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ACRONYMS

AGVSAN	The Global Analysis of Vulnerability, Food security and Nutrition
AIM	African Institute of Management Group
ANACIM	National Agency of Civil Aviation and Meteorology
ANCAR	National Extension Services Agency
ANSD	National Agricultural and Rural Advisory Agency
APRAO	Improving Rice Production in West Africa
APROVAG	Producer Association of the Gambia River Valley
ASPSP	Senegalese Association for the Production of Peasant Seeds
CDH	Center for the Development of Horticulture
CFSVA	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis
CIRAD	Agronomic Research for Development Institute
CMS	Senegal Credit Union

MAER

crops (rainfed crops) and consequently is often unstable given that agricultural output varies according to weather conditions. According to the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART), an inter-agency initiative that is a nutrition survey, in 2015, the national average of the prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) was 9% in Senegal. It was noted that the prevalence of acute malnutrition varied from region to region, with for example the region of Tambacounda showing a critical threshold of 12.5% [9].

4. The Gender Inequality Index (GII) ranked Senegal 118th among 155 countries in 2014, with a value of 0.528 indicating a high prevalence of gender inequality in

The banana sector is a potential source of growth for the national economy. In 2017, the average annual production was estimated at 30 000 tons and involved more than 9 000 producers. It was estimated that the country imported around 20 000 tons of bananas. A study carried out by Consortium for Economic and Social Research (CRES, 2009) stressed that bananas and fonio were profitable cash crops when the production of crops such as millet, vegetables, rice and groundnuts was scarce. Introduced around the 1960s in Casamance, the production of banana expanded to the Eastern regions of Senegal and the Senegalese river valley. The major constraints within the banana sector at the moment are: (i) low plot productivity (yields varying between 10 and 15 tons per ha for the majority); (ii) poor quality due to inadequate packaging, (iii) access to domestic market via rural to urban distribution

Members of the YNW POs are mainly located in hundreds of villages around the village of Koussanar. Economic activities in this area are generally oriented towards agriculture, livestock production and commerce. Food crops (millet, sorghum, maize) are dominant and often accompanied by cash crops such as cotton, groundnut, sesame, fonio and bissap. Although the area suffers from poor climatic conditions and have insufficient water access,

21. National Strategy for Economic and Social Development (NSESD) Adopted for a 2013-2017 time frame[13], the NSESD is the social and economic national reference. It moreover constitutes the consensus framework for public interventions.

22. Plan for an Emerging Senegal (PSE). The project responds to the orientations of the "Plan for an Emerging Senegal (PSE)" aimed at removing structural obstacles to growth and facilitating private initiative and promotes two of the PSE initiatives[14] such as the 1st axis (1) structural transformation of the economy and growth in agriculture and agri-food, and the 2nd axis (2) human capital, social protection and sustainable development. The PSE is the new development model for 2035 that Senegal adopted in 2014. It is planned to be carried out through a five-year Priority Action Plan (PAP) (2014-2018). The PSE is the reference document for interventions by the state, technical and financial partners, public-private initiatives, and the civil society.

23. Program for Accelerating the Cadence of the Senegalese Agriculture (PRACAS). The PRACAS was established to accelerate the PSE programs and projects[15]. The project contributes to five objectives of the PRACAS: (i) the modernization of smallholder exploitations through the vocational training of farmers, adequate financing and equipment; (ii) the emergence of agricultural and rural youth entrepreneurship through increased integration of the food value chains, through the promotion of both agribusiness and family farming, respectful of the environment; (iii) bottom-up initiatives in the agricultural sector; (iv) increased participation of women and the youth in the agricultural sector and the reinforcement of technical knowledge and appropriate equipment; and (v) increased resilience of vulnerable populations.

24. The Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral Orientation Law (LOASP). Adopted in 2004, the LOASP defines general provisions and broad guidelines for the development of the agricultural, forestry and pastoral sectors for a period of twenty years. It gives a central place to rural organizations through the recognition that it encompasses the majority of labour in Senegal. LOASP aims to create an incentive environment to transform family farming into an efficient and income-generating sector. It also focuses on the coordination and development of inter-branch organizations and on cooperation G[( )] TJETQq0.000008871 0 595.32 841.92 reW*nBT/F3 12 Tf1 0 0

26. The project fits in perfectly with the strategy and priority areas identified (and listed below) by the Senegalese government and the United Nations agencies listed below.

27. United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The UNDAF framework for the period 2012-2016 was the result of a participatory process involving all United Nations agencies represented in Senegal, as well as all national actors and key development partners. The UNDAF was formulated on the basis of the national priorities defined by the NSESD. It comprises three strategic areas, namely: (i) the creation of opportunities for rural area's economic development; (ii) improving equitable access of both men and women to basic rights, social services, and social protection in a sustainable way; and lastly (iii) strengthening local and national governance that promotes a sustainable human development.

1.1.3 FAO's comparative advantage

28. The FAO has been cooperating with the Senegalese government since 1977. This cooperation entails a variety of fields, including: modernizing agricultural production, water access, soil fertility, management and restoration of resources, institutional support, the promotion of women and youth activities, disaster risk management, the promotion of resilience, etc.

29. The project responds to the FAO's and the Senegalese government's priorities defined in the Country Programming Framework (CPF) for the period 2013-2017. Under this framework three priority areas are strengthened: (i) improving the productivity and competitiveness of agricultural production, (ii) improving sustainable management and restoration of natural resources and the environment, and (iii) lastly, strengthening the prevention system in order to efficiently manage food crises.

30. Numerous activities initiated by the FAO in Senegal are contributing to the achievement of the GAFSP initiative objective which is "to improve revenue and food security of the poorest populations in developing countries". Technical expertise acquired and developed by the FAO in Senegal and in the subregion will be valued within the framework of the project, in particular in areas such as: warrantage, support for development of sectors and agricultural processing[16], adaptation to climate change[17], implementation of Dimitra clubs, land governance[18], food and nutrition security[19], youth inclusion and gender equality[20].

31. The proposed project also corresponds to the FAO's mission to combat hunger, malnutrition and global poverty by responding directly to Strategic Objectives 2 and 4 outlined below:

SO2: Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable.

[16] "FMM / GLO / 116 / MUL: Agricultural Services and Digital Inclusion in Africa"
[17] "GCP / SEN / 065 / LDF: Integrating climate resilience in agro-pastoral production for food security in vulnerable rural areas Approach to farmers' fields"
[18] "GCP / GLO / 347 / ITA: Strengthening the Dissemination and Operationalization of the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure for Land, Fisheries and Forestry in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT)"
[19] "GCP / SEN / 068 / EC: Strengthening food and nutrition security governance in Senegal (Pro-Act) "and" TCP / RAF / 3514: Promoting social prote0.00000829 g03: Stroo-4(c)3(6 453. 0 595.32OA017D>46300300.00000829 g03: S)6(t 0.009 g0.129 G[(-)] TJETQq453. 6 438

Outcome 201 – Producers and natural resources' administrators adopt practices that increase and improve agricultural production in a sustainable way.

Product 20101- Innovative methods are tested, disseminated, and managed by producers to

o VECO, a Belgian NGO, in partnership with APROVAG since 2006 to support the banana sector. The collaboration focuses on improving the production and productivity of organic bananas, improving the quality of bananas and improving APROVAG's business logic; and lastly,

o ActionAid, a British NGO that has been working with APROVAG since 2007. The collaboration between both entities promotes through especially awareness and training workshop, sustainable agriculture practices, access to education, youth's aspirations for change, and lastly gender equality and equity.

38. Yakaar Niani Wulli (YNW) Federation. Located in Koussanar, it has about 2000 members, 65% of whom are women. These producers belong to 9 village unions, two of which are run by women. Union villages comprise 180 EIGs, which represents more than 100 villages in the department of Tambacounda. Founded in 1997, YNW was legally recognized as an association in 2005. The association encompasses 100 cotton producers, some of which benefit from fair trade certification through the technical support of NGOs suchlike Enda-Pronat. Cotton producers can at the moment only access the international market via enterprises such as Sodefitex. Moreover, members of YNW are also engaged in the production of other products, such as fonio (*Digitaria exilis*) and sesame which allows them to diversify their production and have other sources of revenue. In addition to bissap (*hibuscus sabdariffa*) and the baobab fruit (*pain de singe*) processing, YNW also supports the processing of other products. YNW has been able to acquire organic certifications from Ecocert International for cotton, sesame, fonio and bissap. The PO was also able to acquire fair trade certification from Flocert international for cotton. With regards to smallholder area exploitations, each household uses an average of 5 hectares, 2/3 of which are for cereal crops and 1/3 of which are for cash crops. The YNW federation has a cereal processing unit (including fonio) in Koussanar, whose products are sold at the local market and in Dakar.

39. In order to strengthen food and nutrition security, the PO has established a cereal (millet, sorghum) and a seed (groundnut) bank that are mainly run by women. The cereal banks located in eight localities[25], covering almost 100 villages, are housed in rented buildings. Only two of them, located in Kalbirome and Saré Sambourou have their own building. Kalbirome received support from ActionAid in 2013 for the construction of the bank storage building and for the provision of five tons of groundnut stock that was distributed to 50 producers including 47 women and three men. YNW aims to promote sustainable practices, with the objective to promote economic activities while reducing environmental degradation. The conservation and multiplication of local seeds are among one of the activities pursued by the PO to combat food security. Moreover, YNW is also a member of the Senegalese Association for the Production of Peasant Seed (ASPSP), which has enabled the PO to build six traditional granaries in six villages[26] (Sinthou Paguate, Saré Thiekedji, Saré Mansaliou, Saré Opa, Pagnate Guando, Pagnate demba Djibel). Moreover, YNW supports various literacy activities, reflections on fair trade and market access, and lastly, the reinforcement of capacity building and competencies of its members, especially women's competencies (as these ones are usually the most excluded groups).

be established with these structures in order to reinforce their support to POs and the project's initiatives. In order to strengthen already in place initiatives and collaborations, partnerships with government services, especially the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment will also be pursued.

49. Agricultural and agro-food industry research. Agrarian and agro-food industry research in Senegal is assured by (i) the Senegalese Institute for Agricultural Research (ISRA) and its research centres such as the Center for the Development of Horticulture (CDH) and (ii) the Food Technology Institute (ITA). Additionally, support from polytechnic schools such as the one in Dakar, will be of great help in the search of innovative, adapted, and sustainable technologies (such as for example solar dryers and fonio decorticating machines). The project will initiate more partnerships with these structures, especially in the research domain of the processing and conservation of cereals, bananas, and fonio.

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50. ActionAid Senegal (AAS). AAS will be the privileged operational partner of the POs and will assure the project's operationalization and monitoring. Its important role in the project is justified by its recognized expertise and knowledge of the POs context given past work and activities pursued together, as well as its strong understanding of the POs institutional

61. A grievance mechanism will be included during the proje

these products. For example, through the facilitation of partnerships with institutions suchlike the Dakar Polytechnic S

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74. The needs expressed by the targeted recipients (POs and their smallholder producers members) will be met through 3 components which comprise 5 products:

75. Component 1. : « Professionalization of producer organizations (POs) and accordingly entrepreneurial capacities, particularly of women and the youth through the enhancement of their bargaining power and representativeness".

> Product 1. : Gov.32 ohance, production and manage ent capacities of smallholder producers are increased.
>
> Product 2. : Through improved and increased interaction and dialogue platforms at the local and national level, women's participation and bargaining power in key decision-makings in rural areas are improved.

76. Component 2: "Creation of innovative and sustainable economic partnerships, in particular with private businesses for the supply of climate resilient inputs, processing, packaging and marketing techniques".

> Product 3: Rural entrepreneurship initiatives initiated by women and the youth are increased and reinforced.
>
> Product 4: Commercial contracts between the POs and the private sector that benefits each actor are increased, and additionally the POs economic activities are increasingly integrated in the food value chain.

77. Component 3: « Strengthened financing capacities of smallholder producers through the POs".

> Product 5: Credit and finance access for smallholder producers are facilitated and diversified.

the youth are engaged in, and ways in which they could diversify their production and processing of banana and fonio; (iii) the establishment of a program to support new rural entrepreneurs; and (iv) the establishment of a program to support and strengthen existing economic initiatives[30] within APROVAG and YNW;

Reinforcement of POs' organizational capacities to improve governance, organizational development and advocacy. This support will be carried out in synergy with the FAO Partnerships, Advocacy and Capacity Development Division (OPCP) which has already developed a range of tools that could be adapted to POs needs. For instance, available tools are on: strengthening organizational performances (performance self-evaluation, equity, governance and management), vision and strategic planning exercises to ensure effective service delivery and support of leadership development for autonomous and democratic organizations. Trainings on leadership and negotiation are also available and could be adapted to the project specific needs;

Reinforcement of the technical capacities of the producers through daily training workshops and / or reusing past successful practices specific to each sector and / or technology to increase the profitability of economic activities while at the same time meeting the markets demand; and

Reinforcement of the advisory support service (public and private actors) to smallholder producers.

79. Activities for the Product 2. A majority of women are engaged in the agricultural sector and contribute significantly to the food and nutritional security of households. However, they face constraints in access to factors of production and have limited knowledge of best entrepreneurship practices. The project will expand the scope of women's economic

and entrepreneurial management (see Product 1). Approximately 75 people, at least 50%

etc.). Specific assistance will be provided by the FAO's technical divisions in collaboration with the ITA to identify and implement cost-effective solutions; and

- The strengthening of fonio processing units and of cereal flour production units in Koussanar. This support aims to specifically work on existent technologies that need improvement (cf. solar dryers), create networks between producers and more training on the ways they operate[32]. Approximately 10 people will work at the processing center, more than 80% of whom will be women - reaching a network of about 770 producers, 720 women and 50 men.

81. Activities for Product 4. In order to strengthen the mechanisms between supply and demand and foster strong and transparent trade dynamics, the project includes capacity-building activities to better integrate the food value-chain, and access credit and market-related information (marketing, prices, etc.) The following activities will be developed:

Training of POs and smallholder producers to better integrate and be informed on the marketing channels of agricultural products. A study will be formulated and presented during a workshop in order to inform and update the state of the banana and the fonio's sector. A training program for POs and their members will also be set up in order to inform and equip smallholder producers with marketing skills, market mechanisms, so they can better meet market demand.

Increase information access on markets tied to the agricultural sector (price, quality, traceability of agricultural products) in order to allow greater market transparency. Past experience from the FAO's project "Agricultural Services and Digital Inclusion in Africa", which aims to increase producers' access to market information systems will support the project;

Marketing support initiatives at both the local and national levels will be strengthened. Within this context, negotiations and agreements will be facilitated between POs, local authorities and contract management committees. POs will also

Increase PO negotiating skills and understandings of finance institutions. Within this

Economic: Administrative delays from the authorities or market management committees in the allocation of sales areas and / or partitioning of the markets limiting the access of smallholder producers to retail spaces;
Institutional: Low collaboration between POs and the actors involved in the project leading to a slowdown in the implementation of activities;
Operational: L

between them to strengthen their collective actions will guide the implementation of the project.

90. Steering Committee (SC). The SC will be chaired by the MAER and co-chaired by the CNCR (as vice-president) to ensure strong commitment of civil society in the implementation process. Other stakeholders involved in the SC will be as follows: the POs (APROVAG and Federation Yakaar Niani Wulli) which are the promoters and beneficiaries of the project, the National Platforms of producers (UNAFIBS, NCRC and College women), government representatives, FAO, ActionAid and MakeSense Senegal. The SC will meet once a year to monitor project progress and to ensure project objectives follow the intervention strategy. More specifically, the steering committee's tasks will be to: (i) approve the annual work plans and budgets (AWPBs); (ii) approve annual implementation reports, (iii) review and approve audit reports; and (iv) ensure that recommendations made by the supervision and audit missions are implemented.

91. Local multi-Stakeholder platform. The platform will set up in Tambacounda with farmers' organizations involved in the project, the civil society, the private sector (processors, key value chain actors, etc.) and decentralized offices of the MAER in Tambacounda, with membership remaining open to newcomers. The platform will meet twice a year and is responsible for:

- Ensuring the implementation of project activities according to the work plan, logical framework, and recommendations from the SC, etc.;
- Ensuring collaboration and synergies between various actors (SC, partners carrying activities, the FAO etc.) in line with the manual of procedures and other project documents;
- Ensuring coherence between project activities;
- Ensuring implementing partners are aware of the project's potential risks (of various kinds) in the course of their respective activities;
- Providing all relevant information to the Local Coordination Unit (LCU) to facilitate their progress reports that address the financial status, planning, needs and

this project.

2.2.4 Governmental Contribution

105. The project is implemented by the civil society. Moreover, the government, that is the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment and the Ministry of Finance, have given their opinion of no-objection. Through their participation in the Steering Committee, the Ministries will be informed about current activities, and will be able to facilitate the adoption and / or implementation of administrative measures to support them, as well as build links with other state initiatives in the relevant domains of intervention.

2.2.5 Resource Partners

106. The Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), is the project's donor and will contribute USD 2.48 million over a 3-year period (36 months). A detailed budget of the project is presented in Appendix II. The expenses of the project will be planned more concisely, and also based on a reviewed annual basis, approved quarterly / semi-annually by the FAO Representative (budget holder) in Dakar.

2.2.6 Management and Operational Support Arrangements

107. Implemented activities and the ways through which they will be technically and financially supported can be found in the LoAs (Letter of Agreements) between the FAO and the project's implementation actors (Action Aid, MakeSense). The LoAs will be established according to the FAO's procedures and the project's specific goals. The acquisition of property and equipment (formulated in the LoAs) will also be conducted according to the FAO

implementation and compare it with the economic social and environmental conditions at the end of the project, (ii) tools to perform the collection, development, monitoring and analysis of data, and (iii) a system of information management and dissemination (monitoring reports, evaluation report, communication, etc.) designed and oriented towards the recipients (project team, PO, beneficiaries, partners, donors, the general public).

112. At the onset of the project and to ensure an early and efficient operationalization, tools for the M&E will be developed by the Local Coordination Unit (LCU) with the support of the FAO (Representation in Senegal, RAF and TCIA). These tools will be integrated within the monitoring methodology that will detail all the M&E mechanisms (actors, types of survey, and data collection tools, procedures) and define how these tools will be the most adapted to local context and evaluation.

113. The M&E mechanisms will be participatory and involve all the stakeholders of the project: POs (APROVAG and YNW), their umbrella organizations (UNAFIBS, NCRC), the financial and technical partners, such as the FAO, ActionAid, NGOs and partner associations such as MakeSense, and the Government (Ministry for Agriculture, Ministry in charge of Finance).

114. The establishment of the M&E system will translate into:

- At the local level, that is in Tambacounda, an officer will be designated in order to follow- up and coordinate the capacity building of APROVAG and YNW in monitoring their own activities;
- Quantitative surveys to define the baseline situation and monitor the project's implementation will be used for comparison through the use of tools, matrices and/or impact grids, in order to identify and quantify changes in a systematic way;
-

assumptions) (Annex I).

2.3.2. Results to be achieved (Outputs and Products)

118. The FAO as the supervising entity of this project will be responsible for the preparation and submission of the various reports to the GAFSP. These ones will comply to the FAO's internal procedures in addition to the GAFSP's requirements. The FAO will prepare regular reports for the GAFSP Steering Committee in accordance with the GAFSP framework document and the M&E plan guidelines. These reports will include financial reports and reports on results achieved (prepared in accordance with the FAO procedures).

(coordination team) will deliver semi-annual progress reports on the implementation, achievements and challenges the project faces. This six-month progress report will

[redacted]

financial information, indicators for physical monitoring of project activities and assessment of challenges, including: (i) identification of results achieved and immediate objectives based on objective indicators that are verifiable; (ii)

of communication activities through at the development of appropriate communication tools, and in the mobilization of its media networks.

2.5 EVALUATION DISPOSITIONS

123. In line with the FAO evaluation policy, no separate evaluation of the project is foreseen. Nonetheless, the project will contribute to the Evaluation Trust Fund managed by the Office of Evaluation (OED) and can be evaluated on a sector-wide basis with other projects of a similar theme and / or an approach, a geographical area of intervention and similar partners. During the implementation of the project, if the parties consider it necessary to carry out a separate evaluations, the latter will be organized under the responsibility of the FAO Evaluation Office (OED) and entirely financed from the project's budget.

SECTION 3 - SUSTAINABILITY OF RESULTS

124. From formulation to implementation – the activities proposed to meet local needs stand within the principles of social and environmental sustainability. Outcomes strategies following the end of the project are integrated in the design of the project. This is possible given that all the stakeholders (POs, members, owners and partners, NGOs and other programs and partners in the areas of intervention, technical and research services of the state, local authorities and the private sector) were involved in the identification of needs. Moreover, they will accordingly, be involved in all support actions of the project. During the implementation phase, the project will ensure sustainable and continued involvement of local actors and favor long-term partnerships and collaboration. Its participatory approach and the direct accountability of local actors in the implementation of the activities will enable all stakeholders, in particular women and the youth to be integrated.

125. Institutional sustainability. APROVAG and YNW are well structured POs, representative of their members. They moreover have a significant experience with regards to economic and commercial projects and activities. Their assistance in the strengthening of organizational and entrepreneurial capacities, the professionalization and empowerment of

producers being linked to the market and access to finance. The financial sustainability of the project is measured by the capacity of the POs to be financially independent (70% of their revenue comes from producers financial contribution/revenue); create bridges with the private sector (increased number of contracts signed with private enterprises) ; and facilitate access to credit via the MEC.

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128. Four elements are central to the success of all activities and objectives:

sustainability in the services offered. It should enable smallholder producers; EIGs and POs to better manage their economic activities, define their investment plan and identify financing and business opportunities. For example, the bonuses acquired from fair trade could be used to set up social activities at the community level, as well as to increase investments in economic activities. Mobile banking and savings solutions can be developed with banks to meet the needs of smallholder producers and help them manage their finances. This will also stimulate the banking system in rural areas.

134. The majority of support activities for rural entrepreneurship will be carried out with additional financing obtained through the credits granted by financial institutions such as for example the warrantage system. In consequence of the absence of financial institutions in rural areas and of present extremely high interest rates (+28%) that makes them inaccessible to smallholder producers, the lack of access to credit to finance economic activities remains a critical obstacle to agricultural development. The project aims to remove these constraints by providing negotiating skills, and more access to market information. The objective is to set up appropriate financing lines for smallholder producers and agricultural entrepreneurs, and additionally promote agricultural innovation. The project will also strengthen and promote solidarity and social credit mechanisms where the POs are the guarantor of their members. The project will also explore the possibility of a 'warrantage' approach with cereal and seed banks.

135. Access to extension services and technologies. In order to improve smallholder producer's livelihoods and the productivity of their economic activities (producing, processing, selling) especially women's standards of living, real-time market information, adapted to climate change and innovative technologies and techniques must be available and accessible. New readily available technologies will increase productivity, improve production management, and reduce operational costs, allowing producers to meet market demands (time and quality) thus contributing to better economic, social and ecological results. As the project will reinforce partnerships between decentralized government services and POs, their capacity to provide access to extension services, and new partnership to their members will importantly improve. Within this context, partnerships will be sought with research institutions (ISRA, ITA, Universities, etc.), the private sector and other projects to promote appropriate, innovative and sustainable

3.2 GENDER EQUALITY

138. The project's initiative crucial component is essentially improving the participation of women and the youth in agricultural economic activities. Women will mak129 GII

and aims to promote and respect human rights will be critical.

3.5 CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

145. The project as a whole puts strong emphasis on "capacity building", to promote professionalization of producers, especially women and youth. Activities and initiatives of the project pertaining to agricultural development through the reinforcement of skills, awareness trainings and workshops, and methods and techniques adapted to local context, are the essence of the project.

146. The project was designed by and for the PO's members. It aims to improve their economic activities in a sustainable self-sufficient way, that is, establishing initiatives and activities, through efficient management, which will allow initiatives to persist beyond the project's end date. The services of the Support Center for Rural Entrepreneurship which are implemented during the project will support and reinforce the development of rural businesses, and existing entrepreneurship initiatives to promote food self-sufficiency.

Annex I. Project's logframe

Chains of result	Indicators				Assumptions
	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification	
Impact (GAFSP's objectives) «to improve revenue and food security of the poorest populations in developing countries»	Household food insecurity rate	To be determined		Specific analysis	
Result. The agricultural productivity and market access for smallholder producer members of the POs, especially women and youth are improved	Percentage of producers supported by the project who reported an increase in their income (disaggregated by gender including youth)	To be determined	70%	Data before/after intervention (surveys) Reports and monitoring of project activities Evaluation report	Stable political situation Specific and sectorial policies targeting rural areas implemented by the government Gender equality strategies adopted by the government Sufficient capacity

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women's participation and bargaining power in key decision-makings in rural areas are improved.	committees POs and their EIG s				
	Number of women entrepreneurs in operational businesses	0	120	Surveys Project report	Women's will to create networks and/or places of exchange (i.e. women's network platforms)

Component 2. Creation of in8 748.54 109.96 reW*Mi

	lines (disaggregated by gender including youth)		of women		and their members, as well as MFIs to develop appropriate financing mechanisms (i.e. warrantage systems)

ening the advisory support services	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APROVAG, AAS, State services
Product 2. Through improved, increased interaction and dialogue platforms at the local and national level, women's participation and bargaining power in key decision-makings in rural areas are improved													
Political Dialogue on women's rights													
Advocacy support at the national level		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	AAS
Exchange visits			X	X		X	X		X		X		AAS
Strengthening tools to develop new means of expression and communication		X	X	X	X	X	X						AAS

Reinforcement of existent infrastructure and establishment of new ones (new seed and grain banks)					X	X	X	X	X				YNW
Reinforcement of seed and grain banks (equipment)					X	X	X	X	X				YNW
Support in the multiplication of seeds			X	X		X	X		X	X			YNW
Technical training on seed conservation			X	X		X	X		X	X			AAS

Annex III. Budget

III. a) Budget according to component, products (per year in USD and FCFA)

Component and product	Cost USD				Cost FCFA (x 1 000)			
	A1	A2	A3	Total	A1	A2	A3	Total
Component 1 : Professionalization of producer organizations (POs) and accordingly entrepreneurial capacities, particularly of women and the youth through the enhancement of their bargaining power and representativeness	240.900,00	245.700,00	176.900,00	663.500,00	144.540,00	147.420,00	106.140,00	398.100,00
Product 1. Governance, production and management								

TO

Annex V. Project Environmental and Social (E&S) Screening Checklist

Would the project, if implemented?	Not Applicable	No	Yes	Unknown
I. FAO VISION/STRATEGIC				

ESS 2 BIODIVERSITY, ECOSYSTEMS AND NATURAL HABITATS

Make reasonable and feasible effort to avoid practices that could have a negative

Annex VI. Activities by Component and Product

COMPONENT 1.

Professionalization of producer organizations (POs) and accordingly entrepreneurial capacities, particularly of women and the youth through the enhancement of their bargaining power and representativeness

Product 1. Governance, production and management capacities of smallholder producers are increased

147. Activities related to product 1 support the emergence of rural micro-businesses to attract private investment and create employment and revenue opportunities for smallholder producers, especially women and the youth. Within this context, the stakeholders will need skills and managerial technical knowledge.

148. Socio-economic study. A study will be carried out at the start of the project in each intervention area to define the initial context, with the aim to better the organizational structure of the POs and their activities and members (EIG, producers). The data collected to define the baseline situation will be used for monitoring and evaluation purposes to monitor the project's progress during its implementation and its final impact.

149. Support for the establishment of a Support Center for Rural Entrepreneurship. The project will support the setting up of a center for awareness raising, training and technical support for rural entrepreneurship initiatives and development. This center, located in Tambacounda, will act as an incubator to encourage and scale up promising entrepreneurial initiatives. It will be run in partnership with schools, universities, technical and research institutes, POs and the private sector. An incubator specializing in social and solidarity entrepreneurship, such as MakeSense, will be in charge of animating and managing the Support Center. This center will have to meet the needs of the smallholder producers and it will represent an employment opportunity for the youth. Below are the initiatives that will be carried out prior to the opening of the Support Center for Rural Entrepreneurship. These will include:

The identification of POs and EIG needs, found through the carrying out of a study for the definition of the reference situation;

The development and equipment of a physical space to host the Support Center. Several places have been identified as suitable for such a space (African Institute of Management in Tambacounda, Town Hall, Regional Council, etc.);

A communication strategy (radio, television, posters, social networks,E00031>0189>0018C961

way/place to convey existent or not employment and emancipation opportunities and initiative. In more remote areas, such as in the villages far away from Tambacounda, the center must also be seen as an accessible.

150. Activities of the Support Center for Rural Entrepreneurship. The center will have a central role in all the activities implemented by the project: support for new rural entrepreneurs, support to POs and support for women entrepreneurs. The center will include:

Training in entrepreneurship and innovation tools to support EIGs and smallholder producers in developing their activities in a more entrepreneurial management way. In order to ensure the sustainability of the center, "train-the-trainer" cycles will be organized in order to transmit to some PO leaders skills and techniques they can then transmit to the EIGs. The identified leaders will themselves become trainers and facilitators of workshops and training, which will provide access to information on the basics of entrepreneurship to all EIG members. ;

Organization of workshops for the emergence of activities complementary to the banana and fonio sector – aiming to create collaboration (activities of the product 3: to support ideas for new products and services complementary to agricultural activities, especially promoted by women and the youth). Other activities may emerge from the needs of the population (mechanical repair company, digital innovations for irrigation and / or market access, etc.);

Programs (emerging from workshops) to accompany new entrepreneurs of rural areas. This program, organized in line with the activities of product 3, provides for: (i) weekly support, both strategic and operational, (ii) adapted tools (management, recruitment, communication, product design tools, (iii) access to a network of experts who can advise on choices and strategies, (iv) trainings necessary for the efficient development of businesses. MakeSense staff will be responsible for the coaching and training.

Program to accompany existent economic initiatives within APROVAG and YNW, to ensure entrepreneurial development and sustainability. The aim is to support (i) the management of banana packaging and marketing centers and the processing center in Tambacounda (vinegar production) operated by APROCOB, (ii) the production of compost at the level of 3 existing EIGs (75 people), (iii) plant production operated by 3 EIGs (15 young people), (iv) banana processing by the Nguene Group (APROVAG) (5 young people), (v) Fonio and YNW cereals (10 people).

Rural entrepreneurship training for POs in order to increase their professionalization and enable them to increase their standards of living and bring sustainability in the economic activities they are engaged in.

151. Strengthening the organizational capacities of POs. This will involve

particularly those related to food security. This work will be carried out with the CNCR Women's College whose APROVAG women are part of UNAFIBS and will involve other civil society organizations (AFAO, GIPA ...), the private sector (UNACOI, Confederation of Enterprises, etc.) as well as state institutions (Ministries responsible for supervision, local authorities) in charge of gender issues or any topic that is useful for advancing advocacy.

156. Awareness-raising on women's rights. Workshops set up in villages and rural communities to sensitize women and men on women's rights. Areas of debate in the format of ActionAid "Circles of Reflection-Action" and Dimitra Clubs of the FAO will be created at the community level by involving villages, local communities and bodies such as land commissions. This will promote the inclusion of women in public life and decision-making, as well as promote their economic and social empowerment. Women, often the majority in terms of numbers in POs, do not have the same opportunities than men in the access of factors of production (land, inputs, etc.) and in occupying positions of responsibility (Presidency of the EIGs, etc.). Initiatives will involve (i) open days at the village and POs, Union and EIG targeted by the project, (ii) women's participation in communication and social mobilization spaces around women's rights on the 8th of March or International Women's Day ...) and (iii) trainings on women's leadership initiatives, rights, lobbying, etc.

157. Accompanying women entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurship, negotiation, sales and marketing training workshops will be dedicated to the women of APROVAG and YNW. These training workshops will be an integral part of the training courses organized by the Support Center for Rural Entrepreneurship. In addition, their participation in public events such as FIARA, FIDAK and local and regional Fair Trade fairs will be supported to promote their products and facilitate the establishment of commercial relations with the private sector.

158. Networking of rural women entrepreneurs. The creation of a network will be encouraged to connect local women entrepreneurs' organizations with national organizations to enable them to take part in national actions and debates as well as

COMPONENT 2.

Creation of innovative and sustainable economic partnerships, in particular with private businesses for the supply of climate resilient inputs, processing, packaging and marketing techniques

Product 3: Rural entrepreneurship initiatives initiated by women and the youth are increased and reinforced.

159. The project will strengthen existing businesses and support the creation of new ones for the production of goods and services, the upgrading (processing) and marketing of products. Goods and services production units will be economic activities for women and the youth in particular. There will also be solutions to meet certain constraints of producers in the acquisition of factors of production. This is the case of compost and plant materials. The processing units will add value to the products, open up new markets and attract private investment. The planned activities are listed below.

160. Support of rural micro-enterprises serving agricultural production. These are initiatives carried out by EIGs, the youth and women who can support access to quality factors of production, including:

Strengthening the production of compost. The aim will be to increase the compost production needed to satisfy the needs of the banana producers in

youth people and some other producers who have not benefited from the previous distributions of vitro plants. In addition to the distribution of vitro plants, the project will increase the multiplication of banana multiplication units from "stem-derived plants (PIF)". The existing multiplication units (Sankagne 3, Nguene 2) or the start-up plant (Sall) will be reinforced in their production capacity to reach a production of 15 000 plants per year (5 000 x 3 production centers). These units will be able to benefit from the strains of plants generated by the vitro plants planted the previous year. Th00008m

esag4(r)9ion units

banana and cereals. Within this context, a partnership will be sought with ITA, ISRA and other technical institutes such as the Polytechnic University of Dakar, to provide high-performance and adapted technologies (i.e. improved solar dryers, etc.).

Solar pumping and water-saving irrigation systems. Irrigation systems will be developed on 4 hectares with the possibility of extension by the installation of solar pumps (pumping from the river) and/or irrigation that is water saving. These areas (i) will be exploited by young women who do not have other banana plots and work on half a plot (i.e. 8 women per hectare), (ii) will play the role of "learning fields" for the dissemination of innovative techniques and at the same time an example of sustainable practices. The installation of new technology will be accompanied by trainings, in order to assure that the equipment are used and maintained in a sustainable way. This will ensure the possibility of product 1 and product 2. A mechanism for the reimbursement of investment and/or participation of beneficiaries at the level of APROVAG will be defined before the implementation of the initiative, taking into account the internal regulations of the association and the EIGs (at present the EIGs renew their diesel powered pump with credits and contributions).

Innovative technologies and techniques for banana processing. The support will occur through the reinforcement of existing banana processing units through the evaluation of their organizational and management

organized to disseminate the information collected. They will be opportunities for exchanges between the actors, including those in the private sector acting upstream and downstream of production (traders, processors, packaging suppliers, etc.). A training program will be sent to POs and their members. The training program will focus on (i) market prospecting, (ii) negotiating and defining trade agreements with product buyers, (iii) negotiating and defining trade agreements with input suppliers, including packaging (SIMPA, Polisen SA, SOFAC, Fumoa, etc.), (iv) labeling, (v) the definition of standard contracts. Contract templates defining the conditions for fair and transparent transactions will be drafted and used as a complement to trainings. The training will involve at least 175 people from APROVAG, APROCOB and production and processing EIG members, as well as the YNW Federation, the cereals

organization of tastings conducted at city and village level, (ii) participation in local, regional and national fairs (FIARA, FIDAK), (iii) and advocacy on local consumption - favoring both consumers (nutritional and economic aspects) and producers (economic and ecological aspects). Documentation will also be developed to support advocacy activities (product presentation sheets, dedicated kitchen books...).

COMPONENT 3.

Strengthened financing capacities of smallholder producers through the POs

Product 5: Credit and finance access for smallholder producers are facilitated and diversified.

168. The main constraint to rural investment is access to finance, and in particular to agricultural credit, which requires conditions for the granting of loans (contributions, guarantees, interest rates, etc.) that smallholders producer can hardly meet. The project aims to remove these barriers through the following support:

169. Support of POs in negotiation, information access and contracting of credits for agricultural innovation. POs and unions that supervise them such as UNAFIBS and CNCR, will be supported in negotiating and contracting (advocacy) with agricultural credit institutions to develop appropriate and accessible financing lines for small-scale farmers and entrepreneurs initiatives. Existing collective

responsible for the installation and organization of training for use and maintenance.

184. The transformation of bananas will be revived by APROVAG with the assistance of the FAO and the research institute, ITA. The FAO will undertake a study of technical and economic viabilities and provide technical assistance and training in collaboration with the ITA. APROVAG will be responsible for the rehabilitation of the premises and the purchase of the additional equipment according to the study's result. A more efficient solar dryer will be identified among the solutions proposed the ITA, other research institutions and the private sector.

185. The production of flour from local cereals and especially fonio in Koussanar will be supervised by YNW through the promotion of existent techniques. The installation of a dryer such as for example "a greenhouse solar dryer" will be carried out with by the Dakar Polytechnic school which will also provide technical training for installation, use and maintenance. ActionAid will assist in the carrying out of the activity by facilitating links with other producers of fonio and PADAER initiatives.

Product 4: Commercial contracts between the POs and the private sector that benefits each actor are increased, and additionally the POs economic activities are increasingly integrated in the food value chain.

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