

[SOW, Mamadou Abdoulaye]  
[ENDA Pronat/DyTAES], [Senegal]  
Forum Origin, Diversity and Territory  
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### **[Multi-stakeholder partnership to scale up agroecological transition in Senegal]**

In the Sahel, particularly in Senegal, agroecology is increasingly seen as a relevant response to the region's agricultural adaptation issues, whether in terms of water management, soil conservation against erosion or soil fertility management. All the more so in a context where this region is particularly affected by climate change (decrease in rainfall, increase in temperature, increase in extreme climatic events). Agroecology is also likely to contribute to the mitigation of climate change, notably thanks to a capacity of carbon storage in soils. In Senegal, for several decades, civil society organizations, research institutions, some communes and the state have been carrying out various initiatives to develop agroecology. More recently, the Senegalese state has placed agro-ecological transition (AET) among the five major initiatives of the Priority Action Plan of the second phase of the Emerging Senegal Plan (2019-2023). In May 2019, following this declaration, the different organizations and platforms involved in agroecology in Senegal decided to come together in a multi-stakeholder partnership, DyTAES, with the aim of conducting a policy dialogue with the Government to propose policy orientations and recommendations for food self-sufficiency and sovereignty based on sustainable production systems.

The "Dynamique pour une Transition Agroécologique au Sénégal" (DyTAES) is a network that brings together umbrella organizations of producers, consumers, NGOs and research institutions, networks of Senegalese civil society organizations, businesses, and a network of local elected officials committed to the agroecological transition. One of the first actions of DyTAES was to develop a policy contribution document based on a consultation involving more than a thousand actors from the territories in 2019. According to the DyTAES, the success of the WT will necessarily rely on profound changes in the organization of the sectors and territories as well as in the entire agricultural support system (research, training, consulting, subsidies, financing, etc.). Scaling up therefore requires government intervention. The DyTAES calls for the construction of an integrated and holistic policy, based on coordinated intervention in several sectors and capable of taking into account the multidimensional and cross-cutting nature of WT. DyTAES has been working on and implementing an action plan. After two years of implementation of the action plan the results are noted by axis:

Axis 1: National policy dialogue Government commitment to create a national dialogue framework involving DyTAES, PNAEB and the Ministry of Agriculture. First encouraging reform: 10% of the subsidies initially allocated to chemical fertilizers have been reallocated to organic fertilizers. Participation of the DyTAES in the elaboration of the Emerging Senegalese Plan (PSE Vert)

Axis 2 : Support of the agroecological transition in the territories The DyTAES territorializes its action by supporting the implementation of Local DyTAES (DyTAEL) which are dynamics for a WT at the local level and they are places of dialogue, experimentation and mutual reinforcement which feed the local and national political dialogue Participation in diagnostic studies in the territories of the future DyTAEL (COSTEA project, Fair, AVACLIM, etc)

Axis 3: Raising awareness of the general public

Axis 4: Sharing our experiences and developing strategic alliances in the framework of national, sub-regional and international networks

Axis 5: Participation in sub-regional and international dialogue frameworks to make recommendations Participation in several reflection and structuring frameworks such as the Green PES, the World Water Forum, the COP15 to make political orientations in favor of WT

### **Bibliographic references**

Key words: Agroécologie ; Transition agroécologique,  
DyTAES [www.DyTAES.org](http://www.DyTAES.org); ENDA PRONAT, Rapport d'étude sur la Transition Agroécologique