



AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING (IDEP)



TRAINING PROGRAMME ON AGRICULTURAL POLICY IN AFRICA

BILINGUAL SESSION (French / English Session)

IDEP, Dakar (Senegal), 7 – 18 May 2018

TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

May 2018

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

IDEP organised, at its Headquarters based in Dakar, a two-week training course on **Agricultural Policy in Africa**, from **7 to 18 May 2018**. The African Climate Policy Centre collaborated with IDEP in this course with the aim to raise awareness of participants on the importance of climate information and related services in development planning. By doing so, they fully funded the participation of an expert on the field, who was invited as resource person for the delivery of a module on Application of CIS in Development Planning: Focus on Agriculture Policy and Infrastructure. The course was delivered in both French and English with simultaneous interpretation services.

The two-week course on Agricultural Policy in Africa aimed at strengthening and/or renewing the knowledge and capacity of African policy makers, including senior managers, negotiators, advisors, planners and analysts, to meet the core challenges of growing the agricultural sector as a central engine of national economic development and social policy. In doing so, the course will expose participants not only to the current state of knowledge and the comparative lessons which are available to Africa, but also some of the best practices that serve as pertinent examples of how an integrated and comprehensive agricultural policy regime has been used to promote economic transformation and social well-being.

In all, twenty-eight (28) participants including twenty-one (21) males and seven (7) females attended the programme. They were policymakers, development planners, in particular middle and high level public officials from national governments and other officials engaged in agricultural engineering and food security issues amongst others, who want to increase their capacity to analyse and mainstream climate services issues in agricultural policy formulation and management. The participants had practical relevant experience in the area of economy, planning and agricultural engineering issues, and hold a minimum qualification of a Master's Degree with at least 3 years of experience. All the twenty-eight (28) participants successfully completed the course and were awarded certificates.

Three (3) modules covered various aspects of the course as follows:

- I. Agricultural policy process in Africa: Issues and challenges**
- II. Tools of Agricultural Policy analysis**
- III. Application of CIS in Development Planning : Focus on Agriculture Policy and Infrastructure**

Three (3) resource persons: Dr Lovemore RUGUBE as the course director, Prof Ernest Lytia MOLUA and Mr. Stephen MUTIMBA were involved in the delivery of the training.

They were specialists in Policy and Development Economics, Agriculture Development and Climate experts. They came from various institutions such as the University of Swaziland, the Buea University (Department of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness, Cameroon) and the Climate & Energy Advisory.

During the opening ceremony, the 7 May 2018, in the premises of the IDEP, the Director of IDEP, Mrs. Karima Bounemra Ben Soltane, has not failed to magnify the diversity of nationalities which constitute the group of participants, but also, the more to have participants who are working at the regional level. In effect for Mrs Ben Soltane, the challenges being plurals and multiple, it's important that a strong network is in place so that everyone can benefit from the experiences of others.

Following the many expectations that have been raised, including: how to circumvent the difficulties of implementation of policies, the development of sustainable policies and adapted to the continent, the improvement of productivity and competitiveness to boost exports, etc., the Director of IDEP has put the emphasis on the need to rethink the agricultural policies in a framework of structural transformation, the establishment of the ZLEC, the integration of the green and blue economies. In effect, this sector which has always been intended for rural populations could take advantage of all this in order to make it more attractive for a youth in a lot of jobs. It's therefore necessary, to align the 2030 and 2063 Agendas to move toward a harmonious combination of the transformation and industrialization, without forgetting the relationship between agriculture and green economy.

The Course Director, Dr Rugube reiterated all his pleasure to be part of the pedagogical team of this course. It indicates that agriculture remains despite everything, the main source of foreign currency and a powerful engine of economic development, in the light of our populations to rural majority.

From the Evaluation Questionnaires completed and submitted by the participants at the end of the session, the participants expressed a high degree of satisfaction, particularly with respect to the fulfilment of their overall expectation, relevance of subjects covered, and usefulness of materials, competence of resource persons and facilitators as well as exchange of experience with experts and colleagues, but above all, the awareness raised.

The closing ceremony took place on Friday 18 May 2018. It was chaired by Dr Dogo Seck, General Secretary, representing Dr Abdoulaye Seck, Minister of Agriculture and Rural Equipment of Senegal. The session was also honoured by the presence of Dr Karima BOUNEMRA Ben SOLTANE, Director of IDEP as well as Ambassadors accredited to Senegal.

I - BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE OF THE COURSE

Agriculture is the mainstay of nearly two-thirds of Africans. In addition to being an important source of individual and household incomes, it also constitutes the bedrock of most national economies. Agricultural production and the domestic trade in agricultural products are central to the functioning of local markets, the fight against poverty, the provision of employment, and the quest for greater national food security. African agricultural exports enjoy a dominant position in the international trade relations of the continent, including formal and informal intra-African cross-border exchanges. Furthermore, the agricultural sector serves as a key source of raw materials for the production of a variety of semi and fully-processed commodities. Services connected to the promotion of agricultural production and productivity also occupy a significant position in most African economies. In sum, agriculture continues to offer one of the best opportunities for promoting overall economic development in Africa, including contribution to the growth of other sectors and expansion of the industrial sector.

There is a broadly shared consensus that if African countries succeed in mastering their agricultural policies in a manner that not only diversifies output and boosts productivity but also promotes strong linkages with other economic sectors and serves broad social policy objectives, the continent will be well on its way to turning the table of underdevelopment. Building and renewing a critical mass of domestic capacity for the design and implementation of sound agricultural policy in rapidly changing contexts is, therefore, absolutely necessary for the acceleration of Africa's development. This is all the more so as the African continent remains an important and growing target for the export of subsidised agricultural commodities, including food products, that threaten to displace local producers from national and regional markets, and which carry implications for national and regional food security. At the same time, many new producers have emerged in the world market that compete vigorously with African cash crop exports, eroding the continent's share of the global trade in a number of important primary commodities.

While old concerns such as the terms of trade for African agricultural exports and the massive subsidisation of less efficient developed country agricultural producers by their governments remain outstanding, new issues centring around oligopolistic controls exercised by major corporations in the global seed market, the introduction of genetically-modified crops, the sustainability of the environment, and the increased interest of international financial speculators in international agricultural markets have posed new policy challenges to African countries. These challenges come against the backdrop of new pressures on African small holders who constitute the bulwark of the agricultural sector in most of the continent and a massive scramble for - and grabbing of - arable land across the continent by a range of international commercial interests, including multinational agri-business firms. An agricultural policy which is fit for the challenges faced by African countries must capture the complex inter-connections between domestic and global processes if durable national development is to be delivered through the mobilisation of the opportunities offered by the agricultural sector.

In addition, it has been noted through years that the effective use of climate-related information is essential to helping governments build capacity to service needs across various sectors, including land-use planning, infrastructure planning, agricultural development, and power generation.

Furthermore, the mainstreaming of climate information and services will increase the ability of regional and national early warning networks to anticipate and respond to extreme climate events. Unfortunately, on the continent, policy and practice remains far behind in terms of integrating climate information (CI) and climate information services (CIS).

This is due in part to the paucity of CI and CIS on the continent, but also to the absence of planning frameworks that are designed to integrate CI and CIS into laws, policies and practices.

Supporting decision-makers with climate-related information has become critical to advance agricultural development. Integrating of Climate Information (CI) and Climate Information Services (CIS) into development and practice has paramount importance to advance cross-sectoral climate resilient development in the continent. Consequently, a module on Climate Information (CI) and Climate Information Services (CIS) is introduced to address this issue.

II - OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE

The course aimed at providing training on agricultural policy with a view to strengthening and/or renewing the knowledge and capacity of African policy makers, including senior managers, negotiators, advisors, planners and analysts, to meet the core challenges of growing the agricultural sector as a central engine of national economic development and social policy. In doing so, the course will expose participants not only to the current state of knowledge and the comparative lessons which are available to Africa, but also some of the best practices that serve as pertinent examples of how an integrated and comprehensive agricultural policy regime has been used to promote economic transformation and social well-being.

The course will serve the policy concerns which most African governments share of, among other things, improving agricultural output and productivity, nurturing the linkages between agriculture and other economic sectors, increasing national food security, combating poverty, expanding employment, promoting environmental sustainability, and enhancing sustainable rural livelihoods, including gender equality. These are concerns that have also been embraced by the African Union, the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the African Development Bank (AfDB), and NEPAD. Skills to be imparted through the Course:

- A better understanding of the multi-faceted nature of agricultural development in Africa, and an exposure to a range of alternative approaches to growing the agricultural sector for sustained national development;
- Enhanced capacity to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate domestic agricultural policy for improved output and productivity, and the attainment of other strategic national development objectives;

- An updated comparative knowledge of agricultural policies and practices from other regions of the world;
- An improved capacity to apply practical tools and methods to the diagnosis and resolution of agricultural development problems; and
- An improvement of the capacity to participate effectively in international agricultural trade negotiations.
- An improved knowledge on climate information (CI) and climate information services (CIS) and their mainstreaming into development and agricultural planning.

III - TARGET PARTICIPANTS

The course is designed to appeal to the needs and interests of senior and middle level public sector policy officials concerned, inter alia, with promoting agricultural output, productivity and marketing; designing and managing extension services to farming communities; improving household incomes, reducing rural poverty, and achieving national food security; negotiating and managing inter-state agricultural trade accords; and formulating and monitoring policies with regard to intra-African trade in agricultural commodities. While the main target audience for the course is public sector officials, consideration will be given to eligible candidates from the main African Regional Economic Communities (RECs), senior officials of non-governmental organizations involved in the agricultural sector, and senior officials of the organized private sector with strong agricultural sector interests. In all cases, the minimum requirement for admission into the course is a first degree or equivalent, and at least three years of relevant post-graduation professional experience.

IV - APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND SELECTED CANDIDATES

IDEP invited target groups to apply for the course on ***Agricultural Policy in Africa, Bilingual session (French and English)*** by sending course basic documents including application forms to a network of IDEP Alumni and other partners who were asked to disseminate the course information within respective ministerial departments responsible for Agricultural issues. In addition, information letters and documents were also sent to African Diplomatic Corps accredited in Senegal as well as to ECA Sub-Regional Offices for dissemination to relevant government agencies in Member States. Also, the course announcement documents were posted on IDEP Web site and Facebook to widen the information recipients.

At the deadline, a total of 202 applications were registered. Out of these, only 197 were eligible based on the requirements. The remaining five applications were either incomplete (documents missing, forms not appropriately filled) or either came late, meaning after the deadline. It is worth noting that 104 applications were sent by Francophone applicants as compared to 93 by Anglophone applicants. 44 member States were represented including 22 French-speaking countries and 23 English-speaking countries and one Regional Economic Commission, namely ECCAS. There were 46 women applicants out of the total 197 eligible applications i.e. a female application rate of 23%.

To be considered for admission, applications submitted had to include a completed application form signed by the Nominating Authority, a CV and the copies of the main pages of the passport for nationals of non-ECOWAS countries, to facilitate the visa application process. As part of the innovation, applicants could also apply via IDEP's online application platform.

Out of the candidates, a total number of twenty-eight (28) participants were selected including 21 males and 7 females, representing a female rate of 33%.

V – CONTENT OF THE PROGRAMME

The course consisted of three modules as follows:

- I. Agricultural policy process in Africa: Issues and challenges
- II. Tools of Agricultural Policy analysis
- III. Application of CIS in Development Planning: Focus on Agriculture Policy and Infrastructure

VI – DELIVERY OF THE COURSE MODULES

The course was delivered in French and English with interpretation services. The pedagogical approach combined formal class lectures, exercises, analysis of relevant policy documents and case studies. It emphasized practical applications through the use of appropriate case studies and group discussions to help participants acquire the skills in dealing with issues related to climate in policy planning, enhancing agriculture engineering for better crops production, etc. Attention was also given to relevant comparative analysis with respect to other parts of the globe.

Each module was accompanied with a number of exercises aimed at testing the depth of understanding of participants, the key messages delivered and their readiness to apply the knowledge gained and skills acquired to be able to engage independently in designing, assessing policies and mainstreaming climate information services in national budgets and economic development policies.

Participants were encouraged to share ideas and their experiences on various issues related to agricultural challenges issues in Africa. Work assignments in groups and individual presentations by participants were made during the course. The course was quite intensive and very demanding indeed, with a minimum of 7 hours a day of lectures, excluding extra home works done after the lectures.

Four working groups were set up and it was ensured with the Course Director that each group would be geographically diverse (with representatives of different sub-regions) to allow exchange of experiences. (See details on group composition in annex)

Given the time available, a field visit was organized for the participants. Please see report of the activity in annex.

VIII – COURSE EVALUATION BY PARTICIPANTS

An evaluation questionnaire designed by IDEP were filled in by participants. The questionnaire covered general aspects and specific training aspects. From the evaluation of the trainees, the required improvement would be made on the delivery of the course in future.

The rating scale used is as follows: 1.Very Good, 2.Good, 3.Average 4.Poor, 5.Very Poor. In the following tables (3 & 4) below, are displayed the various satisfaction rates¹computed.

The results clearly indicate that participants were satisfied with the course content, training materials and the competence of the resource persons. The overall satisfaction score for all these aspects was 94.45%.

The satisfaction rate for all the modules was 96.16%. It amounted to 93.6% for quality of the course delivery and the same for the training materials.

Table 1: Appreciation of course content (relevancy of modules, quality of materials and delivery)

<u>Relevance of course modules</u>	Satisfaction rate
Module 1 (<i>Agricultural policy process in Africa: Issues and challenges</i>)	100%
Module 2 (<i>Tools of Agricultural Policy analysis</i>)	88.5%
Module 3 (<i>Application of CIS in Development Planning: Focus on Agriculture Policy and Infrastructure</i>)	100%
Overall score for the relevance of all modules	96.16%
<u>Quality of delivery</u>	
Quality of delivery by Dr Lovemore Rugube (Module 1)	100%
Quality of delivery by Prof. Ernest Lytia Molua (Module 2)	80.8%
Quality of delivery by Mr. Stephen Mutimba (Module 3)	100%
Overall score for the quality of delivery	93.6%
<u>Quality of course materials</u>	
Quality of training materials by Dr Lovemore Rugube (Module 1)	100%
Quality of training materials by Prof. Ernest Lytia Molua (Module 2)	80.8%
Quality of training materials by Mr. Stephen Mutimba (Module 3)	100%
Overall score for the quality of course materials	93.6%

¹ The satisfaction rate for a given item reflects the percentage of participants who considered it as Very Good or Good.

Dr Rugube as Course Director has been outstandingly appreciated by scoring 100% in all aspects evaluated. Indeed, he has strong experience as a lecturer and with IDEP. He keeps on improving his services based on comments shared with him after the delivery exercise.

The technicality of the second module handled by Prof Molua can be an explanation with regards to the score. But amazingly, his module keeps on being the most demanded after the training. This confirms the 88.5% his module scored in terms of relevancy.

Participants welcomed the introduction of the module on CIS in the course this year. With regards to the rate of satisfaction computed, it is worth mentioning that the collaboration between IDEP and the African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) was not vain.

They appreciated the Course Director as well for his experience, good listening skills, willingness to address issues raised and his involvement in the overall directorship of the course, by intervening when necessary in other modules delivery.

With an overall satisfaction of 94.45% for all aspects regarding modules of the course (delivery, relevancy and supporting material), added to a rate of 96.2% for the expectations, we can say that objectives of the programme were satisfactorily achieved.

Nevertheless, some other additional trainings were requested by participants in order to deepen their knowledge in this very critical issue because, as usual, they found the time quite short for the volume of knowledge to absorb.

Most recurrent topics from the answers are as follows:

- Agricultural statistics
- Mainstreaming gender in agricultural policies
- Value chains analysis
- Water management and irrigation system
- Monitoring and evaluation of policy, programmes and projects

Other requests dwelled on the need to include more case studies of a country in development with a success story in this field.

The following table brings out in details, other aspects of the course participants rated.

Table 2: Hotel services, Working environment and conditions, IDEP facilities, administration, coordination and expectation

<i><u>Hotel services, working environment and conditions, IDEP facilities</u></i>	Satisfaction rate
General appreciation of the hotel and services	96.3%
General appreciation of the lecture room facilities	77.8%
General appreciation of the working conditions at IDEP	100%

General appreciation of IDEP ICT facilities	74.1%
General appreciation of IDEP Library facilities	88.9%
General appreciation of IDEP interpretation facilities	97.3%
Overall score for the hotel service, working environment & conditions, IDEP facilities	89.06%
<u>Administration, coordination and overall satisfaction</u>	Satisfaction rate
General appreciation of the administrative arrangements	100%
General appreciation of the social programme	100%
General appreciation of the overall coordination	100%
Appreciation of the course with respect to fulfillment of your overall expectation	96.2%
Overall score for the Administration, coordination and overall satisfaction	99.05%

With the above table, we can clearly see that participants felt globally satisfied with their working and environment conditions. As well, a better rate of satisfaction was observed for all issues regarding overall organization of the course.

Accommodation chosen by IDEP was well appreciated for its closeness to the institution as well the supermarkets, shops, etc. Comfort and cleanliness of rooms were mentioned and the security too. Friendliness of staff was also a good point even if the language barrier was a serious issue.

Least appreciated services were the breakfast for some participants that was not diversified, the low lighting level that made life difficult for those who wanted to deal with assignments by night, expensiveness of food and some noise caused by undergoing renovation work.

IDEP working conditions was outstandingly rated (100%). Anyway, suggestions were made to increase the air conditioning system, change benches and projector that needed upkeep. As for ICT and library, participants suggested that time should be allocated to them to take advantage of them during their stay, for instance by arranging availability of those facilities after official working hours.

Regarding administrative, organizational and coordination aspects, participants felt satisfied with how the institution planned and delivered the training with all services included. They acknowledged friendliness and commitment of staff, quality and experience of trainers' team, quietness and security of the premises.

However, some areas of improvements were raised as follows:

- More interpreters should be contracted to ensure normal turns
- Snack for coffee breaks could be improved
- Increase time allocated to the training

IX – CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

IDEP, by collaborating with ACPC in the delivery of the course on ***Agricultural Policy in Africa (Bilingual session French/ English)*** demonstrated once again the strong partnership existing with the Economic Commission for Africa. Indeed, there was a need to raise awareness of government officials on the importance of agricultural policies in African countries as job and growth booster. Besides, the introduction of a module dealing with climate information and related services was a great asset and an appreciated value-added in the syllabus. Below are some comments of the participants on how the knowledge gained could be very relevant to their mission as actors of development:

- Clear vision of agricultural policies by integrating environmental aspects
- Aware on the need to introduce climate change in development projects
- Sensitize actors on the importance to collect climate data regularly and take them into consideration in policies
- Will budget having in mind climate change impacts in the planning
- Alert actors to mainstream climate information in all policies and strategies of development
- Never more ignore the component of climate information in the elaboration process of a national agricultural policy

The initiative ended successfully and participants felt globally satisfied with the relevance of the topic and the modules, with the competence of resource persons and methodology of delivery, as well with training materials, in light of results we got from IDEP questionnaires.

The following major recommendations were made by participants:

1. Increase the number of participants in order to ensure that a wider community benefits in these issues and/or organize such training for specific countries with strong demand,
2. Adjust the timetable so as to enable participants have time for researches and group work,
3. Give opportunity to participants to deepen their knowledge in the above mentioned areas of training

This will be taken in consideration as well as weaknesses and least valuable aspects IDEP will have to improve in the spirit of quality standards the institution is continuously building, with the support of partners like ACPC.

Finally, it is worth stressing that most participants thanked IDEP for having offered them the opportunity to learn more about the challenges of African countries in how to mainstream Climate information in national budgets and programmes. They recommended that IDEP continue to organize such courses for the benefit of African officials.

ANNEX 1 - LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1.	M.	VISSOH Codjo Marius Sorel	BENIN
2.	M.	KABORE Kouka Hilaire	BURKINA FASO
3.	M.	MANYANGE Herménégilde	BURUNDI
4.	M.	NGUETSOP Rodrigue	CAMEROUN
5.	M.	ABAKAR Mohammed	CEEAC
6.	M.	HOUATOU Ernest	CENTRAFRIQUE
7.	M.	ISSIMAILA Mohamed Assoumani	COMORES
8.	M.	ATTIE Miezan Firmin	COTE D'IVOIRE
9.	Ms.	JAWO Adama	GAMBIA
10.	Mr.	ANTWI Godfred	GHANA
11.	Mme	SECK Mary	GUINEE BISSAU
12.	Mr.	OTIENO Dickson Ylk Onyangoh	KENYA
13.	Ms.	BANDA Anicy Muwamba	MALAWI
14.	M.	DIARRA Daouda	MALI
15.	M.	KELLY Cheikh Ahmed Tijani	MAURITANIE
16.	Mr.	KAPEHI Vihoroka	NAMIBIA
17.	M.	SEYNI Midou	NIGER
18.	Ms.	AKANDE Adebisi Faith	NIGERIA
19.	Mr.	KWASARI Andrew Roberts	NIGERIA
20.	M.	NDUENGISA MUMPASI René	RDC
21.	Mme	DA COSTA BOA MORTE Abdelazize Francisca	SAO TOME & PRINCIPE
22.	Mr.	FOFANAH Allie Abdullah	SIERRA LEONE
23.	Ms.	MOHAMED GOMA Suheir Abdalla	SUDAN
24.	Mr.	DLAMINI Khanyakwezwe Fana	SWAZILAND
25.	M.	ABAKAR Wami Mahamat	TCHAD
26.	Mme	MOKDAD Jouda AMY	TUNISIE
27.	Mr.	NG'ANDU Brian	ZAMBIA
28.	Mr.	KAPEMBEZA Clayton Simbarashe	ZIMBABWE

ANNEX 2 – GROUP DISTRIBUTION

1.	VISSOH Codjo Marius Sorel	BENIN	GROUP I
2.	KABORE Kouka Hilaire	BURKINA FASO	
3.	ATTIE Miezan Firmin	COTE D'IVOIRE	
4.	SECK Mary	GUINEE BISSAU	
5.	DIARRA Daouda	MALI	
6.	KELLY Cheikh Ahmed Tijani	MAURITANIE	
7.	SEYNI Midou	NIGER	
8.	MANYANGE Herménégilde	BURUNDI	GROUP II
9.	HOUATOU Ernest	CENTRAFRIQUE	
10.	ISSIMAILA Mohamed Assoumani	COMORES	
11.	NDUENGISA MUMPASI René	RDC	
12.	DA COSTA BOA MORTE Abdelazize Francisca	SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	
13.	ABAKAR Wami Mahamat	TCHAD	
14.	MOKDAD Jouda AMY	TUNISIE	
15.	OTIENO Dickson Ylk Onyangoh	KENYA	GROUP III
16.	KAAPEHI Vihoroka	NAMIBIA	
17.	KWASARI Andrew Roberts	NIGERIA	
18.	MOHAMED GOMA Suheir Abdalla	SUDAN	
19.	DLAMINI Khanyakwezwe Fana	SWAZILAND	
20.	NG'ANDU Brian	ZAMBIA	
21.	KAPEMBEZA Clayton Simbarashe	ZIMBABWE	
22.	NGUETSOP Rodrigue	CAMEROUN	GROUP IV
23.	ABAKAR Mohammed	CEEAC	
24.	JAWO Adama	GAMBIA	
25.	ANTWI Godfred	GHANA	
26.	BANDA Anicy Muwamba	MALAWI	
27.	AKANDE Adebisi Faith	NIGERIA	
28.	FOFANA Allie Abdullah	SIERRA LEONE	

Visite d'une ferme agricole dans la banlieue de Dakar, facilitée par l'Agence Nationale d'Insertion et de Développement Agricole, dans le cadre du cours sur la politique agricole en Afrique, édition 2018

Le mercredi 16 mai 2018, une visite de terrain s'est effectuée précisément au niveau de la ferme agricole « Naatangué ² » sous la houlette de deux membres de l'ANIDA, avec les 28 participants de la promotion du cours, accompagné de l'équipe pédagogique et du point focal. Comme à l'accoutumée, l'IDEP avait commis un interprète pour faciliter les échanges durant la visite.

MM. Guèye et Lô, respectivement Conseiller du Directeur de l'ANIDA et Directeur de la formation et de la mise en valeur ont assuré les présentations relatives aux activités de l'agence et les projets développés.

L'agence a été créée pour promouvoir le développement d'une agriculture moderne, diversifiée, basée sur la maîtrise de l'eau et pourvoyeuse d'emplois durables pour les jeunes. Elle se charge d'assurer la création et la mise en valeur de fermes agricoles modernes intégrées pour promouvoir des emplois durables dans les métiers de l'agriculture et lutter ainsi contre le chômage des jeunes, la pauvreté, l'exode rural et l'émigration clandestine.

L'agence appuie également l'initiative privée dans le domaine agro-sylvo-pastoral à travers l'accompagnement aux petits exploitants agricoles et l'aménagement de domaines agricoles communautaires en vue de faciliter l'accès des promoteurs au foncier agricole aménagé et sécurisé.

Elle veille aussi à la maîtrise d'ouvrage de projets et programmes diversifiés portant sur l'aménagement des fermes agricoles modernes, la promotion et la modernisation des petites exploitations familiales intégrées, l'appui à l'initiative privée et domaines agricoles communautaires.

ANIDA souhaite, à travers sa stratégie, créer des opportunités d'activités lucratives et d'emplois rémunérateurs en milieu rural, diversifier la production agricole en associant cultures maraîchères, arboriculture et production animale, sécuriser la couverture des besoins du marché local en légumes, lait et viande.

En outre, elle travaille à réduire la pauvreté et l'insécurité alimentaire en intégrant à l'irrigation des cultures céréalières sous pluie pour l'autoconsommation. La ferme visitée ce jour en est un exemple concret de réussite des multitudes de projets que l'agence accompagne.

Après l'exposé, les participants se sont présentés tour à tour (nom, ministère et pays de provenance). Ensuite, il y a eu la session habituelle de questions réponses de part et d'autres entre les hôtes et les stagiaires. Parmi les questions qui ressortaient le plus, on peut citer les suivantes :

² Signifie prospérité en langue locale.

- Comment se fait la sélection pour l'attribution des parcelles ?
- Quel est le taux de couverture de l'agence à l'échelle nationale ?
- L'agence travaille-t-elle avec des bailleurs / partenaires ?
- Quel est le degré de rentabilité des fermes ?
- Quelles sont les difficultés d'ordre environnemental et climatique ?
- Comment les fermes contribuent à l'accessibilité des produits agricoles ?

M. Lô a indiqué qu'il y a un comité mis en place pour les attributions afin que le processus le plus démocratique possible, avec des critères de genre, d'égalité et de transparence. Dans cette optique, c'est le préfet de la zone d'attribution qui préside le comité et les membres sont composés des chefs de village, des représentants des services déconcentrés de l'état et des groupements de femmes et de jeunes. Il précise que l'agence est certifiée ISO et veille également au critère genre avec des sélections dont 80% des actifs doivent avoir entre 18 et 30 ans avec au minimum 30 % de femmes.

Il poursuit en mentionnant que l'agence travaille avec des bailleurs / partenaires comme les coopérations italienne, marocaine, brésilienne et espagnole, la Banque Mondiale, l'Union Européenne, pour ne citer que ceux-là. L'agence couvre toute les 14 régions du Sénégal, mais, il faut noter que les superficies varient d'une ferme à une autre selon les demandes et les potentialités de la région d'implantation.

Le spécialiste en agronomie et le président de la ferme qui, respectivement, supervise et gère la ferme ont fait état d'une bonne rentabilité de l'activité. Ils s'appuient tout d'abord sur la diversité des activités au fil de l'année. Donc, durant les saisons les moins favorables, les fermes s'adonnent à des activités d'élevage de volaille, de production de lait et même dans certaine zone, à la pisciculture.

Et, les gains sont distribués par quinzaine, donc, les acteurs vivent réellement de leurs activités. Cette facilité est due en partie, et cela répond en même temps à une des questions, à la stratégie adoptée par les fermes, en s'approchant davantage des clients à travers les marchés hebdomadaires dédiés. Ce qui implique très bon rapport qualité / prix pour le consommateur qui achète moins (directement au producteur) avec l'assurance d'avoir des produits frais du terroir.

La séance s'est poursuivie avec l'aspect climat-environnement. Le Sénégal bénéficie d'un bon climat selon les acteurs et professionnels du métier rencontrés à la ferme. Ils ont néanmoins mis en place un système très fonctionnel d'irrigation goutte-à-goutte et bénéficie d'une consommation d'énergie électrique réduite grâce aux installations solaires offertes par les indiens, qui fonctionne de manière hybride. Mais également, la ferme a quand un groupe électrogène qui vient en appui dans les périodes de pic d'activités.

Les perspectives de l'ANIDA vont dans l'installation de plus de forages pour bénéficier de l'eau douce souterraine dont l'exploitation reste encore timide (5%). Elle assure aussi la formations des acteurs sur place et à l'étranger (Corée, Inde, Maroc, etc.) pour des stages sur les itinéraires techniques de production, l'esprit d'équipe etc. à titre d'incitation et de valorisation pour les acteurs qui se sont bien distingués en termes de production, de rendement, de commercialisation et de gestion.

L'agence a pour cible principale les jeunes anciens immigrés afin de participer à la politique d'emploi des jeunes du gouvernement du Sénégal. Elle participe aussi à l'autonomisation et la fidélisation (taux estimés à 80%) de ces derniers pour réduire les saignées vers l'étranger.

ANNEX 4 – PROGRAMME OF THE OPENING CEREMONY

TIME	ACTIVITY	SPEAKERS/FACILITATORS
08.30 – 09:00	Arrival of participants & invited guests	
09:00 – 09:30	Welcome Addresses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mrs. Karima BOUNEMRA Ben SOLTANE, Director, IDEP • Mrs. Catherine LALYRE FAYE, Assistant Training Officer, Training and Research Division, IDEP • Dr. Lovemore RUGUBE, Course Director
09:30 – 10:00	Self-Introduction & Participants' Expectations from the Course	All participants
10:00 – 10:05	Further information on Training and other logistics	Mrs. Catherine LALYRE FAYE Training & Research Division
10:05 – 10:10	Financial and Administrative Arrangements	Mr. Ron KAMWENDO Jr. Head Administration & Finance Division
10:10 – 10:15	Library Resources at IDEP	Mr. Antonin Benoit DIOUF Chief Library
10:15 – 10:20	IT Resources at IDEP	Mr. Eric GUEDEGBE Computer Section
10:20 – 10:30	Questions & Responses	Participants/IDEP
10:30 – 11:00	Tour of IDEP Facilities	Training Division & Administration.
11:15 – 11:30	COFFEE / TEA BREAK	

ANNEX 5 – PROGRAMME OF THE CLOSING CEREMONY

- 11:00 - Introduction of Chairperson by Mrs. Catherine LALYRE FAYE, IDEP Training Division.
- 11:05 - Taking the Floor by Chairperson, Dr Dogo SECK, General Secretary, representing Dr Abdoulaye SECK, Minister of Agriculture and Rural Equipment, Senegal.
- 11:10 - Welcome Statement by Mrs. Karima BOUNEMRA BEN SOLTANE Director, IDEP.
- 11:15 - Statement by Dr. Lovemore RUGUBE, Senior Lecturer, University of Swaziland, Course Director.
- 11:25 - Words of Thanks by Trainees' Representative Mr. NGUETSOP Rodrigue (Cameroon)
- 11:35 - Award of Certificates (Calling Participants) by Mrs. Catherine LALYRE FAYE, (IDEP Training and Research Division).
- 11:45 - Short Statements by Honourable Ambassadors / Representatives of Countries Represented.
- 12:00 - Closing remarks by Dr Dogo SECK, General Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment, Senegal.
- 12:30 - Group Photograph.
- 12:40 - Cocktail.

