From
the People of Japan

République du Sénégal
Un peuple-Un but-Une foi

FINAL REPORT

SENEGAL

Project: Toward Smarter, More Sustainable, and More Inclusive Agriculture through a Partnership with the Private Sector

From March 1 2025 to March 31 2026



Tomato harvest at the Balinghor farm

Produced at June,29th 2026

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Project Information

Reporting Period	12 months
Start Date - End Date	March 2025 – March 2026
Implementing Partner(s)	UNDP Senegal, Ministry of Agriculture, Food Sovereignty, and Livestock, PRODAC, ISRA, SAED, Gaston Berger University, Assane Seck University, NEC Corporation (Japan), DRDR, and PROVALE CV
Total Contribution	1,000,000 USD
Project Location	Saint Louis, Matam, and Ziguinchor regions
Project Beneficiaries	Young farmers, women farmers, cooperatives, students from partner universities, local agricultural institutions
UNDP Contact Person	Fatou Binta Fall, Coordinator of the Ziguinchor Field Office, fatou.binta.fall@undp.org

I. Executive summary

The project "*Toward Smarter, More Sustainable, and More Inclusive Agriculture through a Partnership with the Private Sector*" was implemented from March 2025 to March 2026 in a context marked by heavy reliance on imports of tomato-based products, growing vulnerability to climate change, and the persistent marginalization of young people in Senegal's agricultural sector. The project targeted the regions of Saint-Louis, Matam, and Ziguinchor, which are strategic areas for horticultural production, particularly industrial tomatoes.

Through a partnership with NEC Corporation, the project introduced the Japanese AgriTech platform Croscope to Senegal, integrating artificial intelligence, soil management, yield forecasting, and precise monitoring of agroecological conditions in the fields.

In total:

- **200 farmers,** 40% of whom were women, were trained in smart agriculture technologies
- **30 farms run by young people and women** were equipped with digital solutions.
- **4 experimental farms,** including 1 with UGB, 1 with UASZ, and 2 led by ISRA in Saint Louis
- **Tomato yields increased from 25 t/ha to 30 t/ha**, meeting the ProDoc target.
- **200 young people** were engaged through introductory sessions and university activities.
- **6 local technological innovations** emerged during the AgriTech Hackathon.
- **Two modern greenhouses**, measuring 5,000 m² and 2,500 m², were built.
- **Creation of 50 direct local jobs** in the areas where the greenhouses are located.
- **Creation of approximately 210 local jobs** spread across the north and south.
- **Solarization** of a cold store at SIPA Ndouloumadji, enabling the use of renewable energy and reducing energy and financial costs.

Contribution to the priorities of the Government of Japan (GoJ)

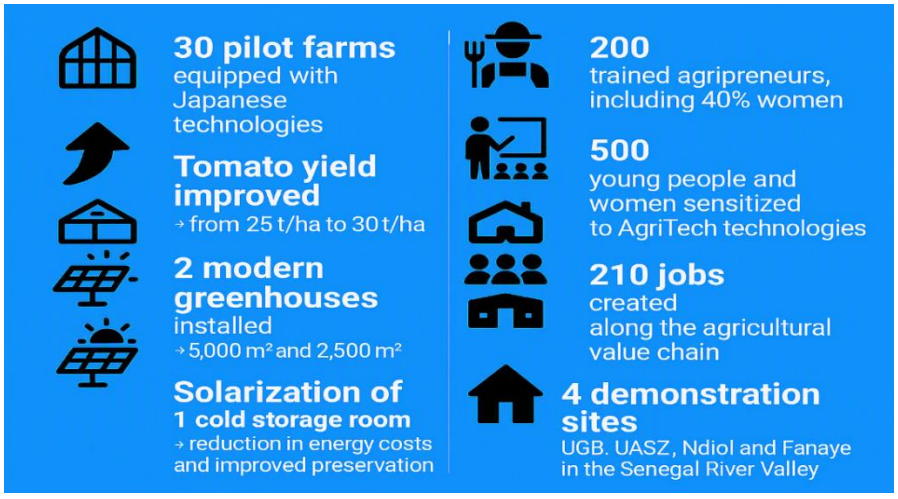
- **Digitalisation:** Introduction of CropScope, use of agricultural AI, crop management application.
- **Climate & environment**: Shift towards low-input agriculture, improved water management, reduction of losses.
- **Innovations**: Demonstration field, real-world pilot scheme, hackathon.
- **Human Security (HS)**: Inclusion of young people and women, equitable access to technology, economic empowerment.
- **Japan–Senegal partnerships**: NEC Corporation, engagement with universities and technical cooperation.

Key challenges

- Difficulties for some farmers in rapidly adopting digital tools and smart agricultural technologies (sensors, monitoring platforms, etc.).
- Internet connectivity.
- Water access constraints in certain areas.
- Uneven capacity across farms to integrate digital tools immediately.

Key lessons

- The involvement of universities accelerated the uptake of technologies.
- The field demonstration approach was crucial in overcoming agripreneurs' hesitations.
- A participatory approach involving communities and the wider ecosystem (partnership)
- The importance of ongoing technical support
- A regional approach.
- Digital tools become attractive to young people when linked to entrepreneurial opportunities (start-ups, hackathons).



II. Background

Agriculture is a cornerstone of the Senegalese economy, contributing approximately 15% to GDP in 2023. It employs 78.2% of the workforce and involves 906,638 farming households, primarily in rural areas. This sector is vital for food security, macroeconomic stability, and socioeconomic development. However, it faces significant challenges such as climate change, poor land management, and urbanization, which reduce the fertility of arable land and soils. Horticulture, practiced by 16% of households, is a high-value economic activity that can increase incomes and reduce food insecurity. Despite local production, Senegal imports most of its tomato products, highlighting a lack of self-sufficiency. The sector also faces high input costs and environmental degradation due to chemical fertilizers. This environment is characterized by multiple challenges, related to:

- **Limited access to productive resources**
  - **Insufficient or inaccessible agricultural land:** Urban expansion, land pressure, and land-use conflicts (e.g., between farmers and herders) limit access to arable land.
  - **Water availability:** Irrigation is highly dependent on water resources, but hydraulic infrastructure and modern irrigation systems (such as drip irrigation) remain inadequate in many rural areas.
  - Inadequate agricultural techniques.
  - **Low adoption of modern techniques and agroecological practices.**
  - **Poor soil management and excessive or insufficient use of chemical inputs (fertilizers, pesticides)**, leading to soil degradation and environmental impacts.
  - **Lack of mechanization**, making horticultural activities physically demanding and less productive.
- **Climate Challenges**
  - Horticulture is particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, including rainfall variability, heat waves, and flooding.
  - Growing seasons are becoming increasingly unpredictable, impacting yields.
- **Lack of Financing and Access to Credit**
  - Access to credit for stakeholders to stimulate sector development remains limited with financial institutions.
  - Low Product Processing Capacity: There is little infrastructure for processing and adding value to horticultural products to stimulate development, create added value, and generate local jobs.

In general, the horticultural sector faces significant constraints, including the substantial reduction of arable land due to increasing urbanization, soil degradation marked by a loss of fertility, and the massive use of chemical fertilizers. According to the World Bank's June 2024 economic update on Senegal, entitled "Seizing the Opportunity," the incidence of poverty in Senegal stagnated between 2018/19 and 2021/22, but the number of people living in poverty increased (EHCVM survey results indicate that the national poverty rate was 37.8%, rising to 53.6% in rural areas in 2018/19, and the number of people living in poverty in the population was 6,032,056).

This reflects the fact that growth did not necessarily reach the poorest segments of the population. Furthermore, the incidence of poverty remained stable in both urban and rural areas, but with contrasting regional trends. There was a marked decrease in poverty in the Senegal River Valley (central Senegal) and in eastern Senegal along the border with Mali, as well as a slight increase in the south in Casamance.

Real per capita consumption decreased among the poorest. The World Bank report concludes that, as most of the poor still live in rural areas, inclusive growth policies that increase the income of rural households are urgently needed to continue effectively reducing poverty in Senegal.

III. Results

Faced with the structural challenges of Senegalese agriculture—low productivity, climate vulnerability, limited access to technology, and the sector's lack of appeal to young people—the project has positioned itself as an innovative and pragmatic response. It is based on the introduction, adaptation, and dissemination of Japanese agricultural technologies, combined with targeted human capacity building and the promotion of local innovation.

The project's central argument is that sustainable improvements in agricultural yields cannot be achieved without a two-pronged approach: (**i) access to appropriate and effective technologies, and (ii) the development of decision-making skills among producers, particularly young people and women.**

The results obtained through the three outputs demonstrate the relevance of this integrated approach, generating measurable impacts on production, learning, and the visibility of agricultural innovations in Senegal.

Output 1: Japanese Technologies Used Practically to Improve Agricultural Yields

Output 1 constitutes the operational pillar of the project. Its aim was to demonstrate, in a tangible way, that Japanese agricultural technologies can be effectively integrated into Senegalese horticultural production systems and generate measurable productivity gains.

Activity 1.1 – Installation of Smart Farming Solutions

This activity enabled the transition from a technology demonstration phase to real-world application on farms. Thirty (30) farms managed by young people and women were selected based on transparent criteria, including a willingness to adopt innovative practices and a commitment to participate in monitoring activities.

The farms were equipped with **CropScope** technology, developed by NEC Corporation, enabling real-time monitoring of crop growth, soil moisture, and plant health.
In Ziguinchor, two modern greenhouses, one measuring 5,000 m² in Niaguis and the other 2,500 m² in Balinghor, were established in the southern zone to optimize production conditions and serve as technical benchmarks. These facilities have created 50 direct jobs at the two sites.

In addition to this support, UNDP has implemented other technical assistance programs to boost productivity. This includes:

- Agricultural equipment consisting of smart sensors (1), a power tiller with accessories (5), a solar submersible pump (4), multi-parameter water quality monitoring sensors (1) (EC, pH, turbidity, dissolved oxygen, nitrates), two smart flow meters (1.5 inches and 2 inches), ultrasonic level sensors (1), and maximum and minimum floats (4);

- Inputs including 191.5 kg of okra and tomato seeds, and 19 tons of organic fertilizer.

Finally, the project supported the SIPA (Agricultural and Forestry Promotion Syndicate) of Nouloumadji by installing a 7.5 kW solar power unit to support the preservation of vegetable production, which had previously been underutilized due to high energy bills from SENELEC (the national electricity company).
This activity laid the essential material foundations for achieving the project's productivity objectives and demonstrated the technical feasibility of integrating Japanese solutions into local agroecological contexts.



Photo1 : Installation of smart sensors



Photo 2 : installation of a 5000m² greenhouse

Activity 1.2 – Training farmers in the use of solutions

Training constituted a central lever to guarantee the appropriation and sustainable use of the installed technologies. Two hundred (200) farmers, 40% of whom were women, benefited from training sessions focused on intelligent agriculture, sustainable crop management and the interpretation of agricultural data.

The training allowed beneficiaries to better understand the links between technical data, agricultural practices and productive performance. Farmers are now able to make more informed decisions on varietal choice, irrigation, fertilization and disease prevention, reducing losses and inefficiencies.

Activity 1.3 – Sharing results and disseminating technologies

To maximize the impact of the project, the results obtained were documented and shared with a wider audience. Feedback workshops and capitalization activities highlighted good practices, lessons learned and the concrete benefits of smart agriculture.

The most significant impact of this output is the increase in tomato yield, from 25 t/ha to 30 t/ha, thus reaching the project target. This result confirms not only the relevance of the technologies introduced, but also their effective appropriation by producers.



Photo 3 : CropScope sharing and information session

Output 2: Improved Understanding and Appropriation of Technologies by Young People

Output 2 is part of a sustainability and structural transformation strategy, targeting young people and women as drivers of renewal in the agricultural sector.

Activity 2.1 – Establishment of Demonstration Fields

Demonstration fields were established in Ziguinchor and Saint-Louis to create practical learning spaces. These sites allowed young people, students, and women farmers to directly observe the use of Japanese technologies and understand their advantages under real-world production conditions.

Furthermore, in partnership with ISRA (Senegalese Institute for Agricultural Research), smart and precision agriculture trials for wheat and onions were set up at the NDIOL experimental station in the Niger Delta and at the FANAYE experimental station in the Senegal River Valley. Administrative constraints and delays in acquiring automatic irrigation systems and the planting calendar for wheat and onions meant that automation and greenhouse cultivation were replaced by manual irrigation based on daily soil moisture and temperature readings taken with hand-operated sensors. Fertilizer application also depends on NPK parameters measured by hand-operated sensors.

Activity 2.2 – Agritech Training and Discovery Sessions

Five (5) training and discovery sessions were organized, raising awareness among a total of 500 young people and women about the opportunities offered by smart agriculture. These sessions helped reposition agriculture as a modern, innovative sector with significant economic opportunities, particularly for young people.

Activity 2.3 – Organization of an Agritech Hackathon

The organization of an Agritech Hackathon was a highlight of the project. This event provided young people with a structured framework to develop innovative solutions tailored to local realities. At the end of the Hackathon, six (6) local innovations emerged, demonstrating the ability of young people to adopt Japanese technologies and transform them into contextualized and sustainable solutions.

<u>This activity also strengthened the intervention capacities of the six winners through the provision of IT equipment and materials.</u>

This output demonstrates that agricultural innovation is not limited to technology transfer, but also relies on local creativity and skills development.



Photo 4 : Training and discovery sessions on Agritech



Photo 5 : Smart Agriculture Challenge

Output 3: Increased visibility and structuring partnerships for smart agriculture

Output 3 helped position the project as a platform for dialogue, visibility and partnerships around smart agriculture in Senegal.

Activity 3.1 – Experience sharing meetings

Experience sharing meetings were organized to present the concrete impacts of the project and promote the solutions developed by the beneficiaries. These spaces encouraged exchanges between producers, innovators, institutions and technical partners. These different actions made it possible to set up a network of Agricultural entrepreneurs in each zone (North and South) to continue collaboration, sharing of information and the development of joint commercial and technical activities.

Activity 3.2 – Participation in TICAD 9

Although this activity was initially planned in the project document, the winners selected to participate in TICAD 9 unfortunately encountered difficulties related to administrative formalities and other logistical constraints, preventing their travel.

Alternatively, in order not to penalize the dynamics of the project, support was granted to the six winners to support the implementation and accelerate the development of their projects and solutions; they also participated in the African Forum on Food Systems organized in Diamniadio in September 2025, through an exhibition and presentation of their technological solutions, thus contributing to maintaining the impact and initial objectives of the intervention.

Activity 3.3 – Organization of a Forum on Japanese and Senegalese agricultural technologies

The organization of a Forum dedicated to smart agriculture brought together more than 200 stakeholders on November 3 and 4, 2025 in Ziguinchor. Ten (10) Senegalese companies presented their solutions, and three (3) local innovations from the project were highlighted.

The conclusion of at least one strategic partnership with NEC Corporation constitutes a major result of this output, paving the way for future collaborations and the replication of solutions beyond the scope of the project.



Photo 6 : Innovative Solutions Exhibition



Photo 7 : Forum on the promotion of smart agriculture

Overall, the project demonstrated that Japanese agricultural technologies, when combined with appropriate training, experimental spaces, and mechanisms for leveraging local innovation, can generate significant and lasting impacts.

The results achieved in terms of productivity, capacity building, and partnerships confirm the relevance of the TICAD model, based on co-creation, inclusion, and local ownership. The project thus lays a solid foundation for future scaling up and enhanced integration of smart agriculture into national policies.

The conclusion of a strategic partnership with NEC Corporation is a key outcome of this project, paving the way for future synergies, the replication of solutions, and greater integration of Japanese agricultural technologies into national policies and initiatives.

The project not only improved agricultural yields but also strengthened farmers' decision-making capacity, stimulated innovation among young people, and increased the visibility of smart agriculture solutions in Senegal.

- **Partnerships**:

As part of the project, several strategic partnerships were mobilized to ensure effective implementation. In this regard, NEC Corporation (Japan) provided crucial support through the provision of the CropScope solution, as well as technical assistance including demonstrations and on-site monitoring.

Furthermore, the services, technical departments, and programs of the Senegalese government played a key role in the implementation and support of agricultural initiatives. The Ministry of Agriculture provided strategic guidance and coordination for the sector, while ISRA contributed scientific support. Universities were also mobilized for research, innovation, and student involvement. In addition, the Regional Directorates for Rural Development (DRDR), SAED, PRODAC, and PROVAL CV provided technical support to producers, particularly in the areas of agricultural advisory services and capacity building. All of these stakeholders contributed significantly to the successful coordination of the project, fostering effective synergy between interventions, providing high-quality technical support, and ensuring consistent implementation of activities in the field.

- **Human Security (HS) approach:** Inclusion of women and youth and rural economic opportunities
- **Digitalization :** AI, big data, soil management, irrigation optimization, and yield forecasting using CropScope
- **Climate change and environment :** Low-input agriculture and water optimization
- **Innovative solutions :** Real-world demonstrations and an AgriTech Hackathon

Progress on Outcomes

The project directly contributes to Outcome 1 of the Country Programme Document (CPD), focusing on inclusive and sustainable economic growth, with a particular emphasis on youth employment, women's economic empowerment, and strengthening resilient agricultural systems. It has made significant progress in achieving the outcomes and outputs defined in the CPD, in line with the priorities of the UNDP Strategic Plan and the Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF). Its implementation is tangibly contributing to the structural transformation of the agricultural sector, the creation of decent jobs for young people, women's economic empowerment, and the promotion of innovative and sustainable agricultural solutions.

The introduction and adoption of Japanese agricultural technologies have improved farm productivity, increased agricultural output, and strengthened value chains, while integrating climate-smart farming practices. These results are aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan's guidelines for green economic transformation, innovation and resilience.

Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Achieved	Remark Please use this space to explain why the project under/over achieved the set target
Output 1	1.1 Install smart agriculture solutions on farms managed by youth and women in collaboration with Japanese technology. 1.2 Train farmers in the use of these solutions. 1.3 Share results and disseminate the technologies used.	- Increase tomato production yield from 25 to 30 tons/ha. - 200 farmers trained in smart agriculture, including 40% women. - 30 beneficiary farms have access to smart agricultural technologies, 50% of which are managed by women.	25t 0 0	30t 100 30	30t 200 30	Target achieved through good coordination with beneficiaries and technical partners, as well as the commitment of all stakeholders. Target achieved thanks to the commitment of all stakeholders. Target achieved thanks to the commitment of all stakeholders.
Output 2	2.1 Establish a demonstration field in Ziguinchor and/or Saint-Louis. 2.2 Organize AgriTech training and awareness sessions.	- 5 smart agriculture awareness sessions organized. - 500 youth and women sensitized to smart agriculture technologies during the project.	0 0	5 500	5 500	Target achieved thanks to the commitment of all stakeholders. Target achieved thanks to the commitment of all stakeholders.

	2.3 Organize an AgriTech hackathon on agricultural technologies.	- 5 innovative initiatives promoted during the AgriTech Hackathon.	0	5	6	Exceeded target due to strong youth mobilization and interest in agricultural technologies.
Output 3	3.1 Experience-sharing meetings to present the impact of AgriTech at the site.	- 03 local smart agriculture solutions led by young entrepreneurs promoted	0	3	3	Target achieved thanks to the commitment of all stakeholders.
	3.2 Participation of program beneficiaries in TICAD 9.	- At least 02 partnerships established between Senegalese startups and Japanese companies to facilitate technology transfer/cooperation.	0	0	0	The project was unable to organize startup participation.
	3.3 Forum on Japanese and Senegalese agricultural technologies.	- 10 Senegalese and Japanese companies exhibited at the Smart Agriculture Promotion Forum.	0	10	10	Target achieved thanks to the commitment of all stakeholders.

IV. Lessons Learned

The project implementation yielded key lessons, essential for optimizing future interventions and maximizing results.

1. Field demonstrations are essential

Practical field experiences play a crucial role in the adoption of innovations. They allow producers to:

- see firsthand the benefits of technologies (sensors, crop scopes, etc.);
- reduce mistrust related to new practices;
- learn through direct experience rather than theory;
- Projects that incorporate demonstration plots or pilot farms generally achieve higher adoption rates.

2. Universities play a crucial role in local innovation

Academic institutions are a strategic lever for:

- developing solutions adapted to local contexts (applied research);
- testing and validating innovations under real-world conditions.
- training a new generation of skilled young people in Agritech. The link between universities, the private sector and development projects is essential to accelerate the diffusion of technologies and support a sustainable innovation ecosystem.

V. Way Forward

Digital technology attracts young people but requires entrepreneurial support. Digital tools (applications, sensors, digital platforms) generate strong interest among young people.
However:

- Adoption remains limited without practical training;
- Young people need skills in management, marketing, and project development;
- Access to financing remains a major obstacle.

Structured support (incubation, mentoring, market access) is essential to transform this interest into viable economic opportunities.

VI. Financial Status[1]

Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement
Rapport financier intérimaire GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN
au 29 juin 2026

Au service des peuples et des nations

Numéro de référence de la contribution:
Pays: **Senegal**
Projet: **1382354 - JSB Agriculture intelligente**
Output: **01004059 - JSB Agriculture Intelligent**
Statut du Output: **On Going**
Source de financement: **JPN - Partnership Devt Pgm PCF**

(en dollars américains)

	Années précédentes (1)	2026 (2)	Cumulatif en 2026 (3)
Revenus			
Contributions Annuelles[a]	-	-	-
Autres Revenus[b]	0,00	(217,10)	(217,10)
Transferts de/vers d'autres fonds	990 099,00	-	990 099,00
Remboursement aux donateurs	-	-	-
Total - Revenus	990 099,00	(217,10)	989 881,90
Dépenses			
Traitements salariaux et autres dépenses de personnel	21 886,66	-	21 886,66
Fournitures et consommables	-	-	-
Équipements, véhicules et mobiliers, y compris amortissements	99 497,46	364 692,37	464 189,83
Services contractuels	88 170,59	39 627,68	127 798,27
Voyages	34 343,50	20 680,92	55 024,42
Transferts et subventions aux contreparties	-	-	-
Frais généraux de fonctionnement et autres coûts directs	126 041,88	83 880,17	209 922,05
Sous-total	369 940,09	508 881,14	878 821,23
Coûts d'appui au programme[c]	28 880,45	10 530,71	39 411,16
Total des dépenses	398 820,54	519 411,85	918 232,39
Solde[d]	591 278,46	71 649,51	71 649,51
Dépenses futures[e]			
Valeur des actifs non-amortis et des stocks achetés	-	-	-
Engagements contractuels	330 454,27	-	-
Sous-total	330 454,27	-	-
Comptes Recevables, moins paiements reçus d'avance[e]			
Moins: Contributions à recevoir des donateurs	-	-	-
Ressources disponibles[f]	260 824,19	71 649,51	71 649,51
Total des Contributions [g]	-	-	-
Total des Contributions Reçues [h]	-	-	-
Total des montant dus [i]	-	-	-
Revenus Différés et Paiements Reçus d'Avance [j]	-	-	-

a. Les contributions représentent les revenus comptabilisés selon l'échéancier indiqué dans les accords signés.
b. Les autres revenus représentent les revenus résultant d'activités diverses.
c. Le coût de l'appui au programme (indirect) est calculé sur la base des dépenses en excluant les gains et pertes de change.
d. Le solde de la colonne (2) inclut le solde de la colonne (1).
e. Les montants de la colonne (2) correspondent aux soldes à la date du rapport qui sont inclus dans les ressources disponibles. Les montants de la colonne (1) sont présentés uniquement à titre indicatif.
f. Solde après que les dépenses futures et les contributions à recevoir des donateurs (c'est-à-dire les montants dus) aient été prises en compte.
g. Valeur total des contributions du donateur à la date de signature des accords.
h. Total des liquidités reçues à date.
i. Total des montants dus par les donateurs, incluant les montants passés dus et ceux à recevoir.
j. Contributions reçues de donateurs mais à comptabiliser comme revenus seulement aux dates futures d'échéance des paiements.

Par la présente, nous certifions que cet état financier de revenus, dépenses et ressources disponibles est correct et que les dépenses encourues sont relatives aux projects pour lesquels les fonds ont été reçus.

Nom: (Date)
Titre:

[1] *Disclaimer: Data contained in this financial report section is an extract of UNDP financial records. All financial provided above is provisional.*

NB: *The financial situation of the previous report shows a theoretical balance of 71,649.51 USD. In reality, this amount represents obligations to be liquidated in the amount of 64,354.64 USD, which will bring a balance of 7,294.87 USD at the closure of the project. These obligations concern the purchase of Support Communication, the installation of solar panels at the storage unit of the SIPA of Ndouloumadji, the payment of a Travel Request and the related management costs. It should be noted that this situation is temporary and will be updated after all liquidations.*

Table of expenses by output:

Output	Budget USD	Expenditure USD	Delivery Rate (%)	Remark
Output 1	380,000	467,855	123%	Budgetary adjustments in line with availability have made it possible to strengthen output 1 on investments.
Output 2	210,000	180,473	86%	
Output 3	175,000	163,549	93%	
Management,M&E, DPC, GOE,	151,758	66,944	44%	
GMS (8%)	73,341	39,411	54%	
Total*	**990,099**	918,232	93%	

1. This total does not take into account the levy of 9,901 USD, which brings the GoJ's contribution to an amount of 1,000,000 USD

VII. Human Interest Story and Visibility Achievements

Strengthening Human Security Through Smarter Agriculture: Djibril's Story

In the Ziguinchor region, Djibril runs a 2.5-hectare vegetable farm, his family's main source of income. For several years, his business remained precarious. Inconsistent yields, post-harvest losses, and repeated failures in tomato cultivation threatened his economic security and his ability to sustainably provide for his family. The support of the UNDP-implemented project marked a turning point. Thanks to the introduction of Japanese agricultural technologies and targeted technical support, Djibril strengthened his production and decision-making capacities. He learned to better plan his crops, manage water and inputs more efficiently, and use monitoring tools to anticipate risks.

For the first time, Djibril achieved stable and profitable tomato production, in addition to growing chili peppers and okra. His yields improved, his losses decreased, and his income became more consistent. This progress strengthened his human security, improving both his economic and food security, as well as his resilience to shocks.

"Before, I was at the mercy of circumstances. Now, I understand what I'm doing and I make decisions with confidence. I know that my work can truly provide for my family," says Djibril.

Beyond his own farm, Djibril now shares his practices with other producers, contributing to a collective learning dynamic. His story illustrates how UNDP's work strengthens the protection and empowerment of people by providing concrete solutions that sustainably improve the living conditions of rural communities.



Photo 8 & 9: Tomato harvesting and sensor installation followed by training

2. Project Visibility and Communication

The UNDP Country Office paid particular attention to the project's visibility and to promoting its results to national and international stakeholders.

- ***Key visibility activities:***

✓ Organization of a Forum on promoting smart agriculture, featuring an exhibition of beneficiaries and demonstrations of Japanese agricultural technologies;

✓ Active participation of beneficiaries (young and women agripreneurs) in communication events;

✓ Media coverage of the project through press articles, interviews, and photo reports;

✓ Participation of award recipients in the African Food Systems Forum held in Diamniadio;

✓ Dissemination of results on UNDP's social media channels (Twitter/X, Facebook, LinkedIn), including photos, testimonials, and key messages;

✓ Production of communication materials (photos, visuals, digital publications) highlighting the project's impact.





Photo 10 & 11 : Project brochure and JSB Forum

Videos, articles, and social media posts

Promoting climate-smart agriculture in Casamance

https://youtu.be/bXsd9TJ0K5k

https://youtu.be/CDc6odxHcQg

Ziguinchor: Officials are banking on smart agriculture to strengthen sovereignty

https://aps.sn/

📝 *https://aps.sn/ziguinchor-des-officiels-misent-sur-lagriculture-intelligente-pour-renforcer-la-souverainete-alimentaire/*

Smart agriculture: towards a technological revolution in Casamance fields

🔗 https://lesoleil.sn/actualites/economie/agriculture-intelligente-vers-une-revolution-technologique-des-champs-casamancais/

Title: Ziguinchor: A forum on smart agriculture for sustainable production in the face of climate change

🔗 https://www.gms.sn/ziguinchor-un-forum-sur-lagriculture-intelligente-pour-une-production-durable-face-au-climat/

Platform : LinkedIn

Author / Institution	Title or excerpt	Link
SEN COMPAGNIE ENERGIE	*Smart Agriculture Forum in Ziguinchor – Innovation and Climate Resilience*	View the publication
Agrosol Senegal	*Smart Agriculture Forum – Ziguinchor Agricultural Forum*	View the publication
Catherine Phuong (PNUD)	*Very impressed by the agri-entrepreneurs of Casamance – Smart Agriculture and #YouthEmpowerment*	View the publication
Assane Seck University of Ziguinchor (UASZ)	*Participation of the University in the Forum on Smart Agriculture*	View the publication

Soda Mariane Ndiaye	Smart agriculture and innovation for sustainable impact	https://www.linkedin.com/posts/soda-mariane-ndiaye-249052274_agricultureintelligente-innovation-impact-ugcPost-7441428860673343489-r2w-
UNDP SENEGAL	Promoting Smart Agriculture and Agricultural Innovation	https://www.linkedin.com/posts/agricultureintelligente-impact-innovation-ugcPost-7439980001606885376-e5dy
Cheikh Fall	Agribusiness and agricultural innovation: towards an entrepreneurial green thumb	https://www.linkedin.com/posts/cheikh-fall-7a1994a1_ratiffagrobusiness-innovationagricole-mainverte-ugcPost-7420937992116240384-TeF_
UNDP SENEGAL	UNDP – TICAD partnership: dynamics of the JSB project in Senegal	https://www.linkedin.com/posts/albert-sambou-923581267_pnudbureausenegal-ticad-jsb-activity-7424132341796814848-OlUc
Afoussata Thiam	Agro-weather and agritech at the service of smart agriculture	https://www.linkedin.com/posts/afoussata-thiam_agrometservice-agritech-agricultureintelligente-activity-7440317676461117440-rCi4

UNDP SENEGAL	Deployment of smart agriculture solutions as part of the JSB project	https://www.linkedin.com/posts/albert-sambou-923581267_agricultureintelligente-jsb-agritech-ugcPost-7381818122128900096-7GpG
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