

INITIATIVE PROSPECTIVE AGRICOLE ET RURALE

Annual Report

2019




Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rurale

IPAR
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IPAR bénéficie des appuis institutionnels du CRDI et de la Délégation de l'UE au Sénégal
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pour contribuer à l'atteinte des objectifs assignés à son plan stratégique quinquennal.

Que nos partenaires techniques (gouvernement et acteurs non étatiques) et financiers en soient remerciés !



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IPAR *in Brief*

The Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rurale (IPAR) is a space for reflection, dialogue and proposals for concerted agricultural and rural policies in Senegal and the West African region.

VISION

To be a strong institution of strategic and prospective analysis, capable of influencing, at the national and sub-regional levels, public policies in the agricultural and rural sector, as well as the processes of economic and social transformations.

MISSION

Contribute to the economic and social development of Senegal and the sub-region by creating a space for exchange and debate based on rigorous strategic and prospective research connected to the concerns of decision-makers and grassroots populations.

VALUES

Our members adhere to the values of commitment in the accomplishment of our mission. Our organization also subscribes to the principles of objectivity, transparency, responsibility and fairness in the daily behavior of members.

Commitment: in their daily conduct, IPAR members are committed to improving the living conditions of the population.

Objectivity: our activities are based on the values of impartiality and probity of our researchers and the integrity of our processes.

Transparency: Our relationships with partners and decision-makers must be based on transparency. We want to build and maintain a relationship of trust with all stakeholders in our actions. We are responsible for the content we produce.

Responsibility: our research and debate activities can have an impact on society. We have to assume the possible consequences. That is why we base our interventions on principles of measurement and accountability. A strong sense of belonging to our organization, solidarity among members, and mutual trust ensure that the desired levels of individual responsibility are achieved.

Fairness: we refrain from discrimination on the basis of gender, age, ethnic, political or religious affiliation. We ensure that we make decisions that are respectful of people and individual rights.

RESEARCH THEMES

(i) structural transformation of agriculture; (ii) migration and youth employment; (iii) climate change; (iv) sustainable development goals; (v) governance of natural resources and land.

From the Executive Director

The year 2019, which is drawing to a close, is a turning point in the implementation of IPAR's second Strategic Plan 2017-2021. The institution has pursued the perspectives set by its Board of Directors aimed at contributing to the improvement of public policies. This orientation is accompanied by the development of innovative and territorialized partnerships. The formalization of collaboration, through the signing of Memoranda of Understanding (MoU), with the DGPPE, SAED, PREDA Saint-Louis, and the Ministry of Water and Sanitation in particular, stems from this desire. The same applies to the coordination of platforms at national (agriculture, environment), regional (Matam and Ziguinchor) and local (Podor, Senegal and Boghe in Mauritania) levels on various topics relating to land governance, food and nutrition security issues, the environment and sanitation, etc.



In addition to supporting our partners, we have continued to produce knowledge as a necessary input for policy dialogue. And whenever necessary, we have strengthened our partners' capacities to raise the level of dialogue and base it on scientific evidence.

These various initiatives have earned us recognition by partner governments as a Think Tank equidistant from stakeholders in the production of evidence and in the animation of spaces for dialogue and multi-stakeholder consultation. In the area of the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the government's invitation to accompany the official Senegalese delegation to the United Nations headquarters in New York to present the initiatives underway to achieve the 2030 goals is in itself a recognition. This year's invitation of IPAR, as the only institution among the Think Tanks of Africa, Asia and Latin America, to the Board of the Hewlett Foundation to share its experience of transformation, under the Think Tank initiative, is also a testimony of the confidence that international institutions have in our young institution!

This progress made in 2019 should not hide the challenges to be met in terms of building IPAR's own heritage, through the construction of headquarters, a guarantee of our institutional autonomy. The team's concentration on the solicitations of partners (governmental, civil society, private sector...), while being maintained, should be more able to be accompanied by the permanent animation of the associative life to improve services to members, such as the production of unsponsored autonomous reflections.

I would like to pay a vibrant tribute to our partners in government (Senegal, Mauritania, Niger), civil society, including producers' organizations, parliamentarians in the region, and donors such as IDRC, the EU, USAID, and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. A special mention should be given to the Hewlett Foundation for its renewed confidence in our institutional support by supporting our priority area of «evidence informed policy making»! This support reinforces IPAR's focus, which is its DNA, on how to use scientific evidence to inform policy decisions.

In closing, I would like to thank the members of the Board of Directors for their advice and for following up on our commitments, and to all those who continue to trust us by supporting our efforts to improve the living conditions of people, especially rural people. I would also like to congratulate the women and men of our Think Tank for their commitment and professionalism, with a special mention to the Director of Research, Dr. Ibrahima Hathie, for his outstanding contribution to achieving the objectives set by our Board of Directors. I extend these thanks to our trainees and PhD students who are committed, on a daily basis, to strengthening the IPAR-Ker Jacques Faye model: evidence to contribute to inclusive policies to positively and sustainably change the lives of people at the grassroots!

Through Action Research, Women Gain Access to their Land Rights

After 20 years of land reform trials, Senegal seemed to have taken the right direction in the work of the National Land Reform Commission (NLRC). Faced with the failure of the process that ended with the abolition of the Commission, IPAR and its partners continued to analyze land tenure issues, with a focus on women's access to land. This initiative aims to contribute to the improvement of land tenure practices by documenting field experiences in order to feed the decision-making process and thus re-launch the reform process desired by all categories of actors.

As a reminder, land tenure in Senegal functions around a plurality of systems: a formal system based on the corpus of laws and regulations, a system formed from rules derived from customs and habits, and in between, a set of provisions. As a result, the land question cannot be analyzed solely from a legal

perspective, quite the contrary; understanding the issues, behavior and other socio-cultural implications requires a multidisciplinary approach.

Promotion of Inclusive Land Governance through the Improvement of Women's Land Rights in Senegal

Despite the enshrinement in the Constitution of Senegal of the principle of equal access to land recognizing the same rights between men and women, women's access to and control of land resources remain a major challenge.

Based on this observation, a consortium led by IPAR and its partners (CNCR, and aGter) submitted a three-year action research project (2017-2020) in response to a competitive call from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). Under the



theme «Promoting inclusive land governance through the improvement of women's land rights in Senegal», the main objective of this project is to contribute to the improvement of women's land rights and their effective participation in the governance of this resource. Three components are covered by the project: (i) research; (ii) capacity building-training-mentoring-awareness-advocacy; and (iii) development and capitalization.

During the year 2019, which corresponds to the second year of project implementation, three initiatives located in three agro-ecological zones of Senegal were evaluated. They are namely :

- The "Land Rights and Equal Opportunities» project implemented by the CNCR and the Association des Juristes Sénégalaises (AJIS), with EU funding, and carried out in the commune of Toubacouta (South groundnut basin);
- The Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) program through the development of the Ngalenka Valley, in the commune of Ross Béthio (Senegal River Delta);
- ENDA PRONAT's project to support the communes in issuing deliberation titles to women in the commune of Darou Khoudoss (Niayes).

The results of the research, based on quantitative and qualitative surveys, highlight the following situations:

- The plurality of land governance systems, the entrenchment of customary practices, female poverty and the development of the phenomenon of Large-Scale Land Acquisition (LSLA), highly developed in Ross Béthio and Darou Khoudoss ;
- The existence of perfect parity in the three municipal councils, even if this does not translate into a quality of representation of women in the land governance bodies; women remain «confined to the commissions that recall their reproductive roles», hence non-effective participation in decision-making bodies;
- Gender inequity in the distribution of household land capital in the target communes;
- Improved access to Toubacouta thanks to the strategies implemented by the project evaluated and the involvement of the municipal council, first and foremost the mayor, in negotiations between women and customary leaders, which

enabled women to obtain free boundary marking fees;

- The quota system applied tends more to become a ceiling rather than a threshold for the women beneficiaries of the Senegal River Delta;
- Actors' games and power dynamics among women in the Delta that further exclude the most vulnerable women.

On the basis of the initial research results, IPAR and its partners (CNCR, parliamentarians, association of elected officials of Senegal, UN-Women, etc.) have helped to initiate a process of capacity building for women on land legislation, access to decision-making bodies and influencing techniques, and an awareness campaign, village talks, forums and radio broadcasts to improve women's knowledge of their rights. These various initiatives have made it possible to assist and support women in the various procedures for applying for land use, and to raise awareness among the authorities and the population about respect for women's land rights.

The products of this action-research have been published in several formats: synthesis report, films, policy brief and fact sheet, some of which were presented during the visit of the Prime Minister of Canada to Senegal.

Information Booklet on Procedures for Access and Use Rights on Land in the National Estate

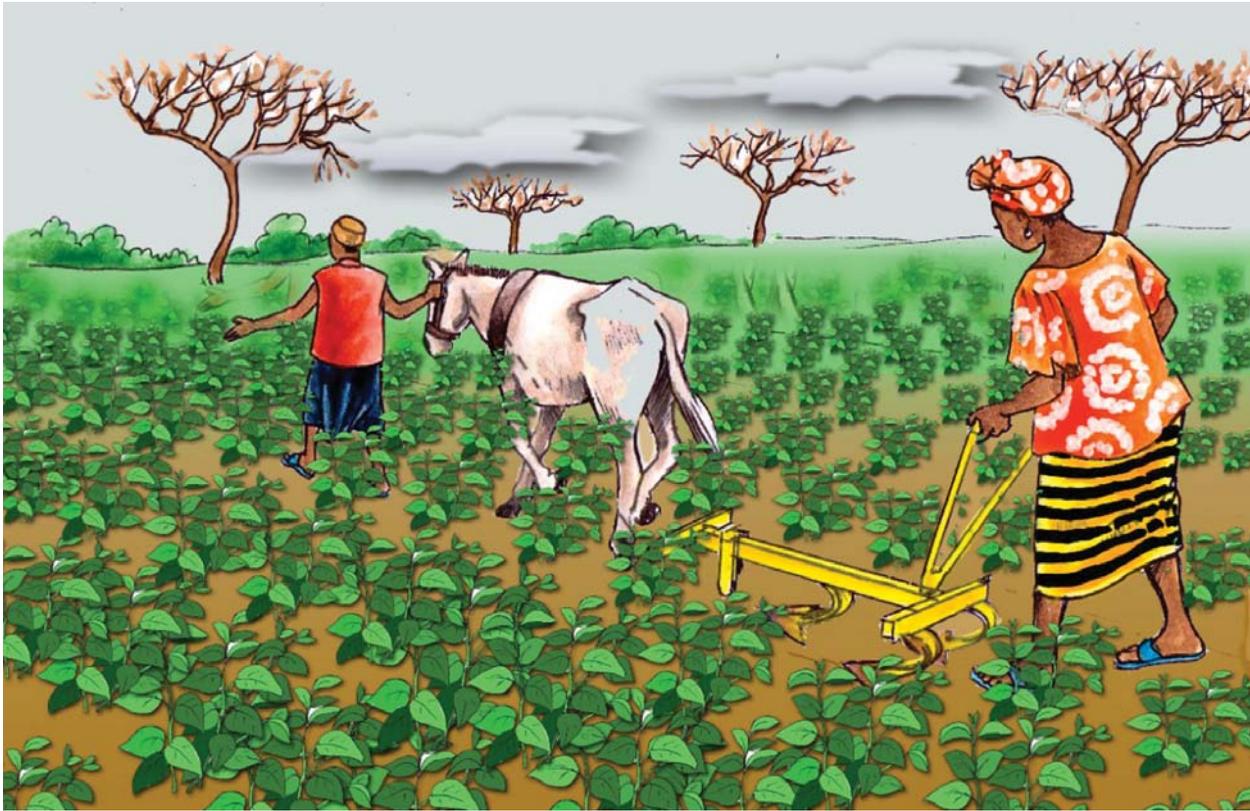
«In Africa, a woman works all her life on land she does not own to produce what she does not control, and if her marriage ends in a divorce or her husband's death, she can be sent away empty-handed,» Julius Nyerere said.

In Senegal, the complexity and sensitivity of land issues require a good knowledge of the texts and the establishment of clear rules and procedures for the effective management of land resources. As recalled in the framework of the IDRC-funded Action-Research project on women's access to land IPAR has helped improve the understanding and accessibility of texts and laws governing land tenure in Senegal. To facilitate understanding by the actors, IPAR has produced an information booklet on land tenure laws and texts.

The booklet is a knowledge-building, awareness-raising and communication tool, developed from

the results of the research. It presented in pictorial format the land tenure procedures, the modalities for exercising the land tenure competence devolved to the communities, and the procedures and mechanisms for their implementation. Written in a light and illustrated legal language, it used simple vocabulary, drawing on the experiences of local populations

while indicating the legal resources available to improve women's access to land. In order to facilitate the accessibility of the manual to all stakeholders, a translation into local languages is envisaged and will be the subject of a broad communication campaign to maintain its dynamic character.



Research Projects in Partnership

During 2019, IPAR has implemented two major research projects involving partner think tanks. The first one is related to the elaboration of the Global Report on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), initiated by the Southern Voice network which brings together 49 think tanks from Africa, Asia and Latin America, and whose objective is to bring out the perspectives of researchers from the South. The second project was conducted in partnership with ECDPM, a European think tank, to analyze rice trading systems in West Africa and propose solutions to the challenges posed.

«Leaving No One Behind», a Transnational Synthesis

The Southern Voice network, which brings together some 40 Southern think tanks, with their unique attributes as knowledge producers and political entrepreneurs, wished to make a substantial contribution to strengthening the global SDG «monitoring and review» process through the global report entitled: «Southern Voice on the State of SDGs (SVSS)». The research addresses three fundamental issues: (i) 'Leaving no one behind' which explores those excluded from the realization of SDGs; (ii) 'synergies and trade-offs' which highlights the links between the goals, as a better understanding of these interconnections is a basic condition for building comprehensive policies that leave no one behind; (iii) 'global systemic issues' which argues that in the context of a global agenda, policies cannot be considered only within national boundaries.



This strand seeks to analyze global systemic issues and their impact on national policies. The SVSS report is based on six country case studies in Africa

(Nigeria, Ghana), Asia (Sri Lanka, India) and Latin America (Bolivia, Peru) and three cross-country studies (Africa, Asia, Latin America).

IPAR was chosen to conduct research on the 'Leaving no one out' axis, one of the main chapters of the global report (see box).

The international community's commitment to Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) is at the heart of the Sustainable Development Agenda to 2030. It is about ending extreme poverty in all its forms, reducing inequalities and vulnerabilities and ending group discrimination. Leaving no one behind means going beyond averages and ensuring that all population groups progress on a disaggregated scale.

This article seeks to understand what exclusion looks like in a given country and what it means to be left behind. It uses five dimensions of exclusion as a framework for analysis based on a number of DGs and country studies. The paper shows that exclusion is highly context-dependent. For example, while exclusion markers such as gender and ethnicity remain highly relevant, their meaning varies according to context, with specific implications and requiring targeted interventions.

The severity of conditions to which disadvantaged groups are exposed is shaped by intersectionality, i.e. individuals or groups with aggravated or overlapping disadvantages are most likely to be the most lagging behind.

The paper presents the following policy implications:

- (i) Addressing overlapping disadvantages through a comprehensive development strategy;
- (ii) Contextualizing and integrating the principle of Leaving No One Behind (LNOB);
- (iii) Designing a territorial development policy integrating spatial equity.

Understanding Rice Marketing Systems in West Africa and the Main Challenges of Sector Reform

In the wake of the 2008 food price crisis, policies for the rice sector in West Africa have mainly focused on rapidly increasing domestic production. Despite tangible progress in domestic production, imported rice continues to dominate, particularly because of its availability, accessibility, and value to some consumers. In addition, it appears that rice sector policies have paid less attention to consumer preferences and barriers to the marketing of locally produced rice. Lack of transparency in imports and differences in trade policies and regulations between countries are huge challenges to be addressed.

It is in this context that led IPAR and ECDPM to collaborate to better understand rice marketing systems in West Africa, identify the main challenges to sector reform and propose possible solutions. The two think tanks received financial support from GIZ to conduct their research, with a particular focus on the central basin

(Mali, Burkina, Ghana) and the eastern basin (Nigeria, Benin). The study also focused on Côte d'Ivoire in view of its interactions with the central basin and Senegal because of the lessons that can be drawn from its experiences in terms of regulation.

To address the challenges posed by weaknesses in rice marketing systems, three areas of reform emerged from the study and from interactions with the various stakeholders in the subregion: (i) regulation of extra-regional imports; (ii) structuring of domestic markets; and (iii) promotion of intra-regional trade. A consultation workshop with regional stakeholders was organized in Abidjan in October 2019 on the basis of the preliminary results.

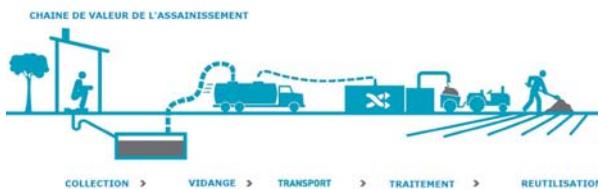
During the year 2020, the report will be finalized and its findings, conclusions and recommendations will be the subject of an ECOWAS-wide policy dialogue workshop. The report will also provide excellent input to the ECOWAS Rice Offensive Strategic Action Plan (2020-2025) currently being developed and the roadmap for its implementation.



Action Research to Strengthen IPAR's Stance on SDGs and Demand-driven Policies for Non-Sewerage Sanitation

Of the more than 962 million people living in sub-Saharan Africa, only 28% have access to basic sanitation and nearly 31.9% practice open defecation. In order to achieve the target of SDG 6.2, States must adopt inclusive sanitation policies that will serve as a reference for the development of sanitation programs that provide access to safe and adequate sanitation services.

IPAR is working closely with Speak Up Africa, Niyel and CRES on the WASPA project funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to contribute to the achievement of SDG 6.2. This action-research project focuses on the value chain of fecal sludge management (collection-transport-treatment-recycling) with a focus on vulnerable households in urban and peri-urban areas of Dakar and other West African countries (Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire). By combining a demand-driven and evidence-based approach, the research aims to identify the most innovative solutions likely to promote access to quality sanitation and sound and safe management (of toilets, emptier, etc.) of fecal sludge in Senegal and West Africa.



Quantification and Characterization of Solid Wastes in Sludge Deposited at Sewage Sludge Treatment Plants (SSTBVs)

Establishing satisfactory sustainable management of household waste remains a challenge that Dakar and its suburbs are increasingly facing. In Dakar, the management of fecal sludge remains problematic despite the considerable efforts made in recent years. Indeed, with 76% of the sludge collected from toilet pits, only 31% is properly managed, of which 10% is properly buried and 21% emptied. The rest of the collected sludge is discharged into the drainage system or into nature (Gabert, Santi et Ily, 2018). Hence the need for safe management of fecal sludge to address the health, environmental and financial issues related to sanitation.

IPAR has developed a leaflet to raise awareness among households on the consequences of domestic behavior in terms of solid waste management and the treatment and recovery of fecal sludge. The objective was to support households in adopting the research-recommended behavior of no longer mixing household sludge with solid waste. The desired change is the abandonment of practices that are incompatible with a healthy valorization of sanitation products and the financial sustainability of sanitation management companies.

IPAR has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with DELVIC Sanitation Initiatives to quantify and characterize, as a first step, the solid waste contained in the sewage sludge deposited at the STBVs of the city of Dakar. It is planned to evaluate the effects of this solid waste on the process of treatment and recovery of sewage sludge at the level of the STBVs and on its final reuse as a by-product of sewage sludge treatment. The project has made it possible to involve students in research activities, thus contributing to the training of competent human resources in the sanitation sector.

Assessment of Transmission and Fecal Contamination Pathways

IPAR, CRES, SUA and NIYEL, in collaboration with the SaniPath team from Emory University in Atlanta, the Think Tank TREND in Ghana and the Pasteur Institute of Dakar conducted a rapid assessment study in five (5) peri-urban communes of Dakar (Medina Gounass, Wakhinane Nimzatt, Djiddah Thiaroye Kao, Rufisque Est) and in SICAP Liberté to locate the different vectors of fecal contamination of populations using the SaniPath tool.



The research aimed to improve and expand access to sanitation for the most disadvantaged social strata in urban and peri-urban areas by implementing a sludge management system that guarantees the multifaceted security of the different actors in the value chain and contributes to maintaining a dynamic market in the sub-sector. Thus, analyzes have been carried out to verify the presence of E. Coli strains in transmission channels (water, land, products, street foods).

The community and local approach was adopted to provide feedback on hygiene and sanitation behaviors and practices. Training and sensitization sessions were conducted to ensure ownership of the approach by community actors in order to facilitate the implementation of the study. Meetings were held with local elected officials and leaders of the various communes to mobilize local populations and facilitate their ownership of the process.

The data collection targeted mainly households and elementary schools. Focus groups on practices, habits and behaviors were organized at the level of each commune and surveys were conducted among

100 households per commune studied. At the school level, two (2) primary schools were selected per commune to survey 15 boys and 15 girls. These randomly selected students provided information on their practices, habits and behaviors and those of their parents with regard to hygiene and sanitation.

The technical team in charge of microbiological data collection collected samples from identified routes of fecal contamination such as water (drinking, waste, surface, bathing), latrines, raw vegetables, street food and soil. Analyzes by the Pasteur Institute of Dakar are in progress.

Already, the study found that poor management of fecal sludge in neighborhoods has public health implications. A mapping of municipalities at high risk of exposure to fecal contamination has been completed. This evidence will serve as a benchmark for policy makers in the development of health and sanitation programs and policies. The study has also led to increased awareness and sensitization of the population on sanitation issues. The results obtained will be used by the population to advocate to decision-makers for a better management of sanitation and health in their localities.

The Making of a National Framework for Consultation of the Actors of the Sanitation Sub-sector in Senegal

The multiplicity of actors, the plurality of components/objectives and the territorialization of sanitation require effective collaboration for the monitoring and evaluation of interventions. It is in this perspective that IPAR, the Ministry and the partners involved in the sanitation sub-sector, have created a Consultation Framework which aims at a better coordination and harmonization of sanitation interventions in Senegal in order to better meet the Sustainable Development Goals of the sub-sector.

The Framework has already raised awareness among the different stakeholders on the need to collaborate to have stronger impacts in the sanitation sub-sector. The workshop to launch the National Sanitation Stakeholder Consultation Framework was held in June 2019 and the draft Ministerial Order to establish the institutional anchorage of the Framework was elaborated. However, the finalization of the process of the institutional anchoring of the Framework is hampered by the administrative slowness in the services.



The main lesson of this multi-stakeholder collaboration is the recognition of IPAR's expertise in mobilizing funding, as head of the Finance Commission on the one hand, and on the other hand as a member of the Research Commission to feed into future Framework activities on the other hand.

Partnership and Strategic Positioning in the Sanitation Sub-sector

Several strategic partnerships have been signed with both public and private stakeholders in Senegal and West Africa. For example, for the implementation of the household waste study, IPAR signed a Memorandum of Understanding and a specific agreement with DELVIC Sanitation Initiatives. DELVIC Sanitation Initiatives is a Senegalese company specialized in the treatment and valorization of sewage sludge. It is the first private African company selected by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to acquire and operate the «Sedron Bioenergy» Omniprocessor, a technological innovation that produces electricity, high-quality water for industrial use and ash that can be used in agriculture from sewage sludge and solid waste.

IPAR has expanded its partnership with the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW), the African Water Association (AfWA), UNICEF/WHO, national and international organizations such as Water Aid, Speak Up Africa, Niyel, USAID, etc. IPAR has also been working with the African Union (AU) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

At the national level, collaboration has been strengthened with the Ministry of Water and Sanitation, Speak Up Africa, Delvic, 5 municipalities in the Dakar area, and the Pasteur Institute, through 5-year memoranda of understanding with each organization except Speak Up Africa, which has a 3-year memorandum of understanding.

At the international level, IPAR is an active member of the UN working group on the financing of the sixth generation of grants in Senegal. It is currently conducting research for the working group on how to use blended financing to accelerate progress on the sixth generation of grants. The idea is to develop a model for financing water and sanitation and hygiene services in urban and rural areas, using blended financing to attract private sector investment in sanitation in Senegal.



From a gender perspective, IPAR has also developed a strong partnership with women's organizations in 5 municipalities in Dakar to strengthen advocacy for behavior change in the areas of hygiene, access to sanitation, management and financing solutions. In the coming years, they should be able to contribute to the national debate in support of the Ministry of Water and Sanitation. Their advocacy would thus contribute to strategies and budget planning processes for a better consideration of investments in non-sewerage sanitation systems in urban and peri-urban areas of Senegal.

At the regional level, IPAR confirmed its scientific leadership by developing a fruitful partnership with two research institutions in Burkina Faso (GRAAD) and Côte d'Ivoire (CIRES). This collaboration has enabled them to undertake innovative initiatives in the field of sanitation in their respective countries through research on non-sewerage sanitation systems and fecal sludge management. The commitment of these two institutions laid the foundations for the creation of the sanitation component of the African think tank network (WATTNet). With the support of IPAR and Speak up Africa, and through capacity building activities, GRAAD and CIRES produced respectively a report on «Wastewater sanitation policies and practical problems in Burkina Faso» and a report on access Non-sewerage sanitation in the municipality of Yamoussoukro in Côte d'Ivoire.

Innovative Solutions to Address Data Issues

By adopting the sustainable development goals in 2015, the United Nations General Assembly committed States to «leaving no one behind» in the implementation of the 2030 agenda. As a result, world leaders called for a data revolution in order to make disaggregated, up-to-date and quality data available. This requires the use of innovative tools that can shorten the time required for data collection and analysis, but also reduce the costs inherent in traditional methods. IPAR is committed to this by developing fruitful partnerships in the agriculture, environment and health sectors.

Health-related Policy Research Institutions and SDGs: Fostering Collaboration in West Africa

IPAR has partnered with the West African Health Organization (WAHO) to explore ways to contribute to monitoring progress in the implementation of health-related SDGs at national and regional levels. In this

perspective, our institution received financial support from IDRC to conduct three case studies in Burkina Faso, Ghana and Senegal. The aim was to: i) identify common health-related indicators in these countries in order to initiate a more harmonized approach to monitoring in the West African region; ii) examine the availability of data for the relevant indicators; iii) work with key civil society organizations (CSOs) to analyze their involvement in the monitoring of health-related SDGs; and, iv) propose approaches to improve national and regional monitoring of the identified indicators.

The results of this pilot study provided benchmarks for measuring and monitoring progress with health-related SDGs. The following points emerge from the pilot study:

- (i) Only some of the SDG indicators are measurable with the current monitoring systems of the pilot countries;
- (ii) Some targets are not aligned with national



priorities; for example, out of 24 targets identified and deemed most relevant, 13 are not aligned in Burkina Faso; there are 7 in Senegal and 2 in Ghana,

- (iii) In terms of availability of indicators, Senegal has 53%, Ghana 40% and Burkina Faso 21%;
- (iv) The level of disaggregation of data by age and sex is low, as it is most often below 50% in the three countries.

The recommendations of this pilot study relate to: (i) the improvement of data availability by computerizing the health and civil status data collection systems; (ii) the establishment of a sustainable financing system for regular surveys; and, (iii) the involvement of the private sector and civil society in data production.

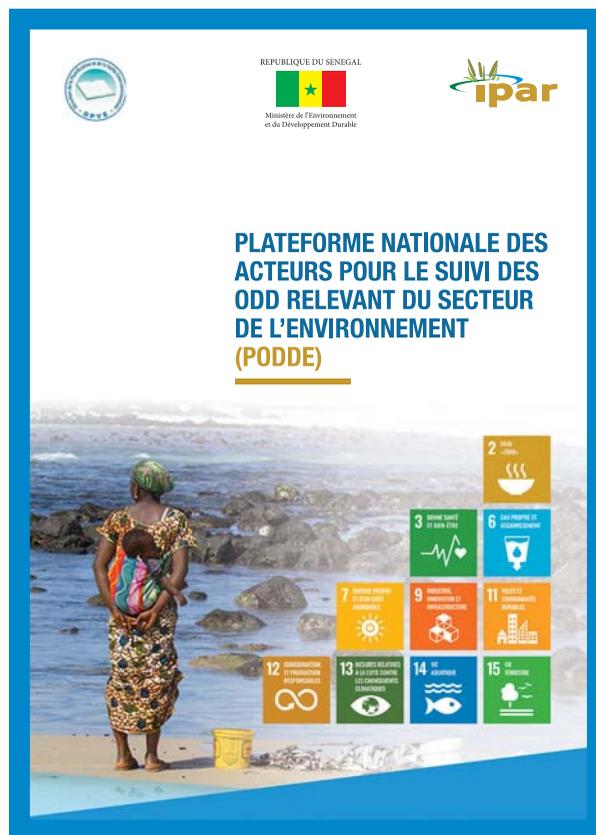
In order to ensure that no one is left behind, an improvement in data quality through the implementation of a routine data quality control system is necessary. The report also suggests the establishment of a regional platform for intelligence on indicators for health-related SDGs and the development of an agenda, with a roadmap, and the involvement of all stakeholders (private, public, CSOs) for the achievement of health-related SDGs.

PODDE: A Platform for Solving Data Problems in the Environmental Sector

As part of its monitoring and forecasting work, IPAR had initiated a study in 2016 on the national potential to cover certain SDG indicators. This research had revealed that the environment and governance sectors were the most challenging sectors for informing SD Goals (SDG) indicators. Despite government initiatives to address these problems, little progress was made. Following discussions between IPAR and the Directorate of Planning and Environmental Monitoring (DPEM) of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MESD), it was agreed to organize a workshop to bring together all stakeholders in a framework to better monitor SDGs in the environment sector. The workshop, held in December 2018, made it possible to carry out an exhaustive inventory, create a stakeholder platform and define its mission, identify the roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders and discuss the modalities for concerted monitoring of SDGs in the sector.

A technical group of the Platform for the Monitoring of SDGs in the Environment (WG-PODDE), composed of key institutions (Directorates of the Ministry of

Environment, Ministry of Economy and other relevant ministries, in addition to IPAR) was established and met regularly on the basis of a roadmap. The group is chaired by the DPVE and IPAR provides the technical secretariat.



Out of the 32 indicators related to the SDGs linked to the environment, GT-PODDE has already prepared profile sheets for 11 indicators. The group has also started to analyze its contributions in the next review of Senegal's SDGs after four years of implementation. In addition, in relation to the Global Partnership on Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD), GT-PODDE selected 5 priority indicators that were processed through the African Regional Data Cube (ARDC) using satellite data. The operation of this platform is a huge success because it allows regular exchanges between several entities used to working in silos and plays a coordinating role, thus avoiding the multiplicity and dispersion of decision-making centres.

In view of its results, the national platform of actors was institutionalized by Order No. 031547 of 31 December 2019 on the creation, composition and functioning of the National Platform of actors for the monitoring of Sustainable Development Goals.

In addition to close collaboration with the Global Partnership on Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD), including training activities for Senegalese experts with the support of NASA, IPAR has also developed close links with WeRobotics and Kranth (a local partner) in the field of UAV imaging. First of all, in February 2019, the three institutions organized an information and awareness raising workshop on the use of UAVs for social good. Numerous government entities (ministerial directorates, agencies) and civil society participated in this workshop. Subsequently, in May 2019, IPAR and its two partners organized a technical training workshop on the use of UAVs.

The training and awareness-raising activities were co-organized and co-financed by the three institutions. For IPAR, this initiative was made possible in part through the support of the Hewlett Foundation and is part of a range of responses to different solutions to data issues for public decision-making.

AgriData: Using Evidence to Improve Agricultural Policy in Senegal

With the financial support of the Hewlett Foundation, IPAR and ANSD have launched a major agricultural platform project with a twofold vocation: (i) an electronic platform bringing together all the data from the agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sector enabling researchers and other stakeholders to make information and micro-data available; (ii) a stakeholder platform bringing together producers and users of data and offering the possibility of instilling a multi-stakeholder dialogue in the sector. For the technical operationalization of the e-Platform, IPAR and ANSD have received technical support from Development Gateway.



The process included several steps: (1) a literature review on the regulatory, legal and institutional framework governing the production, analysis and sharing of statistics in general and agricultural statistics in particular; (2) a technical assessment through interviews with national agricultural

institutions and potential end-users (technical and financial partners); these interviews confirmed that data on agriculture are not systematically disclosed and that there is currently no formal mechanism for data sharing between producers and data users; (3) an in-depth study of the different data sources was carried out and resulted in a mapping of existing data sources that could feed the platform.

In September 2019 IPAR organized a technical workshop that allowed each stakeholder to share information on the data it collects, the types of micro-data it holds and the indicators it tracks. The workshop was a high point in the understanding of the data ecosystem by all stakeholders, its complexity and the compartmentalization of agricultural data producers. A select committee comprising 6 institutions including ANSD, DAPSA and IPAR was charged with reflecting on the governance of the AgriData platform to ensure its sustainability. This reflection led to the drafting of a note on the governance of the platform, highlighting its mode of operation, the roles and responsibilities of the players, the mapping and monitoring of data updates, the interfacing of the AgriData portal with others, the involvement of the top management of member institutions and the use of the platform.

During the first quarter of 2020, training workshops on survey archiving and documentation, deployment of the application on the ANSD environment, updating of the platform data and platform testing are planned for one month. Capacity building sessions will also be organized to facilitate the ownership of the tool by ANSD and other partners. Thereafter, priority will be given to the use of the platform through the facilitation and organization of evidence-based multi-stakeholder dialogues.

Spatialized Prospective Modeling, Co-constructed Scenarios of the Futures of a Senegalese Territory (ARTEMIS)

Together with development partners, IPAR contributed to discussions on the future of the agro-silvo-pastoral space of the southern Niayes area up to 2040, using geo-prospective or «spatialized prospective modelling». This analytical tool, which falls within the field of prospective, aims to anticipate changes. It thus focuses on the qualities and properties of space, linked to regularities, structures or spatial dynamics, which will enable it to interact in the face of internal or external disturbances. IPAR was a member of the steering committee of this research activity, which

brought together ISRA/BAME, CIRAD (as initiator), IFAN/UCAD, ENDA Pronat and more than twenty local actors recognized as experts in their respective fields.

The objective was to anticipate the evolution of the area's space system by analyzing its capacity to react to change, adapt, yield, resist and change the course of spatial processes. These experts identified factors of change, driving variables, and possible states of these driving variables and constructed six (6) scenarios, based on desired changes, which are:

- 1) Self-managed green city - self-management by the populations,
- 2) «shantytowns» of the Niayes,
- 3) Ecovillages i.e. the population lives in harmony with the well-preserved natural resources,
- 4) Tourist Niayes,

- 5) Mined areas (takeover by mining conglomerates,
- 6) Cohabitation of urban and rural areas.

This prospective approach to territories has made it possible to explore and quantify the plausible future of the Niayes region in Senegal by 2040, with a view to developing the culture of the future in the organization of society. The exercise also aims to base public development policies on evidence. The results obtained should serve as action levers for decision-makers to act and anticipate changes likely to affect the productive capacity and living environment of the area in question. They should also encourage decision-makers to integrate the notion of anticipation into the governance of their territories in all actions, in order to limit or annihilate the effects of current or future developments.

Contribution to the actors and partners' empowerment

By building the capacity of change agents based on research findings, IPAR seeks to build skills that can contribute to the development and implementation of public policies. Capacitation concerns the improvement of the actors' knowledge, mechanisms, tools and procedures. It enables the improvement of know-how and contributes to the actors' efficiency, resulting in sustainable changes in practices and strategies for influencing policies.

Capitalization of Tools for the Improvement of the Competitiveness of Cereal Value Chains

In order to document the achievements of the USAID/Naatal Mbay project, which will end in 2019, and to provide learning opportunities for the various stakeholders in the cereal value chains, IPAR and RTI have initiated a process of co-construction of a knowledge production process involving eight capitalization notes on the following themes: (i) Producer networks; (ii) Contracting; (iii) Quality management; (iv) Integrated financing; (v) Agricultural leasing; (vi) Agricultural insurance; (vii) Data-driven agriculture; (viii) Computerized platforms.

The notes thus produced seek to contribute to improving the competitiveness of agricultural value chains and to strengthen the State's efforts for food security. Emerging solutions resulting from successful facilitation experiences have been documented, integrating market dynamics and risk management in rural areas, with a clear description of these emerging models to facilitate understanding, extension and experience sharing.

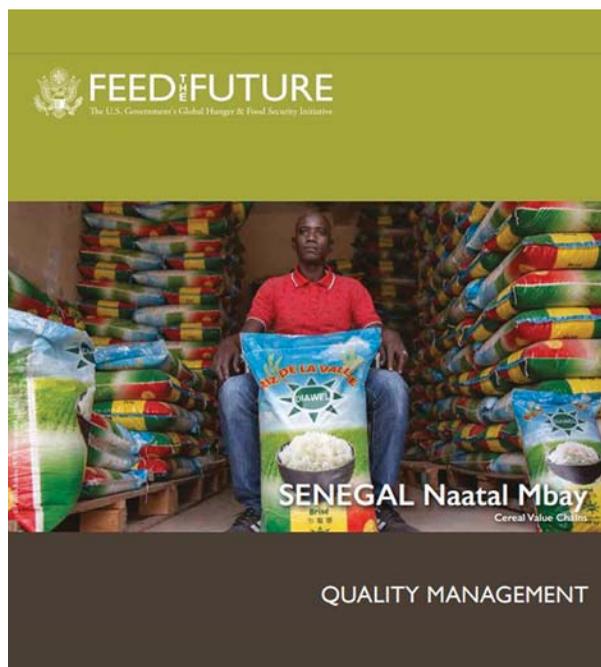
The content of these sheets is a continuation of past practices on the one hand and, on the other hand, gives a forward-looking view of their foreseeable evolution and their impact and potential. The content also aims to influence vocational training programs in the agri-food sector, so that they integrate ongoing systemic changes in relation to cereal value chains.

The analyzes highlighted the implications of the implicit transformations in the role allocations between actors in the value chain and their effect on the governance structure of the sector. They will also support IPAR's national and sub-regional advocacy/awareness raising efforts for alternatives to conventional approaches to agricultural development.

Promotion of Responsible Agricultural Investments in Agriculture

FAO and IPAR have developed a master learning program that aims to build the capacity of key actors to work towards increased responsible agricultural investment. This involves creating an enabling environment for such investments through the analysis and improvement of legal, institutional and incentive frameworks for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems (CFS-RIA). This learning program follows an innovative approach based on stimulating dialogue, sharing knowledge and experiences from countries facing challenges to identify concrete solutions to increase responsible investment in agriculture in our countries.

Following a call for applications, FAO and IPAR selected high-level officials and policy makers from key government ministries and agencies, such as



ministries of economy, agriculture, finance, rural development and investment promotion agencies. Participants are directly involved in the development or implementation of legal, institutional or incentive frameworks affecting agricultural investment in their respective countries. The program follows a mixed approach that includes three consecutive phases, with a process led by facilitators and technical experts from FAO and IPAR, and other experts for ad hoc interventions. During the first semester of 2019 two flagship activities were carried out by the program, one online and one face-to-face workshop. The online activity was the initial phase of the program, with interactive lessons, quizzes and participatory activities on a collaborative digital platform. It allowed participants to conduct an initial analysis of their national contexts. The second face-to-face activity brought together some 30 policy-makers from Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal for a training session entitled «Creating an enabling environment for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems».



Beyond familiarizing participants with the basic principles of an enabling environment for responsible agricultural investment, the learning program enabled participants to conduct a country-specific analysis and explore solutions to address gaps in institutional and legal frameworks.

The sharing of knowledge and experiences at the regional level enabled participants to analyze and learn about successful strategies and to encourage networking among institutions, which was an important first step in increasing regional cooperation.

Training Journalists on Oil and Gas

IPAR organized in October 2019, in collaboration with the Collectif des Journalistes Économiques du Sénégal (COJES), a session to strengthen journalists' knowledge on oil and gas issues. The training was provided by Mr. Fary Ndao, a geological engineer specializing in oil and gas issues and author of the book «L'or noir du Sénégal», published in April 2018.

The purpose of the training was to provide participants with the technical, legal and economic knowledge to better understand the oil and gas industry, and to provide information on oil discoveries, particularly the ongoing GTA gas project and the NAS oil project. The oil and gas discoveries of an unprecedented scale in Senegal are a reward for more than half a century of private investment in oil exploration under the supervision of the Senegalese government and the technical assistance of PETROSEN, the Senegalese National Petroleum Company. However, the issue of transparency in the governance of these natural resources is at the heart of today's debates.

In this media vagueness, the role played by the media in informing public debate is recognized as crucial for the dissemination of credible information to dispel the uncertainties and «risks» that structure oil and gas exploration.

The facilitator reviewed the evolution of the 1986 petroleum code contracts into the Research and Production Sharing Contract (CRPP), promulgated by the 1998 petroleum law. With the CRPP, the state contracts with a joint venture (JV) made up of Petrosen (10%) and the Company(ies) (90%). The companies are obliged to create a local company and to pay their tax assessed at 30% of their share of oil revenues.

ating to the nature of contract negotiations were also discussed. These negotiations are subject to a set of structural and conjunctural factors, related to the technical difficulty of exploration, Senegal's financial capacity to deal with this type of activity, success percentages, etc... For issues of contract control and good governance, the trainer proposed the «promulgation of a law on conflicts of interest and the strengthening of the power of the National Assembly, which had been restructured beforehand».



The expert also stressed the importance of maximizing oil profits, suggesting support for local expertise, with the recruitment of Senegalese human resources operating internationally, who have proven expertise in the field.

To conclude, the issues surrounding territorial, political and economic governance were addressed.

The trainer insisted on the need to clearly identify the issue of operating costs that oil companies may tend to inflate. The session was highly appreciated by the journalists because it allowed to clear up a lot of misunderstandings and to establish a better understanding of the issues and challenges of the sector.

Strategic Partnerships Being Built from the International to the Local Level

During 2019, IPAR revitalized its partnership with the Senegalese farmers' movement, contributed to the establishment of the Senegalese network of think tanks, actively participated in the launch of the action plan of the Cayar platform and forged a promising partnership with the Podor departmental council by contributing decisively to the success of the forum on employment and employability of local youth. It also co-organized with the Southern Voices Network on Peacebuilding a conference on «Peace, Youth and Security in the Sahel». These different initiatives confirm IPAR's positioning as a Think Tank working with various categories of actors (State, private sector, civil society, elected officials, media, research centers, technical and financial partners, etc.) at different levels, international, national and local.

Strategic Meeting with Leaders and Experts of the Senegalese Farmers' Movement

The National Council for Consultation and Cooperation of Rural People (CNCR) and IPAR, traditional partners pursuing a common goal, that of promoting family

farming, met in conclave for three days, with the participation of the Senegalese Association for the Promotion of Grassroots Development (ASPRODEB), to discuss the national and international context. At the end of the meeting, CNCR-ASPRODEB and IPAR identified new mechanisms for collaboration, outlined priority areas of work and finalized a road map with an action plan.

The CNCR and IPAR have been working together since their creation. The CNCR at its inception in 1993 was supported by the current leaders of IPAR. Since the establishment of the institution, the leaders of the CNCR have established a productive partnership with the resource persons who were behind the creation of IPAR in 2008, in particular the late Dr. Jacques Faye.

The process of IPAR's support to CNCR shadowing has gone through three main phases: (i) The period prior to the creation of IPAR (1993-2003), characterized by individual support, regardless of the institutional positions of the future IPAR members (ISRA, Swiss Cooperation, individual consultants, etc.); (ii) the 2004-2009 period, dominated by the dedicated presence of IPAR's inspirers in the CNCR activities (elaboration of the LOASP, formulation



of farmers' proposals for land reform, training of farmers' leaders and the next generation of farmers on agricultural policies entrusted to FONGS, etc.); (iii) the 2009-2019 period, perceived by CNCR members as an emancipation from IPAR, marked by the empowerment and diversification efforts of its partners.

Faced with the challenges of family farming, which must transform itself and meet the needs of healthy food for the population, a clean environment and the creation of decent and viable jobs, it is necessary to relaunch collaboration based on complementarity between the two institutions. Thus, three major areas of work were identified during the meeting, with action plans developed for each:

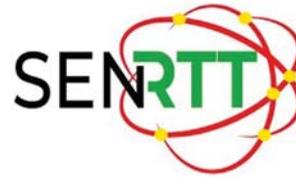
1. The formulation of a mobilizing program on the integration and employability of young people and women on family farms, aimed at improving the contribution of young people on family farms to the creation of decent jobs and income through integration.
2. Action research on the impact of extractive mining industries (oil and gas exploitation and mining) on agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries activities (ASPH), in order to have a good knowledge of the positive and negative impacts on ASPH activities and to have a strategy for mobilizing Civil Society actors and advocacy.
3. The restitution of studies and the development of awareness tools, on agricultural subsidies and value chain development tools.

Establishment of the Senegalese Network of Think Tanks (SEN-RTT)

IPAR and its partners Enda Tiers Monde and the Bureau de Prospective Economique have been working on the emergence of a network of independent policy research centers in Senegal. The overall objective of this Senegalese Network of Think Tanks is to promote collaboration between the different research structures in the country in order to influence the culture of using evidence in decision-making.

With this in mind, the three institutions had launched, under the coordination of IPAR, a mapping study of Think Tanks operating in Senegal. The study, which covered a sample of 30 Think Tanks, made recommendations on the governance of the network and proposed avenues for collaboration. The feedback from the study enabled the participants to design

IPAR as the focal point and main facilitator of the network.



Réseau Sénégalais de Think Tanks

The official launch of the network had been planned for December 2019, but for technical reasons, it has been postponed to February 04, 2020. The scientific launch day was devoted to the theme «The governance of oil and gas resources: clashes or glimmers for Senegal».

Launch of the CAYAR Vision Future Platform Action Plan



In addition to its interventions at the national level, IPAR is concerned with supporting local actors and it is within this framework that the support and accompaniment of the actors in Cayar takes place. The context of hydrocarbon exploitation off the Senegalese coast places the country in a situation of prospective watch. The structuring question is how to ensure that the local population, especially the communities living in the hydrocarbons extraction areas, benefits from these extractive resources. It raises the debate on the redistribution of oil and gas revenues and the consideration of local content in the process of setting up oil companies. In this new context, Cayar represents a very important site according to reserve estimates (140 billion m3

of natural gas). With a population of about 25,000 inhabitants, mostly young, this future gas extraction site is a fishing area par excellence. The start-up of the gas project risks aggravating the crisis already experienced by the fishing industry, which has been struggling to regain its productive capacity since the start of gas exploration work.

This state of uncertainty encouraged IPAR, in partnership with the Observatory for Monitoring Development Indicators in Africa (OSIDEA), the NGO 3D, the NGO Publish What You Pay (PWYP), the Network of Parliamentarians for Good Governance of Mineral Resources (RGM), the Network of Journalists for Good Governance of Mineral Resources (REJOB), to support local actors to set up a framework for consultation on the issues and challenges of gas exploitation in Cayar : the CAYAR VISION FUTURE platform created on January 10, 2019.

To support the vision of this structure, «To participate in socio-economic development from gas extraction revenues and bring significant added value to the development of a sustainable economy for the community of Cayar», a panel to launch the platform's action plan was organized by IPAR and OSIDEA, with the financial support of the ILC (International Land Coalition), in April 2019. IPAR took part in other activities following this launch, including meetings with local and national authorities, exchange visits between fishermen (meeting between fishermen from Niger and Cayar in Cayar), and the organization of round tables at the national level on the economic challenges and opportunities around Senegal's oil and gas projects.

Forum on Youth Employment and Employability in Podor County

The Departmental Council of Podor (CDP), in collaboration with IPAR, the Regional Development Agency (ARD) of Saint-Louis, SAED, Gaston Berger University in Saint-Louis, the Laboratory for Analysis of Societies and Powers / Africa-Diasporas (LASPAD) and GIZ, organized a forum on «Employment and employability of young people in the department of Podor» that was held in Podor on September 9 – 10, 2019. This forum was attended by more than 200 participants from the 22 communes of the department, elected members of the departmental council, decentralized technical services, projects and NGOs working in the department, regional partners (ARD, LASPAD, SAED, UGB, press) and national partners.

The forum participants reflected on the issue of youth employment in Podor, with four specific objectives: (i) to bring actors up to date on the issues and challenges related to youth employment in the department; (ii) to inform and raise the awareness of the population (men and women) on the job creation opportunities existing at national, regional, departmental and municipal levels, etc.; (iii) to bring young people with initiatives into contact with «job offer» actors; (iv) to lay the foundations of a platform of services for the employment and employability of young people in the department.



The all-encompassing reflection on the issue of employment has shown the backwardness of Podor County in terms of territorial development (low-skilled and poor population). Hence the urgency of a strategic orientation, effective to make up for this backwardness, with emphasis on current opportunities in livestock breeding and agriculture. Development strategies could also be opened up to other sectors that are poorly represented (industry, aquaculture, etc.).

The forum provided an opportunity to exchange and better understand the concepts and issues of territorialization of public policies. The county authorities stressed the need and importance of a synergy of actions between the 22 territorial authorities of the Podor county around youth employment and employability.

Given the importance of the issue, state partners such as the DER, PREDA Saint-Louis and the Ministry of Vocational Training have already been approached to support initiatives with young people. The Departmental Council has also undertaken to include in its budget a line of 20 million CFA francs to support

studies of reliable and bankable projects capable of providing added value in the department.

The initiative is also part of a dynamics of building a multi-stakeholder platform for the integrated and sustainable development of the territory. The bases of the constructive elements of the platform have been determined and the modalities of creation and operation to serve the employment and employability of young people and women.

The Podor departmental platform will be conceived as a space for dialogue on local policies and an instrument to act on constraints and opportunities. It will mainly address issues relating to the economic integration of young people and women, the transformation of farms, the evolution of food systems, as well as the strengthening of the technical, institutional and organizational capacities of local actors. The platform will facilitate contact between project leaders and job providers in order to lay the foundations for a platform of services for the employment and employability of young people in the department.

The platform will be a sub-platform affiliated to the regional platform, which has set itself the ambition of addressing the data problems of public-private partnerships in the Saint-Louis region, based on GIS. The main recommendations that emerged from the meeting are in line with this:

- (i) action-research, which aims at a better understanding of the value chains in the department's growth sectors (livestock and agriculture) in order to better adapt training and funding mechanisms.
- (ii) capacity building, with support for stakeholders in participation and empowerment on themes identified in a participatory manner;
- (iii) And of a political dialogue, with a view to a better articulation of interventions and adequate financing of promising projects.

To ensure the sustainability of the process, a quarterly monitoring committee is to be set up and an annual evaluation system introduced.

Southern Voice Network for Peacebuilding (SVNP) Annual Conference

In partnership with the Southern Voices Network for Peacebuilding (SVNP), IPAR organized a high-level conference on «Peace, Youth and Security in

the Sahel» on July 22 -23, 2019, in Dakar. The SVNP network is a consortium of African research and foresight organizations linked to the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, seeking to foster dialogue and increase the visibility of African perspectives on the American political scene. The network is also committed to producing first-class policy analysis through reports and posts on the Africa program's blog, «Africa Up Close».



The exchanges at the Dakar meeting focused mainly on interventions centered on : (i) Security in the Sahel: issues and challenges for Senegal; (ii) Governance of natural resources and peace; and (iii) Youth, migration and peace. The meeting was held under the chairmanship of the Ministry of Youth, Employment and Citizen Building, and the inaugural lecture was introduced by Dr Cheikh Tidiane GADIO, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Senegal.

At this annual conference in Dakar, the panelists analyzed the current upsurge in hotbeds of tension and the rise of religious extremism, which increasingly threaten peace and stability in the West African region. The exchanges showed that the number of refugees related to peace and stability continues to increase throughout the world and is a source of concern to the international community. As well as unemployment and the idleness of young people, especially in Africa, migration movements towards the West are increasing, with significant negative collateral effects on the peace and stability of several States. As a result, peace and security are increasingly a major concern in the international arena, there is a convergence of views on the links between youth unemployment, migration and security issues.

Facilitation of the Multisectoral Dialogue Platform in Mauritania

Since June 2018, the IPAR-Mauritania office, with the support of the RIMRAP/EU program, has been running a platform for sectoral dialogue on agro-pastoralism in Mauritania.

The objective of the platform is to facilitate consultation and capacity building of institutional, technical and civil society actors to formulate consensual and concrete proposals to improve public policies in support of pastoralism and rainfed agriculture. It works through the animation of thematic groups selected during the launching workshop: Pastoral Hydraulics, Rural Infrastructures, Local Milk, Territorial Management of Natural Resources, Agricultural and Pastoral Advice, and Security and Development.

The creation of the platform dates back to the Institutional Review of the Agricultural and Pastoral Sector (RISAP), carried out within the Ministry of Rural Development (MDR). This process had highlighted the lack of consultation in the framework of the implementation of public policies. The platform, which today constitutes a resource center on agro-pastoralism in Mauritania, has come to respond to the priorities of the rural sector and is a totally open space for dialogue.

The official launch took place in June 2018 and gave rise to a contractualisation between the Delegation of the European Union (DUE) and IPAR which, as a think tank, was in charge of the animation of the

platform. The founding principle of the platform is to be equidistant between the different categories of actors. It is not intended to belong neither to RIMRAP nor to the EU, but to the rural development sector.

IPAR's intervention focuses on the mobilization of permanent dedicated expertise from its office on the spot and expertise mobilized on an ad hoc basis from its headquarters in Dakar.

The main themes covered by the working groups are:

- Hydraulics and pastoralism: Harmonization of sectoral orientations to lay the foundations of a national strategy on hydraulics and pastoralism;
- Rural Infrastructures (RI): exchange of field information and mapping of interventions;
- Local Milk (LM): visit to a dairy sector in Senegal and contribution to the campaign launched by OXFAM, and carried by a coalition of stakeholder organizations;
- Territorial Management of Natural Resources (TRNR): merging the groups «Re-localized Management of Natural Resources» and «Inter-communality» for better management of Mauritania's natural resources;
- Agricultural and Pastoral Advice (APA) : to enable all stakeholders to have access to information, training and trainers;
- Security and Development (SD): to be able to maintain the peace that is currently real in Mauritania, thanks to convincing initiatives of the State and the promotion of traditional agro-pastoral activities;

For more information: <https://rim-rural.org>



Some International Highlights

Hewlett Foundation Board of Directors receives IPAR

The Hewlett Foundation, the initiator and first funder of the Think Tank program (TTI), wanted to conduct discussions with beneficiaries of the program and exchange views on the future. As a result, the Foundation's Board of Trustees invited IPAR and Southern Voice to an exchange session on Monday, July 15, 2019. IPAR is seen as one of the think tanks that have undergone an interesting transformation as a result of TTI support.



The Research Director, Dr. Ibrahima Hathie, first shared with the Foundation Trustees the drivers of this transformation as well as examples of policy influence. The second part of the conversation focused on the future of think tanks following the end of the TTI program.

The Board also discussed the use of evidence in policy development and implementation. It was therefore an excellent session in which IPAR and Southern Voice were able to demonstrate to the Foundation's Trustees the effectiveness of the decisions taken some ten years ago to provide institutional support to think tanks. This support will continue in another form as part of funding for evidence-based policies.

IPAR at the ILC Regional Assembly

In November 2019, at the Global Land Forum and Regional Assembly of the International Land Coalition (ILC) Africa, held in Abidjan, the high level panel on «Strategies of National and Transnational Platforms (2019-2021)» was moderated by IPAR Executive Director Dr. Cheikh Oumar BA, as a member of the

Scientific Committee of the African Union-led African Land Governance Conference.

On the sidelines of this forum, the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) organized a workshop, during which IPAR, through Dr. Oumoul Khairy Coulibaly and Ms. Yande Ndiaye, presented the results of the Action-Research project «Promoting inclusive land governance through the improvement of women's land rights in Senegal», implemented in collaboration with the CNCR and aGter.



IPAR at the Retreat of the United Nations Accredited Ambassadors

At a critical juncture in the implementation of Program 2030 on the eve of the Decade of Action, the United Nations Foundation organized a retreat on 1 November 2019 with some 40 ambassadors accredited to the United Nations to discuss the future of the High Level Political Forum (HLPF)



Dr. Ibrahima Hathie, IPAR Research Director was invited to share IPAR's experience in accompanying the Senegalese government during the process of developing the 2018 National Voluntary Review, including conducting case studies of several government programs committed to leaving no one behind. He also shared lessons learned and provided inputs on how different stakeholders can better connect to the HLF.

COP 25: IPAR in International Negotiations on Agriculture

In December 2019, IPAR was a member of the Senegalese delegation of climate experts and negotiators, which took part in the 25th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on

Climate Change (COP25), in Madrid, Spain. Mr. Lamine Samaké, IPAR's Climate Change Expert played a key role in the agriculture negotiations. His participation in this world-class event is an example of the support that IPAR provides to the State and the National Committee for the Fight against Climate Change (COMNACC) of Senegal.



Youth Portal

Rougyatou KA, Researcher at IPAR, awarded at the second edition of the Excellence in Local Leadership Award

The NGO Enda ECOPOP, in partnership with the Union of Associations of Locally Elected Officials (UAEL), the National Program for Local Development (PNLD) and the International Observatory for Participatory Democracy (OIDP), organized the second edition of the Award for Excellence in Local Leadership (PELL), under the patronage of the Ministry of Local Government, Development and Territorial Planning (MCTDAT). Its main objective was to promote excellence, creativity and innovation in territorial governance. Specifically, it was about : (i) identifying and sharing best practices and innovations in decentralization, governance and local development; (ii) identifying and rewarding «champions», leaders and promoters of change in territorial governance. Three categories of actors were targeted: territorial communities, journalists and academics, evaluated according to a selective process.

For the research category, the process included the evaluation of research projects and the public learning conference. A rigorous selection process

conducted by the Scientific Committee comprising personalities in the sector made it possible to select the three best projects among the 12 research projects submitted. The projects selected for the public learning conference, including Rougyatou Ka's thesis project, were presented publicly on 21 November 2019 at the Grand Théâtre National in Dakar (<https://lnkd.in/d44rSZr>). At the end of the selection, Miss KA's thesis project « *Extractive resources and territorial development. Analysis of the territorial system of the Great Senegalese coast in the context of gas exploitation* » was distinguished as the best project to be awarded. This PhD thesis, currently in progress at IPAR and the UGB, questions the field of territorial prospective in relation to extractive dynamics and the development of fishing territories, thus the territorialities of the Senegalese Grande Côte.

Presided over by Mr. Oumar Gueye, Minister of Territorial Collectivities, Development and City and Country Planning, the awards ceremony took place on December 19, 2019 at the Grand Théâtre National in Dakar. Rougyatou KA thus received her award from Cheikh Anta Diop University in Dakar Chancellor (<https://urlz.fr/bMNe>).



Introducing new IPAR Doctoral Students and Trainees

OUR DOCTORAL STUDENTS



Awa DIOUF

PhD candidate in Economics
Clermont Auvergne University

Theme: Taxation of the primary sector in developing countries: the case of agriculture and oil in Senegal



Thierno Birahima NIANG

Engineer Statistician Economist
Cheikh Anta Diop University of Dakar

Theme: Determinants of the demand for seasonal work in the UPAs of the Delta and the Niayes of Senegal



Rougyatou KA

Doctoral student in Geography of Territorial Dynamics
University Gaston Berger (UGB) of Saint-Louis of Senegal

Theme: Extractive resources and territorial development. Analysis of the territorial system of the Great Senegalese coast in the context of gas exploitation



Ibrahima Khalil SABALY

PhD student in geography
Cheikh Anta Diop University of Dakar

Theme: The institutionalization of agro-ecology in agricultural policies in Senegal / Agrowork Project



Ndiague FAYE

Doctoral student in political science
Gaston Berger University of Saint-Louis

Theme: The participation of civil society in the making of land policy in Senegal: Analysis of the experience of the Cadre de Réflexion et d'Action sur le Foncier (CRAFS)



Sokhna Mbossé SECK

Doctoral student in land use planning/ environment/human geography
Cheikh Anta DIOP University of Dakar Agroecology / Agrowork Project



Gora MBAYE

Doctoral student in geography/ environment
Cheikh Anta Diop University of Dakar

Theme: Agro ecological transition in Senegal: development of an evaluation model/analysis of the work within the different greening gradients / Agrowork Project

OUR TRAINEES



Rikel Danis JIOGUE TAMATIO

Student statistician engineer
National School of Statistics and Economic Analysis (ENSAE)

Theme: Evidence-based policies and SDGs / AgriData Project



Mory SANOGO

Master II Water and Sanitation
International Institute for Water and Sanitation Engineering

Theme: Contribution to the sustainable management of sanitation in Senegal. What is the financing mechanism? Identification of new delivery models in approaches to sanitation in densely populated urban and peri-urban areas of Dakar

Publications

Reports - 2019

Gning K. N. (2019) «The role of gender in the value chain of on-site sanitation in urban and peri-urban areas in Dakar».

IPAR (2019) « Action-Research Project: « Promoting Inclusive Land Governance through the Improvement of Women's Land Rights in Senegal « Comparative Synthesis of Key Findings of the Baseline Study. In partnership with CNCR and aGter. October. 56 p.

Syll M. M. A., Faye C., Pouye O., Fadiga M. (2019) «Perception of pastoralist livestock owners on livestock index insurance in Senegal».September, 66 p.

Brochures, Booklets 2019

Coulibaly-Tandian O. K. and NDIAYE M. Y., «Women's Access to Land in Senegal: Some Lessons Learned from the Baseline Study» Project Flyer «Promotion of Inclusive Land Governance through Improvement of Women's Land Rights in Senegal» implemented by IPAR and CNCR.

Feed the Future Senegal Naatal Mbay (2019). "La contractualisation". Document de capitalisation, IPAR, 12 p.

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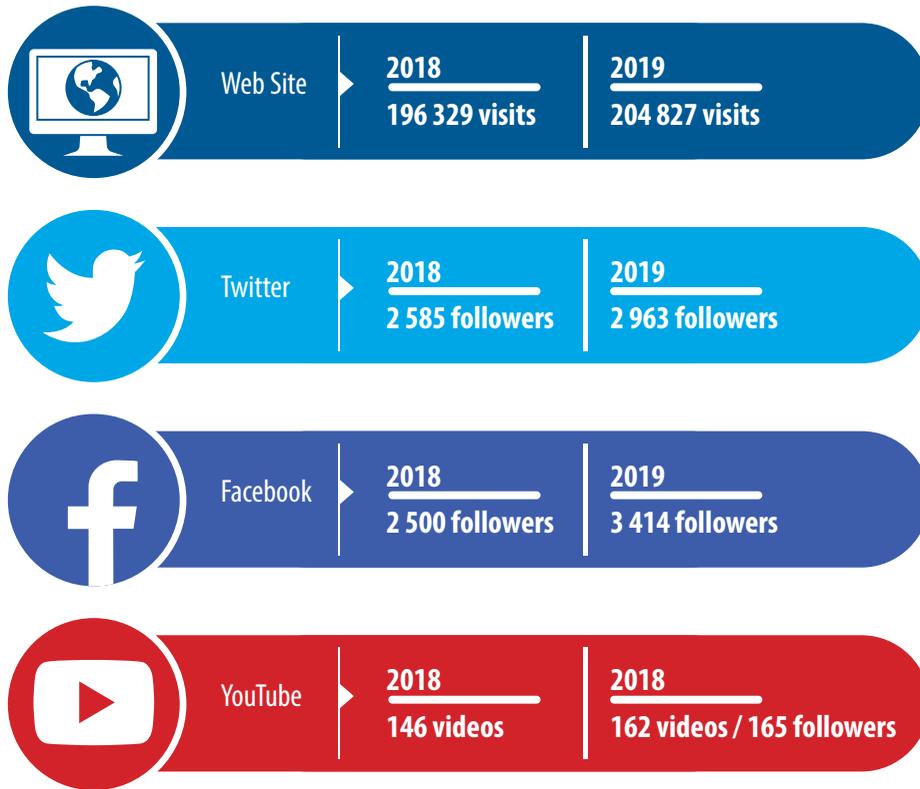
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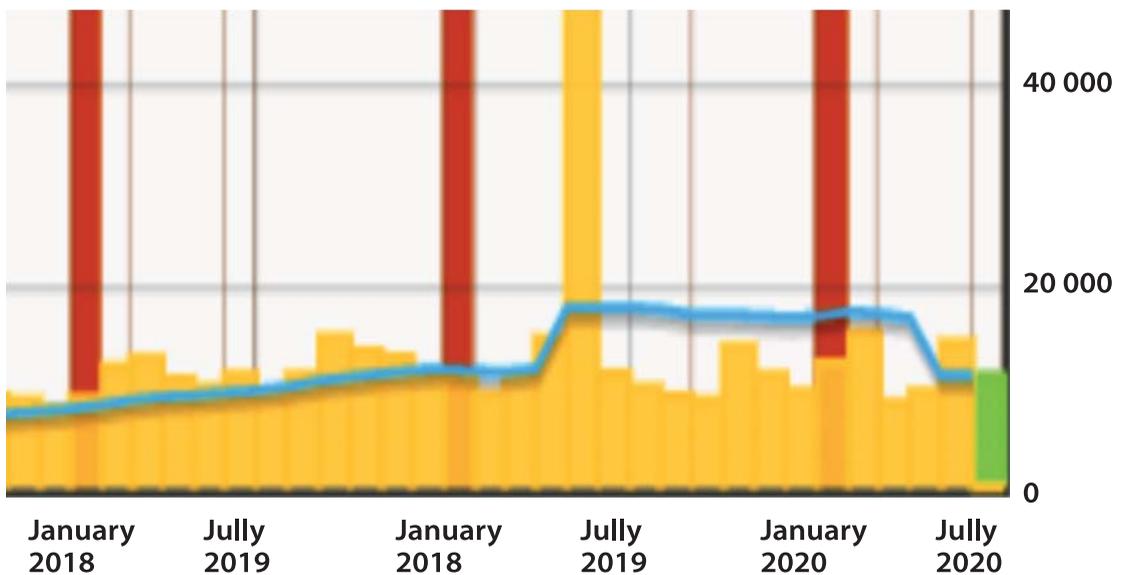
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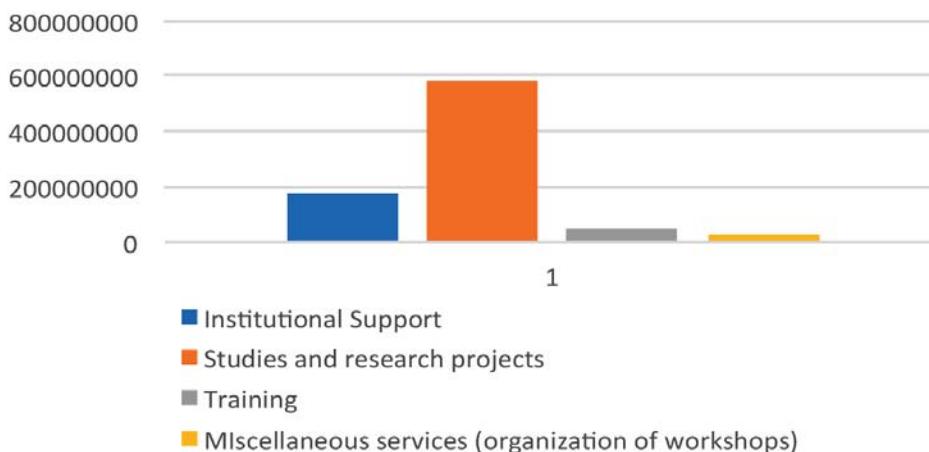


Financial Report

SUMMARY INCOME STATEMENT

HEADINGS	Balance as of 31/12/2019 F.CFA	Balance as of 31/12/2018 F.CFA	Balance as of 12/31/2017 F.CFA
Institutional Support	180 409 196	202 322 206	212 555 379
Studies and research projects	584 947 051	419 562 264	351 627 021
Training	44 286 973	17 651 377	2 742 876
Miscellaneous services (organization of workshops)	30 338 550	5 050 000	11 668 689
Revenue Standard Activities	839 981 770	644 585 847	578 593 965
Revenue from Non Operating Activities (reversal of amortization/depreciation)	8 011 528	35 160 854	13 826 542
TOTAL REVENUE	847 993 298	679 746 701	592 420 507
Procurement of supplies and other purchases	54 409 214	30 509 691	20 568 744
Other expenses	347 094 118	271 483 345	261 328 837
Personnel-related costs	438 478 438	342 592 811	296 696 384
Depreciation charge	8 011 528	35 160 854	13 826 542
TOTAL COSTS	847 993 298	679 746 701	592 420 507
PROFIT OR LOSS	0	0	0

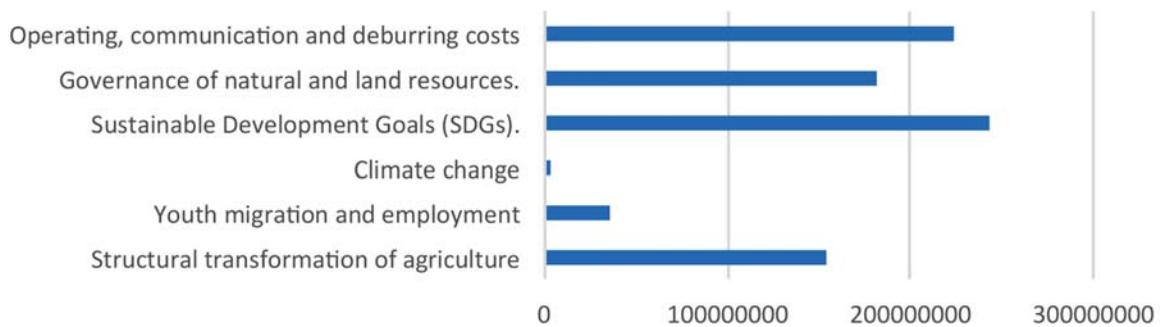
Grants and Income 2019



2019 BUDGET MONITORING

HEADING	Projection	Achievement	Deviation	%
Structural transformation of agriculture	18 969 140	153 656 007	-134 686 867	810%
Youth migration and employment	79 658 464	35 597 744	44 060 720	45%
Climate change	2 800 000	2 425 106	374 894	87%
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	379 537 958	243 144 759	136 393 199	64%
Governance of natural and land resources	159 800 000	181 714 364	-21 914 364	114%
Research Project	640 765 562	616 537 980	24 227 582	96%
Operating, communication and deburring costs (excluding depreciation)	239 075 000	223 443 790	15 631 210	93%
OVERALL TOTAL	879 840 562	839 981 770	39 858 792	95%

Expenditure by type of expense



SUMMARY BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS	Balance as of 31/12/19 F.CFA	Balance as of 31/12/18 F.CFA	Balance as of 31/12/17 F.CFA
Property, plant and equipment	28 352 259	30 960 787	13 396 584
Financial assets	4 053 125	4 053 125	4 053 125
Fixed assets	32 405 384	35 013 912	17 449 709
Stocks			141 770
Receivables and related jobs	8 879 345	113 507 612	113 234 166
Current assets	8 879 345	113 507 612	113 375 936
Cash - Assets	643 864 513	655 817 210	508 730 641
TOTAL ASSETS	685 149 242	804 338 734	639 556 286

LIABILITIES	Balance as of 31/12/19 F.CFA	Balance as of 31/12/18 F.CFA	Balance as of 31/12/17 F.CFA
Investment grants	32 405 384	35 013 912	17 449 709
Net equity	32 405 384	35 013 912	17 449 709
Sustainable resources	32 405 384	35 013 912	17 449 709
Operating suppliers	2 149 006	2 141 299	0
Other debts	650 594 852	767 183 523	622 106 577
Current liability	652 743 858	769 324 822	622 106 577
TOTAL LIABILITIES	685 149 242	804 338 734	639 556 286

CASH FLOW STATUS

HEADINGS	2019	2018	2017
Net cash as of January 1 (Cash assets N-1 - Cash liabilities N-1)	655 817 210	508 730 641	17 771 985
Cash flow from operating activities			
Overall Self Financing Capacity Cash (CAFG)	8 011 528	35 160 854	13 826 542
Current assets from Non Operating Activities HAO	-	-	-
Change in inventories	-	141 770	-141 770
- Change in receivables and related employment	104 890 767	110 021 294	-8 546 045
- Change in current liabilities	-116 843 464	36 923 505	499 646 471
Variation of Overall Financing Needs related to operational activities	-11 952 697	147 086 569	490 958 656
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	-3 941 169	182 247 423	504 785 198
Cash flow from investments			
- Disbursements related to intangible asset acquisitions	-318 000	-3 625 983	-412 000
- Disbursements related to acquisition of property, plant and equipment	-5 085 000	-49 099 074	-3 678 745
- Disbursements related to the acquisition of financial assets	-	-	-
+ Receipts related to the disposal of intangible and tangible assets	-	-	-
+ Receipts related to financial asset disposals	-	-	5 860 220
Cash flows from investments	-5 403 000	-52 725 057	1 769 475
Cash flow from equity financing			
+ Capital increase through new subscriptions	-	-	-
+ Investment grants received	-2 608 528	17 564 203	-
- Capital Levies	-	-	-15 596 017
- Distribution paid	-	-	-
Cash flow from equity	-2 608 528	17 564 203	-15 596 017
Cash from financing by foreign capital			
+ Loans	-	-	-
+ Other financial liabilities	-	-	-
- Repayments of loans and other financial debts	-	-	-
Cash flows from foreign capital	-	-	-
Cash flow from financing activities	-2 608 528	17 564 203	-15 596 017
CHANGE IN NET CASH FOR THE PERIOD	-11 952 697	147 086 569	490 958 656
Net cash as of December 31	643 864 513	655 817 210	508 730 641

Board of Directors and Executive Management

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Retired from USAID/consultant

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Territory Development

Gora MBAYE

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Geography

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Agro-pedology

Dr Lamine SONKO

Associate researcher
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OXFAM

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