



FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

Success Story

BAMBEY : MICRODOSING CAPTIVATES THE PRODUCERS OF KEUR SÈGUE AND SURROUNDING VILLAGES



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Dundël Suuf, Amna njariñ



Dundël Suuf is very useful

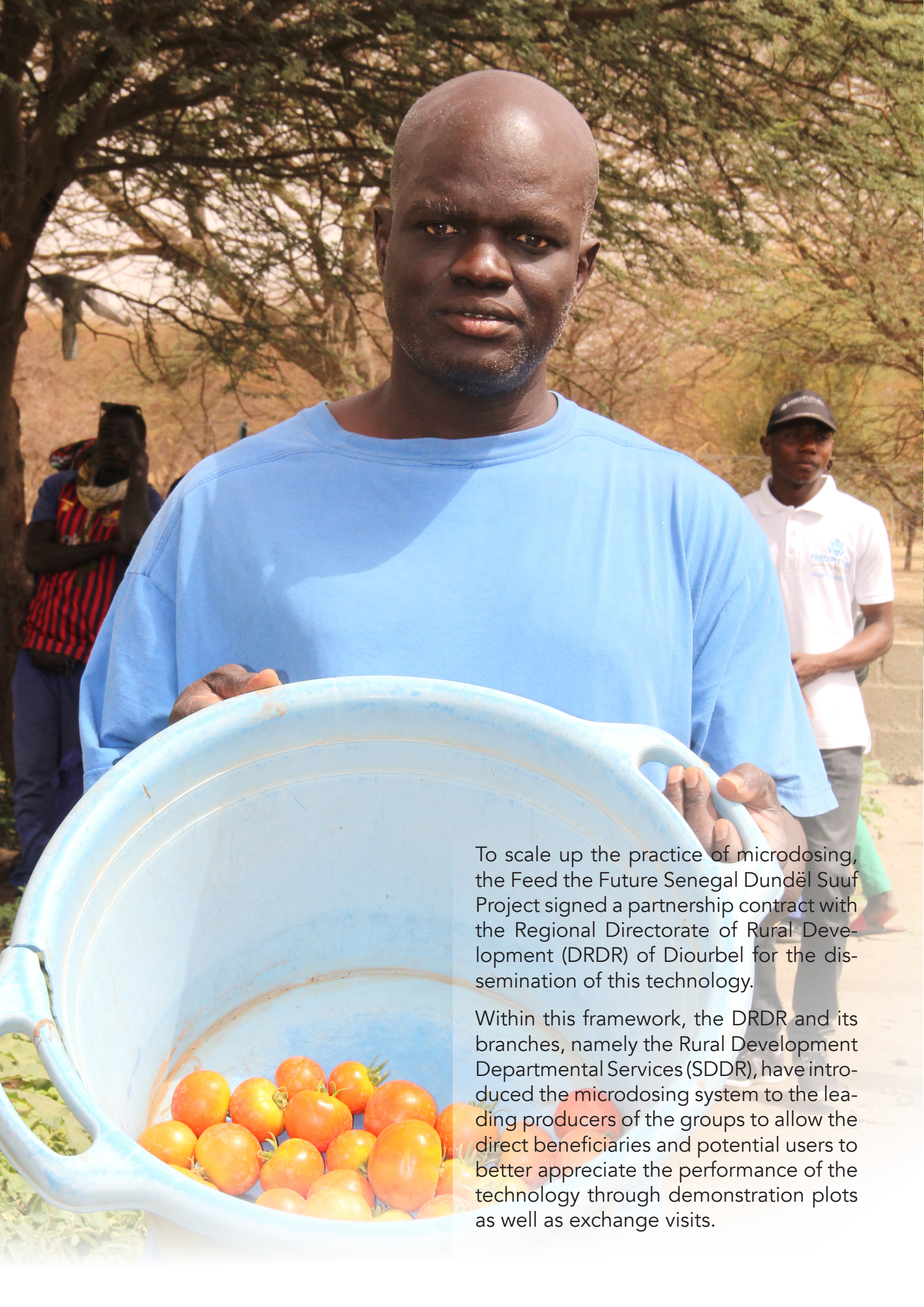
THERE IS ROOM FOR HOPE, THANKS TO DUNDËL SUUF



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 **IFDC**
Developing Agriculture from the Ground Up



To scale up the practice of microdosing, the Feed the Future Senegal Dundël Suuf Project signed a partnership contract with the Regional Directorate of Rural Development (DRDR) of Diourbel for the dissemination of this technology.

Within this framework, the DRDR and its branches, namely the Rural Development Departmental Services (SDDR), have introduced the microdosing system to the leading producers of the groups to allow the direct beneficiaries and potential users to better appreciate the performance of the technology through demonstration plots as well as exchange visits.



It is in this dynamic that the SDDR of Bambey organized an exchange visit on June 7, 2022, around the vegetable plots of the village of Keur Sègue, located in the department of Bambey, in the township of Lambaye. The exchange visit was attended by 49 people, 37% of whom were women and 20% were young people.

This visit allowed the non-beneficiaries of the surrounding villages (Keur Mor Salé, Darou Thiaw, Keur Coly Thiaw, Keur Coly Diouf, Ngathie, and Keur Birane) to share information on the performance of the microdosing technology applied on the crops.

Modou Ndiaye's plot was the first to receive the delegation. A tomato producer, Ndiaye divided his 600 square meter (m²) plot into two equal parts.

He applied microdosing on one part and his usual fertilization practice, called farmer practice, on the other.

The producer was eager to praise the performance of microdosing, which uses less fertilizer and provides a better yield: «With microdosing, I used less than one bag of fertilizer, whereas before, I needed three. In view of the performance of my crops in the two plots, I expect a yield of 400 kilograms (kg) on the plot with the application of microdosing, compared with 200 kg on the other plot.»

The delegation then went to the eggplant plot of the women's group, «**And Soxali sunu Gox,**» headed by Khady Ngom.



Instantly, the observation is the same. Satisfied with the results of microdosing, Ngom is ready to apply it to her entire field because she has no doubt about its profitability. She has already tried the microdosing on other crops, including lettuce.

Given the impressive results with microdosing, the beneficiary and non-beneficiary producers who were captivated by the technology asked the project to increase the number of beneficiary producers and to expand the intervention area.

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