afrique de l’Ouest
ASPRODEB	Association Sénégalaise pour la Promotion du Développement par la Base, au Sénégal
BAME	Bureau d’Analyse Macroéconomique
CCASA	La Plateforme Nationale de Dialogue Science-Politique pour l'adaptation de l'Agriculture et de la Sécurité Alimentaire aux Changements Climatiques
COPIL/CRAFS	Comité de pilotage sur les Directives/Cadre de réflexion et d’Action sur le Foncier au Sénégal
CNCR	Le Conseil National de Concertation et de Coopération des Ruraux
CNCSP	Comité National Consultatif des Semences et des Plants
CNERFS	Le Comité National de Réflexion sur les Engrais et la Fertilité des Sols
CNSCA	Comité National de Suivi de la Campagne Agricole
CRES	Centre de Recherche Economique et Sociale
CSCM	Confédération Sénégalaise des Coopératives et Mutualistes
CTPS	Comité Technique des Programmes Statistiques
DA	Direction de l’Agriculture

DAPSA	Direction de l'Analyse et de la Prévision des Statistiques Agricoles
FASEG	Faculté des Sciences Economiques et de Gestion
ECOWAS	Economic Organization of West African States
IPAR	Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rurale
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
ISRA	Institut Sénégalais de Recherche Agricole
LOASP	Loi d'Orientation agro-Sylvo-pastorale
MARE	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment
MSU	Michigan State University
NAIP	National Agricultural Investment Plan
PAPA	Projet d'appui aux Politiques Agricoles
PNASA	Programme National de Sécurité Alimentaire
SCPA/CNNCI	Sous-comité Commerce des Produits Agricoles du Comité National des Négociations Commerciales internationales
SNDES	Stratégie Nationale de Développement Economique et Social
UCAD	Université Cheikh Anta Diop

UGB	Université Gaston Berger (Saint Louis)
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Introduction

This quarterly program performance report (PPR) has been prepared for the United States Agency for International Development, Senegal (USAID-Senegal) which is supporting the Feed the Future Senegal Agricultural Policy Project. The project seeks to strengthen Senegal's policy and enabling environment for increased public and private agriculture sector investment through an effective and sustainable system for formulating, implementing, and monitoring agriculture sector policies. At the national level, this project is led by Senegal's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment (MARE), with Michigan State University's Agricultural, Food and Resource Economics department's Food Security Policy Project (MSU/FSP) and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) as the two key scientific partners. The project also works with several other key institutions in Senegal including academic and research centers and various relevant government agencies and departments. Project activities are organized under the following project components:

- 1) Enhancing national capacity to undertake policy research, analysis and policy communication;
- 2) Promoting inclusive agricultural policy and program dialogue and review processes;
- 3) Promoting evidence-based agricultural policy formulation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation;
- 4) Establishing and strengthening of tools and procedures for policy planning and monitoring by MARE;
- 5) Develop and launch communications strategy; and
- 6) Project coordination and management.

The project was awarded on July 27, 2015, and the previous quarterly PPR described progress made between October 1 and December 31, 2015. The present PPR reports on work done between January 1 and March 31, 2016. Work during this period is a continuation of efforts in the previous period, and continued the building of the foundations for future project activities, involving the project team at the Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Equipment (MARE), MSU, IFPRI, Africa Lead, and other collaborating partners.

Progress during Reporting Period

Progress made is presented by order of project component.

Component 1: Enhancing national capacity to undertake policy research, analysis and policy communication

The activities realized under this first component were almost all geared toward setting the organizational structure of the project. The activities include (i) holding a workshop to operationalize the network that was established in December, 2015; (ii) developing a concept note which defines the different forums and communication tools to disseminate research findings; (iii) assessing the institutional and research capacity strengthening needs of the network members, and (iv) organization of two methodology workshops for ISRA/BAME research staff.

Workshop to operationalize the analysis network.

The analysis network is one of the central components of the PAPA project. Following the establishment of the network in the previous quarter (December 2015), the workshop held on 11-13 January, 2016 aimed at assessing the progress made in the research areas that were assigned to the different member institutions. The participating institutions were MARE, CRES, ISRA/BAME, IPAR, DAPSA, UGB, ASPRODEB and the technical partners, AfricaLead, IFPRI and MSU.

During the workshop, the process needed for the collection of a reliable set of field data was widely discussed. The partnership between several institutions in the implementation of research was also adopted as a means to create a real network rather than a juxtaposition of research centers. The assignment of a center as the lead institution in a given research area followed a prior assessment of the center's expertise, through the detailed resume of the participating members, and the initial expression of interest among the areas of analysis. Following a successful exchange among workshop participants, the final assignment of the network research activities was adopted. The resulting table of activities is depicted in Appendix A.

Develop and validate a concept note defining fora and communications tools for the discussion and dissemination of outputs from the research network

The concept note defines a two-prong strategy for research outputs dissemination:

1. Information must be problem solving, through the use of the appropriate language to convey it to specific stakeholders;
2. A large variety of communication tools will be mobilized:
 - Policy notes for decision makers
 - Scientific articles
 - Audio and video recordings to be used in local media
 - Workshop for result sharing and targeting the relevant stakeholder groups for each topic discussed
 - Using the appropriate information technology to convey results; Web sites for PAPA and MARE, and tapping on the Monitoring and Evaluation platform that will be elaborated as part of the computerized M&E system of MARE.

Evaluating training needs for the network

The process of identifying the relevant areas for capacity strengthening included a meeting with BAME and the discussion of the following suggested topics:

- Scientific methodologies and tools for collecting timely and reliable data
- M&E and impact assessment, including measurement of social impact
- Financial assessment and cost-benefit analysis
- Building Social Accounting Matrices and understanding and use of the ECOWAS
- Simulation Model (ECOSIM) and the Senegal ECOSIM module. This will involve
- training in computable general equilibrium (CGE) modeling and programming in *General Algebraic Modeling System* (GAMS)
- Trade analysis, using ECOSIM and other general equilibrium and partial equilibrium models
- Market analysis, in particular the performance of local markets using models of market integration and competition
- Price analysis, applying econometric models for studying and forecasting price formation and variability in global, regional, and domestic markets
- Productivity analysis, based on econometric production models and factor productivity indices;
- Demand analysis, using econometric models and value chain analysis tools
- Farm household modeling, including micro-simulation models linked to ECOSIM
- GIS and geo-spatial analysis
- Technical report writing skills
- Proposal writing skills
- Presentation and policy communications and dissemination skills

Organizing two methodological seminars on value chain analysis

Two seminars were organized and targeted ISRA/BAME's research staff who have in charge most of the primary work on value chain analysis. The first seminar was given by Dr. Thomas Reardon of MSU on January 21, 2016, with 21 participants (with a female participation of 9). The second was given by Dr. Kimsey Savadogo of IFPRI on February 10, 2016, with 20 participants (7 female participants). Discussion at both seminars addressed the variety of uses of value chain analysis and the need to carefully frame the strategic questions to be addressed before actual field work is undertaken. Reardon's presentations can be viewed at: <http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/fsp/senegal/index.htm#pp>. Further, Reardon has participated in the initial drafts and discussions with IFPRI about the rice value chain and millet processing enterprises field studies in March. These will be finalized for presentation at the May methods and research planning meeting in Senegal.

Analysis of the seed sector

MSU is leading the analysis of the seed sector in Senegal (Activity 1.3 of Component 1) with members of the network of expertise (IPAR, BAM/ISRA, ASPRODEB, UNIS). Boubacar Diallo of MSU, activity leader, conducted his first mission in Dakar to get in touch with the members of the seed team and to organize the work and the share of responsibilities among members. A TOR has been produced to this end.

After meeting with members of expertise, the following agreements were reached:

- (i) ISRA-BAM will start collecting statistics and time series data on seeds (production per crop, areas, yields; production of certified seeds per crop, imports-exports; price of certified seeds per crop and region),
- (ii) ISRA-BAM (namely Fatou Ndèye Faye) will complete the bibliography and start the draft literature review.

These two activities are underway.

Boubacar Diallo participated in the launching of the PAPA project on March 22, 2016 in Dakar. MSU recently drafted the research protocol and budget and submitted it to IPAR (namely to Dr Ibrahima Hathie) for their review. According to this protocol, value chain tools will be applied to the different seed systems in Senegal. These planning instruments are in the process of being finalized. They will be presented and discussed at the May 22-28 meeting in Dakar.

Component 2. Promoting inclusive agricultural policy and program dialogue and review processes

Under this component, three activities have been completed.

A diagnostic of existing dialogue platforms

To successfully identify the different platforms operating in Senegal, the PAPA team proceeded as follows: (i) the identification of the key facilitators of the establishment of agricultural dialogue platform, through the use of expert opinion; (ii) the actual gathering of information from the facilitators, using a structured interview guide. Following this process, a total of 16 existing platforms were identified, falling in 4 specific categories.

1. Economy or agriculture wide platforms, relating to four thematic areas in the economy:
 - a. Policy: the National Economic Policy Council
 - b. Sub-Regional Policy: the National Coordination Committee of Economic Policy of ECOWAS (NCC/EP ECOWAS)
 - c. Climate change: the National Dialog Platform for the adaptation of agriculture and food security to climate change (CCASA)
 - d. Agriculture wide: the Monitoring Committee for the implementation of LOASP (the Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral Orientation Law (LOASP).
2. Sectoral platforms, which are based on specific concerns in agriculture, or target actors with a common interest in agriculture. A total of seven platforms were identified, pertaining to key sectors in agriculture:

- a. Agricultural production: National Committee for Monitoring the Agricultural Campaign (CNSCA)
 - b. Land: the Steering Committee on Directives (COPIL)/Framework to Reflect and Act on Land issues in Senegal (CRAFS)
 - c. Fertilizer/Soil Fertility: the National Committee on fertilizer and soil fertility (CNERFS)
 - d. Seeds: the Consultative National Committee on Seeds and Seedlings (CNCSP)
 - e. Marketing/Trade: Monitoring Committee on agricultural Products Trade
 - f. Coops: the Senegalese Confederation of Cooperatives and Mutuals (CSCM)
 - g. Livestock-Agriculture statistics: The sub-Committee "Agriculture and Livestock" of the Technical Committee on Statistical Programs (CTPS)
 - h. International trading: the Sub-Committee 'Agricultural Product Trade (SCPA) of the National Committee on International Trade Negotiations (CNNCI)
3. Project related platforms, the aim of which is to facilitate dialog, monitoring and steering of projects, programs or strategies. Chosen examples are the Political and Social Dialog Group, the Steering Committee of the NAIP, the Committee on the National Program of Food Security (PNASA), the National Monitoring Committee of SNDES.
 4. Events related platforms, which aim at facilitating the preparation of a particular event. An example is the National Committee AIAF+10 (Année internationale de l'agriculture familiale+10).

One major issue facing these platforms often created with external facilitation is lack of functionality. The diagnosis estimated that only six platforms of all those reviewed were more or less functional: CRAFS, AIAF+10, CNERFS, CCASA, CNCSP, and CNSCA. Reasons for lack of functionality included the lack of a permanent seat and/or a secretariat for meetings, lack of financial and material means to organize regular meetings, and conflicts among stakeholders within the platform. Favorable factors include the access to financial facilities (from Government or private sources). It is safe to thus conclude that many platforms are created but are not independently viable: they need a permanent financial support from government or donors.

Establish dialogue platform

Following the diagnostic review of existing platforms, a workshop was organized on March 22, with restricted participation from government (DAPSA), professional farmer organizations (CNCR), civil society organizations (CONGAD, GDPS), the network of agricultural policy analysis (BAME, IPAR, FASEG/UCAD, UGB) and technical and financial partners (MSU, IFPRI, AfricaLead, USAID). The objectives of the workshop were to (i) create the platform; (ii) establish a small secretariat to coordinate work of the platform, and (iii) establish operational modalities to guide the activities of the platform.

Based on the presentation of the findings of the diagnostic review, the participants agreed to the following:

- There exist several dialogue platforms on agricultural policy, but they fail to be operational due to the lack of financial resources, shortcoming in administrative procedures, and organizational failure.

- The new platform to be created should complement existing ones, rather than substituting for them, and should draw on lessons learned to increase its chances of being operational.

Because the time needed to mature thoughts before coming to an agreement with the main characteristics of the new platform, the workshop attendants decided that another meeting be held later to more carefully review the diagnosis made and ponder more on what a new platform should deliver.

Work with MARE to produce TORs and design an improved JSR process

DAPSA is the government institution in charge of the Agriculture Joint Sector Review. PAPA and DAPSA agreed to the following action plan:

Table 1. Timeline for the JSR, year 2016

Task	J	F	M	A	M	J	J
1.1 Launch meeting		15					
1.2 Writing of Term of reference (TOR) and conceptual note		29					
1.4 Recruitment of consultants (4)							
1.5 Preparatory meetings/ establishment of work groups							
2. Dialogue Phase							
2.1 Meeting with Government					5		
2.2 Dialogue with private sector					11		
2.3 Dialogue with civil societies					12		
2.4 Dialogue with technical and financial partners					13		
3. Writing phase							
3.1 Sending of reports by work groups							
3.1 Retreat to write the first complete draft of the report					18, 21		
3.2 Sharing of AJSR draft and presentation to work groups							
4. Validation phase							
4.1 AJSR meeting						7, 8	
4.2 Reception of the minutes of AJSR meeting						28	
4.4 Reception of final report of AJSR						30	
5. Dissemination phase							
5.1 Editing of AJSR							11
5.2 Dissemination of AJSR							12

The PAPA will be financing the following activities of the AJSR, following a meeting involving Africa Lead, DAPSA and USAID: (i) the dialog involving civil society organizations, and (ii) the finalization of the AJSR report.

Component 3: Promoting evidence-based agricultural policy formulation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation

Two activities were completed: (i) the inventory of M&E systems at the decentralized level (Regional Directorates of Rural Development—DRDR, and Departmental Services of Rural Development—SDDR); (ii) the development of the web site of PAPA, coupled with assistance from PAPA to develop a functional web site for MARE.

Conduct an inventory of knowledge management and M&E systems at the decentralized level

As a reminder, this activity is a step toward creating an interactive decentralized information technology (IT) knowledge management platform and M&E system. The inventory referred to in this report is the second stage of knowledge management and M&E assessment, the first stage having concerned the National Directorates of MARE and Development organisms, projects and programs (see PPR October-December 2015).

During this reporting period, 6 DRDR (out of 14) and 19 SDDR (out of a total of 44) were visited. The mission of DRDR and SDDR is to coordinate and bring coherence to all interventions in the agricultural sector at the regional and departmental levels. While the DRDR are the regional arms of DAPSA, the SDDR are really the field component of the system, and agents are involved in data collection (agricultural campaign surveys). During the visit, information on the number of technical staff, computer and internet access was gathered. The PAPA team also gathered information on existing capacity in the area of data processing and additional information on areas where capacity strengthening was needed, including computer software and data collection and analysis. Appendix B contains tables summarizing the type of information gathered.

The regional and departmental units of agricultural policy making noted some coordination problems with the central policy unit, DAPSA. In particular, the feedback from DAPSA regarding the treated raw data collected at the local level is deemed weak, as typically DAPSA only shares data related to area cultivated, production and yield. Moreover these data are disaggregated only up to the department level, while information is also needed at lower levels (communes and other collectivities). One other shortcoming of the system is the usually weak collaboration between local based development agencies and the DRDR/SDDR, and the consequence is that project and program data conveyed by the decentralized units to the central level are at the best incomplete. Because the mission of the decentralized units is coordination, a large segment of project related rural activities thus bypass them, with detrimental effects on their success in coordinating local development.

Designing the web site of the PAPA and assistance in developing the web site of MARE

The design of the web site of the PAPA was completed on March 21, 2016. For the site to become fully operational, authorization must be obtained from ADIE (Agence de Développement Informatique de l'Etat). MARE has also received from PAPA the technical assistance needed to complete the design of its web site.

Tasks under activity 3.2: Mobilize local research to guide emerging agricultural policy agenda

Sub-activities and tasks under this main activity have been running in the background during this reporting period, as network members are at work to produce the research methodology needed to conduct field research as well as policy analysis. The work undertaken includes literature review, the framing of strategic questions in the value chains that will be analyzed (millet/sorghum, maize, rice, seeds, fertilizers, fruits and vegetables) and other areas of competitiveness and policy analyses.

Component 6: Project coordination and management

Agreement IFPRI-MARE

Finalization of the agreement between IFPRI and MARE is under way. This agreement is expected to be completed and signed during the next quarter.

Launching of the PAPA

The workshop to launch the PAPA was organized on March 22 at King Fahd Palace Hotel in Dakar. Attendance was estimated at 111 persons, from a large variety of backgrounds: government, professional farmer organizations, civil society, university and research centers, and women organizations.

The launch meeting was chaired by the Secretary General of MARE. The particular meaning of the PAPA for Senegal's agricultural policy was stressed by representatives of the major stakeholders in the project: MSU, IFPRI, AfricaLead and USAID. The closing remarks that also officially launched the PAPA came from the Secretary General of MARE. Finally, the PAPA coordinator briefly presented the objectives and modus operandi of the PAPA, which was followed by comments from the audience.

Assessment of agriculture and food security policy processes in Senegal--Stakeholder Survey, 2016

The PAPA team has worked and produced a first draft of the questionnaire for the stakeholder survey. The initial input used was the Nigeria stakeholder survey instrument, and this was translated into French and discussed in a group session including AfricaLead, IPAR, ISRA/BAME, MARE and IFPRI. The resulting draft is under finalization following comments provided by MSU.

Graduate Research Assistants

Arrangements were made for hiring two Graduate Research Assistants in summer. One will remain on-board for MSU work under the project starting in September 2016

Conclusions and plans for the next reporting quarter

Activities planned for the reporting period have been implemented in a satisfactory manner. Exceptions include the following.

- (i) All activities under components 4 and 5 have been on hold during the reporting period, pending contractual arrangements between IFPRI, AfricaLead and USAID. Latest developments suggest that there will be not a direct collaborative agreement between IFPRI and Africa Lead as was originally planned. In the future we will need to address ways to make progress in these components.
- (ii) Establishing the dialog platform: because of the complexity of such a platform and given that most existing platforms are not functional, more care will be needed to design a successful platform. It is anticipated that a more careful analysis of the existing platforms will be needed before designing an inclusive dialogue platform.
- (iii) Stakeholder survey to assess agriculture and food security policy processes in Senegal: the questionnaire is being finalized and the survey is expected to be implemented in the next quarter of the project.

Together with these unfinished current quarter activities, the activities and tasks planned for the next reporting quarter are expected to be carried out in a successful manner. In particular, with the network becoming fully operational, next quarter is expected to be a very busy quarter. Key oncoming activities include the following.

- **Under Component 1**
 - Develop and adopt processes and mechanism within MARE to disseminate, access, and use analytical products from the research network
 - Develop and Implement a training program for capacity strengthening within MARE and other local institutions
- **Under Component 2:**
 - Work with MARE to facilitate the establishment and implementation and follow up on JSR
- **Under Component 3, activity 3.1 (Creating an interactive decentralized information technology (IT) knowledge management platform and M&E system**
 - Conduct Inventory of existing IT knowledge management platform and M&E system supporting MARE
 - Develop and launch interactive website to support knowledge management
 - Train relevant staff on management of the website
 - Develop and launch interactive web-based M&E system
 - Train relevant staff on operating the M&E system
- **Under component 3, activity 3.2 (Mobilize local research to guide emerging agricultural policy agenda)**
 - Develop policy plan for identifying key policies and strategies required for a successful implementation of PRACAS
 - Develop survey instruments and sampling strategies in the following areas:
 - Value chain studies of cereals (rice, millet, and sorghum)
 - Value chain analysis of the seed subsector
 - Analysis of the fertilizer and mechanization subsectors

- Assessing the effectiveness of seed sectors policies
- Assessing the effectiveness of modern fertilizer and mechanization subsectors policies
- Value chain analysis of the horticulture subsector
-
- Analyze private sector investments in the fruits and vegetables subsectors
- Evaluate trends and outlook in export markets of fruits and vegetables.

Appendix A

Table A. Research activities assignment among network members:

Tasks	Leader	Collaborators
Assess alternative agricultural policy and strategy options		
<i>Develop policy plan for identifying key policies and strategies required for a successful implementation of PRACAS</i>	DAPSA	PAPA/MAER, IFPRI, BAME, CRES
<i>Carry out cost benefit analysis of alternative options for the above policies and strategies</i>	CRES	PAPA/MAER, IFPRI, BAME, DAPSA
Assess cereal sector competitiveness and analyze private sector investments		
<i>Conduct survey and analysis of the production, processing, and marketing of rice, millet, and sorghum subsectors</i>	IFPRI, MSU	MAER/PAPA, ASPRODEB, BAME
<i>Conduct survey and analysis of the production, processing, and marketing of maize subsector</i>	BAME	PAPA/MAER, ASPRODEB
<i>Analyze of the competitiveness of the rice subsector</i>	IFPRI, MSU	PAPA/MAER, ASPRODEB
<i>Analyze of the competitiveness of the maize subsector</i>	BAME	PAPA/MAER, ASPRODEB
Assess the efficiency and effectiveness of fertilizer, seed and mechanization policies and analyze private sector investments in input sector		
<i>Conduct survey and analysis of production, distribution, and adoption level in seed subsector</i>	MSU	PAPA/MAER, IPAR, DAPSA
<i>Analyze of fertilizer and mechanization subsectors</i>	CRES	PAPA/MAER, MSU, DAPSA, ASPRODEB, UGB
<i>Analyze of private sector investment in seed subsector</i>	MSU	PAPA/MAER, DAPSA, ASPRODEB, IPAR
<i>Analyze of private sector investment in modern fertilizer and mechanization sectors</i>	CRES	PAPA/MAER, MSU, DAPSA, ASPRODEB
<i>Assess the effectiveness of seed sectors policies</i>	MSU	MAER/PAPA, DAPSA, ASPRODEB
<i>Assess the effectiveness of modern fertilizer and mechanization subsectors policies</i>	CRES	MAER/PAPA, MSU, DAPSA, ASPRODEB
Analysis of transformation of the horticultural sector		
<i>Analyze of production, processing, marketing, in the horticulture subsector</i>	BAME	PAPA/MAER, DAPSA, ASPRODEB, IPAR

<i>Analyze of private sector investments in the fruits and vegetables subsectors</i>	<i>CRES</i>	<i>PAPA/MAER, BAME, DAPSA, ASPRODEB</i>
<i>Assess trends and outlook in export markets of fruits and vegetables</i>	<i>BAME</i>	<i>PAPA/MAER, DAPSA, ASPRODEB</i>
<i>Assess options for scale up and replicability in other subsectors</i>	<i>BAME</i>	<i>PAPA/MAER, DAPSA, ASPRODEB, IPAR, CRES</i>

Appendix B

Table B. Roadmap of future activities resulting from workshop held on January 11-13, 2016

Activities	Deadline	Leaders
Send the report of workshop to participants	January 18	PAPA
Define a methodological approach to be sent to network members involved in literature review process	January 22	IFPRI/PAPA
Send the reports of literature review to PAPA team	March 22	BAME, CRES et DAPSA
Send feedbacks on reports to network members	Avril 30	PAPA
Hold a meeting to validate reviews by network members	May 10	PAPA
Hold a sectoral meeting to finalize protocols and budgets <i>Task 3221b, Task 324, Task 3243, Task 3244</i>	May 16	BAME
Hold a sectorial meeting to finalize protocols and budgets <i>Task 3111</i>	May 17	DAPSA
Hold a sectorial meeting to finalize protocols and budgets <i>Task 3212, Task 3231b, Task 3233b Task 3232b, Task 3242</i>	May 18	CRES
Send proposals about protocols and budgets to PAPA team	May 23	DAPSA, CRES, BAME
Make final arbitrage and send final proposals and budgets to network members.	May 27	PAPA
Sign agreements with leaders involved in tasks	May 30	PAPA
Send funding to leaders involved in tasks	June 7	PAPA
Data analysis, reports and recommendations are produced	December 2016	DAPSA, CRES, BAME

Appendix C: Existing capacity and additional capacity needs of DRDRs/SDDRs

Table C1. Material and human resources

REGION	STRUCTURES	TECHNICAL STAFF		Computer equipment		Internet status
		Number	Job profile	Desktop	Laptop	
DIOURBEL	SDDR BAMBEY	3 (1F)	1 Planificateur, 1ITA, 1ATA	1	1	ADSL :good access to internet
	SDDR DIOURBEL	3 (1F)	1ITA, 1ATA, 1TH	2	1	ADSL and wifi: good access to internet
	SDDR MBACKE	3	1ATA, 1ITA, 1TH	2	0	Wifi suspended
	DRDR DIOURBEL	5 (2F)	2IA, 2ITA, 1TS	6	2	Cable and wifi: slow access to internet
FATICK	SDDR FATICK	2	1ATA, 1ITA	0	0	no internet
	SDDR FOUNDIOUNG NE	2	1ITA, 1ATA	1	0	Wifi : good access to
	SDDR GOSSAS	3	1 ITA, 1ATA, 1Prospecteur	1	0	Wifi : good access to internet
	DRDR FATICK	4	1ITA, 3TH	5	1	Cable and wifi : good access to internet
KAOLACK	SDDR GINGUENEO	2	1ITA, 1ATA	1	0	Wifi : slow access to internet
	SDDR KAOLACK	4 (1F)	1ITA, 1ATA, 1TH, 1 Secrétaire agent de saisie	3	0	Wifi et cable : good access to internet
	SDDR NIORO	7	1 ITA, 3ATA, 3TH	0	0	Cable : suspended
	DRDR KAOLACK	8	4 ATA, 1ITA, 3IA	3	0	Wifi : slow access to internet
LOUGA	SDDR LINGUERE	2	1ITA, 1TH	2	1	Wifi : good access to internet
MATAM	SDDR MATAM	2	ITA, ATA	2	1	No internet
	SDDR KANEL	2	1ITA, 1ATA	1	1	Yes: good access to internet
	SDDR RANEROU	1	ITA	1	1	No internet
	DRDR MATAM	1	IA	4	3	Yes : good access to internet
SAINT LOUIS	SDDR SAINT LOUIS	2	1ITA, 1TH	1	0	Wifi : good access to internet
	SDDR DAGANA	2	1ITA, 1TH	1	0	No internet
	SDDR PODOR	2	1ITA, 1ATA	2	0	cable and wifi : good access to internet

	DRDR SAINT LOUIS	4	2IA, 1ITA, TS	2	0	Wifi : slow access to internet
THIES	SDDR MBOUR	8	2 IA, 1 ITA, 1 ATA, 4 TH,	0	1	Cable suspended
	SDDR THIES	6	1 ITA, 5 TH	2	1	ADSL : good access to internet
	SDDR TIVAOUNE	5	1ITA, 2ATA, 2TH	1	1	Wifi: slow access to internet
	DRDR THIES	7	3 IA, 1 ITA, 2 ATA, 1 ATE,	5	1	Wifi good access to internet

NB : ITA=Ingenieur des Travaux Agricoles (Engineer in Agriculture), ATA=Agent Technique Agricole (Technical employee in Agriculture) , ATE=Agent Technique d’Elevage (Technical Agent in Breeding), TH=Technicien Horticole (Technician in horticulture sub-sector), TS=Tehnicien Spécialisé (specialized technician), (F)= nombre de femmes dans l’équipe (number of women in the team)

Table C2. Technical capabilities and needs for training of DRDR and SDDR

Received trainings	Needs of training
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DRDR ✓ Advanced Excel: Thiès, Fatick, Kaolack, Diourbel ✓ Mangement based on results: Fatick (1P), Matam (1P) ✓ Access : Kaolack (1P), Thiès (1P), Diourbel (1P) ✓ SPSS : Kaolack (1P), Thiès (1P) ✓ SPHINX : Kaolack (1P), Diourbel (1P) ✓ Mangement based on results : Matam (1P), Saint louis (1P) ✓ Monitoring and Evaluation : Saint louis (1P) ✓ SDDR ✓ Initiation of Excel, Avanced Excel: Diourbel (3P), Tivaoune (1P), Thiès (1P), Mbour (1), Bambey (1P) ✓ Mangement based on results : Fatick (1P), Kaolack (1P), Bambey (1P), SDDR Saint louis (1P), ✓ MS Project : Bambey (1P) ✓ Monitoring and Evaluation : SDDR Saint louis (1P), ✓ MS Project : SDDR Saint Louis (1P), ✓ SDDRs Podor, Dagana, Matam, Kanel, Ranérou, Linguère : Néant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tools and Concepts ✓ Mangement based on results, Monitoring and Evaluation systems ▪ Data Collection ✓ Sampling technics ✓ Methods of data collection ✓ Mastery of computer equipments ▪ Softwares for treatments and data analysis ✓ Introdcution to Excel ✓ Advanced Excel ✓ SPSS ✓ Access ✓ MAP – SIG

Table C3. Type of data collected/managed by SDDRs/DRDRs

Structures	Type of data	Data storage	Type of analysis
SDDR	<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural surveys <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Characteristics of households ▪ Stock of equipment ▪ Crops (inputs, area, yields, productions) 	Electronic support based at DAPSA	<p>No statistical data analysis</p> <p>Analysis of evolution of data</p>

	<input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring of agricultural season <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rainfall ▪ Establishment/sales of inputs (seeds, fertilizers, machinery, Phytosanitary products) ▪ Marketing of groundnut ▪ Production of certified seeds 	Excel, Word	on agricultural season
DRDR	<input type="checkbox"/> Centralization of data coming from agricultural season	Excel, Word	Synthesis of analysis of aggregated data

Table C4. Types of reports produced by DAPSA and their dissemination

Structures	Production of reports	Recipients of reports	Use of data treated by DAPSA and resent to DRDRs and SDDRs	Shortcomings noted by DRDRs and SDDRs
SDDR	Outlines established by DA with collaboration of DRDRs and delivered at beginning of agricultural season	DRDR, prefect	CDD, Development plans at departmental levels	(i) Data analysis is done at departmental levels and analysis at local district levels (municipality) is not available, while needed (ii) Only results on productions, yields and area harvested are sent back to DRDRs and SDDRs.
DRDR		MARE, DA, Governors, Partners at regional levels.	CRD, Development plans at regional levels	