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SENEGAL

USAID-Wula Nafaa Program

ANNUAL REPORT

OCTOBER 2011 – SEPTEMBER 2012

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USAID-Wula Nafaa Program

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ACRONYMS

ACEP	<i>Alliance de Crédit et d'Épargne pour la Production</i>
ACF	<i>Assistant Coordonnateur des facilitateurs (Assistant Facilitator Coordinator)</i>
Ag	Agriculture
AG	<i>Assemblée Générale (General assembly)</i>
AKAD	<i>Association Kédougou Action Développement (Kédougou Action and Development Association)</i>
ANCAR	<i>Agence Nationale de Conseil Agricole et Rural (National Agriculture and Rural Council)</i>
ARD	<i>Agence Régionale de Développement (Regional Development Agency)</i>
AVGF	<i>Association pour la Valorisation du Gombo du Fouladou (Association for Okra Marketing in Fouladou)</i>
BARVAFOR	<i>Projet de bassins de rétention et de Valorisation de Forages dans les régions de Diourbel, Fatick, Kaolack, Kaffrine et Thiès (Retention dams and drilled well valuation project for these regions)</i>
BDS	Business Development Services
BFC	Baobab Fruit Company
BIC	<i>Bureau Inventaire et Cartographie (Regional Mapping Unit)</i>
CA	<i>Conseil d'Administration (Administrative Council)</i>
CADL	<i>Centre d'Appui au Développement Local (Local Development Support Center)</i>
CBO	<i>Organisation Communautaire de Base (Community-based Organization)</i>
CDR	<i>Création de Richesses (Wealth Creation Component)</i>
CEP	<i>Compte d'Exploitation Prévisionnel (Provisional exploitation account)</i>
CF	Conservation Farming
FCFA	Communauté Financière de l'Afrique - West African Franc
CG	<i>Comité de Gestion (Management Committee)</i>
CGB	<i>Comité de Gestion du Bloc (Block Mgmt Committee)</i>
CGF	<i>Conseil de Gestion de la Forêt (Forest Mgmt Council)</i>
CGP	<i>Comité de Gestion des Puits (Wells management committee)</i>
CIRAD	<i>Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement (International Agronomic Research Center for Development)</i>
CL	<i>Convention Locale (local convention)</i>
CL	<i>Collectivité Locale (Local Government)</i>
CLCOP	<i>Comité Local de Concertation des Organisations de Producteurs (Local joint committee of producers' organizations)</i>
CLPA	<i>Conseil Local de Pêche Artisanale (Local Artisanal Fisheries Council)</i>
CLUSA	Cooperative League of United States of America
CMS	<i>Crédit Mutuel du Sénégal</i>
CNRF	<i>Centre National de Recherches Forestières (National Forest Research Center)</i>

COGIRBAF	<i>Convention de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources du Bas-Fond (Agreement between Rural Communities to Integrate Valley Resource Management)</i>
COMRECC	<i>Comités Régionaux sur les Changements Climatiques (Regional climate change committees)</i>
CR	<i>Communauté Rurale (Rural Community)</i>
CR	<i>Conseil Rural (Rural Council)</i>
CT	<i>Conseiller Technique (Technical consultant)</i>
CVCR	<i>Chef de Volet Création de Richesses (Head of the Wealth Creation Component)</i>
DRDR	<i>Direction Régionale du Développement Rural (Regional Rural Development Directorate)</i>
EPC	<i>Épargnes Pour le Changement (Savings for change)</i>
ERA	<i>Éducation et Recherche en Agriculture (Agriculture Education and Research)</i>
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FC	<i>Forêt classée (Classified forest)</i>
FIARA	<i>Foire Internationale de l'Agriculture et des Ressources Animales (International Agricultural and Animal Resources Fair)</i>
FTF	Feed The Future
GAF	<i>Gestion Administrative et Financière (Administrative and financial management document)</i>
GDT	<i>Gestion Durable des Terres (Sustainable land mgmt)</i>
GIC	<i>Groupement d'Intérêt Communautaire (Community-based interest group)</i>
GIE	<i>Groupement d'Intérêt Économique (Economic Interest Group)</i>
GIPD	<i>Gestion Intégrée de la Production et des Déprédateurs (integrated Production and Pest Management)</i>
GP	<i>Groupement de Producteurs (Producers' Group)</i>
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRN	<i>Gestion des Ressources Naturelles (Natural Resource Management)</i>
GUS	<i>Gouvernement des États-Unis (U.S. Government)</i>
HACCP	<i>Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (Analyse/Contrôle des points critiques)</i>
IMF	<i>Institution de Micro-Finance (Micro-Finance Institute)</i>
IREF	<i>Inspection Régionale des Eaux et Forêts (Regional Forest Service Office)</i>
IRG	International Resources Group
ISE	<i>Institut des Sciences de l'Environnement (Institute of Sciences and Environment)</i>
ISRA	<i>Institut Sénégalais de Recherche Agricole</i>
JGI	Jane Goodall Institute
LASF	Local Agriculture Support Fund
M-E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MERA	Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Analysis
MEPN	<i>Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature (Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature)</i>

Acronyms

NCBA-CLUSA	National Cooperative Business Association CLUSA
NDI	<i>Note d'Informations</i> (Informational announcement)
NGO/ NGO	<i>Organisation Non Gouvernementale (Non-Governmental Organization)</i>
NWP	<i>Nature, Richesse, Pouvoir</i> (Nature, Wealth, Power)
OCB	<i>Organisation Communautaire de Base</i> (Community-Based Organization)
OP	<i>Organisation Paysanne</i> (Rural Organization)
OS	Objectif Stratégique
OS	<i>Objectif Stratégique</i> (Strategic objective)
PAF	<i>Plan d'Aménagement de la Forêt (Forest Mgmt Plan)</i>
PAFA	<i>Projet d'Appui aux Filières Agricoles</i> (Agricultural market produce support project)
PAPIL	<i>Projet d'Appui à la Petite Irrigation Locale</i> (Support program for small irrigation projects)
PC	<i>Peace Corps</i>
PCE	<i>Programme Croissance Économique</i> (USAID Economic Growth Project)
PCR	<i>Président du Conseil Rural</i> (Rural Council President)
PHAST	Participatory Hygiene and sanitation transformation
PIB (GDP)	<i>Produit Intérieur Brut</i> (Gross domestic product)
PLD	<i>Plan Local de Développement</i> (Local Development Plan)
PM	<i>Périmètre Maraîcher</i> (Garden Fence)
POAS	<i>Plan d'Occupation et d'Affectation des Sols</i> (Land Use Plan)
PTA	<i>Plan de Travail Annuel</i> (Annual Workplan)

RN	<i>Ressource Naturelle</i> (Natural resource)
RNA	<i>Régénération Naturelle Assistée</i> (Farmer-Assisted Natural Regeneration)
RNCD	<i>Réserve Naturelle Communautaire de Dindéfelo</i> (Dindéfelo Community Natural Reserve)
RTS	<i>Radiotélévision Sénégalaise</i> (Senegal Radio and TV)
SARAR	Self-esteem, Associative strengths, Resourcefulness, Action-planning and Responsibility
S-E	<i>Suivi-Évaluation</i> (Monitoring-evaluation)
SERA	<i>Suivi, Évaluation, Restitution et Analyse</i> (Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Analysis)
SG	<i>Structure de Gestion</i> (Management body)
SIGESCO	<i>Simulation, Gestion, Comptabilité</i>
SODEFITEX	<i>Société de Développement et des Fibres Textiles</i> (Cotton-producing company)
ST	<i>Service Technique</i> (Technical Service)
TDR	<i>Termes de Référence</i> (Terms of Reference)
U-IMCEC	<i>Union des Institutions Mutualistes Communautaires d'Épargne et de Crédit</i>
UNCEFS	<i>Union Nationale des Coopératives d'Exploitants Forestiers du Sénégal</i> (National Union of Forest Operators Cooperatives in Senegal)
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	U.S. Dollar
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
WADA	Water and Development Alliance
WN	USAID-Wula Nafaa

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This annual report presents activities carried out between October 2011 and September 2012 in order to reach targeted results for the Agriculture and Natural Resource Management Program (Ag/GRN) or USAID-Wula Nafaa in Senegal.

The second phase of USAID-Wula Nafaa Program is financed under the Strategic Objective agreement (SO11) signed between USAID and the Government of Senegal.

The general objective of the Program is to contribute to poverty reduction and sustainable local development by increasing revenues to rural producers and local communities. This is made possible through greater autonomy of local authorities and through integrated, decentralized management of natural resources. The Program also seeks to consolidate the many lessons learned from the first phase of the Program.

During the year, 7,664 agricultural sites were supported, including 1,266 new ones. This is an increase of 52.2 % over 2011, and 29.01 % over 2010. The number of sites on which conservation farming (CF) is being applied is now at 6,094, of which 1,119 are new.

In the millet/sorghum and maize value chains, priority was given to strengthening local structures and perfecting equipment built and used for CF, in addition to documentation of achievements to date. In view of the increasing numbers of stakeholders and of hectares being farmed using CF techniques, it has become truly necessary to strengthen the lead producer and network systems so that promoted techniques can continue. In addition, other activities that go along with CF (composting, assisted natural regeneration or RNA) were carried out. In this regard, the Program assisted with the following:

- Expansion of the area being farmed using CF techniques, from 4,827 ha in the 2011 rainy season to 7,164.55 ha in 2012, attracting 5,229 producers;
- Training 1,932 producers in the heaped composting technique;
- Evolution from Ripper 2 to Ripper version 3, which is more useful and sturdier and costs less for the producer. This investment led to retraining 21 craftsmen, of whom 11 are in Yaajeendé zones and USDA-CLUSA zones in Kaolack.

In order to strengthen the rice value chains, the Program carried out several technical activities to assist with lowland area management. Areas under rice farming and areas that could potentially be farmed for rice were measured, as were the impacts of managed sites on vegetation resources. Wassadou work sites were mapped and the biophysical description of the lowland was completed. Technical support was provided for drawing boundaries around and mapping cattle trails in Ndinderling and Wassadou areas for better land use management.

The Program contributed to improved nutrition as it intensified its support for horticultural activities in the five horticultural perimeters, with the goal of making them profitable. This strategy is being expanded to managed sites in Ndinderling and Kaymor.

Other agriculture activities include prioritizing post-harvest activities by facilitating access to equipment and financing, in parallel with building capacity of producer organizations, promoting savings, and formalizing/ writing/ presenting business plans for post-harvest machinery. Acquiring this equipment will allow farmers to develop their capability to offer tractor, hulling, and processing services.

A general reduction in revenues was recorded for non-woody forest product gatherers. This can be explained by the fact that the Program is withdrawing from some of the Rural Communities (CR) and some of the market chains. The number of facilitators has been reduced, but also there have been climate events that play a role. The result is a paucity of data linked to revenues.

Good governance played an important role in the implementation of various value chains and in the consolidation of achievements in carrying out management plans for community forests, organizing populations, building capacity, and providing technical assistance. In the rice value chain, correct implementation of the COGIRBAFs and assisting management committees with collecting and managing fees were the main activities. In the market garden perimeters, management principles were promoted as was the identification of the right moment to produce various crops.

In forest, fisheries, and hydraulic resource governance, the Program's strategy for disengagement guided its activities. Tools and procedures were developed together with stakeholders, particularly with the committees that have been set up and with the technical services.

In all the activities, field work has always focused on consensus-building and sharing information so as to create the conditions for appropriating achievements by the actors involved in Program implementation.

In terms of sustainable management of biodiversity, the main achievement was the realization, validation, deliberation, and approval of the management plan for Dindéfélo RNC. This is a participatory process that includes all stakeholders, resulting in a model RNC site. Numerous stakeholders brought the process to fruition: a development program, a research institute, a local collectivity, the territorial administrative authority, and all the decentralized technical services who work in the zone. Also in this domain, the land use plans (POAS) for Dar Salam and Ethiolo were drawn up. The objective of these two documents is to contribute to chimpanzee protection in the respective CRs.

In the context of natural resource harvesting, oyster farming GIE grants were monitored, and oyster and cockle exploitation sites were monitored to assure that the rotational closing plan was followed. Similarly, a study was carried out by a CNRF consultant team on the production potential of baobab populations.

In order to protect market garden sites, installation of live fencing around the perimeters has begun. Finally, in terms of sustainable land management, a survey on RNA was carried out with CF network producers.

In terms of community forest management, recall that this year's aim was to implement activities that would assure continuity as the Program pulls out. Highlights include an evaluation study by an international consultant on implementation of the PAFs, institutionalization of managed forest activities by handing responsibility over to local actors, and finalizing the PAF for Mangagoulack.

A proud moment for Program communications in 2011-2012 was a visit by the United States Ambassador, Lewis Lukens, to Tambacounda and Kédougou Regions. Another important visit was made by the Minister of Agriculture and the Rural Team to Kaolack Region with its anti-salinization dam in Kaymor, and to see fields where conservation farming is being applied. These two visits were prime opportunities for the Communications component to reinforce Program visibility and the credibility of its work.

On the policy side, advances were made in the process of creating the Dindéfélo Reserve; the implementation of the COGIRBAF for better land and resource management; the evaluation of techniques for exploiting baobab populations; and agreements with ANCAR and DRDR to support the policy of promoting sustainable agriculture.

The Program focused its activities on building networks' capacity, as they are the cornerstone of sustainability of its achievements; it also focused on assisting groups and processing units that work in forest and fisheries products to become more autonomous. The Program emphasized preparing for its progressive withdrawal from NRM activities. Resource persons and producers' organizations' leaders were targeted for training so they can take charge. Building capacity in credit management and mobilizing savings was another goal of the year's activities. Another major priority was facilitating access to credit in preparation for the 2012 conservation farming season.

Building up the service provider sector for those who make charcoal chimneys and rippers has resulted in emerging model craftsmen who have made a profit after the Program promoted these products.

2. INTRODUCTION

This annual report presents activities carried out between October 2011 and September 2012 in order to reach targeted results for the Agriculture and Natural Resource Management Program (Ag/GRN) or USAID-Wula Nafaa in Senegal. The USAID-Wula Nafaa Program is financed by USAID/Senegal and is under the egis of the Ministry of Ecology and Protection of the Environment (MEPN).

In January 2003, USAID/Senegal awarded a contract to International Resources Group (IRG) to provide long and short term technical assistance as well as other services with the goal of reaching results and objectives of the Program. The second phase of USAID-Wula Nafaa Program officially began on August 11, 2008, with the signature of a contract between USAID and IRG. The context of the contract was Strategic Objective 11, an Agreement signed between USAID and the Government of Senegal.

This report includes a summary of the global progress and results realized during the year, as well as a presentation and more detailed description of the main activities and achievements for each Program component:

- Agriculture
- Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources
- Improvement of Good Governance
- Policy and Communications
- Wealth Creation
- Potable Water and Sanitation
- Cross-cutting Activities (Administration, Small Grants, and MERA)

The Program was designed to capitalize on the interaction between “Nature, Wealth, and Power”. By addressing needs and opportunities closely linked with management, adding value, and strengthening rights related to natural resources, the Program seeks to compensate for weak points in classic sector-based approaches to agricultural development and NRM, and to attain lasting impacts in poverty reduction and sustainable economic development based on improved management of natural resources and better local governance.

This approach of “NWP” targets parallel support of actions that:

- lead to greater productivity of resources and to preservation of biodiversity (better management of *Nature*);
- lead to significant economic growth that is beneficial to local communities (greater *Wealth* as a motivation for good natural resource management);
- contribute to changing rural communities from passive entities to active bodies that manage natural resources, resulting in a more democratic and decentralized society (strengthening *Power* and good governance, in order to assure transparent decision-making and equitable sharing of benefits).

The general objective of the Program is to contribute to poverty reduction and to sustainable local development while increasing revenues to rural producers and local communities, based on giving responsibility to local authorities and promoting participatory, integrated, and decentralized management of resources. Another objective is to consolidate lessons learned during the first phase.

In spite of interventions by donors in the agricultural sector, Senegal has more than three million people or about 25% of the population who suffer from hunger either year-round or seasonally, which compromises the capacity for Senegal to realize sustainable economic growth. This is a combined effect from under-investment for the long-term in the agricultural sector, and from traditional vulnerability to food crises and external factors. The weak competitiveness of the agricultural sector (68% of the population active in the sector, but it only produces 14% of the Gross Domestic Product) impacts food security and imperils economic growth.

For these reasons, the American government has revisited its agriculture strategy and will now focus on the regions of Sine Saloum, Kolda, Tambacounda, Matam, and Saint-Louis.

The five-year strategy of USAID/Senegal has the following main objectives:

1. Improve productivity and links with markets by focusing on the rice, maize, millet, and fisheries market chains
2. Implement essential measures to reinforce nutrition
3. Improve agricultural development strategy reforms
4. Improve rural infrastructures
5. Build human resource capacity

Although USAID-Wula Nafaa already developed its program before the Feed the Future initiative came along, the challenge is to progressively integrate the FtF strategy while improving agriculture production and nutrition through horticulture, and while setting up commercial links for natural resource, non-traditional agriculture, and fisheries products value chains.

Among the fundamental principles guiding the design and implementation of USAID-Wula Nafaa is responsible and local management of natural resources. This principle will be maintained because of the improvement made to natural resource management in agricultural zones where the Program is promoting Assisted Natural Regeneration (RNA). This maintains the principle of environmental management but also it increases soil fertility and agricultural production as part of conservation farming. Thus, the Program will concentrate on a market chain approach that integrates sustainable management of natural resources that are the foundation of productivity.

Thus, the six major components of the Program respond precisely to these objectives that address:

- growth in the production of staples and in revenues generated by commercial agriculture by making ecological, human, and economic potential of intervention zones profitable (**Agriculture component**);
- conservation and management of biodiversity in biologically significant areas by building capacity of partners and providing technical assistance to assure sustainable use of resources targeted in the **Wealth Creation component**, and overall improvement of biodiversity (**Biodiversity and Sustainable NRM component**);
- building capacity of local governments so they can manage local resources in a transparent and sustainable way; and capacity of the Rural Councils and village development committees in transparent management of natural resources (**Governance Improvement component**);
- informing stakeholders about experiences in better, decentralized management of natural resources and improvement of the dialogue on public policy and overall understanding of laws and regulations on utilizing natural and agricultural resources (**Policy and Communications component**);

- increasing revenues of the populations who sustainably exploit natural, agricultural, and fisheries resources by diversifying and increasing production and marketing, so as to promote sustainable local and international commerce (**Wealth Creation component**);
- improving the level of well-being of populations in rural communities by facilitating their access to water and sanitation supply systems that protect human health and contribute to reaching Millennium Development Objectives (**Water and Sanitation component**).

The Program takes full advantage of information from more than 10 years of assistance to the agriculture and NRM sectors. It represents a novel approach to assist in development that is not strictly sector-based. The Program spends much effort in monitoring and analyzing impacts, results, and examples of success through its **Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Analysis component**.

The Program team works with a large number of partners in the public and private sectors to promote synergy in its interventions. It relies on **community facilitators** to promote and develop enterprises, build enterprise capacity, and hand responsibility over to local communities.

In addition, as a flexible mechanism to support technological innovation, the Program makes a **Small Grant Fund** available to partners.

3. PROGRESS ACHIEVED DURING THE YEAR

3.1. Agriculture: Productivity and market

3.1.1. Millet/sorghum and maize value chains

Strengthening the value chains

The millet/sorghum and maize value chain work sites involve four major economic hubs spread among four regions (Fatick, Kaolack, Tambacounda, and Kédougou) and 19 Rural Communities:

- Fatick Region, Foundiougne Department - five CR: Djilor, Toubacouta, Keur Saloum Diané, Keur Samba Gueye, and Nioro Alassane Tall
- Kaolack Region, Nioro du Rip Department - 3 CR: Kaymor, Medina Sabakh, and Ngayène Sabakh
- Tambacounda Region, with nine CR distributed among Koumpentoum Department (3 CR of Ndamé, Bamba, and Méréto); Tambacounda Department (6 CR of Maka, Kouthia Gaïdi, Passkoto, Sinthiou Malème, Koussanar, Dialacoto)
- Kédougou Region, Departments of Kédougou and Saraya (2 CR of Bandafassi and Bembou)

The Program focused on **strengthening the millet/sorghum and maize value chains** in these sectors:

- (1) assisting with access to inputs and basic equipment;
- (2) promoting sustainable production with the introduction of new methods;
- (3) better distribution of surplus yields.

In addition, special attention was given to animating the value chains and building capacity of the actors.

Inputs and equipment

The millet/sorghum and maize value chains are implemented using conservation farming techniques (CF). This involves the use of **inputs** and **equipment**. During the year, considerable effort was put into satisfying the needs of producers in terms of these two requirements.

*In terms of **inputs**:*

As a result of information gathered during producer inscription, the need for chemical fertilizers (NPK 15-15-15 and urea 46) was evaluated in collaboration with the CF producer networks in each rural community. The meetings held became the initiation of the CF campaign for this season; 149 community-based organizations (OCB) and two rural council delegations participated. Here is the distribution of participants by region:

Region	Rural council	OCB
Kaolack	1	15
Kédougou	1	17
Tamba	0	117
Totals	2	149

The meetings were held at the village level for some stakeholders and at the community level for others. They provided a forum for beginning to write a proposal for credit to obtain inputs from the IMFs.

After the evaluation of the composting technique (as promoted by CLUSA's Farmer to Farmer Program), which was barely implemented last year, focus was placed on training producers as well as teams (facilitators) in the field.

Training was given directly to producers with support from Program specialists in 18 Rural Communities, 148 villages, and 1,932 producers in Fatick (663), Kaolack (144), Tambacounda (707), and Kédougou (418) Regions. Other training was given by facilitators and the lead producers who went back to their respective networks.



Photo 1a-b and 2a-b: Preparation of green and dry material for compost; placing the compost heap

Table: Producer training in compost techniques

CR	Villages	Number of groups represented	Participants (number)		
			Men	Women	Total
Toubacouta	17	39	166	57	223
NAT	5	7	56	7	63
KSD	14	27	184	14	198
KSG	11	22	122	0	122
Djilor	6	6	53	4	57
Total Fatick	53	101	581	82	663
Kaymor	6	18	93	0	93
Médina Sabakh	2	7	33	0	33
Ngayène Sabakh	1	6	17	1	18
Total Kaolack	9	31	143	1	144
Ndame	1	8	39	3	42
Méréto	15	22	141	1	142
Maka	21	31	168	1	169
Kouthia Gaydi	2	10	14	0	14
Pass Koto	1	16	20	0	20
Koussanar	14	37	205	18	223
St Malème	6	40	71	0	71
Dialacoto	3	20	26	0	26
Total Tambacounda	63	184	684	23	707
Bandafassi	15	44	322	20	342
Bembou	8	25	72	4	76
Total Kédougou	23	69	394	24	418
GRAND TOTAL	148	385	1802	130	1932

For the overall total of 2,862 small producers trained in how to follow established production standards, at least 67% were trained in compost making.

117 producers who were trained in making compost took up the activity in 29 CF villages.

Table: Level of trickle-down training in compost making in the field

CR	Villages	Number of enterprises who adopted the technique	Total
Bandafassi	5	5	22
Bembou	7	7	39
Kouthia Gaydi	1	1	1
Maka	4	10	29
Méréto	1	2	13
Pass Koto	3	3	3
St Malème	8	8	10
Totals	29	36	117

The typological analysis of villages where training was implemented shows that finding organic matter for CF is a common problem.

In terms of equipment:

CF equipment underwent major changes this year. We went from Ripper version 2 to Ripper version 3 for the animal traction model, and we fine-tuned the Ripper version made for the tractor. In order to make the transition, a series of training sessions were given to local craftsmen.

For Ripper 3, the welded points were strengthened, the load-carrying part was revisited, and the wings were made to part the soil more widely. The price of the Ripper was also lowered in order to make it more accessible to producers. Also, the load-carrying part on Ripper 3 (built-up stanchion) was paired with the frame from the sine hoe (a tool which already exists in rural areas). This adaptation made the stanchion more useful.

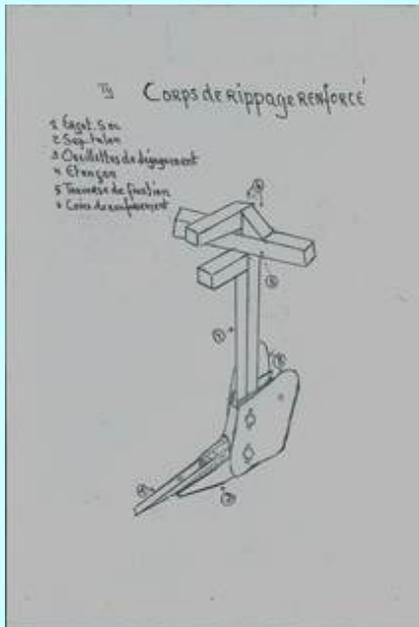


Figure 1: Reinforced stanchion

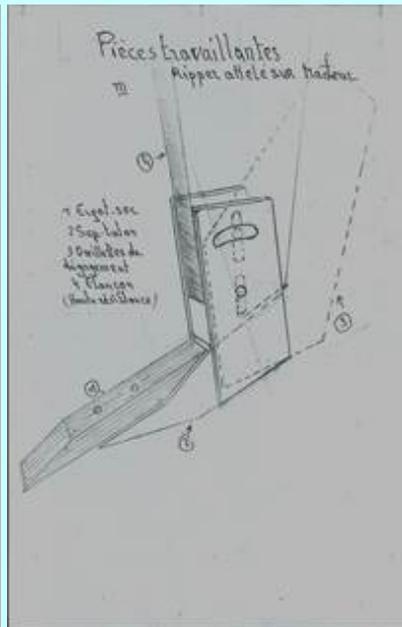


Figure 2: Working part

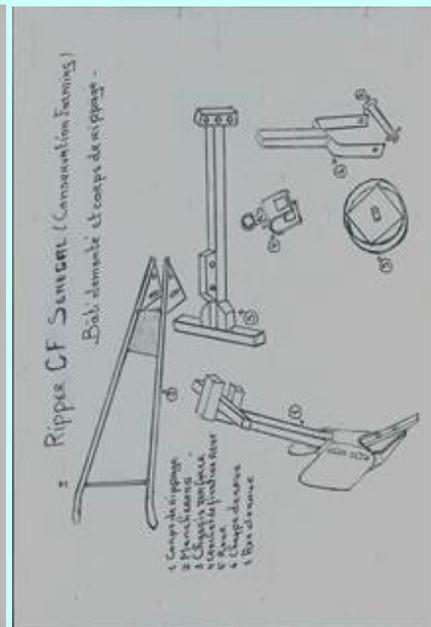
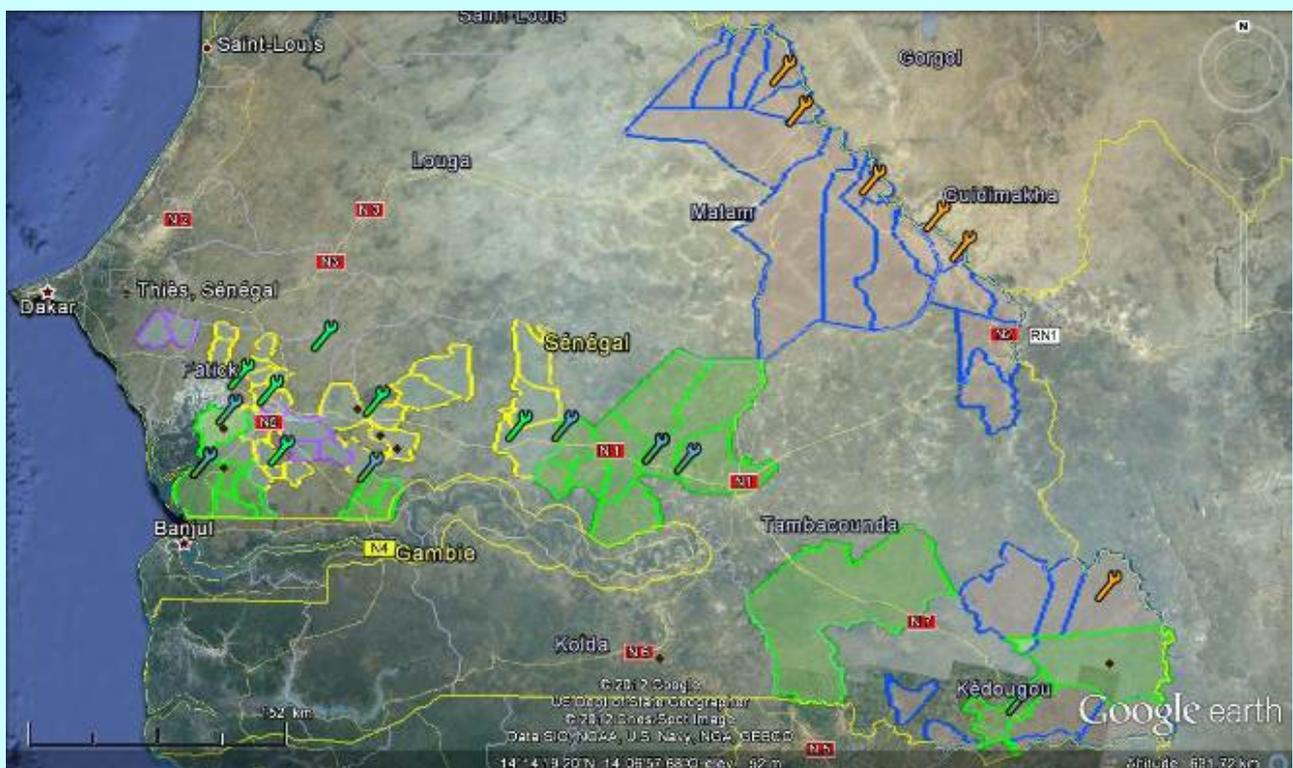


Figure 3: Accessories for Ripper 3

A special innovation came about during the training of craftsmen. Besides the heads of the welding workshops, apprentices were also trained. Thus, 10 workshop heads and their apprentices were trained. Recall that training was carried out in collaboration with USDA-CLUSA/Kaolack (Fatick) and USAID-Yaajeendé in Kédougou.

A map showing the locations of actors in the craftsmen training program was produced and shared with USAID and USDA training programs as well as all parties interested in the topic.

Locations of the 21 craftsmen who make version 3 of the ripper, as trained by USAID-Wula Nafaa, USAID-Yaajeendé, and USDA-CLUSA Programs



Conservation farming using a tractor to trace furrows was tested this year by 20 producers on 20 hectares in Kaolack and Fatick Regions. This was a huge success, even if the work was done in the rainy season, which is normally not the case for CF. Tests to confirm success were carried out this year in the dry season.



Photo 2: Attaching ripper to tractor Photo 3: Tracing CF furrows Photo 4: CF field furrowed by tractor

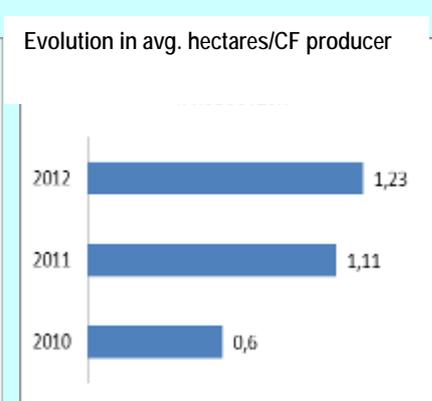
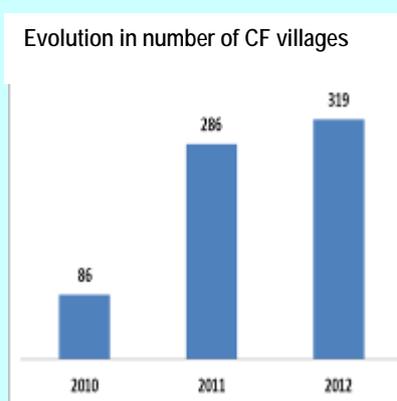
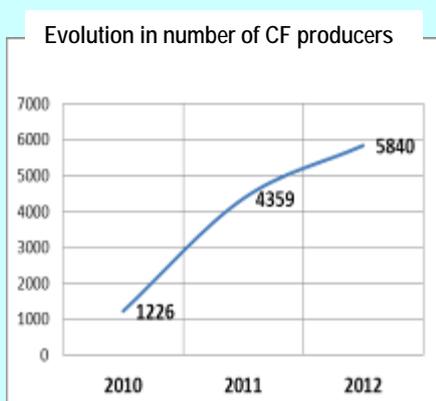
The average time required to furrow one hectare was timed at 45 minutes, and diesel fuel consumption is minimal, according to the six tractor operators used for the test on 20 ha.

At this time, studies are ongoing for making a ripper equipped with a spreader to be pulled by animals. This tool would considerably reduce farmer labor in CF. This type of ripper would allow the farmer to combine three tasks into one (furrowing, depositing compost, and closing the furrows). The idea is currently being tested to confirm that it is possible.

Promotion of a sustainable production strategy

Conservation farming is the main farming method used in the millet-sorghum and maize value chains. It is being implemented in 19 Rural Communities (CR) and throughout 319 villages. Each village includes a conservation farming group. The CF groups together at the CR level form a network of CF producers.

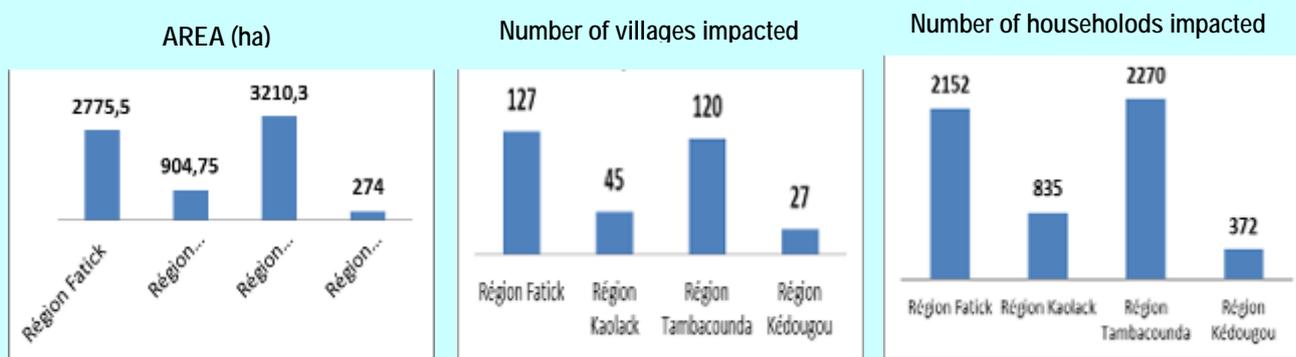
The current level of agricultural production by CF groups, as well as the number of producers committed to the technique, is constantly growing from year to year. The following diagrams show the pace of growth in numbers of CF producers during the three years of Program support, and the average increase in CF-based crop area farmed by these producers.



Out of the 1,871 hectares impacted by new or improved water management systems that were added this year, CF hectares represent more than 80%.

Rural community	Area	Village	Number of households impacted
KSD	491	22	475
Toubacouta	219	15	191
KSG	143	15	175
NAT	487	20	422
Méréto	866	16	464
Maka	298.5	19	255
Djilor	271	20	170
Fatick Region	2775.5	127	2152
Médina Sabakh	299.5	17	260
Ngayène Sabakh	210.75	9	201
Kaymor	394.5	19	374
Kaolack Region	904.75	45	835
Sinthiou Malème	372.825	18	224
Koussanar	515	18	341
Pass Koto	392	23	363
Kouthia Gaydi	358.7	16	244
Dialacoto	518.75	18	375
Bamba Thialène	434.75	12	307
Ndame	618.25	15	416
Tambacounda Region	3210.275	120	2270
Bandafassi	212.5	16	254
Bembou	61.5	11	118
Kédougou Region	274	27	372
Totals	7164.525	319	5629

Plotting of the data shows the following trends according to intervention region (Fatick, Kaolack, Tambacounda, and Kédougou):



Analysis of these trends shows that the average area farmed per producer in the regions of Fatick (1.29 ha/farmer) and Tambacounda (1.41 ha/farmer) is higher than the general mean. In Kédougou, the average per producer is relatively small at 0.73 ha per producer.

Assisted natural regeneration (RNA) is an activity that was slowly introduced in CF zones. A boost was provided by a survey carried out with the CF groups. These surveys were filled in by lead producers (PL) of CF groups, with help from facilitators and network officers. Initial results from the survey include a list of potential producers that could further develop the RNA technique, plus a strategy for implementation of the activity. In view of the fact that the Program is in its last year,

implementation will rely mainly on the networks, the technical services including Forest Service, and eventually on the ANCAR directorate in the peanut basin.

Improved seed (which is different than local varieties) was tested in the CR of Sinthiou-Malème in Tambacounda area. Seven producers in all tried out the improved seed. An evaluation of the process is planned for the CR network, in order to expand the experiment if its results are positive.

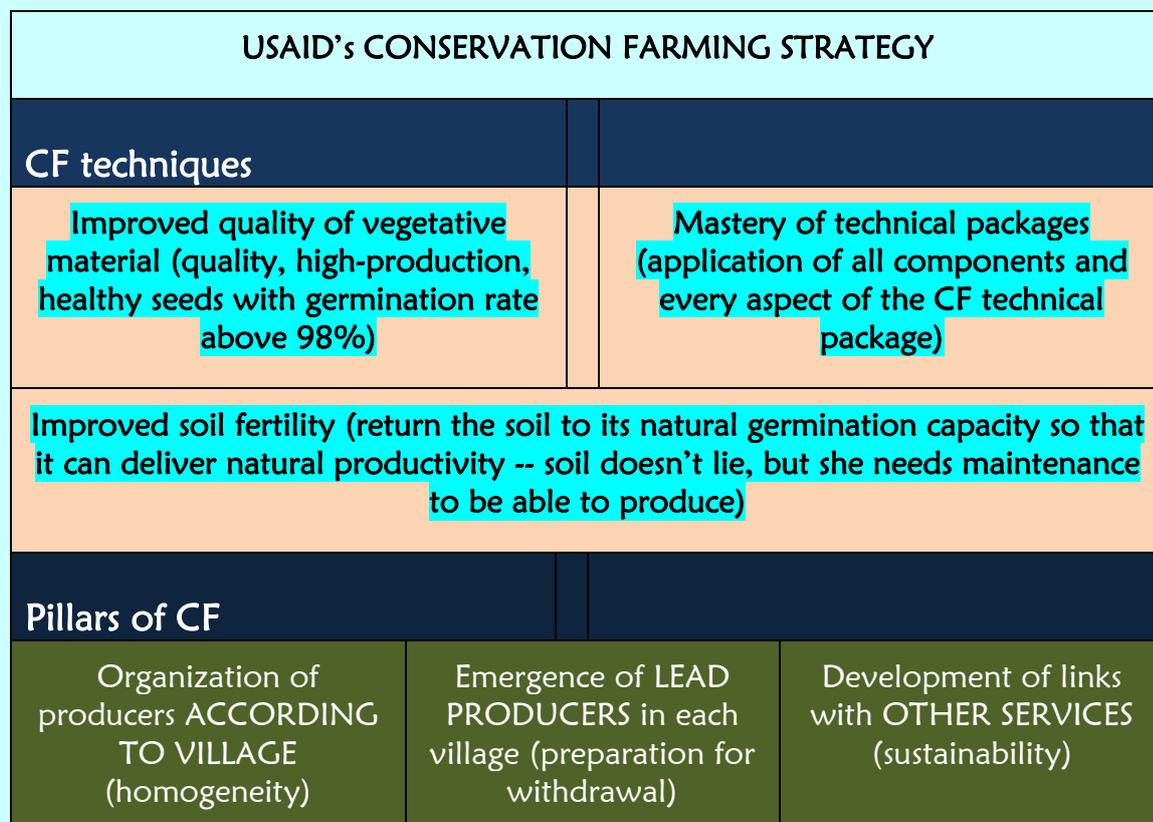
CF improvements were tested on a small scale with USAID-ERA Program, in terms of the mulching module and using ground cover. The idea is to introduce leguminous plants (cowpea or similar) in CF fields. The first trial did not produce well, although the types of plants brought by USAID-ERA had a high rate of germination outside CF fields in the CF village of Santamba.

Better distribution and sales of production surpluses

Sales contracts initiated last year with the buyer Agrosynergie were evaluated in a participatory way in the pertinent areas (especially in Fatick Region). Conclusions from these meetings led to the elaboration of a strategy based on recovering seasonal credit in kind (millet, sorghum, or maize) by networks that sell the collected produce. Once they have paid back their credit in kind, producers can decide to sell their surpluses to the buyer identified by network representatives.

Animation of the value chain

The success of conservation farming rests in part on the organization and assistance strategy of Program. The following diagram gives an idea of the process used to assist with CF.



The strategy is supported by all actors even at the grassroots level, which guarantees an orderly withdrawal of the Program. As proof, lead producers in the system have carried out the various CF evaluations from start to finish (technical evaluation, ripper evaluation, composting evaluation, etc.). These evaluations reached 528 community-based organizations and 21 Rural Council delegations.

Assessments to compare yields using the CF technique versus traditional or common practices are in progress. They will be carried out by DRDR officers in Fatick, Kaolack, Tambacounda, and Kédougou Regions with much participation from local lead producers and network officers.

Information exchanges

Synergies were developed between USAID-Wula Nafaa and other programs following a first meeting on the CF initiative, including:

- Homogenizing the methodology for measuring additional yields by DRDRs (WN and Yaajeendé)
- Refinement of the third generation of the Ripper (WN with Yaajeendé and USDA-CLUSA)
- Common training of craftsmen to make rippers (in 2011, WN and Yaajeendé; in 2012, WN and Yaajeendé, and WN and USDA-CLUSA)
- Training shared between Programs, particularly training by WN facilitators for USAID-Yaajeendé, USDA-CLUSA, and USAID-PCE (WN and USDA-CLUSA, WN and Yaajeendé, WN and PCE)
- Mutual use of didactic materials (CD-ROMs or photos) (WN and Yaajeendé, WN and USDA-CLUSA)
- Common work on maize marketing contract issues (same market contract format, attendance by input suppliers and consolidators at network meetings sponsored by WN (PCE and WN))
- Participation in FIARA and animation of the panel on the theme “CF from A to Z”, with USAID-PCE, USAID-ERA, USAID-Yaajeendé, USDA-CLUSA, Peace Corps
- Development of an agreement with ANCAR in the peanut basin to take over CF activities (training of ANCAR agents, support for villages in which to apply training and the next evaluation of implementation)
- Training of producers being assisted by USAID-PCE in CF techniques to intensify maize production in Kaolack zone

Impacts

Impacts of millet/sorghum and maize value chain activities conducted in 2012 have not yet been entirely assessed; the yield analyses are underway with the DRDRs. However, 5,629 households have been involved with the two value chains, with a total of 7,164.55 hectares covered in these crops.

Improved seed

Tests on the use of improved seed in CF areas were carried out in the Rural Community of Sinthiou Malème. Results will provide the basis for deciding whether to continue the experiment with the CF groups and networks.

Organization of the networks

During this fourth year of implementation of the second phase, the Program has based its intervention on putting a sustainable system in place to manage assisted producer organizations. The successes it has had in its relationships with financial institutions must be strengthened by handing over responsibility for various activities to groups and networks that have been set up, thus leading to

continuity of the activities with minimal or even no assistance. To get to this goal, the Program prioritized these activities:

- Writing up and implementing a participatory approach that guarantees proper preparation of the 2012 agricultural season for CF producers;
- Setting up a system of simple contracts between producers and groups, with input and credit needs enumerated, along with the minimum quantities to be delivered at harvest time based on a percentage of the crop (based on yields from non-CF yields and a commitment to eventually pay all outstanding credit);
- Setting up a system of contracts between groups and networks with a quantified estimate of grouped needs for inputs, a request for facilitation of credit from producers with their accompanying commitments, a description of the supply of produce to be sold based on minimum grouped yields of producers, a description of the commitment to the required quality to be delivered, how member producers will be monitored, and a formula for distribution of profits contributed by all producer members;
- Formalization of commitments made by producers and their groups as legal entities of the rural community by requiring that the president of the CR sign documents and stamp them officially, for a stronger executive function;
- Reserving a portion of the crops for reimbursing credit awarded by IMFs;
- Strengthening the role of networks that will be in charge of marketing minimal quantities of produce committed to by the producers, with the obligation of reporting profits back to members, putting credit awarded into IMF bank accounts, and putting excess profits back into the account as per the contracted price.

During this year, **2,656 CF producers** were assisted with gaining access to credit.

3.1.2. Rice value chain

Rural infrastructure

The hydro agricultural water retention structure in Kaymor was completed and provisional handover was done in February 2012. Also, the final handovers of Samécouta and Ferme 2 water management structures was done in January 2012; the hydro agricultural dike in Ndinderling was handed over in February 2012; and the dam at Wassadou was handed over on December 13, 2011.

The Kaymor structure was reinforced with stone in June 2012 to protect it from future fissures in the talus, and the dikes in Némabah were repaired and reinforced in July 2012. Currently, all of the built structures are complete and functioning.

In the context of adding value to managed sites and constructing complementary structures, the Program is assisting the PCRs of Kaymor, Keur Samba Guèye, and Dialacoto with seeking other financial partners. In the CR of Dialacoto, PAPIL carried out complementary studies and decided to build other water retention structures to improve water distribution and increase area under rice cultivation.

In the CR of Keur Samba Guèye, PAFA is committed to building dikes and buying post-harvest equipment.

Table: Status of implementation of water management systems, by managed site

Region	Rural community	Site	Type of system	Potential area (ha)
Fatick	Keur Samba Gueye/Toubacouta	Ndinderling	Retention dike	974
Fatick	Djilor	NdourNdour	Anti-salinization dike and water distribution berms	70
Fatick	Djilor	Boli 1	Anti-salinization	150
Fatick	Djilor	Boli 2	Anti-salinization	10
Fatick	Djilor	Djilor	Anti-salinization	150
Fatick	Toubacouta	Némabah	Anti-salinization	20
Fatick	Toubacouta	Némabah	Water distribution berms	10
Kaolack	Kaymor	Kaymor	Anti-salinization	200
Kédougou	Bandafassi	Samécouta	Water distribution berms /submersion	50
Kédougou	Bandafassi	Ferme 2	Lowland area management	52
Tamba	Dialacoto	Wassadou	Water retention dike	200
Total				731



Photo 5: Kaymor construction project (September 2012)

Strengthening the value chains

The production link

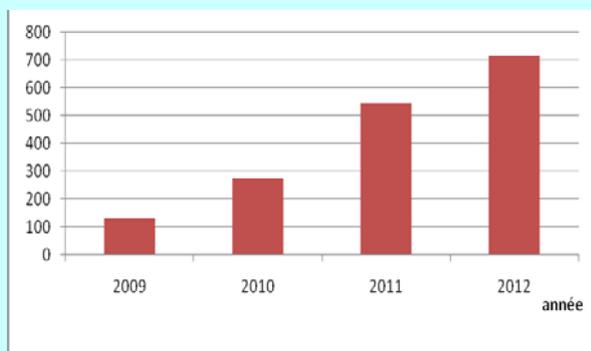
In 2012, USAID-Wula Nafaa assistance was given to lowland area rice (linked to investments in built infrastructure) at the same time as upland rice. The objectives of this assistance are to implement the concept of whole-watershed management, reduce distances traveled, reduce land pressure in the talweg, and develop economic hubs for rice.

Site	2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Area	Product.	Area	Product.	Area	Product.	Area	Tentative production
Ndinderling	18	54	84	252	179	304	317	924
NdourNdour	25	25	35	70	45	68	50	100
Boli 1	35	35	45	90	72	72	90	180
Boli 2	2	2	5	7,5	5	7,5	6	12
Djilor	6	6	54	81	70	70	20	35
Némabah	2	3	10	30	15	30	15	30
Kaymor	5	10	5	10	24	48	41.5	83
Samécouta	8.5	13	8.5	25.5	22	66	43.25	129.75
Ferme 2	8	8	8	12	52	104	52	78
Wassadou	5	2.5	5	5	20	20	45	90
Fadiga	5	10	5	10	10	20	10	25
Santanko	5	5	5	5	10	15	10	20
Dar Salam	0	0	0	0	10	30	15	45
Bembou	5	5	5	5	10	20	13	26
Pakala	5	5	5	7.5	13	19.5	13	19.5
Keur Malick Fady	1	1	1	1.5	2	2	2	3
Keur Mama Lamine	5	5	5	7.5	10	5	10	20
Dassilamé Sérère	3	3	5	7.5	6	6	10	15
Total	143.5	192.5	290.5	627	575	874.5	762.75	1835.25

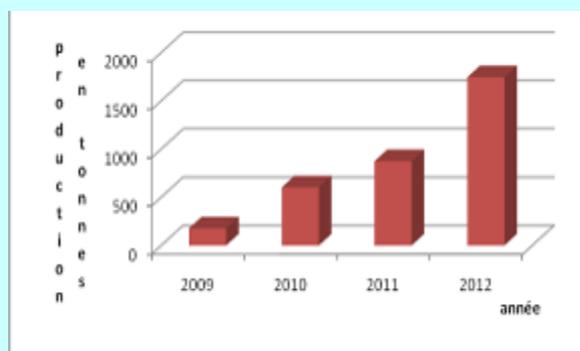
Based on these objectives, other services can be developed, such as hulling, threshing, and disking, among others. Farming NERICA rice was promoted in sites where rainfall exceeds 800 mm (in a normal year), especially in Ndinderling, Dassilamé Sérère, Némabah, Pakala, Diabang, Wassadou, Samécouta, Ferme 2, Santanko, Dar Salam, and Bembou. The Program made three tons of NERICA seed available; producers in Keur Samba Guèye bought an additional one ton, and producers in Pakala bought 240 kg, for a total of 4,240 kg of NERICA.

In terms of rice production in the lowlands, the Program assisted with disking the land and made 10.8 tons of seed available in extended fields. This year a great increase in rice-farmed land was recorded. In addition, thanks to the good rainfall, production levels are expected to be very high. The status of sowed areas and yield is summarized in the table below.

Evolution of area under rice cultivation



Evolution of rice production



In some of the lowlands, like Ndinderling and Kaymor, other impacts were noted on market gardening development. The table below, which concerns Ndinderling, shows examples of these impacts.

Table: Status of Ndinderling

Statistic	2009			2010			2011			2012			
	Without Dass+	With Dass+	Total	Without Dass+	With Dass+	Total	Without Dass+	With Dass+	Total	Without Dass+	With Dass+	NERICA	Total
Area farmed (ha)	5	13	18	69	15	84	154	25	179	215	75	27	317
Average yield	3			2.8			1.7*			3**		2	
Production	15	65	54	193.2	45	252	261.8	42.5	304.3	645**	225	54	924
Number of producers	10			138			282	125	407	300	225	59	525
Number of villages	1	1	2	17	1	18	17	4	21	17	4	14	35
Production of certified seed (tons) on 8 ha	0			22			17						
Price per kg of seed				250			400						
Total sales	0			5,500,000			6,800,000						
Garden area (ha)	0	0	0	2	5	7			38.5				

*Yield was low in 2011 because of a water deficit and the fact that some plots never reached maturity before the drought (non-adapted varieties).

** targeted for this year's campaign

+Dass = Dassilamé Socé: this village also receives assistance from PAPIL and PAM

Technical evaluation of the lowland agriculture campaign in Kédougou

The technical assessment of the rice farming season in the lowlands of Kédougou brought out the following points:

- The managed sites at Samécouta and Ferme 2 were well appreciated, as they enabled good regulation of water flow, secured crop yields in spite of the water deficit, and facilitated movement within the sites.
- The seed was judged to be high quality and well adapted. This is especially true of Sahel 134 variety. However, the seed arrived late, thus allowing time for weeds to grow on plots and probably contributing to lower yields than expected.
- Offset disking of the fields, applied at an appropriate time with assistance from the Program, was cited as an excellent contribution by both men and women producers. It must be stated that there is no equipment to perform this type of field preparation in Kédougou Region. Program assistance helped show producers that dry disking is better for them than deep plowing, as the latter leads to weed invasion of fields and disturbs the leveling required for rice farming.
- Producers committed to paying 100% of their fees.

Production of rice seed

The Program set up contacts between rice seed producers in Ndinderling and the DRDR of Fatick in order to monitor and certify seed production in the valley. On the eight hectares that were used to produce seed, 24 tons of BG 90-2 and Sahel 20 seeds were produced. The committee was able to sell 22 tons in 2011 and 17 tons in 2012 at 400 FCFA per kg (2012), for total sales of 6,800,000 FCFA.

Currently, the committee has its license and is recognized as a seed producers' group at the national level.

Recall that it is the committee that is responsible for all costs of certification (DRDR agent travel, sampling, analysis, etc.).

The Program has also introduced rice varieties such as Rock 5, which is resistant to salted soils such as those found in Kaymor, Boli 1, and War 1 and 2; it is a variety that has long stalks good for deep waters such as those at Ndinderling. These varieties are performing very well for now. They will be evaluated at the end of the season with the farmers, ANCAR, and the DRDR.

In addition, the Program has made three tons of Nerica Rice seed (1 and 6) available to producers in the managed lowlands of Ndinderling, Kaymor, Wassadou, Ferme 2, and Samécouta; in the unmanaged but flood-prone lowlands of Pakala, Santanko, Bembo, and Dar Salam; and in the garden perimeters of Némabah, Dassilamé Sérère, and Diabang.

Evolution of total number of producers

In parallel with the increase in hectares and production, the number of men and women farmers in the lowlands has substantially increased. The number of producers by site is summarized in the following table.

Region	Rural Community	Site	Total number of producers	Men	Women
Fatick	Keur Samba Gueye/Toubacouta	Ndinderling	407	257	150
Fatick	Djilor	NdourNdour	54	18	36
Fatick	Djilor	Boli 1	150	50	100
Fatick	Djilor	Boli 2	40	10	30
Fatick	Djilor	Djilor	56	13	43
Fatick	Toubacouta	Némabah	100	0	100
Fatick	Toubacouta	Némabah	60	0	60
Kaolack	Kaymor	Kaymor	73	23	50
Kédougou	Bandafassi	Samécouta	125	0	125
Kédougou	Bandafassi	Ferme 2	200	0	200
Tamba	Dialacoto	Wassadou	200	10	190
Kédougou	Bandafassy	Fadiga	50	0	50
Kédougou	Bandafassy	Santanko	24	17	7
Kédougou	Bandafassy	Dar Salam	26	16	10
Kédougou	Bembou	Bembou	48	20	28
Fatick	Nioro A. Tall	Pakala	49	49	0
Fatick	Nioro A. Tall	Keur Malick Fady	10	9	1
Fatick	Nioro A. Tall	Keur Mama Lamine	38	23	15
Fatick	Toubacouta	Dassilamé Sérère	30	4	26
Total			1740	519	1221

Equipment / inputs

Activities under this heading include:

- Estimation of equipment and input requirements (fertilizer and seed) in each targeted lowland site and meeting with IMFs (ACEP, CMS) to facilitate business relations between seed suppliers and farmers (note that producers have not obtained fertilizer because of IMF shortcomings);

- Assistance for tractor services, payment of contracts, facilitation of accessing tractor services in Kédougou lowland sites, and contracting between the Ndinderling management committee and tractor operators.

Post-harvest

The Program is in the process of carrying out all necessary steps to make hullers available in lowland areas with dikes. It contributed up to 20% of the cost and assisted with writing the business plan, with the goal of purchasing two hullers for Samécouta and Ferme 2.

Note that Boli Mandaw already has a huller that was donated by the NGO AVSF.

Impact

For the 2011 rainy season, the impact of activities on the rice value chain is such that:

- 1,740 households are now involved in rice production
- 731 additional tons of rice were produced

Assistance given to rural organizations

The principal activities developed to fully enable Kédougou producers to prepare for the 2012 rice-growing season are as follows:

- Organizational support given to farmers: 19 GP that include 1,145 members
- Assistance with opening accounts: 36 bank accounts opened with U-IMCEC Tamba
- Assistance with obtaining credit from U-IMCEC Tambacounda in order to buy maize and rice seeds, NPK fertilizer, and urea: 1,495 women received 15,858,000 FCFA
- Writing two business plans to obtain rice hullers for Ferme 2 and Samécouta
- Setting up the Women Rice Farmers' Union in Kédougou
- Support for raising funds to acquire two rice hullers

After a down payment was made by women's groups and the Program provided 20% of the cost, business plans were drawn up with the groups in Samécouta and Ferme 2 with the objective of acquiring and operationalizing two hullers financed by IMFs. The payments have been sent and applications accepted by U-IMCEC Tamba.

The sale of surplus production generated **115,219,410 FCFA**, compared to 43,878,400 FCFA in 2010, an increase of 162.59%.

Technical assistance for managed hydro agricultural sites

In the context of technical assistance at managed hydro agricultural sites, these are the prioritized activities carried out in the 2011/2012 work year:

- Mapping of current and potential rice farming areas in managed lowlands
- Mapping of market garden areas
- Identification, delimitation, and mapping of existing cattle trails crossing lands around the valleys of Ndinderling and Wassadou
- Identification, marking, and monitoring of large trees in Ndinderling lowland

- Fauna and flora inventory in Wassadou lowland, with representatives from the Forest Service, National Parks, and the management committee

By mapping the current and potential rice farming zones, rice production potential of managed sites can be assessed and an illustrated comparison can be made of the evolution of rice-farmed areas, allowing an evaluation of the impacts of management and organization of producers on total hectares farmed. The same applies to garden areas.

Action plans for technical support for identifying and delimiting cattle trails were detailed with management committee officers from Ndinderling and Wassadou lowlands. The process involved guidance from two rural counselors to assist with identifying and placing boundary markers along various cattle paths that converge in the two lowlands or that go out of them towards pasturelands. Recall that the main water points in the lowlands are:

- Ndinderling ponds or marshes: *Ndinderling, Dodj, Bann, Samba Coumba*, water points upstream of the dike, *Dayam (Moussoukodala)*
- Wassadou: *Kafayan* (in the FC of *Diambour*) and wetlands in the valley

The goal is to find paths to access water points using consensus and participation, in compliance with regulations in this domain (decree 80-268 of March 10, 1980, on setting up corridors and setting rules for using pasture lands).

In these two cases, it was not necessary to make new access trails to the water points for cattle. There are already trails that have been deliberated or officially designated by local authorities. The activities that were carried out rather provided technical and material assistance. As an example, the cattle trail leading to Ndinderling's valley is clearly visible on the satellite image of Ndiob area from June 29, 2011, shown below.



During 2012-2013, the management committees will require assistance in setting boundary markers along the various trails.

Table: Lengths of cattle trails

Management committee concerned	Trail	Length in meters
Ndinderling	East boundary of the CR, Passi Ndinderling, Ndiob, Ndinderling Forest	7200
	Dike towards Dodj Pond	320
Wassadou	Dike towards Diambour FC, with pasture lands upstream of the dike (toward the Niériko)	2200
	Between the lowland (toward Médina Baoussou) and the classified forest	1900
	Médina Afia corridor going towards Diambour classified forest Diambour	2300

In order to better manage the impacts of the hydro agricultural managed sites on watershed ecosystems, a characterization of the lowland's biodiversity was carried out with assistance.

3.1.3. Fisheries products

Preservation of the resource

After the CLPAs of Missirah and Toubacouta enforced closures of bolongs and mudflats, a participatory evaluation was conducted by the Chief of the Fisheries Post in Missirah with delegates from the CLPAs in October 2011. This led to extending the closure for four extra months, until February 2012. At that time, a second evaluation of the resources was carried out with members of the CLPA, using counting and measuring of individual shellfish and mollusks, and by direct observation of population densities and size of individuals. At the end of the day, all the stakeholders have recognized that the closure had a beneficial effect on the development of gathered products: cockles (pagne), cymbium (yett), and murex (touffa).

The main constraint that was pointed out is the lack of coordination with the Betenti populations on dates for re-opening bolongs and mud flats.

In Djinak area, the women who exploit oysters as members of the CLPA complained that harvest practices are not respected by Gambians who come from across the boundary. Because of a lack of surveillance and organization, CLPA officials are not able to stop these practices. The problem of functionality can be explained by the fact that the CLPA management bodies have only just been set up.



Photo 6: A large harvest of quality oysters Photo 7: Site where many oysters grow (Bossinkang)

In the context of monitoring the oyster farming GIE in Sokone, a mission to provide technical assistance led to a meeting with the GIE officers to monitor its activities and to gain insight into opportunities and constraints in the oyster market chain, especially to see possibilities for increasing

production. To this end, proposals were made to beef up surveillance to verify compliance with the agreement linking the GIE with the Program.

Working toward quality production

In the optic of improving quality production while respecting hygiene and conservation of mangroves, the Program assisted with setting up collective smoking ovens in Bassoul and training management committees so that sufficient resources could be raised to disseminate the experience. The management committee can use the system of fee collection for use of the ovens to increase the number of ovens built for the members.

The Program has supported the acquisition and distribution of 120,000 seedling pots through the small grants fund to processing units that will improve presentation of pagnes and oysters. Training was given for the benefit of processing units, covering two topics:

- Hygiene and quality: Initiation into the HACCP approach, which will show enterprises how to identify risks and threats in the steps followed during production, and to propose actions that handle the risks so that good quality products will be presented.
- Techniques for wrapping and packaging products to improve presentation.

Drawing out production diagrams allowed units to determine the critical points and dangers, and to propose solutions to get control over them. The Head of the Commerce Service in Fatick was invited to the training, where he cited legislative aspects such as the **decree 69-132 of February 12, 1969, concerning fisheries products control**, which regulate quality control standards of fisheries products including bivalve mollusks, of which family the pagnes are a part.

The total value of cobos sales is **416,901,950 FCFA**. Compared with 2011, this is an increased benefit of **107,030,453 FCFA**, or 34.54%. The export of cobos to Guinea and Gambia went from **210,390,373** to **215,034,975 FCFA**, an increase in relative value of 2.21 %.

3.1.4. Forest and agroforestry products

Cashew

Both 2010 and 2011 saw higher prices related to reduced production because of a climate event that was unforeseen in January 2010, and because of an associated decrease in production in 2011.

Predictions for the 2012 season as of February-March were for an excellent production year. In March, reports were indicating an estimated 200,000 tons from Guinea Bissau, a huge increase over 2011.

One of the signs of a production surplus was the exchange rate for rice against cashew nuts: it went from 1 sack for 2 sacks, to one sack for one sack.

In 2011, according to the August ACA bulletin, “the export price is reaching a record level of 1500 to 1550 U.S. dollars FOB”. In spite of the Program’s broadcasting the information on current prices and the likelihood of their evolution, the cashew supply price was still based on historical prices and reached 1300 USD/ton FOB; as a result, clients did not buy and got their supplies from elsewhere, as demand was shrinking.

In September 2012, unsold stock in Guinea Bissau was estimated at 50,000 tons. In Senegal, where an assessment was not done by government services, it would be reasonable to estimate unsold stocks at 10,000 tons. One exporter based in Ziguinchor reported unsold stocks of about 5,000 tons.

These factors, combined with the reduction in Program intervention in Ziguinchor area and the Program's reorientation of activities in Fatick toward agriculture and gardening, explain the palpably lower revenues that were reported.

Nonetheless, grants that were awarded after collective contributions were put up led Fatick processing units (composed mainly of women) to improve the quality of their cashew nut supply.

Baobab

Study on baobab production potential

The study on potential production of baobab stands in Program intervention zones was carried out by National Forest Research Center (CNRF) during the third quarter. Results of the study were presented on June 22 in Dakar, and observations made previously were integrated into the final document. The document, "Inventory of Baobab Parks and of the Potential for Monkey Bread in the CRs of Koussanar and Bala, Tambacounda Region, and the CR of Dar Salam, Kédougou Region", is now available. It predicts the level of availability of the fruit over the next 72 years.

Assistance given to producers

Major events that contributed to sustainability of the Program's baobab interventions include these:

- Buyers who are partners, such as BFC, became directly involved in activities that were at first led by the Program, including preparation of the season, field visits, negotiation of prices with producer groups, planning for gathering fruit, and signature of sales contracts.
- A local dynamic sector emerged with the creation of a new processing unit in Bala that is completely built and equipped from financing by a local private promoter.
- Financing of final work on a processing unit by members in Maranda in Sédhiou Region: work stemming from the grant awarded for construction of a warehouse was completed by members who got together to make it into a processing unit.
- Buyers and promoters took over the seasonal costs (organizing village meetings, buying small material for gathering fruit, tarps, screens, etc.).
- Groups purchased wrapping material so that product presentation will be improved.
- Groups contributed to costs of training in baobab cake production and to their own participation in the 2012 FIARA.
- Revenues and sources of improved nutrition were diversified.
- Contracts for supplies between small and large processing units were signed to fulfill orders.
- Training was given in management, hygiene and quality, processing and packing techniques.
- Boutiques were set up in Dakar and Kaolack to make the product more accessible.
- A commercial circuit was set up by producers and processing units for marketing stocks of produce.
- Baobab powder was introduced to other countries.

In order to diversify products based on baobab, the Program organized training in production of cakes for groups that process the fruit. Training improved the skills of 17 persons who represent small fruit processing units in their production of baobab cakes for snacks. It also helped with diversification of revenue sources for beneficiaries, and added value to baobab fruit powder.

Participants can also seize new opportunities, as the cakes that are currently being sold mainly come from Mali and Burkina.



Photo 8a-b: Training in how to make baobab cakes

The total value of baobab sales is **209,958,560 FCFA**. This is an amount that is lower by **23.63 %** compared to 2011, in part due to a much lower production rate because of climate events. **1,172 persons** increased their revenues, nonetheless; 617 of these are women.

“I was able to buy bricks, cement, wood, and iron roof sheets , and to pay for labor to build this building you see, which cost 515,000 FCFA.”

My name is Aminata Cissé dite Touty, and I am a member of the women producers’ group in Benkhady that is assisted by USAID-Wula Nafaa Program in its value-adding to baobab and fonio. I have three children who go to school for whom I am responsible.

We have a savings group (EPC) that requires monthly savings contributions of 2500 FCFA per person.

During one of the monthly drawings, I was a recipient of 65,000 FCFA that was collected. Since I was trained in processing baobab and fonio by USAID-Wula Nafaa, I bought three sacks of baobab and fonio, processed them, and sold the product using good packaging. This brought in even more revenues. I invested the profits in buying more raw materials to process, and did the same thing for the third time.

Then, I was able to sell the seed that had piled up after processing to Bioessence, a partner company with USAID-Wula Nafaa, for 125,000 FCFA, which I reinvested in production. This led me to go to the International Fair for Agricultural and Agroforestry Products (FIARA) in Dakar, where I sold packets of processed baobab and fonio.

When I returned, I was able to buy bricks, cement, wood, and roof sheets, and paid the labor for construction of the building you see that cost 515,000 FCFA. And I still have a revolving fund.

I am going to begin again with the same process in order to build another building to replace the hut.



Photo 9: Touty and the PCR in front of the building

Fonio

The development of formal relations between ongoing processing units and smaller ones in Salémata, Dindéfélo, and Bandafassi led to sub-contracting for shelled fonio supplies.

A new thing about the year was more joint participation between Programs financed by the U.S. government, as they shared costs of conservation farming under Feed the Future. This involved Yaajeendé, PCE, USDA, and Wula Nafaa.

Baobab, fonio, fisheries products, and CF producers actively participated in the FIARA this year. The selected enterprises took charge of their own transport and participation costs. The GIE Koba Club rented a stand using its own money to exhibit its products and those of some processing units in Kédougou.

Besides better visibility of Program activities, the objective sought from participating in the FIARA was to allow ongoing federations and enterprises to strengthen commercial liaisons with private partners or networks established in Dakar or other regions.

The world fonio festival celebrated every year was organized by the GIE Koba Club in Kédougou, with participation from stakeholders in Guinea, Mali, and Senegal. The theme this year was “Fonio: a cereal for a future with food security”. A station for nutrition based on fonio was set up for tasting and distribution of children’s nutritious powder.

The total value of sales by small producers was **166,035,575 FCFA**. During the year, **628** persons increased their revenues, including **486 women**.

Assistance for planting madd orchards

The CRs of Ethiolo (Dar Salam) and Dindéfélo benefited from assistance with setting up madd plantations in 2011. The objectives are to improve production of this fruit and also to relieve pressure on wild madd in areas where chimpanzees eat the fruit, thus contributing to maintenance of their biotope and conservation of existing chimpanzee groups.

Nonetheless, in spite of a good madd survival rate, a late planting date led to slow growth of the plants. Also, materials for a nursery were acquired late in the season, which made it impossible to set up the nursery. The orchard in Dindéfélo was started up during the rainy season in 2012, and assisted by Jane Goodall Institute.

In retrospect, the community approach does not seem appropriate for setting up madd orchards. Assistance must come from private and individual initiatives to guarantee success and monitoring by the actors involved.

3.1.5. Access to finances

USAID-Wula Nafaa Program participated in a thematic meeting between U.S. government-funded projects dealing with approaches and financial instruments for agriculture. They met in Kaolack in November 2011. The Program set up a database of information related to number of producers, areas farmed, and credit. The database generated an estimation of input requirements and thus credit requirements to be financed by partner institutions.

Meetings organized last March and May 2012 for **404 agricultural producers** in groups and networks were used to finalize credit applications and present them to microfinance institutions (IMF) for consideration and granting within a reasonable timeline for the agricultural calendar. It must be stated that the requests were prepared at the group level with assistance from the network and the facilitators. Involvement of networks was necessary at this stage, because their role is part of the devolution of activities carried on by the Program in terms of providing assistance in accessing credit, providing guarantees, and getting product to market.

After holding meetings in Kaolack, Fatick, Tambacounda, and Kédougou regions, the credit applications for this season were presented to the IMF partners. The objective of the training was to build the capacity of the CF producer group networks to assist groups to access the credit, and to train resource persons in playing the role of service providers for assembling credit applications. Thus the service providers will be able to fully play their role in facilitating access to credit for members, and also will facilitate paying back the loans.

The Program focused on building capacity of groups in techniques for raising savings and finding credit sources so as to diminish dependence on banks.

Nonetheless, difficulties must be reported in terms of financing from ACEP Kaolack and U-IMCEC Tamba. This is in spite of a presentation documents deposited by the Program since May 2012. ACEP Kaolack refused to finance 89 groups and five networks that had requested **96,584,000 FCFA**. Likewise, U-IMCEC Tamba only financed **107 groups** and **9 networks** that had requested **101,115,500 FCFA**. In order to alleviate this situation, the Program set up a mechanism to build capacity for mobilizing savings and monitoring the sales of surpluses in order to secure repayment of credit.

A total of **8,846 enterprises** were assisted with accessing credit, and **6,173 producers** benefited from credit totaling **148,083,895 FCFA**. The table below shows the status of credit solicited for CF activity.

Region	Bank	Number of CF networks	Number of groups	Sum requested (FCFA)
Tambacounda	U-IMCEC	09	107	101,115,500
Kaolack	U-IMCEC	03	47	45,512,500
	ACEP	01	25	31,384,000
Fatick	U-IMCEC	05	37	38,243,000
	ACEP	04	64	65,200,000
Kédougou	U-IMCEC	4	4	1,750,000
Total		26	284	283,205,000

To this total, we can add 18,450,000 FCFA requested by 6 GPF and 30 individuals within the rice value chain in Kédougou and Samécouta.

In all, **90,120,000 FCFA** was distributed by U-IMCEC Kaolack and Tamba to producers' accounts in Kaolack, Fatick, and Kédougou. U-IMCEC Kaolack financed all the applications that were submitted, for a volume of **79,355,500 FCFA** destined for **119 CF groups**.

A total of 14,720,395 FCFA was raised by **2,164** persons, of whom **2,116** are women.

3.1.6. Access to the market

Access to markets is facilitated by having information, the presence and the visibility of products that are supported by the Program through market placement authorizations, attendance to national and regional fairs, and development of product outlets, and broadcasting information on where to buy the product.

Four boutiques were targeted to make processed products accessible, including fonio, baobab powder, cockles, dried oysters, jujube cakes, and charcoal. This will lead to business liaisons between processing units and private salespersons who distribute products in Dakar and Kaolack.



Photo 10: Products exhibited at FIARA 2012

Photo 11: Boutiques for GIEs Arindor and Koba Club

3.2. Contribution to improved nutrition

3.2.1. Market gardens

Assistance given to the horticulture market chains follows two threads. Centralized, more continuous support was developed for five managed garden sites in the villages of Dassilamé Sérère (10 ha), Némabah (5.5 ha), Keur Mama Lamine (10 ha), NdourNdour (2.5ha), and Djilor (1 ha). Technical assistance was provided so that required standards could be met and quality production could be attained by gardeners. Overall, garden produce is estimated at 283.9 tons on an area of 17.683 ha.

Support for managed garden perimeters

Recall that setting up these perimeters began in 2010. The slow process depended on the level of commitment by the population to do the implementation (participation, financial contribution, put management bodies in place, etc.). The Program was concerned about making the activity sustainable through popular participation.

The production test phase began in 2011-2012. It was a general test of the functionality of the system that was installed (wells, basins, irrigation network). Results of the test show that there are a few faults in the system, and that they are about to be taken over by the units supported by the Program.

The garden program supported by USAID-Wula Nafaa is being implemented in Fatick Department in the villages of Dassilamé Sérère (10 ha), Némabah (5 ha), Keur Mama Lamine (10 ha), NdourNdour (2.5 ha), and Djilor (1 ha). The management structures are complete; but, because of a lack of water noted in some of the perimeters, well deepening was carried out in five perimeters to resolve the issue in 2012.

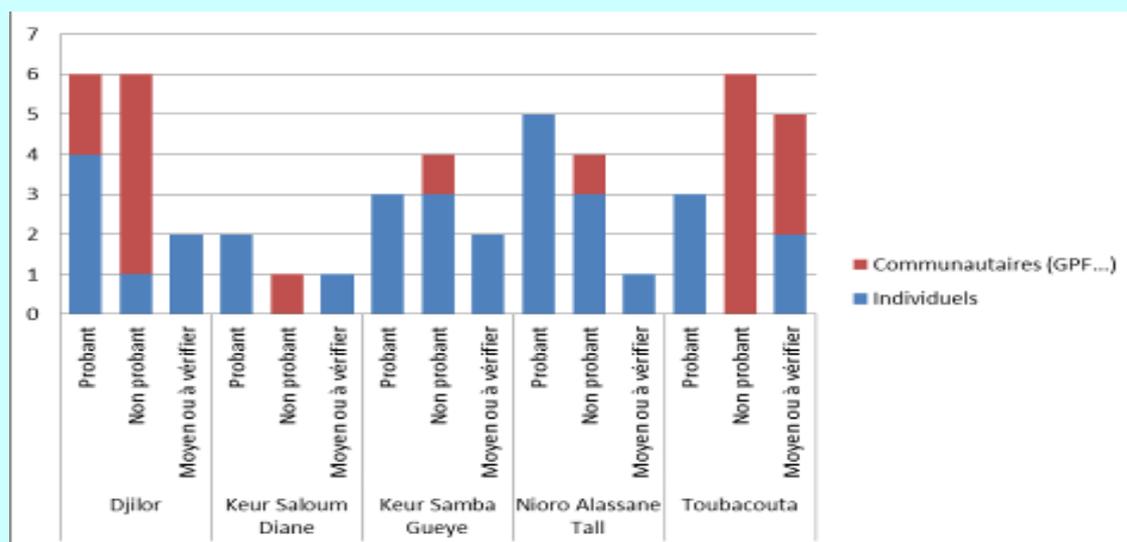
The following table presents the situation, summarized for each managed perimeter.

PERIMETRE	PHOTOS /ILLUSTRATIONS	OBSERVATION
Dassilamé Sérère		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good use of SIGESCO tools - Good organizational dynamics - Commission for monitoring and maintenance put in place - Level of implementation of garden plan very satisfactory
Keur Mama Lamine		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak flow in all 20 wells - No monitoring and maintenance commission set up as yet - Keen lack of water showing in plants - Low production
Némabah		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Problem of flow in most wells - Only one season of production so far (causes: lack of water, land flooded in rainy season) - High onion production in the perimeter
NdourNdour		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Traces of salt visible on the soil - Rearrangement of perimeter parcels to better manage the water - Very low production - Reversion to nana production as an alternative
Djilor		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good organizational dynamics in women's GIEs - Level of production very satisfactory according to producers, in spite of salt - Live fence already in place on much of the managed perimeter

Status of private gardens

This graph shows investments put into private gardens by producers.

Status and result of investments by gardeners in drilled wells with or without pump and basin, with or without assistance from USAID-Wula Nafaa, as of Feb. 21, 2012



For individual gardens, 53% show promising results, 25% show average results or need to be verified; 22% show poor results. For private community gardens, 11% show good results, 15% are average or need to be verified, and 74% show poor results.

These figures confirm that small technologies are above all destined for private individuals who buy them on their own (as opposed to technologies paid for by Projects and handed over to groups, which is the case for most technologies with poor results as for 74% of the private community gardens noted above).

The map below shows locations where gardeners have invested in water technologies and had good results.

Locations of private garden sites where gardeners have invested in wells and/or pumps and/or basins in Foundiougne Department, with good results, as of February 21, 2012



Table: Status of implementation of water management systems using small-scale irrigation and market gardens

CR	Number of households			Number of villages	Area farmed (ha)	Production in 2012 (T)
	Men	Women	Total			
Djilor	5	93	98	3	3.71	1.84
KSG	28	98	126	6	11.35	76.43
NAT	17	47	64	1	3.75	16.90
Toubacouta	9	192	201	2	7.49	20.74
Total Fatick	59	430	489	12	26.29	115.91
Kaymor	83	25	108	6	24.88	115.82
Médina Sabakh	45	1	46	3	15.81	52.15
Total Kaolack	128	26	154	9	40.69	167.97
Grand total	187	456	643	21	66.98	283.89

The cumulative mean of the average yield is still rather low. Training and monitoring of horticultural activities is needed in the next season, especially in the managed gardening sites.

Impacts

The change of focus in garden perimeters has led to more professional gardeners and more exact accounting of producers' performance. In addition, production is continuous in some of the perimeters, such as Dassilamé Sérère and to some extent in Diabang. Thus, input suppliers are much

more motivated to provide assistance. Three contracts for seed supply were signed between an input supplier based in Kaolack and producers in the garden perimeters of Dassilamé Sérère, Némabah, and Djilor.

These are some of the quantified impacts:

- 643 households are directly concerned with garden activities in 21 villages in Fatick and Kaolack Regions.
- 283.89 tons of horticultural production is estimated for this year.

In contrast to previous years, data was only collected in 21 villages. The result is a reduction in the gardening population. Nonetheless, the ratio of production volume to gardening population (0.44 tons per producer) is still positive. Likewise, the level of farmed area per producer is 0.028 ha per producer, which represents a good performance for gardening by inexperienced people who had previously farmed less than 200 square meters per season.

Securing garden perimeters

In order to secure garden perimeters that were installed with Program assistance, it was mutually decided to surround them with live fencing. Species to plant were chosen by the producers as a function of the benefits they could gain from them or the feasibility of carrying out the plantation. Two types of trees will be planted: live fencing and trees that give shade and fix nitrogen (inside the fence).

Live fencing alongside chain-link fencing:

- Troène cuttings planted along the chain-link fence and spaced by 1 meter to serve as a barrier. For Djilor, there will be cuttings of salan or Euphorbias spaced by 50cm.
- The first row of plants will be jujube, alternated with *Acacia mellifera*, at one meter from the fence and spaced by 75 cm. The objective is to grow a visual barrier with thorns that produces fruit and melliferes. For Djilor, guava trees will replace the *Acacia* and will be spaced at 2.5 meters.
- The second row of citrus (lemon, oranges...) is at two meters from the metal fence and trees are spaced at 1.5 meters. The objectives are to create a visual barrier with thorns, produce fruits and pods, and act as a windbreak.
- For Dassilamé Sérère and Diabang, special reinforcement of the windbreaks on the east side will be accomplished by placing kadd every 10 meters along the line of lemon trees.

Nitrogen-fixing trees and shade trees inside the fence

- 25 meters apart, making 20 trees per hectare, for kadd
- 10 meters apart and in a line, for mangoes

In all, it is estimated that 8800 plants will be needed for the five garden perimeters:

- 2700 jujube plants / 2700 *Acacia Mellifera* / 2700 lemon plants
- 570 kadd / 90 mangoes

3.2.2. Availability of potable water and improvement in hygienic conditions

The water and sanitation program ended at the start of the second quarter of the year after WN developed a strategy for continuity of its achievements. Management committees were put in place and trained. They are in the process of monitoring the correct usage of the 30 built structures (29 in Tambacounda Region and one in Kédougou Region), using adapted procedures and tools. Better yet, a one-year contract was signed between these committees and the company that installed the solar pumps for monitoring and maintenance.

3.3. Policy reforms

3.3.1. Biodiversity management (chimpanzee corridors)

2011-2012 achievements include completed Local Conventions with land use plans for Dar Salam and Ethiolo, and the finalized management plan for Dindéfélo RNC.

Because of the need to harmonize Wula Nafaa's approach with that of partners involved with research on chimpanzee conservation, the COTR and the Director went on a mission in November 2011 with these objectives:

- Assess the status of Local Conventions being written and implemented in the Rural Communities of Dar Salam, Ethiolo, and Dindéfélo
- Adjust the Program's intervention strategy for conservation and protection of chimpanzees in these CRs
- Identify barriers to collaboration between USAID-Wula Nafaa Program and research partners benefiting from grants to conserve the chimpanzee



Discussions were held with all the partners, after which the following facts were agreed upon:

- The population has recognized the pertinence of the Local Convention as a tool for managing natural resources in their village territories (for management of conflicts linked to access and utilization of natural resources and to promote good practices for rational and sustainable use of natural resources).
- On the local level, chimpanzees do enjoy some protection. Thanks to informational and sensitization meetings on chimpanzee status that were held with research teams, people are

more and more attentive to conservation of habitat and sharing the food they collect from the bush.

- The Diarra River can be reserved along certain sections, since several parts of the river are not farmed, according to the people.
- It has been decided to protect the mountain named Pathé, which is considered a refuge for chimpanzees as well as a key traditional ceremonial site for all the Bassari in Senegal and Guinea.
- After widespread consensus was built using local Project animators in the villages, measures that are being taken by the populations will be integrated into the Local Convention that is being written up; this will properly recognize activities of the Chimpanzee Education and Research Project run by Janis Carter.

As for the process of setting up the Dindéfélo Conservation Reserve, the main achievement of the year was approval of the Dindéfélo Rural Council's deliberation on the RNCD by Banadafassy's sub-prefect on May 4, 2012 (N°18/AB/SP).

3.3.2. Land tenure management (COGIRBAF)

All of the GOGIRBAFs are currently being implemented in Ndinderling, Kaymor, and Wassadou. The participatory approach that was used is starting to have an impact, as evidenced by a genuine appropriation of the rules by those who created them. In the various sites, vegetation was characterized, and this will help with conserving the environment and thus contribute to better appreciation of biodiversity. In addition, work is in progress to manage space so that dry season gardening will be better accounted for.

With an eye toward improving implementation of the COGIRBAFs, an evaluation will be carried out at the end of the rainy season so that lessons learned can be documented to correct glitches in the rules as well as with the functioning of commissions that were set up to enforce them. After this exercise, an informational campaign will be carried out to reach all the actors.

3.3.3. Collaborative management of forestry and fisheries resources

Forest resources

Organization of a workshop to evaluate the harvest season for ditax in Bassoul

After a mechanism for reconciliation and conflict prevention was set up for collection of ditax (*Detarium senegalense*), a workshop was held in the Rural Council seat to evaluate the season.

Recall that after resolving the conflict between the village of Bassoul and Bassar, a Local Convention was drawn up to obtain collaborative management of forest resources, which are often the object of conflict between populations. After the evaluation meeting, we found that prescriptive measures that were agreed upon for sustainable exploitation of ditax fruit are indeed being implemented. Thus, the collection process was supervised by surveillance committees set up in each village by the Rural Council. To accomplish this, collection dates were chosen and were respected so that proper maturing of fruit could occur. Fruit collectors also paid community fees set by the Rural Council for cases where fruit was being sold on the market. Collected funds are to be shared between the Rural Council and village committees.

Fisheries resources

Organization of restructuring meetings for the CLPAs in Toubacouta and Missirah

In the context of sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources through implementing the administrative and financial management plan for the CLPAs in Missirah and Toubacouta, two preparatory workshops were held to reorder the village committees in these two villages.

The objective of these meetings is to reiterate the measures that were proposed and ratified by the two CLPAs, including restructuring their committees. After this occurred, various village committees were formed to execute administrative and financial management, with a goal of democratic and transparent functionality so as to assure sustainable management of fisheries resources.

3.4. Capacity building

3.4.1. Strengthening partner institutions (ARD, technical services, CR, ANCAR, DRDR, etc.)

Forest management committees

In terms of implementing forest management plans, 2012 was a year that focused on strengthening management structures. After training workshops were held on the GAF and using its management tools, activities for management committees concentrated on monitoring and occasional technical assistance, as well as assistance with implementing the PTA. From time to time it is necessary to assure that the procedures and the management tools are properly applied by the stakeholders. That is how several points were clarified during followup missions by the facilitators, the ACFs, and the person in charge of the PAFs. These activities are part of the strategy for progressive withdrawal of the Program, which was launched with the major objective of leaving permanent structures in place that are autonomous.

Support for setting up a community interest group (GIC)

After deliberations by the Rural Councils to show support for creating GICs, all applications were examined and deliberated by Regional Councils in Tambacounda (GIC Koulor/Sinthiou Bocar Aly), Kolda (GIC Saré Bidji/Thièty), and Sédhiou (GIC Sakar/Oudoucar).

This means that the process of creating GICs has progressed to the point of deliberation by the Regional Councils, who are all in agreement with creating GICs that group together several CRs for purposes of managing the community forests that they share. The groups of applications are now ready to be submitted to the appropriate minister for the decree that creates the GIC. At that level, the process will be facilitated by resource persons, in particular by a former director of the local collectivities, who is a principal facilitator for each process of creating a GIC.

Training and updating

On the topic of building capacity of stakeholders, management bodies for the Local Convention in Bambali CR were trained to go through the administrative and financial management (GAF) process. This training was based on learning how to carry out procedures so that the management bodies can implement the Local Convention. In total, 65 people were brought together for the training. The subjects addressed were:

- General organization of management bodies for the Local Convention
- Composition, roles, and functioning of the management bodies
- Tools for administrative management

- Financial management
- Setting fees and procedures for collecting them from operators
- Formulas for sharing revenues

Terms of reference for the training of Inventory and Mapping unit officers were finalized and submitted to service providers, who made technical and financial proposals to carry out training in mapping tools: ArcGIS 10.0, Google Earth, Access database, GPS data exchange, etc. Because of the reorientation of the Program, however, this activity has been suspended.

Grants (equipment and monitoring)

A mission was carried out to monitor the technical aspects of oyster farming under the grants dispensed for the purpose. The GIE in Sokone was visited to meet with the oyster farming GIE officers, to monitor the technical part of the activity, to discuss progress of the workplan as agreed in a protocol signed with Wula Nafaa, and to gain an idea of opportunities and difficulties in the oyster market chain, including potential for increasing production.

Collaboration with partners

The Program collaborated appreciably with partner institutions in the implementation of activities described in agreements signed. This approach enabled most of the planned activities to be completed and to guarantee institutional support. This is the context under which the DRDR calculated yields from the fields where CF is being practiced. Technicians from the ANCAR of the Regional Directorate of the Southern Peanut Basin were trained by the Program and eventually disseminated the method in 26 villages.

3.4.2. Strengthening the private sector (ONG, Micro-enterprises, FTF and other value chains, CF, RNA, CG)

Exchange visits and training

During the 2011-2012 season, several site visits and training events to cover best rice farming practices took place, as described below.

Visit to the PCE experiment in Nerica rice introduction by agents of USAID Wula Nafaa Program

From October 4 to 7, USAID-Wula Nafaa visited sites and met with partners like PCE who have experience in introducing and disseminating upland Nerica rice.

After a visit to the USAID-PCE experiment in promotion of rainfed rice and to USAID-Wula Nafaa's lowland area rice production, it was proposed to develop a joint program to promote rainfed rice in 2012 and 2013 to produce quality seed.

Visit by USAID-Wula Nafaa producers to the PCE site for introducing Nerica rice

From October 17 to 21, 2011, in collaboration with USAID-PCE and Yaajeendé, the Program organized Nerica seed multiplication site visits for producers from lowlands in Ndinderling, Diabang, Némabah, Dassilamé Sérère, Pakala, Wassadou, Samécouta, Ferme 2, Santanko, Bembou, and Dar Salam. Producers visited plots in Ngayène Sabakh in Médina Sabakh CR, in Kandia in Vélingara area, and in Thiankoye in Kédougou Region. The objectives of these visits were to:

- show participants how Nerica variety performs in the uplands
- convince participants to adopt Nerica

- sensitize participants about presenting results back in their village to other producers, and about collecting information on cropping plans

The Program's objective is to introduce Nerica farming as part of its approach to managing watersheds. This will increase the hectares under rice cultivation and the production of rice, while dispersing concentration in the lowland proper.

Training producers in good rice farming practices

The Program organized two workshops between August 24 and 31, 2012, to vulgarize good rice practices. The workshops were for producers in Ndinderling and Samécouta and they brought together about 30 producers who came from:

- (Ndinderling) Ndinderling, Kaymor, Djilor, NdourNdour, and Boli Mandaw;
- (Samécouta) Samécouta, Santako, Ferme 2, Dar Salam, Bembou.

The workshops were animated by Souleymane Gaye, the rice expert from PCE. The objectives were to inform participants about:

- rice plants
- dates to sow rice
- the periods for applying fertilizer and types of fertilizer
- spacing
- diseases
- diagnosing rice field health
- other topics related to rice

Workshop sessions took place within the rice fields.



Photo 12: Training in Ndinderling

Facilitator training

Two facilitators participated in three workshops to be trained in GIPD. The workshops were organized by FAO in August, 2012. The participants took the information back to their respective zones and repeated the training; they also set up rural school fields as demonstration sites.

Lowland area management committees

The repayment in kind of the grant given to producers for seed and tractor work was based on paying back the capital made available to them. This became true evidence of the continuity and sustainability of rice farming activities.



Photo 13: Meeting to prepare for the 2012 rice farming season in Wassadou

Funds received by producers through the management committees set up by the producers themselves are used to finance activities sustainably. The objective that is sought is to find a way for producers to auto-finance their work according to a plan that integrates mobilizing savings taken out of profits. Thus, the capital continues to finance seed and plowing activities as new areas are farmed for rice.

The management committees were able to reach this result by opening accounts in decentralized finance structures (SFD) with the idea of confronting renewed needs for financing and investments for upkeep and maintenance. Monitoring the collection of fees was possible after several series of explanations and information sharing among stakeholders. The status of reimbursement of the fees shows that producers are truly committed to principles of the Program. More than 90% of the reimbursements have been made.

The remaining activity is to organize seed multipliers in the lowland sites with the DRDR to assure that the seeds are certified, which will be an advantage in the necessary value adding to make production activities profitable.

The technical committee has also been set up to join together grass-root actors: the CR, CG, decentralized technical services, projects, and programs that work in the affected lowlands. This will inspire synergy and will truly complement the development of the rural community.

Training of management committees for the garden perimeters

Garden site producers in the five perimeters of Fatick Region were equipped to better manage their activities and to develop a market chain approach. The management committees play the role of facilitator and coordinator during various activities linked to exploitation and marketing. At this moment, we can safely say that the security of the perimeter, its water and the supply of inputs, is assured. Nonetheless, small materials (watering cans, wheel barrows, shovels, rakes, and such) are still not available. Efforts to find internal financial means have been made, especially at Dar Salam Sérère,

where reference groups (GR) show true commitment to chip in part of the profits from the previous season so that this equipment can be purchased.

Garden producers have started to reflect upon how to create an umbrella organization that will bring together the producers from the five perimeters in Fatick Region for these purposes:

- Set up a structure to assist with continuity of gardening activities by organizing and designating responsibilities among stakeholders;
- Harmonize good practices in gardening, and favor the creation of a market that will facilitate outlets for produce;
- Identify constraints and opportunities in the value chain;
- Strengthen the gardening sector at the local level in order to have more impact on the market chain;
- Strengthen technical, financial, and organizational capacity of producers and other actors in the value chain.

The dynamic of appropriation that has begun is being conducted by the management committee secretaries, who are becoming true actors in capacity building and advocacy. Also, garden producers have developed reforestation activities around the perimeters, and have taken on environmental issues so that a better level of well-being can ensue around the water drainage infrastructures in the surroundings.

Training of the CGP (wells management committees)

For sustainable and efficient management of the water control structures, the Program has supported the creation and training of 30 water governance committees that will manage and contract with local operators for maintenance. The organization of “set setal” days, bleaching water in the household, and improving the standard of living in the villages are qualitative indicators of the changes in behavior that have occurred.

Environmental clubs in the schools continue to function, attending training sessions in PHAST/SARAR that have been organized for them. The audience for radio broadcasts on hygiene, with participation from Tambacounda’s Hygiene Service and some of the wells management committee members, are also indicators of the level of commitment by the populations to adopt more ideal hygiene behaviors.

In addition to these activities, training of wells leaders in upkeep and maintenance of solar pumps was given in collaboration with TENESOL company. Upkeep and maintenance by local service providers in sites where small technical problems were reported was also accomplished. Through this training and monitoring, the Program aims to set up a mechanism for sustainable functioning of the built structures through technical capacity building of local resource persons (conductors) who are capable of effectively taking over this fundamental concern. As an example, the Program has furnished a set of tools to one service provider (contractor) who maintains them. Committees are taking on the entire cost of services provided for wells. This contractor is in charge of maintaining the 20 manual “Vergnet” pumps.

These activities have ended, now that the Water and Sanitation component is terminated. Currently, management mechanisms have been put in place and partnerships have been initiated with the Hydraulic Service to assist with good management of the built structures.

Assistance for women rice producers in Kédougou to acquire hullers as they prepare for the 2012 agricultural season

This assistance was given in several steps:

First step: exchange visit between women in Samécouta and Ngayène Sabakh

An exchange visit to Ngayène Sabakh in Kaolack Region was organized for women rice producers in Samécouta farm. The objective was to see a rice huller functioning, and to discuss the way the system works and how to exploit this equipment. The women talked with millers and the management committee.

The women presented the outcome of their exchange visit to their group, and then contacted the supplier who sent them a proposed price for a huller. The collected information will lead them to update their business plan to include acquisition of the huller.

Second step: finalization of the business plans for the GP in Samécouta and Ferme 2

After the collection of information from huller makers, a summary table of features was drawn up and handed to groups in Samécouta and Ferme 2 to assist them to choose the best huller model out of those that are proposed.

The groups analyzed the options and prices, and then chose the Large Model, Englebert type, with a 22hp diesel motor and steel radiator and rotor.

On the basis of information collected and the women's huller model choice, the business plans were completely updated to include the acquisition of the rice huller. The plans were presented back to the groups for validation.

Organizational support and facilitating access to seasonal credit

Capacity building included finalizing the rice producers' group business plans in Samécouta and Ferme 2 in Kédougou region. It also permitted 15 agricultural producer groups and 30 women to assemble credit applications to prepare for the 2012 season. Thus, 30 women and six groups were able to benefit from credit awarded in the amount of 15,858,000 FCFA.

Technical assistance for putting credit applications together and for making requests for financing

Technical assistance was provided to Kédougou women who wanted to form a rice producers' union. The union is composed of **1145 women members** who farm 100 ha of rice in Kédougou region.

The technical assistance provided also allowed GPs in Samécouta and Ferme 2 to complete their requests for financing from USAID-Wula Nafaa Program for assistance with purchasing hullers.

Credit applications to acquire hullers were put together by the GPs and submitted to U-IMCEC Tambacounda for approval.

Follow-ups on funds provided and huller orders

The first installations of 740,000 FCFA in grants were paid out to the groups. U-IMCEC Tamba awarded credit for a total of 4,308,000 FCFA to groups in Samécouta and Ferme 2, which is 2,154,000 FCFA for each group.

Assistance to rice producers in Ndinderling valley, Keur Samba Guèye

USAID-Wula Nafaa Program employed a consultant to train three millers that will assist the Management Committee for Ndinderling to utilize the huller that was assigned to them by the Rural Council in Keur Samba Guèye.

However, after a part in the huller failed, hulling services could not be provided during the current year.

CF agricultural producers and garden produce

Training in enterprise management and OCB governance

Four training sessions in enterprise management and OCB management were given for **115 agricultural producers** (CF farmers, garden groups, rice producers) and **32 enterprises** in Kaolack and Fatick zones. The topics covered during the training include enterprises and families, marketing, calculation of costs, accounting, planning activities, credit management, and OCB governance.

This capacity building will help officers in the producer organizations to avail management tools and to apply principles of good functioning of their groups. It also helped them to better understand the mechanisms needed to manage revenues, to set prices, to plan activities, and to gain access to credit.

Meetings held to prepare for the maize marketing campaign for 2012

13 meetings were held with CF agricultural producers in Kaolack/Fatick (4), Tamba (5), and Kédougou (4). 404 producers took part in meetings that accomplished the following:

- Evaluation of the 2011 maize marketing season
- Exchanged information on new types of contracts between groups and producers, and between groups and networks
- Declared minimum commitments of maize volumes to sell for the coming agricultural marketing season, so as to guarantee a loan that will be used to buy inputs
- Committed to respecting clauses in contracts to deliver a minimum volume of crop retained for networks, so that the network can sell to buyers and eventually return the remainder to them
- Apprised the status of reimbursement for loans, especially in Tambacounda zone
- Finalized credit applications for the 2012 farming season

Technical training in CF for craftsmen and lead producers, and assistance with putting a ripper sales strategy in place

Five training workshops were held in Fatick, Kaolack, Tambacounda, and Kédougou regions. These workshops built capacity for **94 lead producers** and **25 craftsmen**, in terms of CF techniques and commercialization of welded rippers.

Training craftsmen in how to weld chimneys

12 welders were trained in how to make chimneys and in the strategy for selling them in Kolda and Tamba regions.

Follow-ups revealed that in Koussanar areas, 12 chimneys were made and bought by charcoal producers. In Kolda area, 11 chimneys were made and sold by Saré Bidji craftsmen. The sales of chimneys generated revenues of **805,000 FCFA** for welders in Koussanar and Kolda, at 35,000 FCFA per chimney.

However, in the managed forests of Koulor and Missirah (Tamba Region) and Sakar/Oudoucar (Kolda Region), producers have not yet ordered chimneys from the trained welders.

Training of trainers in mobilizing savings

Training in mobilizing savings based on the program “Savings for Change” (EPC) was carried out for lead producers, resource persons, and USAID-Wula Nafaa facilitators. EPC consists of building capacity in rural communities, especially for women, to organize in solidarity into groups that save money and use it to grant loans with interest to members based on their own savings; the loans are mainly used to develop economic activities.

Two training sessions were held in Kaolack and Tambacounda zones. **57 trainers**, of whom **8 were resource persons, 15 were lead producers**, and 34 were trained to introduce the EPC system to producer groups.

The implementation of action plans that were drawn up to introduce the savings system into producer group activities led to the results below:

Zone	Number of EPC groups	Savings total (FCFA)	Observations
Kolda/Sédhiou	03	128,000	Bambali, Sakar, Koussy
Kédougou	05	7,488,000	Dindéfelo (Note that these EPC groups already had experience in the program. The work of the facilitator consisted of reactivating these groups which had lapsed into inactivity.)
Tambacounda	16	817,200	Kothiary, Koussanar, Missirah, Méréto, Koumpentoum, Kouthiagaïdy, Pass Koto, Dialacoto
Fatick	19	6,353,350	Djirnda / Bassoul
Total	43	14,786,550	

For the year 2012, a focus will be placed on training more training agents in the producer groups to take over after the Program withdraws.

Strengthening capacity of groups, networks, and agroforestry product processing units to upkeep their records

These are the tools used for group and network functionality, management of enterprises, OCB governance, credit management, and savings mobilization.

NRM activities are to end in September 2012; thus it was important to hold workshops to strengthen the capabilities of managers and officers in the processing units and agroforestry product networks, so that they have the tools needed to continue functioning and for the viability of their enterprises.

Training was practical, and it gave **30 organizational heads** the ability to have and use management tools and to apply principles of proper functioning of their groups. The general objective is to assure that enterprises in the agroforestry market chains that USAID-Wula Nafaa assists will have the tools needed for better management of their enterprises, even after NRM activities are no longer sponsored.

Technical assistance for drafting provisional exploitation accounts (CEP)

A mission was carried out in Kédougou to build capacity of agricultural producers, gold mining GIEs, and AKAD animators in drawing up provisional exploitation accounts (CEP). The CEP is a tool for planning financial management for enterprises. Among other uses, it allows enterprises to calculate their net capacity for autofinancing (cash flow).

Training of baobab processing units in making baobab cakes

This training was held as a side activity at FIARA. It allowed **17 baobab processing units** to diversify their products by putting baobab powder-based cakes on the market. Marketing this new product created more value added for baobab powder, increasing revenues for baobab enterprises.

Assistance given to enterprises

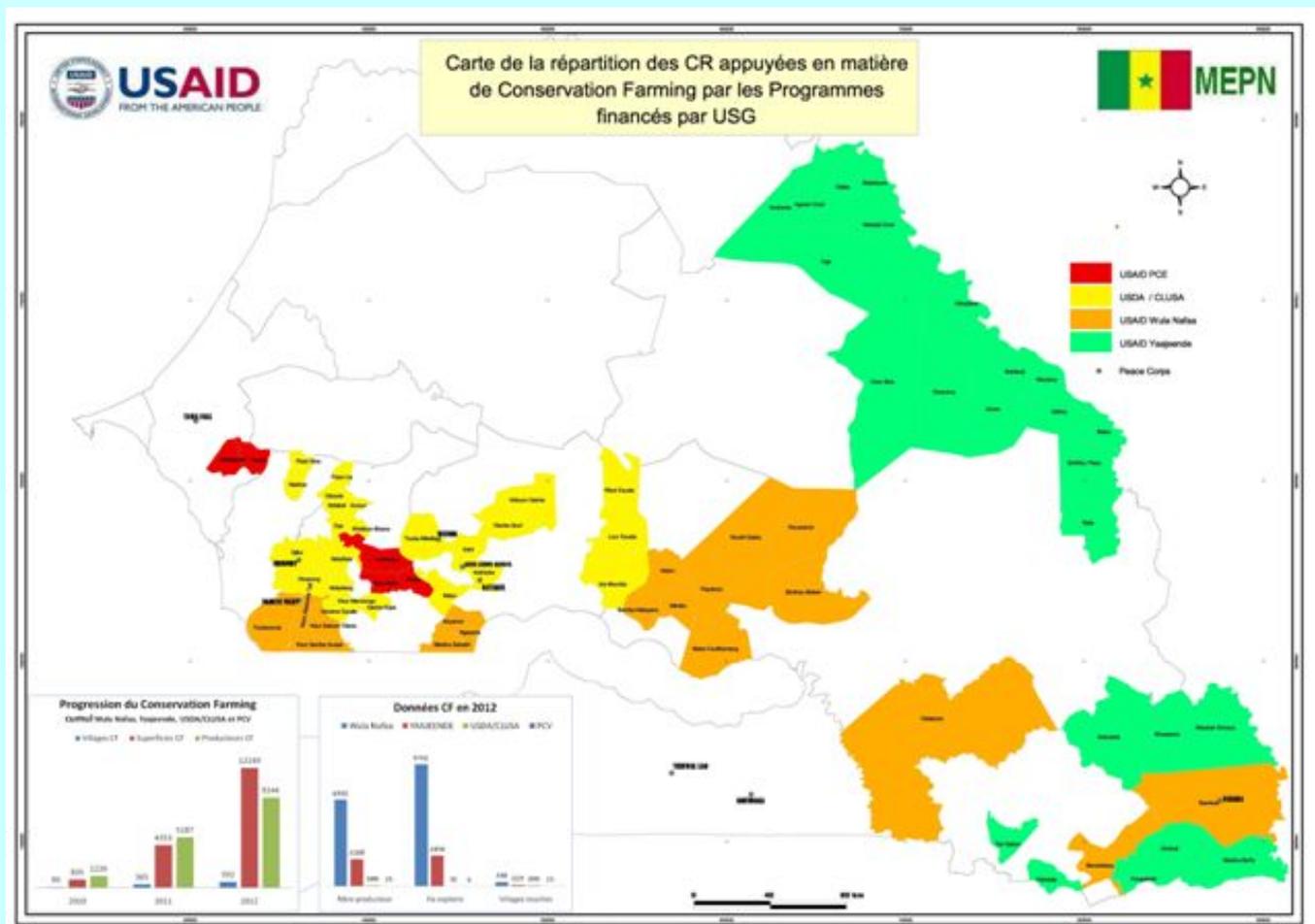
Participation in 2012 FLARA

This year, two stands were reserved for agricultural enterprises that practice CF and two others for agroforestry product enterprises. A panel was also organized on CF in collaboration with other

USAID-financed programs: PCE, Yaajeendé, and ERA, as well as USDA Program in Kaolack that deals with millet value chains.

For better dissemination of CF techniques, synergies were developed between USAID and USDA programs around the topic “conservation farming from A to Z”. This common presentation to the larger public led to some entities such as ANCAR in the peanut basin to solicit information from the Program for its field agents and even for its lead producers.

The FIARA forum was a chance for not only exchanging information about CF, but also to disseminate key messages about CF to the wider public. For the occasion, a map of CF assistance in Senegal was produced:



From this presentation, USAID-Wula Nafaa’s position as leader in the process of implementing and action research in conservation is clear. It works in four regions, in 19 rural communities and in more than 300 villages.

3.5. Natural resource management

3.5.1. Sustainable land management

In the context of assisted natural regeneration (RNA), a survey was carried out within the CF network using a consistent protocol. Interviews were done with 735 producers in the CF networks in of the four regions, corresponding to 22 rural communities and 215 villages. Data were analyzed and the results led to making a few proposals for pilot RNA activities to carry out with CF producers.

For farmers who volunteer and who are aware of the concept, we propose as a model and final objective to plant 40 to 50 kadd (*Faidherbia albida*) per hectare, or one tree each 15 m. The combined RNA method includes planting out trees from nurseries while allowing for seedlings that are already present on the plot. Tree nurseries are to be set up at the appropriate level (group, rural community, or CF network), and young plants in the parcel must be protected and monitored. This model responds to producer concerns about trees in the fields and the problem of too much shade to grow crops, as the choice of kadd is made because its shade is small or nonexistent in the rainy season.

For the other CF producers who have treeless fields and may be reticent to plant trees at this density, an intermediate model of 20 to 25 trees per hectare can be followed, planting one tree every 30 meters.

***Cordyla pinnata* or dimb is a special case;** because of the dense shade from this species, it would be appropriate to propose a lower density, say 25 trees per hectare, that will eventually be complemented by kadd to reach a total density of 50 trees/ha.

A theme was selected for two students from the University of Ziguinchor to complete a thesis for their end of studies: the impact of land management on agricultural production in Ndinderling area. They will assess interventions in sustainable land management and their impact on agricultural lands in USAID-Wula Nafaa Program intervention zones, with a focus on Ndinderling watershed.

3.5.2. Mangrove management

The Program strategy was redefined after the startup of USAID-COMFISH Program, which is in the process of mapping the mangrove area in collaboration with CSE. It must also set up or reactivate CLPAs in the area wherever USAID-Wula Nafaa has not been working.

3.5.3. Ecosystem management (PAF, PG, bush fire management)

Writing forest management plans (PAF)

Updating and implementation of the action plan to write the PAF for Mangagoulack with the Forest Service (IREF) in Ziguinchor resulted in a plan being written, technically validated, and approved by the community. Preliminary work that led up to this remarkable result included essential actions carried out with key actors:

- Writing a plan of action with the regional Forest Service in Ziguinchor;
- Community meetings to inform and sensitize the populations as well as local actors about the process of forest management.
- A complementary study to identify undetermined species in the community forest. At the end of this study, it was noted that “instead of **39** species to be determined, there are exactly **34**. This is due to the fact that people worked in three different teams and used different names for the same species in different zones.”
- A socio-economic study carried out through rapid participatory diagnostic meetings known as MARP, to better integrate concerns and expectations of the population and of other management actors.

It must also be said that the process of writing the PAF for Mangagoulack was interrupted by the security situation that is in the forefront in this part of Senegal. In light of this, the determination and commitment by all concerned actors must be recognized, from the grass-roots populations to the local

and federal authorities, and all the technical services in between, who implemented all the steps to reach the end of the process.

For proper implementation, the management plan needs to be financially sustained in order to cover immediate costs associated with it; this means the costs of logistics, equipment, and management tools, as well as continual capacity building of PAF management structures.

Implementation of the PAF

The activities that define implementation of forest management plans have had a good start through the writing of the annual workplans for committees in charge of implementation. To the planning tools are now added the tools for regular functioning of community collaborative structures that resolve problems inherent to implementing the PAF. This includes monthly meetings, held systematically and regularly in selected rural communities (Saré Bidji, Thièty) and only as-needed in other CRs (Sakar, Oudoucar, Koussanar, Missirah, Koulor). The technical services also play their part in completing activities side by side with local collectivities and the management bodies, as defined in the annual calendar for PAF implementation.

Being inscribed in an approach of sustainability and consolidation of achievements, the Program is closely following the implementation of forest management plans, not only as a key actor but also as a facilitator behind the real actors, in order to help them and assist in their full exercising of their roles and responsibilities. USAID-Wula Nafaa's intervention is currently restricted to monitoring and technical assistance for management committees and rural councils. That is why the latter have been assisted in the evaluation and writing of PTAs and budgets for implementation of the PAF.

In total, there are **35 management committees and 9 rural councils** that have benefited from assistance, including **860 participants**, of whom **67 are women and 793 are men**.

Table: Status of accounts for the CGB/PAF, October 2011 to September 2012

CR/PAF	Account status (balance)	Observations
Koulor	5,260,775	+ 520,000 CFA for the Rural Council
Sinthiou Bocar Ali	4,733,750	+ 470,000 CFA for the Rural Council
Missirah	5,425,000	+ 360,000 CFA for the Rural Council
Saré Bidji	4,424,000	+ 440,000 CFA for the Rural Council
Thièty	3,565,000	+ 350,000 CFA for the Rural Council
Oudoucar	1,760,000	+ 170,000 CFA for the Rural Council
Sakar	2,462,800	+ 240,000 CFA for the Rural Council
Koussanar	8,840,000	+ 880,000 CFA for the Rural Council
Total	36,471,325 FCFA	

Since forest management plans are already in the implementation phase, the Program redefined its approach to give more room for stakeholders to take over. That is why its intervention is focusing on following the process, giving technical assistance for carrying out the GAF, facilitating communications, and building consensus between actors when it comes to issues that affect the correct implementation of the PAFs.

In this context, the Program contracted an evaluation of the community forest management plans it has sponsored. This evaluation was done last May by a forestry professional from CIRAD/France. The title of the report is "Evaluation of the implementation of forest management plans in the community forests supported by USAID-Wula Nafaa Program". It has just been submitted by the

consultant, and it contains much useful information and a precise description of the conditions for implementing management plans. The first conclusions of the mission were reported during a meeting in Dakar on June 1. The report will soon be used in a national seminar on “the future of decentralized forest management in Senegal”. This important workshop will bring together all the stakeholders, and should take place in November 2012 in Tambacounda.

3.5.4. Local conventions

There were two main activities related to local conventions: writing new CLs, and supporting the implementation of selected CLs.

Elaboration of local conventions for Dionewar and Djirnda CRs

The local convention was put in place as a way to prevent and resolve the conflicts that developed over gathering natural fruit, especially ditax.

In this context, diagnostic meetings were organized in the villages so that rules for NRM could be defined within the local convention. During the meetings, an assessment of current natural fruit management practices in the villages was carried out with participation from the main users -- women and youth. The meetings took place under the egis of the Forest Service and the Rural Council in the zone.

It is after this assessment that the village populations made proposals for management rules during community meetings organized by the local councils of the two CRs. After these steps were carried out, information exchanges between the people involved led to a great majority of the actors agreeing to put village committees in place to manage natural fruit exploitation, especially ditax.



Photo 14: The Sector Chief of the Forest Service in Foundiougne, during a meeting to define management rules (Djirnda CR)



Photo 15: The deputy sub-prefect in Niodior at the opening of a workshop to validate rules (Dionewar CR)

Harmonization and validation of management rules in the local conventions for the CRs of Dar Salam and Ethiolo

The elaboration of the local convention in these two CRs was based on conservation of biodiversity, in particular the preservation of threatened species (chimpanzees).

Several meetings were held in Ethiolo, Dar Salam, and Kédougou to present, harmonize, and validate management rules in the local convention for the two CRs.

Community meetings in Dar Salam and Ethiolo went well, with good participation from the counselors, women’s group representatives, and agents from the technical services. In the end, consensus was reached on the rules for managing various aspects of local convention content. Among others, rules for managing forest galleries, where chimpanzee corridors are found, were discussed, as were topics on agriculture and farmers and herders living in harmony (livestock management).



Photo 16: Technical services meeting in Kédougou Photo 17: Community meeting in Dar Salam

Management rules were validated and accepted by the whole community; then they were validated by the technical services during a meeting organized in Kédougou.

The process was completed as the land use plan (POAS) was put in place for the two CRs.

Assistance with implementation of the GAF for the local convention in Bambali CR

In the context of implementing the local convention, an administrative and financial management manual (GAF) was put in place. The GAF is a system for organization and management using tools and procedures that allow the population to take over administration of the local convention efficiently, transparently, and democratically. In all, 37 management bodies were set up, including 31 village committees, five zone committees, and one community committee. In terms of participation by the residents, the 37 meetings during which village, zonal, and community committees were set up recorded attendance by 1,471 people, of whom 705 were women (47.9%) and 766 were men (52.1%). Meetings during which management committees were set up also served as forums to vulgarize the local convention and the GAF as an instrument to obtain the best possible implementation of the CL.

As the GAF is a tool for mobilizing financial resources, after the administrative committees were set up the collection of community fees from operators began in some of the zones.

Table: Fees collected for all zones in the local convention, third quarter, 2012

Total of all fees (FCFA)	Natural Resource Management fund (40%)	Rural community (10%)	Committee functioning (10%)	Motivation for resource guards and community relays (40%)
50,515	20,200	5,050	5,050	20,200

The introduction of fee collection responds to a concern that local populations would take over the action plans related to implementation of the local convention.

For efficient use of the funds, sessions in building capacity were organized for committees, covering subjects such as the organization, management, administrative and financial procedures, and technical assistance for opening a bank account in the name of the community committee that is managing the local convention.

Assistance for implementing the local convention for Bassoul CR

In the context of monitoring application of the local convention in Bassoul, a workshop was held in partnership with the Fatick Forest Service to evaluate the ditax exploitation season in Bassoul. The meeting was an occasion to find out how closely the rules for rational, sustainable harvesting of ditax fruit, as defined in the local convention, were applied.

Among the measures implemented was the supervision of collection operations by surveillance committees set up by the Rural Council in each village; payment of community fees by collectors if fruit is sold; and designated dates for collection, to allow the fruit to ripen. Fees collected will be shared between the Rural Council and the village committees. The following table summarizes the fees collected during the third quarter.

Table: Summary of fees collected from collectors during the quarter

Village	Amount collected	Rural council share (20%)	Management committee share for functioning (5%)	Natural resource management and social services in the village (75%)
Bassar	825,000	165,000	41,250	618,750
Diogane	625,000	125,000	31,250	462,500
TOTAL		290,000	72,500	1,081,250

Elaboration of local conventions and POAS

The two CRs of Dar Salam and Ethiolo were able to complete their POAS after a participatory and inclusive process including these steps:

- Draw up rules for the local convention
- Receive a mission to sensitize share information with the CO'TR and the director
- Send a mission composed of the CN and the deputy director
- Do a participatory diagnosis with all stakeholders together
- Carry out a field mission to georeference and draw land use maps for the CRs of Dar Salam and Ethiolo
- Meet to validate and identify potential land uses
- Write and harmonize the rules
- Present a final version of the rules and edit the final document

Among the objectives of the POAS for the two CRs was the protection of chimpanzees, for which the ideal ecosystem is the species-rich gallery forests that provide their food.

Assistance for chimpanzee management together with traditional gold mining

During missions carried out to Kédougou, meetings were often held with members of AKAD. Discussions related to respecting rules for natural resource management that are detailed in the local conventions in their intervention zone. More precisely, the following points were emphasized:



Photo 18: Fresh chimpanzee nests - Soumba river

- Activities to sensitize miners about the use of mercury
- Poor environmental practices
- Chimpanzees that are on site:
 - During a visit by an animator to Ngary, he was told of a chimpanzee that was on site around the village, collecting baobab fruit.
 - Other chimpanzee villages are Tintankali, Bagnonba, Kérékonko.
- The involvement of the Rural Council in activities carried out by AKAD will give more credibility to its actions.

It also came out in the activity report that producers are committing to respecting the local convention. During follow-ups by animators in Kérékonko, chimpanzees were said to be present from Bagnon up to the river. They also emphasized that migrant herders fell big trees and light fires. This is a threat to chimpanzee survival. In addition, people gather much madd fruit, but they also gather baobab and tamarind which are part of chimpanzees' diet. Meanwhile, the president of Kérékonko GIE requested a sensitization campaign on chimpanzees that are threatened by migrant herders and by villagers.

Assistance for organizing Local Artisanal Fisheries Councils (CLPA) in Toubacouta and Missirah)

After setting up the CLPAs in Toubacouta and Missirah, organizational support continued with setting up the coordination office for the local delegates. The installation of these bodies now completes the restructuring of the two CLPAs under the local convention for mollusk management. The coordination of delegates should play a role of inspiring and mobilizing the actors when it comes to applying management measures of for fisheries resources.

Writing strategic action plans for sustainable implementation of local conventions

The idea is to attain sustainable implementation of local conventions after the Program withdraws. This activity pertained to all the local conventions that are in the implementation phase.

Thus, the action plan for the Program withdrawal strategy was presented by the Forest Service to show committee representatives the role that the Forest Service will now play to assist them in implementing the local conventions.

Identified activities are based on three phases: preparing the season for exploitation of the resource, monitoring the season as it unfolds, and evaluation of the season when it is over. The tools and

procedures that concern management of fees collected from exploitation of products were presented by the local convention specialist, exposing the Program's experience in the topic.

In terms of management of income from fees, rules were set for collection of taxes, for deposits, for revenue-sharing, and for using the funds. The administrative tools which will assure transparent management of the funds were presented to members of the management committees.

3.5.5. Conservation of biodiversity (chimpanzees, wetlands, mangroves)

Research activities on chimpanzee conservation continued as grants awarded to related institutions were monitored (Jane Goodall Institute, Janis Carter, Jill Pruetz). All the local conventions were completed.

As for the Dindéfelo RNC itself, the sub-prefect approved a management plan document on May 4, 2012. The management committee for the RNCD was set up. The committee is composed of a general assembly and an executive office in charge of daily management.

3.5.6. Charcoal and traditional gold mining

Charcoal

Three major feats were accomplished this year:

- Beginning of charcoal exploitation in the new managed forests of Koussanar in Tambacounda Region, and Sakar/Oudoucar in Kolda area (Sédhiou Region): The producers were trained in making charcoal with the Casamance kiln and in organization and management.
- Assistance to welders in terms of training and marketing chimneys to producers: 12 welders were trained to make chimneys and market them to charcoal producers in Tambacounda and Kolda areas. Follow-ups showed that 23 chimneys were sold by the welders, of which 12 in Koussanar area and 11 in Kolda area.
- Management structures under the PAF were able to finance chimneys for producers thanks to taxes collected during implementation of their 2012 PTA and budget: The chimneys have been handed over to charcoal producers. This act shows that producers are doing all that is required to respect technical prescriptions in the PAF, which requires that charcoal be produced using the Casamance kiln that requires the chimney. It also bears witness to rational and efficient use of management funds. Note that orders were placed with local metal workers trained by the Program to make the chimneys.

Charcoal production generated **sales of 358,291,050 FCFA**, compared to 386,773,025 FCFA in the previous year, a reduction in 28,481,975 FCFA in absolute value and **-7.36%** in relative value. This reduction can be explained by difficulties cited above, which greatly slowed the process of selling the product.

Traditional gold mining

Recall that AKAD signed an agreement with USAID-Wula Nafaa in April 2011 to continue traditional gold mining activities begun by the Program.

The contract continued this year and it made it possible for six traditional gold mining GIEs in Tomboronkoto CR to avail four improved gold treatment units.

The two hammer crushers and the two revolving screens were delivered and installed by AKAD and the manufacturer. After a slow start, the gold miners in the GIE began to use the improved gold processing units. Follow-ups showed that all of the units are functioning.

The overall objectives of the processing units are to improve working conditions for miners and to increase their revenues. In addition to these, there are specific objectives that are being pursued by the Program, including a ban on child labor and pregnant women working in gold ore sites, controlling mercury use in the distillation process, environmental management, installing commercial banks, and organization of GIEs into federations.

During the month of April 2012, His Excellence the Ambassador of the United States, Lewis Lukens, who is newly assigned to Senegal, visited Kédougou to see the projects that are funded by the American people, including traditional gold mining as carried out by AKAD.

The gold miners much appreciated the visit from the ambassador in their traditional work sites. They took advantage of the occasion to express their complaints but also to reiterate their commitment to work with USAID-Wula Nafaa Program and its partner AKAD.

The Ambassador of the United States in Senegal spent four days visiting Kédougou Region to see progress of projects financed by the U.S. government through USAID in the domains of economic, health, education, agriculture, and mineral exploitation.

During this visit, His Excellence Mr. Lukens attended demonstrations of equipment used for gold mining (sifters and crushers) in the villages of Tomboronkoto and Kérékonko, financed by USAID-Wula Nafaa in partnership with AKAD.

The Ambassador also visited the gold mines in Sabodala and the traditional mining sites called “diouras” in the village of Ngary. This was followed by visits to classrooms in the village of Kérékonko, which ended with the students handing over a notebook of concerns of the population as seen by the students (see photo).

To finish the visit, a ceremony was held to thank the American people as represented by the Ambassador and his team, organized in the village of Kérékonko. Gifts were presented to the American guest: a traditional boubou and a mask.



Figure 4: Extract from the AKAD informational bulletin AKADEV

Data collected about the traditional gold mining GIE showed that 82 persons increased their revenues. Production of gold sold to Mali traders brought sales of **198,212,000 FCFA**. Compared to 2011, this is a reduction in sales of almost 49% earned by the miners, as the data collected this year only come from the GIEs using the processing units in Tomboronkoto area.

165 persons, of whom most are gold miners, took part in various meetings, informational sessions, sensitization, and capacity building activities organized by AKAD during the year.

For 2013, AKAD will strive to work with towards federating the gold miners and reactivating the consensus-seeking forum for key actors in traditional gold mining, for a better application of environmental and social measures in gold-producing villages.

3.6. Cross-cutting activities

3.6.1. Climate change

A document was produced to show the contribution of the Program to the strategy for adapting to climate change. It is a reference point that highlights WN activities that relate to climate change.

Water management systems in the agriculture domain that were introduced by the Program are contributing to producers' ability to adapt to climate change. Recall that this year, the areas farmed under different systems are:

- Conservation farming: 7,164.55 ha
- Lowland area managed sites: 762 ha
- Sites using small irrigation technology for horticulture: 17.88 ha

3.6.2. Gender aspects

Implementation of the PAFs

The approach that has been developed by the Program integrates gender very well into the implementation of activities. Beyond economic activities that create wealth, gender is accounted for by the mechanisms and actual cases of handing over responsibility to the populations for management of local affairs. Only physically challenged persons do not actively participate in activities carried out by local partners.

In the implementation of the PAFs, as with every other tool developed by the Program, effective involvement and participation by all social classes is still the barometer for judging the quality and quantity of participation by the populations. During the various activities carried out under the PAFs, women have not been ignored in the participatory information exchanges and in decision-making about resource management (both forest and financial resources). There are almost 70 women representatives who have taken part in the activities.

Women's commitment to agriculture

The women of Samécouta in Bandafassy Rural Community are committed to make agriculture their profession, and for that, they put up a farming calendar covering a period of nine months.

After preparing the soils and growing rice from June to November, the women started farming off-season maize and market gardens as the water progressively dried up in the rice parcels between December and March. Thus, they will have rice, maize from two seasons, and vegetables from gardens.

If these commitments are respected, food self-sufficiency will be obtained in this village territory, considering the degree of organization of the women.

The place of women in the development of forest product market chains

Women were deeply involved with activities carried out in the fisheries, baobab, and especially rice value chains. During the year, women's enterprises supported by the Program numbered 73, of which 23 are new. In Kédougou, women's groups made up of 1,495 members were assisted with accessing credit that added up to 15,858,000 FCFA.

In terms of savings, women's groups were dominant; they adopted a savings and loan system that allowed them to raise more than 14,000,000 FCFA in savings.

3.6.3. Technological innovations

Partnership with PROMISO

The partnership with PROMISO2 Project ended on December 31, 2011. Thus, a meeting was held to evaluate the test crops and present results obtained in demonstration parcels.

For millet:

Two of our sites failed. The site at Péthie failed because it was sown late, and then there was insufficient rainfall. In Saloly, the producer mixed plots.

Data were expressed in kilograms. Data will be synthesized with other research participants by IRA researchers who are subcontracted for the study.

For sorghum:

Four sorghum tests failed because of various reasons: Insufficient rainfall (Djilor), late sowing (Kouthiagaidy), and invasion by weeds (Kaymor). Overall, all the varieties were well liked.



Photo 19: Millet test at Ndiop Thiarene (Nioro A Tall)



Photo 20: Sorghum test at Simon Diéne (Nioro A Tall)

These test sites will allow producers to avail a wide range of varieties in the future, and they can choose different varieties of millet and sorghum.

The final report, which will be produced by PROMISO2 Project officers, will summarize all the experiments of those who work in the domain. It is expected to come out in the next few months.

3.6.4. Governance and decentralization

The main activities in governance and decentralization concern raising financial resources through activities governed by the rural tax, civil status, market administration, and pirogue launching sites. The process has produced promising results, consistently increasing the rural tax in Dindéfelo and civil status taxes in Bambali. On the other hand, tax income from market sources was reduced in Sinthiou

Malème because of irregular monitoring. For the launching sites, the process was not completed because the subsidies were put in place too late.

3.6.5. Communication, vulgarization, and documentation of achievements

Highlights of the 2011-2012 workplan included vital information, communication, and sensitization activities. The image of USAID-Wula Nafaa Program was boosted and public relations were intensified.

Radio broadcasts reached all the zones where the Program intervenes, particularly in agriculture. Numerous programs were produced:

- *Kaolack and Fatick areas:* 17 radio broadcasts were produced by the two partner stations, the community radio in Toubacouta and RTS in Kaolack. The broadcasts dealt with various themes related to agriculture, such as the impact of dike management in Ndinderling; the organization of CF producers into networks; CF and crop maintenance; and the advantages of planting on time. Selected emissions were even reproduced by Voice of America, which is a testimony to the interest that American cooperation brings to the activities in the field. During the last two quarters, much effort has been put into communicating via radio by making broadcasts as informative as possible.
- *Kédougou area:* 12 broadcasts were produced in Kédougou region in partnership with community radios in Kédougou, Salémata, and Saraya. The topics of the programs were preparation for the cropping season; best practices in conservation farming; putting zonal and community committees in place in Dar Salam; and report of the POAS in Dar Salam. In addition, the creation of a community radio station in Salémata enabled important social groups to be reached and informed of Program activities.
- *Tamba area:* 28 broadcasts were produced and disseminated in partnership with RTS/ Tambacounda and the community radio in Niani, Koumpentoum. The broadcasts evoked roles and responsibilities of the Rural Communities in the context of fighting bush fires, good CF practices in the farming season, organizational management for the COGIRBAF in Wassadou, how hydraulic pumps function, and rules for hygiene.
- *Kolda and Sédhion areas:* 18 broadcasts were produced on renewal of the management structures for the community forest of Sakar/Oudoucar; vulgarization of the agreement signed between UNCEFS and the Rural Communities; evaluation of the committees' PTA; and vulgarization of procedures contained in the GAF. Sédhion area was the site where a decentralized radio station was set up in 2011-2012 to describe Program interventions in Bambali CR. It was a timely moment to communicate with grass-roots actors in topics ranging from wealth creation, to governance of natural resources, to grants that are available.

In partnership with the national channel RTS, broadcasts were produced and disseminated with the heading "Disso", which is mainly consecrated to rural radio that informs and sensitizes farmers. The broadcasts talked about CF in Médina Sabakh area and about management of Ndinderling's dike for rice production.

Also in the context of sensitization activities, more than 50 broadcasts were produced on social mobilization for getting access to potable water; hygiene measures to be taken; sanitation; and natural resource management.

The Program set up a meeting to share its experiences with the Sciences and Environment Institute (ISE) at the University of Dakar. This activity is one that ensures the Program's experiences in natural

resource management tools will be documented for the future. Similarly, a meeting was organized at the Maritime Fisheries Directorate to explain the Program's experience with reactivating the Local Artisanal Fisheries Organizations (CLPA) in Foundiougne Department.

Also under the heading of continuity of activities, the Program initiated a visit to Fatick and Kaolack areas with the Centre FoReT in Thiès and the CEPS under the Ministry of Ecology and Protection of Nature.

USAID-Wula Nafaa Program participated in the 2012 FIARA at the beginning of April. A forum on conservation farming was organized, and was a good opportunity to share CF experiences of testimonial producers and technical service agents (DRDR).

The Program also supported the organization of the second annual Kolda Regional Fair, in association with the Okra Valuation Association in Fouladou (AVGF), the American Peace Corps, and Catholic Relief Services (CRS).

The Program's main source of pride in 2011-2012 was the visit by the United States Ambassador, His Excellence Lewis Lukens, to Tambacounda and Kédougou Regions. In Tambacounda Region, he visited the managed dam at Wassadou for rice production, the forest management site in Sita Niaoulé, and hydraulic works initiated by WADA and Coca Cola Foundation projects. In Kédougou Region, he visited sites where the Program assists traditional gold miners, Dindéfelo where the Community Natural Reserve is being set up, and the inauguration of the community radio station in Salémata (Salémata FM). The radio station is financed by the Program as one of its grants. The inauguration was successful and met with great satisfaction by Salémata populations.



Photo 21: The U.S. Ambassador in the new radio offices



Photo 22: The U.S. Ambassador with the Prefect of Salémata and the President of the Steering Committee for the radio

Another proud moment for the Program was the visit by the Minister of Agriculture and the Rural Team of Kaolack Region to see the anti-salinization barrier in Kaymor and fields where conservation farming is being practiced. This visit showed the interest that new government officials have in agricultural development such as what USAID has brought as a response, with its structured management and introduction of new, more productive techniques that respect the environment at the same time. This visit was also an occasion for paying tribute to the mechanisms that assure sustainability, put in place by the Program in partnership with the technical services such as the Regional Rural Development Directorates (DRDR) and the National Agencies for Agricultural and Rural Extension (ANCAR).



Photo 23: The Minister of Agriculture with representatives of USAID and advisors to the Ministry of Environment on Kaymor dike



Photo 24 : The Minister of Agriculture exchanging information with producers in a CF field

In the context of communications outside the Program, 22 publications were produced. This includes 10 success stories in video format posted on YouTube; five success stories written in hardcopy; and the publication of an article on governance of natural resources in the magazine *USAID Program Synergy*.

- *Success Story videos*: 10 videos were produced to inform the public about successful Program activities in agriculture, as it uses the strategy of “Feed the Future”. The success stories were published online on YouTube, with the following themes:
 - ✓ Ways that the Program assisted natural and fisheries resources management (reactivating the CLPA)
 - ✓ Conservation farming breakthrough in Senegal to improve food security
 - ✓ Hydro-agricultural management structures to produce more rice and improve food security
 - ✓ Assistance for installing garden perimeters for horticultural production
 - ✓ Hydro-agricultural management and rice production while combatting salinization
 - ✓ Market garden planning using the SIGESCO tool
 - ✓ Business and technologies developed in the context of conservation farming
 - ✓ Lowland area management and the local economic dynamics: Ndienderling valley
 - ✓ Organizational dynamics (marketing and supply) that go along with vulgarization of conservation farming methods
 - ✓ Impact of technologies developed, such as the pump, on garden production
- *Success Story hardcopy*: Five success stories were written on these themes:
 - ✓ CF: yields defy the climate
 - ✓ FRA: enterprises on the export
 - ✓ Fisheries: a lifeline for the Casamance
 - ✓ Cashews: a profitable product in 2011
 - ✓ Rice farming: women in leadership

- *Articles edited and published:* Two articles were published in the new journal *Synergy of USAID Senegal Programs*. The first article talks about governance of natural resources using the example of USAID-Wula Nafaa. The second talks about governance in the lowlands and the COGIRBAF tool.

Televised topics were also used by the Program during the year. The Journal Télévisé broadcast a *Grand Format* program in its 8:00 edition that was devoted to Kédougou women who produce rice with support from USAID-Wula Nafaa. Similarly, the rural broadcast “Reni Kom Kom” by RTS was about introducing rice farming in Médina Sabakh area in Kaolack Region.

The television station Vox America broadcast an emission on USAID-Wula Nafaa achievements in Kaolack and Fatick. The remarkable thing about this video is the notable appearances of U.S. Congress persons who greatly appreciate the rational use of assistance provided by the American people through USAID-Wula Nafaa Program.

On the policy level, important advances were made during the year. The main one was the global evaluation of the implementation of community forest management plans as supported by USAID-Wula Nafaa in Tambacounda and Kolda Regions. The study is a true information source in terms of political vision; the key recommendation is to organize a national workshop on implementing forest management plans in Senegal. The study is also a factor in the Program’s decision to re-organize future forest exploitation seasons.

Another study on baobab populations was carried out to analyze methods for exploiting this resource. Aspects of regeneration of the baobab were also brought up in this study.

The Program completed the process of creating the Community Natural Reserve in Dindéfelo. The creation process was validated and approved, and implementation bodies have been put in place.

With the arrival of the COMFISH Program, USAID-Wula Nafaa organized meetings to transfer achievements to the Maritime Fisheries Directorate.

In the context of promoting sustainable agriculture, agreements were signed and applied with the ANCAR Directorate in the Southern Peanut Basin and the Regional Directorates of Rural Development in Kaolack and Fatick.

The COGIRBAF was written as a tool for management of the lowland area resources. It has been a viable solution to the sticky issue of land tenure.

3.6.6. Sustainability and disengagement

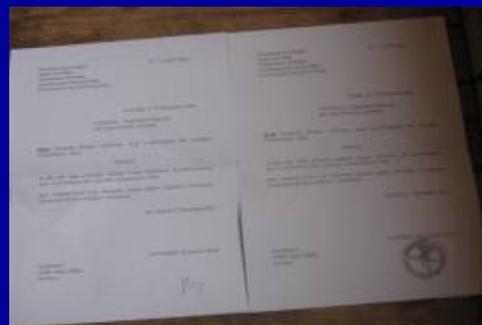
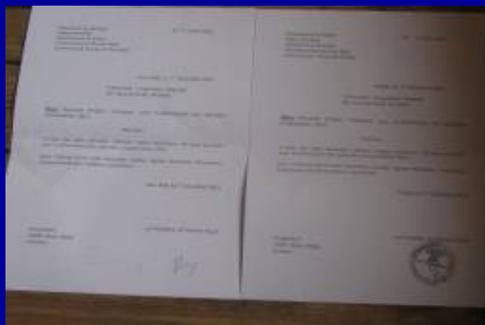
PAF implementation

The Program implemented its disengagement strategy and that has produced good results. Costs of implementing the PAFs were completely covered by the Program in the first year of implementation; today, as the financial capacity of the SG improves from year to year, and thanks to exploitation fees, the share paid by the Program is very much reduced. That is how two-thirds of the 2,650,000 FCFA needed for delimiting 2012 exploitation parcels was covered by the SG.

2012 has also been a year of putting GAF tools in place, providing local operators with charcoal kiln chimneys, and using SG funds that accumulated from fees put into the accounts. Periodical meetings were held in the CRs with PAFs on the initiative of the technical services, the SG, and the rural councils, to discuss problems in field implementation. This is testimony to the intention of the actors to work together and involve all the stakeholders in PAF implementation.

PRESIDENTS OF RURAL COMMUNITIES WITH FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANS TAKE CONCRETE ACTIONS TO TAKE CHARGE OF PAF IMPLEMENTATION

The challenge to make actions and processes begun by the Program into continuous, documented procedures is being met by the PCR in rural communities that have PAFs. The approach developed by USAID-Wula Nafaa Program has basically included meeting this challenge. Inasmuch as the Program has always kept the vision that its activities and interventions would be taken over by local management structures, today we can wholeheartedly affirm without hesitation that this wish has become a reality. All the PCRs who have responsibility for a PAF had the idea of writing a formal request to the Forest Service to demarcate work parcels for 2012. Recall that in previous years, it was the Program that took care of such things.



Requests for assistance written by the PCRs to the Regional Inspectors of the Forest Service

The Program's disengagement has been possible because of the proven willingness of stakeholders, especially the PCR and the Program officers. Beyond this, there is a solid commitment by the technical services to working with the local governments. That is why today the activities that belong to the technical services are truly being taken over by them.

Lead groups (GR) among market garden producers (of whom there are 25) have set up a system to mobilize internal resources so as to equip their perimeters in watering cans, rakes, wheelbarrows, and other work materials. Producers will be taking over supplying agricultural equipment without waiting for external support.

Meetings held in the five garden perimeter sites were a forum for producers to speak of all they bring to the Program, as the woman from Dar Salam Sérère who said, "At the time when the parcels were not fenced off, the women were wondering at 13 hours whether they should return home to prepare a meal or stay at the garden and chase stray animals away; today, with the perimeter all fenced in, after noon the women go easily home to cook and rest without fear that their plot will be demolished. The only drawback is that the equipment and tools to speed up work are not yet there."

Natural resource management

The evaluation of implementation of the PAFs was carried out by an international consultant. In terms of results achieved, this study will help to document the approach to managing forests in the Program.

Likewise, the study on baobab potential was an opportunity to update the status on this important resource from the economic and ecological points of view.

Agroforestry products

After the progressive withdrawal of the Program from some of the areas and some of the products, activities were focused on:

- Building capacity of networks of natural resource and agricultural producers;
- Assisting CF agricultural and rice producer networks in the elaboration and signature of agreements with IMF partners;

- Assisting large processing units to set up distribution shops for agricultural products in big market centers with many consumers;
- Making management tools available to agriculture and natural resource producer networks;
- Providing grants in agricultural material that help structure labor for CF and rice farming;
- Assisting private individuals with exploitation in agroforestry market chains.

BAOBAB: AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE LOCAL PRIVATE SECTOR



The processing unit in Bala, named VISION BAOBAB, was created by a native of Bala village. 24 years old, the man had spent time in France and has now set up a processing unit for baobab fruit. "I came to Bala to find my father, who had stayed in Central African Republic where I lived with my mother. When I arrived, I was impressed by the potential for baobab and amazed by the low standard of living in Bala community, especially of women. So I decided to stay and to invest in this profitable market chain, to create the first modern local processing unit and allow women and producers to earn money. I have to say that I owe my success to training by USAID-Wula Nafaa Program, who believed in me."

"I also wanted to modernize the processing of baobab powder by introducing the sheller, a pulping machine, and an oil press for the seeds. This activity was being done manually with mortars and pestles.

"The level of investment is valued at 15,768,000 FCFA in construction costs, and 20,000,000 FCFA for equipment.

"The sales level of the current season is 6,475,000 FCFA.

"During the season, 50 seasonal employees, including 40 women, work at the unit. I work with baobab producer groups set up by USAID-Wula Nafaa to collect and deliver baobab fruits in and out of the shell. Sometimes, I use the services of other smaller processing units in Bala to complete orders."

3.6.7. Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Analysis

The beginning of the year saw an audit mission led by Monitoring-Evaluation officers of USAID. It occurred November 29 and 30, 2011. The objective was to verify data furnished in the annual report submitted to USAID/Senegal. This verification concerned the following indicators:

- Number of members in producers' organizations and community-based organizations receiving assistance from USAID
- Number of private enterprises, producers' organizations, water users' associations, chambers of commerce, and community-based organizations receiving assistance from USAID
- Number of producers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices thanks to U.S. government assistance
- Number of rural households having benefited directly from U.S. government assistance
- Number of new technologies or management practices made available to beneficiaries, thanks to U.S. government assistance

- Number of full-time jobs created
- Value of credit awarded to rural populations to develop agricultural activities
- Number of small and medium -sized enterprises assisted with accessing financial institutions

In order to evaluate the quality of data furnished by USAID-Wula Nafaa, the M and E component of USAID met with part of the WN staff in Tambacounda to explain the reasons and objectives of DQA; the staff, in turn, presented their methods for collecting, analyzing, and storing data.

Preliminary conclusions and recommendations were made to improve collection and analysis methods, reports, and procedures for storing data.

After this meeting, a mission to verify the data in the intervention zones was organized with facilitator supervisors and assistant coordinators. The field visits were made to accomplish these objectives:

- Verification of the tools being used to collect and store MERA data from the 2011 marketing season;
- Verification of how the facilitators apply the data collection system they are shown;
- Meet with the facilitators and the ACF to report on how the mission went.

At the end of the field visits, a meeting was called to share and summarize results with the facilitators so as to make any necessary recommendations.

In addition to these activities, note the MERA component provided support to the Program Director and to the other components in the planning and decision making processes as concerns monitoring and evaluation and access to information.

3.7. Program management

3.7.1. Management and Administration

The Program saw the departures of some of its staff, some linked to non-renewed contracts and some at the request of the employee; many of these took place during the last quarter. The Director had already begun to apply the disengagement strategy in terms of staffing, in anticipation of the end of the Program. The Tambacounda office will be closed to redeploy the rest of the personnel to Kaolack and Dakar.

3.7.2. Facilitator management

Monitoring and supervision of facilitators

The system of monitoring and coordination of facilitators is designed to improve facilitator performance in Program activity implementation in its areas of intervention so that assigned targets can be reached. Activities of the assistant coordinators, supervisors, and the facilitator coordinator all targeted monitoring field staff, while providing technical assistance and recommendations as needed throughout 2012. Technical and logistical difficulties were also noted and the best possible solutions were applied diligently by the Program.

Training of facilitators

The Program continued building capacity of facilitators in new topics as a function of reaching targeted results. During the year, several training topics were developed for WN staff, including the following as well as others:

- training facilitators in agriculture and composting
- training facilitators in the Savings for Change Program (EPC)
- participatory evaluation of second generation rippers
- participatory evaluation of the 2011 CF campaign
- launching of the 2012 CF campaign (strategy for implementation)
- continuation of training in the phases of CF implementation
- updated training of facilitators in monitoring, data collection, and data verification for MERA
- bringing facilitators and ACF in agriculture zones up to speed on the strategy for obtaining credit through the Wealth Creation component (maize contracts between producers and groups, between networks and groups)
- training of trainers (facilitators and secretaries) in the organization, functioning, and management of garden perimeters in Fatick Region

Facilitator placements

Facilitator placements were managed according to the most efficient and effective movements. Among other actions, contracts were renewed for those who work in agriculture and for five who were hired in December 2010; two transfers were made during the first and third quarters of 2012.

3.7.3. LASF and grants

LASF

The fund to support local agriculture (LASF) managed by USAID-Wula Nafaa was set up to sustain the direct investment of field activities through subcontracts, consultation services, and purchase orders. The fund, worth 2.3 million dollars, allows for flexibility and reactivity as opportunities arise during value chain analysis and as actors in the field interact. It also is meant to sustain agricultural activities, especially improved productivity and yield, construction and rehabilitation of irrigation structures, and linking agricultural producers with input markets. During the 2011-2012 fiscal year, that is the context under which LASF contributed to the following investments in agriculture activities:

- **Investment in the rice value chain**, such as construction of the hydro-agricultural management structures in Kaymor (Kaymor CR) and Wassadou (Dialacoto CR); rice perimeter management in Samécouta and Ferme 2 (Bandafassy CR); and completion of dike repairs in Némabah and Djilor. The structures will allow producers to increase their production of rice, thanks to more available water.
- **Investments in the millet/sorghum and maize value chains**, such as making rippers and hoes adapted to conservation farming, development of liaisons between professional service providers such as seed producers, tractor services, and hulling.
- **Investments in the horticultural revenue-diversification sector**, including making augurs and pedal pumps, digging wells, building basins and water distribution systems, and others.

The wells contribute to secure garden production and increase the area under cultivation. This will increase the sales profits of the target population in the region.

Small grants fund

USAID-Wula Nafaa Program has a small grants fund to complete other activities such as training, technical assistance, equipment purchases, advice, and others that support reaching its objectives. The fund, which contains one million dollars, is a flexible tool that contributes to carrying out activities that help the Program reach its targets.

The small grants component provides a simple mechanism by which the Program can work with its partners to facilitate and stimulate enterprise development and encourage long term utilization and better natural resource management in target zones.

The objective of the small grants fund is to contribute to sustainability of Program results through activities developed in the other components. During the 2011-2012 fiscal year, most of the activities were finalized or nearly complete, with the exception of two activities that had begun during the final quarter. These involve the use of rice hullers in Samécouta in Bandafassy CR, and in Kédougou Commune. The two activities are in their final phase. They contribute to the creation of jobs and distribution of revenues to women who are members of a group, while improving the quality of local rice consumed in the household.

Thanks to the small grants fund, the Biodiversity component worked with the Jane Goodall Institute on chimpanzee conservation and sustainable ecotourism development in Kédougou Region in Southeastern Senegal. This program just ended its second phase. The Jane Goodall Institute carried out certain activities that contribute to reducing threats that are weighing on chimpanzee populations: development of ecotourism, land management, sensitization activities, and research in the RNC of Dindéfelo. Thanks to the small grants fund, the Jane Goodall Institute and its Guinean counterpart acquired a good comprehension of cross-boundary needs and were able to nurture sharing scientific information about chimpanzee populations, sharing ways to protect ecological corridors, and sharing how to educate the human populations on both sides of the boundary about wildlife and ecosystems, especially about chimpanzees. The objective is to create a cross-border ecotourism industry that favors sustainable development at the same time as chimpanzee conservation.

One of the activities carried out by the small grant component during the 2011 and 2012 fiscal years was the grant awarded to Salémata community radio. This station will allow the community to access information on economic, cultural, social, and political issues. The educational radio program will allow the community to respond to the different needs in health, agriculture, livestock, and education. It will also lead to sensitization actions on environmental management, decentralization and good governance, conflict prevention, preservation of cultural diversity, and gender equality.

The Wealth Creation component of USAID-Wula Nafaa worked with the producers' network in Bambali village. Through the small grants fund, a group of cashew nut producers in Bambali village in Sédhiou Region are learning best practices for processing and adding value to cashew nut products that they sell on the market. The objective of the fund is to give the group the possibility of facing competition in the national market, especially in supermarkets, hotels, and urban markets.

All of the activities already undertaken have led USAID-Wula Nafaa Program to work with its partners in the context of facilitation and stimulation of enterprise development, and to encourage sustainable use and improved management of natural resources in target areas.

4. CONSTRAINTS, OPPORTUNITIES, AND PRIORITIES FOR THE COMING YEAR

4.1. Constraints

In terms of food security:

- The low level of farmer literacy and a very strong belief in outdated production methods, which prevent use of technical packages that could increase production;
- Financial institutions rarely support producer initiatives when it comes to giving farming loans;
- Some inputs like urea for rice and maize are rare;
- The lack of knowledge, for some farmers, about conditions that must be fulfilled to obtain credit for the farming season;
- Stricture of markets for garden producers (examples of Dar Salam Sérère, Némabah, Diabang);
- Inadequate support for sectorial services to travel, including travel advances and logistical means such as fuel;
- Absence of a local private sector to offer services such as tractor services;
- Late reimbursement of credits for the 2011 agricultural season.

In terms of forest resource management:

- Difficult access to data on fees recovered under PAF prescriptions in Missirah, due to refusal by the PCR and management bodies to hand them over; information has come from the charcoal producers' group;
- For the Missirah Chef de Brigade, a similar refusal to give data to the Program was recorded, while for the other PAFs, WN was able to get the information from Chefs de Brigade. This can be construed as ostracism by some actors in that CR;
- Delayed start to the forest exploitation season;
- Difficulty in mobilizing the Forest Service to implement the bush fire management plan;
- The insecurity in Casamance area blocked completion of the PAF for Mangagoulack;
- Slow delivery of authorizations to transport forest products remaining from 2011 work parcels and products from 2012 parcels in the charcoal market;
- Disfunctionality of the fonio network in Hamdany in Sédhiou Region, due to confusion of roles and conflicts of interest between the federation and the network;
- Lack of training in processing techniques for cashew nuts in new units;

- Lack of chimneys for local producers in the managed forest of Sakar/Oudoucar;
- Delayed granting of cutting permits and circulation permits in the charcoal market chain.

4.2. Opportunities

In terms of food security:

- Assistance from Farmer-To-Farmer volunteers for the USAID-Wula Nafaa Program team, to continue to improve our knowledge about soil fertility, to pursue market garden support (equipment, training in good practices) in the managed perimeters, to support organization of networks of CF producers (support for networks in organizing general assemblies), especially in Fatick and Kaolack Regions;
- The visit by the Agriculture Minister to Kaymor;
- The visit by the Director of Center FoReT and officers of the CEPS;
- Organization of the regional fair in Kolda;
- Production and online publishing of 10 success story videos on Feed the Future program activities;
- Production of radio broadcasts to assist producers during the current agricultural campaign;
- Partnerships with PCE, Yaajeendé, and USDA;
- Financing agricultural producers' credit;
- Building capacity of agricultural producer networks;
- The agreement signed between ANCAR in the peanut basin and USAID-Wula Nafaa to extend the area of CF implementation;
- Animation of the CF panel on the topic "conservation farming A to Z" at the FIARA, as an opportunity to inform a large public about the technique;
- Generous availability of the Presidents of the Rural Councils of Kaymor and Keur Samba Guèye as their CRs were assisted in Program activities.

In terms of management of forest resources and other activities:

- Commitment by technical services in Salémata to the process of writing up the land use plan for Dar Salam and Ethiolo;
- Approval of the management plan for the Dindéfelo RNC;
- Drawing up GAFs in areas with local conventions as tools for mobilizing financial resources that will allow local authorities to take over action plans written to implement the local convention (natural resource management, motivation of forest guards, contribution to the CR budget);
- Recommendations from the PAF implementation evaluation;
- Conclusions and orientations from the study on baobab populations;
- Inauguration of the Community Radio in Salémata by His Excellence, the Ambassador of the United States to Senegal, and its placing into service;

In terms of governance:

- Rooting of activities developed with the technical services, contributing to their continuity;
- Production of radio emissions to assist producers in the current agricultural campaign.

4.3. Priorities for next year

These are the priorities that were determined:

- Finalization of the ripper with spreader and distribution to CF groups;
- Capacity building of lead producers at the community level in order to assure orderly transfer of CF activities;
- Supply of seeds having succeeded, it remains to join garden producers with other actors in the value chains for improved marketing of produce;
- Test the implementation of RNA following the list of producers that have been pre-selected during the RNA study;
- Strengthening communication about Program achievements;
- Documentation and distribution of knowledge acquired to resource centers and partners;
- Organization of workshops, exchange visits, and meetings to share experiences;
- Production of supporting documents (manuals, guides) on achievements, approaches developed, and experiences;
- Working with agricultural producer networks and private investors to acquire structuring agricultural material (tractors, seeders, hullers);
- Acquisition of rice hullers for women's groups in Samécouta and Ferme 2, and for rice producers in Ndinderling;
- Working with networks to sign agreements with IMFs;
- Development of the system for raising savings in agricultural producer groups;
- Building capacity of CF networks.

5. SUCCESS STORIES

SUCCESS STORY

Cashew, a profitable product in 2011

The price paid to the producer was good, the quantities produced exploded ; cashew brought exceptional gains for 2011.



QUALITY CASHEW NUTS
AVAILABLE TO PRODUCERS,
WHO ARE VERY HAPPY
ABOUT IT

“Our organization into a network allowed us to easily gain access to credit and invest in processing units. We work with a clearer vision, using an action plan to start with”, explained Mamadou Diatta from the Producers’ Network in Bambali.

The trends were obvious from the first quarter of 2011: an upward evolution of world cashew prices, together with an increase in quantities available in Senegal (compared to the 2010 season that was negatively impacted by a climatic phenomenon), led producers and processors to reap exceptional profits.

In Senegal, the price to the producer was negotiated between 200 and 450 FCFA per kg on average, with peaks of 500 to 550 FCFA/kg.

USAID-Wula Nfaa Program assists with adding value to forestry and agroforestry products in central, southern, and southeastern Senegal, and works with cashew market actors.

In 2011, the Program supported the cashew value chain by setting up an organization that integrates individual producers with groups in Ziguinchor and Sédhiou Regions, the Cooperative of Cashew Producers in Casamance (COPROCA). The cooperative was able to market 1600 tons of raw nuts valued at 720 million FCFA, revealed the head of the Wealth Creation Component of the Program.

“We appreciate Program support so much; it has helped us to organize our group,” beams Mamadou Diatta, the general secretary of the producers’ network in Bambali, Sédhiou Region.

In the value chain overall, 9609 tons of nuts were sold with 5.825 billion FCFA in revenues in 2011; compared to 2887 tons sold in 2010, with revenues of 1.159 billion FCFA. The industry employs 3,877 persons, of whom 470 are women, who benefited from the cashew price increase.

SUCCESS STORY

FRA: Entreprises on the export

The sustainability of enterprises depends on their capacity for adapting to market and legal conditions. Enterprises are watching out for these factors.



FONIO AND BAOBAB POWDER, PACKAGED WITH A USAID-WULA NAFAA DESIGN ON THE LABEL, FOR SALE ON THE SHELVES

“With the FRA authorization, our products are there on the supermarket shelves and being exported; this will increase our revenues and make our enterprises more sustainable”, explained Awa Diallo, the head of Nourou Enterprise.

Senegalese legislation requires mandatory pre-authorization for making, processing, packaging, and putting on the market all products that will be consumed as food. This authorization is evidenced by a **FRA code** delivered by the Division of Consumption and Consumer Safety of the Interior Commerce Ministry. The FRA code is assigned after a request is made by an interested enterprise, accompanied by samples to be analyzed, a model of the label and wrapping that will be used on the product, the certificate of inscription into the commerce registry, and a description of the preparation process. FRA authorization is required to obtain a certificate of origin in cases where the food is to be exported.

USAID-Wula Nafaa Program assists rural enterprises that add value to natural resources to increase their profits and create wealth. The Program works in the central, southern, and southeastern parts of Senegal, managing a gift from the American people.

USAID-Wula Nafaa Program trained producers' groups, mainly composed of women, in making baobab and fonio products as they respect hygiene and health requirements. The Program also built their capacity in group administration, and assisted the enterprises in getting the right type of packaging, which has had the effect of noticeably increasing revenues.

The Program selected test enterprises to assist in the process of obtaining the FRA authorization. That is how **“Thiossane fuladu”** in Kolda (**pre-cooked fonio**), **“Arindor”** in Tambacounda, **“GIE Baobab Fruit”** in Bala, and **“Nourou Entreprise”** in Tambacounda (baobab powder) were able to obtain their FRA codes, according to the marketing head for the Program.

SUCCESS STORY

Fish: A life saver for the Casamance

The Casamance River has been thrown a lifeline with resource conservation actions led by USAID-Wula Nafaa and IDEE Casamance.



PIROGUE PILOTS USING FISH NETS ON THE CASAMANCE RIVER

“We have made many changes. We abandoned monofilaments and are using nets with coarse links. This helps conserve the resource”, explained Aliou Badara Cissé, President of Bambali Fishermen.

The Casamance, a river that winds through the southern regions of Senegal, is famous for shrimp fishing. The fishing is disorganized, not controlled. In the context of providing assistance to the continental fisheries sector, USAID-Wula Nafaa Program has been working together with IDEE Casamance, a local organization, and in close collaboration with the fisheries technical services in the regions concerned as well as with the local authorities. This is how a 360-hectare fishing zone denominated Boudhié-Balantacounda was identified. A common forum composed of seven local collectivities, two towns, and 24 villages that border the river was set up. A local convention that legally joins these locations was drawn up and implemented. The results are already being felt after less than two years after the local convention was drawn up.

From the production point of view, the status is satisfactory. According to the weighing clerk in Kaour, “Comparing the tonnage shows the true impact of Program intervention.” According to the Regional Fisheries Inspector in Sédhiou, 95,000 kg of shrimp was offloaded in 2009, with a commercial value of 169 million FCFA; in 2010, 374,000 kg were measured, with an estimated value of 300 million FCFA. A similar increase was also noted in the fish catch.

The local convention has led to fewer conflicts among fishermen, improved collection of statistical information on fish, a true awareness raised about sustainable management and rational exploitation of fisheries resources, improved fisheries practices, and stronger controls and monitoring. This is confirmed by the declaration of one fisherman: “We are seeing the return of larger fish and of shrimp in greater quantities. The measures taken to secure the resource are the reason why.”

SUCCESS STORY

WASH: A big leap forward

The results posted on water and sanitation activities are promising and undeniable. This is thanks to collaboration with the technical services and the local collectivities.



[Photo: ABDOULAYE BOUY

THIS WATER IS FLOWING FROM A FOUNTAIN LINKED TO A NETWORK OF WELLS.

“The local collectivities have never been so closely associated with a project from start to finish”, declared Bangadan Sakho, President of the Koar Rural Council

A big boost has been brought to Tambacounda Region in eastern Senegal in the domain of providing access to potable water and sanitation infrastructure to the people. USAID-Wula Nafaa Program built 30 structures in two years, including wells with manual pumps, wells with solar pumps, manually-drilled wells, and 258 latrines. In addition, the Program assisted with setting up and training 30 water management committees that can contract with local operators for maintenance. This is a gleaming record and a comfort to the people in this part of Senegal. *“With this program, the objectives were well defined and doable, and that’s why success was possible. Behavior change with utilizing latrines and adding bleach to water has become a reality in our areas”,* explains the President of the Rural Council in Ndame, one of the beneficiaries of Program support. Better still, adds his colleague from the Rural Council of Goumbayel, *“Many partners work with us, but this is the first time that we have been associated with the entire process, and that is indicative of the participatory approach promoted by the Program from the beginning.”*

The technical services of hydraulics and hygiene that worked with the Program are full of praise for its approach. *“Projects have a habit of turning their back on us once the activities are completed, without worrying about sustainability and continuity by the technical services. This is very different here; we are sharing the achievements and we take ownership of the works,”* claims one of the hydraulic service bosses. *“We are more confronted with water quality issues, and by targeting more than 1,000 persons, the majority of whom are women, and by assisting them with these issues, it is easy to understand the impact the Program has had on the life of the populations.”*

SUCCESS STORY

CF: Yields defy the climate

The conservation farming technique, based on soil conservation and improving natural productive potential, is a type of miracle for Senegalese producers.



Photo: USAID WULA NAFAA

THE AGRICULTURE SPECIALIST SHOWS THE DIFFERENCE IN THE PHENOLOGY OF TWO FIELDS - ONE CF, ONE NON-CF

“I applied the CF technique in that part of my field where the soil is poor, and strangely, I had a yield of 3.7 tons of maize per hectare”, explained producer Abdoulaye Ndiaye of Nioro Alassane Tall (Fatick Region).

Conservation farming, or conservation agriculture, was introduced to Senegal in 2009 by USAID-Wula Nafaa Program and appears to be a miracle for the producers. A panel organized on the technique during the 2012 International Agriculture and Animal Resources Fair (FIARA) was a big attraction for producers and technicians; not surprising, as results obtained with the technique are beyond comment. *“The technique allowed village producers to obtain agricultural yields greater than those without the technique”,* according to Falilou Faye, Regional Director of Rural Development (DRDR) in Kaolack Region, one of the zones where the technique is being applied.

According to Mr. Faye, a study comparing the yields from fields where CF is applied and those where traditional methods are used show a clear improvement. In the 2011 rainy season, additional yields for millet and maize grown using CF in Kaolack area are between 49 and 71% higher, according to data used to estimate yields as supplied by the technical services. In other regions in Senegal where the technique is applied, the same trend is evident. For Tambacounda and Kédougou Regions, additional yields are around 25% for the 2011 rainy season.

The major advantage of CF, according to technicians, is that the technique reduces risks linked to climate events. In 2011, which was considered a poor farming year (insufficient rainfall), the average yield in non-CF fields was 1,886 kg/ha, a 400 kg/ha reduction when compared with non-CF yields in 2010 -- said to be a good farming year -- that were **2,286 kg/ha** (source: DAPS).

In contrast, with CF, the yield was **2,634 kg/ha** in 2011 (an increase of +348 kg/ha compared to 2010). The same trend is observed for millet in Nioro du Rip area: CF brought an increase of +397 kg/ha.

SUCCESS STORY

Rice farming: Women in the lead

The phenomenon is extraordinary: men at the mercy of their wives' desires. With good reason - wives have done well with their rice fields, have harvested abundant crops, and have won the bread



(Photo: USAID WULA NAFAA)

WOMEN IN A VALLEY MANAGED WITH HELP FROM USAID-WULA NAFAA FOR RICE PRODUCTION

“If not for the abundant rice produced by the women of the village, we would have had to live through an extra-difficult hungry period this year”, explained Abdoulaye Diakité, Village Chief of Samécouta.

Women’s leadership has jumped the highest hurdles, and at a great speed. It is time for the rains and the harvest. The women of Samécouta, a Rural Community in Kédougou Region, in southeastern Senegal, have reached levels of power never seen by their husbands. And it’s because of the bumper rice crop that came through. While the men who farmed other grain crops on the plateaus were barely able to harvest anything for the 2011 season because of the rainfall deficit, the women filled the granaries with their rice from a managed valley that was farmed community-style. This was thanks to the technical, financial, and organizational assistance given by USAID-Wula Nafaa Program. The women became part of a 150-strong group that farms a rice production site estimated at 22 hectares. *“We had very nice rice fields, so green and lush. Thanks to advice from USAID-Wula Nafaa technicians who said we should sow seeds in lines and use high quality seed, we harvested so much. On one hectare, I got four tons of rice, and others got a little more”,* explained Fanta Sakho, woman producer and member of the group. She reveals, *“I sold about 20 50-kg sacks to make money, and all the rest of my production is stored in my warehouse for my family’s consumption. We are going into the rainy season now, and my family is still eating from the rice from last year”.* It is somewhat ironic, this woman confides.

“In all the homes, the men are nice to us because their fields didn’t produce anything. Here, it is the women who produce the rice, the staple food, and the men are obliged to cooperate. The women can boast of being the heads of the households this year.”

USAID- Wula Nafaa Program assists the government of Senegal in its “Feed the Future” strategy initiated by USAID, with the goal of attaining food security by managing valleys for rice production.

APPENDIX I: TARGETED RESULTS

The main results targeted by the Program over a period of five years are divided among six components.

Agriculture component, the objectives of which are measured by these indicators:

- Increase in the quantities produced by enterprises assisted by the Program, broken down by value chain
- Number of hectares affected by new or improved water management systems
- Number of small households benefiting from new or improved water management systems
- Number of small households increasing their production of key agricultural crops or animal products
- Number of rural households benefiting directly from U.S. Government assistance
- Number of new water systems put in place
- Number of existing water management systems improved or extended
- Number of new technologies or or management practices made available to beneficiaries thanks to U.S. Government assistance
- Number of private enterprises, producer organizations, water users' associations, commerce associations, and community-based organizations that have applied new technologies or practices, thanks to assistance from the U.S. Government
- Number of producers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices, thanks to U.S. Government assistance
- Number of small producers trained in respecting established production standards
- Number of associations of producers trained in established production standards
- Number of small producers receiving training in new technologies
- Number of producers' associations receiving training in new technologies
- Number of CRs and community-based organizations receiving information on policy issues and their implications at the local level (including agencies and technical services)

Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources component, the objectives of which are measured by these indicators:

- Number of additional hectares managed using improved techniques or practices because of U.S. Government assistance
- Number of hectares in biologically significant areas benefiting from improved management because of U.S. Government support
- Number of hectares under improved natural resource management
- Number of hectares covered by local resource guards who monitor implementation of management plans and local conventions
- Number of hectares with a forest management fund administered by local government
- Number of individuals who benefit from short training in productivity in the agriculture sector

- Number of persons who benefit from training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation

Governance Improvement component, the objectives of which are measured by these indicators:

- Number of external systems supported by the U.S. Government that supervise the utilization of public resources
- Number of local governments that receive assistance from the U.S. Government to increase their sources of annual revenues
- Number of processes supported by the U.S. Government that allow citizens to participate in local government activities
- Number of individuals trained in strengthening local governance and/or decentralization

Policy and Communications component, the objectives of which are measured by these indicators:

- Number of policies, laws, protocols, or agreements with a goal of promoting natural resources and their conservation that are implemented because of U.S. Government support
- Number of public educational and informational events organized
- Number of educational and informational publications, bulletins, or communiqués on policy reforms

Wealth Creation component, the objectives of which are measured by these indicators:

- Number of persons who increase their economic profits because of sustainable management /conservation of natural resources
- Total value of sales
- Number of enterprises receiving USAID assistance to improve their management practices
- Change in percentage value of products purchased from small producers thanks to U.S. Government assistance
- Increase in the export value of natural resources, non-traditional agriculture, and marine fisheries products from sustainable sources
- Number of private enterprises, producers' organizations, water users' associations, commerce associations, and community-based organizations receiving USAID assistance
- Number of members in producers' organizations and community-based organizations receiving USAID assistance
- Number of full-time jobs created
- Number of women's organizations/associations assisted
- Number of agricultural sites benefiting directly from USAID intervention
- Value of credit granted to rural people to develop agricultural activities
- Number of small and medium enterprises assisted with gaining access to financial institutions

Water and Sanitation component, the objectives of which are measured by these indicators:

- Number of persons in target zones with access to improved potable water supply
- Number of persons in target zones with access to improved sanitation facilities

APPENDIX 2: TABLE OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED TOWARD TARGETS

Indicator	2011-12 targets	Progress achieved				Progress achieved during the year	Observations
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Agriculture							
Increase in the quantities produced by enterprises assisted by the Program, broken down by value chain (I03)	Millet/ sorghum: + 2,600 t Maize: + 2,500 t Rice: + 2,500 t Gardening: + 1,000 t	Millet/ sorghum: + 841.73 t Maize: + 1 400 t Rice: + 0 t Gardening: 0 t	Millet/ sorghum: + 0 t Maize: + 0 t Rice: + 99.730 t Gardening: 0 t	Millet/ sorghum: + 0 t Maize: + 0 t Rice: +0 t Gardening: 0 t	Millet/ sorghum: + 0 t Maize: + 0 t Rice: +787.11 t Gardening: +76.871 t	Millet/ sorghum: + 841.73 t Maize: + 1400 t Rice: +886.884 t Gardening: +76.871 t	The lack of water in some of the garden perimeters affected production. Efforts went toward managed perimeters, thus population of gardeners was reduced.
Number of hectares affected by new or improved water management systems (I12)	2,000 ha	0.68 ha	0.56 ha	0	1869.76	1871	Studies on non-managed lowlands were done after budget was reduced
Number of small households benefiting from new or improved water management systems (I13)	3,000	3	1	0	1242	1246	Studies on non-managed lowlands were done after budget was reduced
Number of small households increasing their production of key agricultural crops or animal products (I14)	3,000	3,839	150	0	2259	6248	Most effort was put into implementing CF
Number of rural households benefiting directly from U.S. Government assistance (I15)	3,000	0	0	0	6600 A: 4619 N: 1981 M: 5737 F: 863	6600 A: 4619 N: 1981 M: 5737 F: 863	Most effort was put into implementing CF
Number of new water systems put in place (I25)	100	0	0	0	25	25	Studies on non-managed lowlands were done after budget was reduced
Number of existing water management systems improved or extended (I26)	30	3	1	0	6	10	Studies on non-managed lowlands were done after the budget was reduced
Number of new technologies or management practices made available to beneficiaries thanks to U.S. Government assistance (I27)	3	0	0	0	2	2	The Program promoted utilization of Ripper v. 3 and gardening kits

Indicator	2011-12 targets	Progress achieved				Progress achieved during the year	Observations
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Number of private enterprises, producer organizations, water users' associations, commerce associations, and community-based organizations that have applied new technologies or practices, thanks to assistance from the U.S. Government (128)	300	0	2	8	493	503	The Program promoted utilization of Ripper v. 3 and gardening kits
Number of producers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices, thanks to U.S. Government assistance (129)	2,000	0	7	10	9417 H: 6069 F: 3348	9434 H: 6086 F: 3348	The Program promoted utilization of Ripper v. 3 and gardening kits. Management practices were disseminated.
Number of small producers trained in respecting established production standards (135)	2,000	459 M: 398 F: 61	1,201 M: 990 F: 211	446 M: 387 F: 59	756 M: 707 F: 49	2862 M: 2482 F: 380	Training in composting, rice production, etc. were given to producers
Number of associations of producers trained in established production standards (136)	50	156	164	64	221	605	Training in composting, rice production, etc. were given to producers
Number of small producers receiving training in new technologies (137)	2,000	0	0	0	3567 H: 3352 F: 215	3567 H: 3352 F: 215	Much effort was put into implementation of CF
Number of producers' associations receiving training in new technologies (138)	100	0	0	0	385	385	Much effort was put into implementation of CF
Number of Regional and Rural Councils and community-based organizations receiving information on policy issues and their implications at the local level (including agencies and technical services) (139)	200	442 CR: 22 CBO: 413 ST: 7	238 CR: 13 CBO: 213 ST: 12	98 CR: 0 CBO: 0 ST: 0	30 CR: 4 OCB: 25 ST: 1	808 CR: 39 OCB: 749 ST: 20	The Program organized many meetings in preparation for the CF season

Biodiversity							
Indicator	2011-12 targets	Progress achieved				Progress achieved during the year	Observations
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Number of hectares under improved natural resource management	48,622 ha	0	0	46,622	50,630	97,252	The Program continued its management activities and its writing of local conventions for better mgmt of natural resources
Number of hectares in biologically significant areas benefiting from improved management because of U.S. Government support	2,000 ha	0	0	0	1793	1793	The PAF for Mangagoulack was finalized. The difference is tied to an overestimate of the area in Mangagoulack forest before management began
Number of additional hectares managed using improved techniques or practices because of U.S. Government assistance	46,622 ha	0	0	46,622	47,337	93,859	Elaboration of local conventions in Djirnda, Dionewar, Dar Salam, Ethiolo. Increase is due to writing CLs in Dar Salam and Ethiolo that had not been planned for but requested by the populations.
Number of hectares with a forest management fund administered by local government	54,000 ha	54,000 ha	0	0	0	54,000	The community forests of Koussanar (40,000 ha) and Sakar (14,000 ha) built up their management funds thanks to fees from charcoal exploitation.
Number of hectares covered by local resource guards who monitor implementation of management plans and local conventions	261,546 ha	0	0	0	120,262 ha	120,260 ha	CR of Dar Salam (33,579 ha) and Bambali (32,683 ha), community forests of Koussanar (40,000 ha) and Sakar (14,000 ha) have resource guards. Target not reached because in some regions the Forest Service did not play its training or support-advisor roles to the CR.
Number of individuals who benefit from short training in productivity in the agriculture sector	1,500 indiv. /yr	M: 398 F: 61	M: 1,037 F: 213	M: 387 F: 59	M: 4154 F: 277	M: 5976 F: 610	Training in composting, rice production, etc. given to producers
Number of persons who benefit from training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation	6,750 pers. /yr	M: 75 F: 17	M: 38 F: 23	0	M: 40 F: 10	M: 153 F: 50	Many NRM activities were abandoned; thus the target was not reached.

Governance Improvement							
Indicator	2011-12 targets	Progress achieved				Progress achieved during the year	Observations
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Number of local governments that receive assistance from the U.S. Government to increase their sources of annual revenues	3	1	0	0	0	1	Koussanar CR received assistance to elaborate and implement the PAF for its community forest. Due to various restrictions by Forest Service, it became necessary to stop writing new PAFs and monitor those already completed.
Number of external systems supported by the U.S. Government that supervise the utilization of public resources	2	2	2	0	0	2	The GAF for Bambali is being implemented. A system for managing funds was set up in the lowlands to collect funds and assure implementation of local activities.
Number of processes supported by the U.S. Government that allow citizens to participate in local government activities	10	0	2	0	0	2	The Program finally opted for model sites in light of the effort required to organize this activity.
Number of individuals trained in strengthening local governance and/or decentralization	2,000	2,495 M: 1,929 F: 566	1,173 M: 669 F: 504	687 M: 407 F: 280	311 M: 278 F: 33	4,666 M: 3,283 F: 1,383	Efforts were made to train populations in management of hydro agricultural structures.
Policy and Communication							
Number of policies, laws, protocols, or agreements with a goal of promoting natural resources and their conservation that are implemented because of U.S. Government support	4	0	0	0	0	0	The change in politics did not help reach this target. Also, policy activities were carried out with the technical services, which caused much-delayed execution.
Number of educational and informational publications, bulletins, or communiqués on policy reforms	10	3	4	6	9	22	Many success stories were published, as well as articles in journals.
Number of public educational and informational events organized	100	41	35	26	34	136	The Program continues to collaborate with community radio stations to vulgarize its activities.

Wealth Creation							
Indicator	Progress achieved					Progress achieved during the year	Observations
	2011-12 targets	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Number of persons who increase their economic profits because of sustainable management /conservation of natural resources	6,750 pers./yr	3,839	150	0	7070	10909	Much effort was put into implementing CF, ending with increased profits in millet, maize, and sorghum product chains.
Total value of sales	9 M USD	2,366 USD	25,459 USD	0	4,520,049	4,522,415	With the new FTF strategy, intervention zones were much reduced and many products were abandoned, whence the smaller revenues
Number of enterprises receiving USAID assistance to improve their management practices	2,400 ent. /yr	54	98	82	19	253	The Program withdrew from some product chains when FTF was implemented
Change in percentage value of products purchased from small producers thanks to U.S. Government assistance	101 %	88 %	+100 %	0	-63,68 %	-63,41 %	With the new FTF strategy, intervention zones were much reduced and many products were abandoned, whence the smaller revenues
Increase in the export value of natural resources, non-traditional agriculture, and marine fisheries products from sustainable sources	2 M USD	0	0	0	674 230	674 230	With the new FTF strategy, intervention zones were much reduced and many products were abandoned, whence the smaller revenues
Number of private enterprises, producers' organizations, water users' associations, commerce associations, and community-based organizations receiving USAID assistance	300	42 A: 28 N: 14	76 A: 37 N: 39	69 A: 30 N: 39	597 A: 384 N: 216	784 A: 479 N: 308	Surpassing the target was possible because of extra effort made in CF

Wealth Creation							
Indicator	2011-12 targets	Progress achieved				Progress achieved during the year	Observations
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Number of members in producers' organizations and community-based organizations receiving USAID assistance	5,000	1232 <u>A: 818</u> M: 634 F: 184 <u>N: 414</u> M: 217 F: 197	3367 <u>A: 2,064</u> M: 743 F: 1321 <u>N: 1,303</u> M: 880 F: 423	3114 <u>A: 1,122</u> M: 860 F: 262 <u>N: 1,992</u> M: 1,742 F: 250	10,962 <u>A: 6017</u> H: 4741 F: 1276 <u>N: 4945</u> H: 3187 F: 1758	18,675 <u>A: 10021</u> H: 6978 F: 3043 <u>N: 8654</u> H: 6026 F: 2628	Surpassing the target was possible because of extra effort made in CF
Number of full-time jobs created	3,500 jobs /yr	24 FTF: 0 Non FTF: 24	794 FTF: 416 Non FTF: 378	966 FTF: 898 Non FTF: 68	70 FTF: 70 Non FTF: 0	1854 FTF: 1593 Non FTF: 261	The Program withdrew from some product chains when FTF was implemented
Number of women's organizations/ associations assisted	100	8 A: 1 N: 7	20 A: 16 N: 4	5 A: 3 N: 2	40 A: 30 N: 10	73 A: 50 N: 23	The Program withdrew from some product chains when FTF was implemented
Number of agricultural sites benefiting directly from USAID intervention	1,500 expl. /an	0	0	0	7664 A: 6398 N: 1266	7664 A: 6398 N: 1266	Surpassing the target was possible because of extra effort made in CF
Value of credit granted to rural people to develop agricultural activities	100,000 USD	9,454 USD ¹	95,600 USD	0	191113	296167	Surpassing the target was possible because of extra effort made in CF
Number of small and medium enterprises assisted to access financial institutions	3,000	322	1,451	0	7073	8846	Surpassing the target was possible because of extra effort made in CF
Potable Water and Sanitation							
Number of persons in target zones with access to improved potable water supply thanks to assistance from the U.S. Government	300	0	1,650	1,050	0	2700	...of which 1050 for WADA
Number of persons in target zones with access to improved sanitation facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	No funding of this activity is planned for FY 2012

¹ 1 \$ = 500 FCFA

APPENDIX 3: DOCUMENTS

WRITTEN DURING THE YEAR

- Reports by Malang Mané on Ndinderling controls
- Four reports on “Estimation of yields with and without application of conservation farming” in Fatick, Kaolack, Tambacounda, and Kédougou Regions, December 2011
- Internal memorandum of understanding between USAID-Wula Nafaa and the DRDR in Fatick, related to “Evaluation of rice yields and production in seven lowlands in the Department of Foundiougne, Fatick Region”
- Memorandum of understanding between USAID-Wula Nafaa/PAPIL, August 2011
- Wassadou COGIRBAF
- Mapping mission report for potential rice farming lands and currently farmed lands in the lowlands of Djilor CR and Keur Samba Guèye CR, and evaluation of the impact of the management actions on trees
- Mission report on the exchange visit between Samécouta and Ngayenne Sabakh from November 16 to 19, 2011
- NDI training for rice producers in Ndinderling lowland in enterprise management, October 2011
- NCBA/CLUSA Farmer to Farmer Program with USAID/Senegal: “Wula Nafaa Soil Fertility Improvement Project by Conservation Farming Methods, Especially Compost”, by Volunteers Tony and Dela Ends, Scotch Hill Farm Volunteer Senegal Trip Report for Jan. 7 to Jan. 21, 2012
- Report on the meeting between USAID, USDA, and Peace Corps projects on conservation farming, March 13, 2012
- Report on the USAID and VOA (Voice of America) visit, March 14-16, 2012
- Report on the “Open House” meeting organized by ERA, March 20, 2012
- Report on the “Meeting to launch the 2012 Inputs and Maize Price commissions” (with USAID-PCE), March 2, 2012
- PowerPoint Presentation: “Workshop to evaluate the 2011 conservation farming campaign in the Department of Foundiougne: technical aspects”, February 7 in Toubacouta (similar presentations adapted to appropriate zones were given for the Department of Nioro du Rip were held Feb. 8 in Médina Sabakh; in Department of Koumpentoum on Feb. 13 in Koumpentoum; in Department of Tambacounda on Feb. 14 in Koussanar; in Kédougou Region on Feb. 16 in Kédougou)
- PowerPoint Presentation: “Workshop to evaluate the 2011 conservation farming campaign in the Department of Foundiougne: measurements on CF versus non-CF fields done by the DRDR of Fatick”, February 7 in Toubacouta (similar presentations adapted to appropriate zones were given for the Department of Nioro du Rip were held Feb. 8 in Médina Sabakh; in Department of Koumpentoum on Feb. 13 in Koumpentoum; in Department of Tambacounda on Feb. 14 in Koussanar; in Kédougou Region on Feb. 16 in Kédougou)
- PowerPoint Presentation: “Workshop to evaluate the 2011 conservation farming campaign in the Department of Foundiougne: status of commercial maize contracts”, February 7 in Toubacouta (similar presentations adapted to appropriate zones were given for the Department of Nioro du Rip were held Feb. 8 in Médina Sabakh; in Department of Koumpentoum on Feb. 13 in

Koumpentoum; in Department of Tambacounda on Feb. 14 in Koussanar; in Kédougou Region on Feb. 16 in Kédougou)

- PowerPoint Presentation: “Workshop to evaluate the 2011 conservation farming campaign: RNA component”, February 7 in Toubacouta (similar presentations adapted to appropriate zones were given for the Department of Niourou du Rip were held Feb. 8 in Médina Sabakh; in Department of Koumpentoum on Feb. 13 in Koumpentoum; in Department of Tambacounda on Feb. 14 in Koussanar; in Kédougou Region on Feb. 16 in Kédougou)
- Report on verification of the adaptability of the ripper stanchion to the sine hoe, May 8 to 11, 2012
- Report on the mission to install live fencing around the gardening perimeters supported by the Program, May 14-16, 2012
- Report on conservation farming training of ANCAR agents, June 11-12, 2012
- Production status of market garden supported by the Program (season assessment)
- PowerPoint presentation: “Panel on conservation farming” from 2012 FIARA
- Mission report on the participatory diagnosis for elaboration of the POAS in the CRs of Dar Salam and Ethiolo, January 13-17, 2012
- Mission report on the monitoring and implementation of the local convention in Bassoul CR and startup of the process of writing the local convention for fisheries with the CLPA in Niodior, February 6-10, 2012
- Mission report on the finalization, validation, and publication of maps of managed lowlands, meeting to exchange information with Ndinderling management committee, and technical evaluation of closed bolongs and mudflats with CLPAs in Toubacouta and Missirah, February 16-22, 2012
- Mission report on the georeference of villages, ponds, and sites of biological interest in the context of elaborating POAS in Dar Salam and Ethiolo, March 5 to 9, 2012
- Terms of reference for the evaluation of implementation of forest management plans in community forests supported by USAID-Wula Nafaa Program
- Terms of Reference for training of Inventory and Mapping Office agents in the Regional Forest Service Inspectorates, the National Park (PNNK), and the Office of Management and Mapping in Thiès
- Mission report on installing live fencing around market gardens supported by the Program, May 14-16, 2012
- Mission report on reporting diagnosed elements from the territories of Dar Salam and Ethiolo for detailing the POAS, May 27-31, 2012
- Mission report on Preliminary report on results of the evaluation of the implementation of PAFs in the five community forests being followed by USAID-Wula Nafaa Program, June 1, 2012
- Report on the mission to identify, demarcate, and map cattle trails in the valleys of Ndinderling and Wassadou
- Consultant report on the evaluation of the implementation of PAFs in the five community forests covered by USAID-Wula Nafaa Program
- Consultant report on the inventory of baobab parks and the potential production of monkey bread in Koussanar and Bala CRs in Tambacounda Region, and Dar Salam CR in Kédougou Region
- Management plan for the RNC of Dindéfelo

- Report on the complementary study to identify unknown species in the community forest of Mangagoulack
- Report on the mission to draw up the local convention of Dar Salam and Ethiolo CRs and the management plan for the RNCD
- Report on the presentation and validation of the management plan for the RNCD, November 15-16, 2011
- Mission report on negotiation and validation of an action plan with Ziguinchor IREF to elaborate a PAF for Mangagoulack, October 10-14, 2011
- Mission report on meetings organized during the visit by the COTR of USAID to Dar Salam, Ethiolo, and Dindéfelo CRs, December 5-7, 2011
- Report on participation in the mission of the Forest Service Directorate to Kolda Region; evaluation of the performance of forest operators and village committees in the exploitation of 2011 annual cut in managed forests, November 21-23, 2011
- Report on the mission to restart information and sensitization activities of populations and local actors about the process of managing the community forest of Mangagoulack, December 8-10, 2011
- Report on the training of management structures for the local convention in Bambali
- Administrative and financial management document (GAF) for the local convention of Bambali CR
- Report on putting management structures in place for the local convention in Bambali CR
- Report on the training of management structures in GAF for the local convention in Bambali
- Report on draft rules for the local convention of Dionewar CR
- Report on preparatory workshops for meetings to restructure local village committees /CLPA in Toubacouta and Missirah
- Report on the training of trainers in mobilization of savings in Tambacounda, January 14-18, 2012
- Report on training of market garden producers in enterprise management and governance of community-based organizations
- Report on the training of fisheries product enterprises in Fatick Region in hygiene standards and the HACCP approach
- Study on the economic and financial profitability of exploiting a rice huller in the GP of Samécouta
- Presentation note on Samécouta Producer Group
- Study on the economic and financial profitability of exploiting a rice huller by the Union of Women Rice Producers in Ferme 2
- Presentation note on the Union of Women Rice Producers in Ferme 2, Kédougou
- Strategy document on organization, credit, and marketing
- Manual to document WN achievements: Capacity building of producer groups and networks and of processing units for agroforestry products in Tambacounda, for maintaining tools linked to group and network functions, enterprise management, governance in community-based organizations, credit management, and mobilizing savings, September 6-9, 2012, at Tambacounda Maison des Oeuvres Catholiques

APPENDIX 4: PARTICIPATION IN MEETINGS, SEMINARS, OR WORKSHOPS

- Participation in the meeting to share information on the difficult issue of climate change and putting a regional committee in place to address climate change (COMERCC), Dakar, December 20, 2011
- FAO training at GIPD rice (2nd part), November 10-11, 2011
- FAO training in seed production, December 7-8, 2011
- Workshop to close PROMISO, December 27-29, 2011
- Mission to exchange information between Samécouta and Ngayenne Sabakh producers, November 16-19, 2011
- Workshop to plan inputs for the 2012 maize season (with USAID-PCE), Saly (Mbour), February 1-2, 2012
- Meeting to launch 2012 input and maize price commissions (with USAID-PCE), March 2, 2012
- Meeting between USAID, USDA, and Peace Corps projects on conservation farming, March 13, 2012
- USAID and VOA (Voice of America) visit, March 14-16, 2012
- Meeting of grouped inputs commission (with USAID-PCE), March 21, 2012
- Rainfed rice workshop organized by USAID-PCE at Kolda, March 28-29, 2012
- Workshop to evaluate conservation farming 2011 campaign in Foundiougne Department, Toubacouta, February 7
- Workshop to evaluate conservation farming 2011 campaign in Nioro du Rip Department, Médina Sabakh, February 8
- Workshop to evaluate conservation farming 2011 campaign in Koumpentoum Department, Koumpentoum, February 13
- Workshop to evaluate conservation farming 2011 campaign in Tambacounda Department, Koussanar, February 14
- Workshop to evaluate conservation farming 2011 campaign in Kédougou Region, Kédougou, February 16
- Participation in the open house of USAID-ERA offices to prepare the March 22, 2012 workshop, March 20
- Participation in the workshop of USAID-ERA to meet subcommissioned project operators from FNRAA, Dakar, March 22
- Participation in the meeting to prepare for 2012 FIARA, Kaolack, March 13

- Meetings to prepare 2012 producer-group-network-buyer contracts so as to facilitate access to inputs and credit, and to guarantee loans by commercial contracts in Kaolack and Fatick areas, Médina Sabakh and Toubacouta, March 13-14, 2012
- Meetings to prepare 2012 producer-group-network-buyer contracts so as to facilitate access to inputs and credit, and to guarantee loans by commercial contracts in Tambacounda, in Koumpentoum, March 15, and Koussanar in Dialacoto, March 21
- Meetings to prepare 2012 producer-group-network-buyer contracts so as to facilitate access to inputs and credit, and to guarantee loans by commercial contracts in Kédougou area, Bembou, March 20, 2012
- Participation in the pre-presentation of the evaluation of PAF implementation, Dakar, June 1, 2012
- Participation in World Environment Day, June 5, 2012
- Participation in the meeting of COMRECC, Tambacounda, June 20, 2012
- Participation in the pre-presentation of the study on potential of baobab populations, Dakar, June 27, 2012
- Mission to prepare for the visit of the Ambassador of the United States to Kédougou area, April 10-11, 2012
- Participation in the DAPF mission to evaluate the 2011 forest exploitation campaign, November, 2011
- Participation in the Regional Council, Tambacounda, workshop for information and setting up regional committees on climate change and workgroups for each region, January 19-20, 2012
- Meetings to prepare 2012 producer-group-network-buyer contracts so as to facilitate access to inputs and credit, and to guarantee loans by commercial contracts in Kaolack and Fatick areas, Médina Sabakh and Toubacouta, March 13-14, 2012
- Organization of workshops to prepare the CF season: support for finalizing contracts between producers and groups, and credit applications; coordination zones of Kaolack-Fatick, Tambacounda, Kédougou, 7-12 May, 2012
- Agricultural producers' meeting in Tambacounda to prepare for the cropping season, July 17, 2012
- Participation in the workshop on the agreement in Nagoya at Tambacounda Governance, August 7, 2012
- Workshop to build capacity of agricultural producer networks in Nioro Alassane Tall and Keur Saloum Diané on the organization, technical followup, of producers and on the maintenance of basic management tools, August 14-15, Toubacouta
- Workshop to exchange information with agricultural producers in Fatick area on filling out credit applications for seasonal credit in 2012 with U-IMCEC, Toubacouta, August 16, 2012

APPENDIX 5: STATUS OF LASF COMMITMENTS

RICE VALUE CHAIN

Value chain	Supplier	Title of commitment	FY
Rice	Africa Rice	Improved rainfed rice farming in Senegal	2011
Rice	ETS Ezzedine/1	Construction of hydro agricultural works in Ndinderling lowlands	2011
Rice	Malang Mané	Control at construction site for the hydro agricultural works in Ndinderling lowlands	2011
Rice	ETS Hassane EZZEDINE	Construction of hydro agricultural works in Wassadou	2011
Rice	Mouhamadou Bachir Ndiaye2	Organization of the workshop to present results of the study on providing land disking and hulling services	2011
Rice	SENTHRAS	Construction of hydro agricultural works in Kaymor	2011
Rice	PRESCOM	Management of rice farming perimeters in Ferme 2	2011
Rice	SETICO	Control at construction site for Kaymor	2011
Rice	Modou Gaye Ndiaye	Control at construction site for Kédougou	2011
Rice	Gallo Sall	Socio-economic study in the lowlands of Bembo, Santanko, and Ferme 1 in Kédougou Region	2011
Rice	ETS Ezzedine/2	Construction of hydro agricultural works in Wassadou	2011
Rice	GIE TAIF ROSS BETHIO	Offset dry disking in lowlands of Kédougou area and Tambacounda area	2011
Rice	DG TRAVAUX	Consolidation of dike work in Toubacouta and Djilor CRs	2011
Rice	Malang Mané3	Control of construction work in Wassadou	2011
Rice	Abdou Mbodj 3	Mapping of lowlands in Bembou Santanko and Ferme 1 in Kédougou Region	2011
Rice	Mbaye Dieng 2	Topographic study of Bembou Santanko and Ferme 1 in Kédougou Region	2011
Rice	Mankeur Fall3	Soil study in the lowlands of Bembou Santanko and Ferme 1 in Kédougou Region	2011
Rice	SODEFITEX BAMTAARE	Seeds provided for 2011 rainy season in Tambacounda and Kédougou Regions	2011
Rice	Moussa Cissokho 2	CONSULTANT	2011
Rice	Assane Camara	Offset disking work in Ndinderling lowlands (Keur Samba Gueye)	2011
Rice	Birane Cissé	Offset disking work in Kaymor lowlands	2011
Rice	Elhadj Bassirou Gueye	Offset disking work in Ndour-Ndour lowlands	2011
Rice	Ibrahima Thiam	Offset disking work in Boli Mandaw lowlands	2011
Rice	Ibrahima Cissé	Offset disking work in Djilor lowlands	2011
Rice	ANCAR BAS	Technical assistance to ANCAR southern peanut basin (ANCAR BAS) for agricultural council activities related to rice farming	2011
Rice	BAATA BANTA	Seeds provided to support valuation of the lowlands in 2011 rainy season, Fatick areas	2011
Rice	Niombato SARL	Offset disking work in Dassilamé Sérère lowlands	2011
Rice	Momath Cissé	Offset disking work in Dassilamé Sérère and Diabang / Pakala lowlands	2011
Rice	Moussa Sidibé	Offset disking work in Ndinderling (Keur Samba Gueye) lowlands	2011
Rice	MALANG SAGNA	Offset disking work in Ndinderling (Keur Samba Gueye) lowlands	2011
Rice	ETS Hassane EZZEDINE	Rock surface setting work at Kaymor dike	2012
Rice	GIE GOUNASS FABO DENTAL LISLAM	Supply of Nerica seed, type R1, as support to valuation of upland farming in 2012 rainy season	2012
Rice	GIE TAIF ROSS BETHIO	Offset disking work in Kédougou and Tambacounda area lowlands	2012
Rice	Mamadou Diallo	Offset disking work in 25 ha in Ndinderling (Keur Samba Gueye) lowlands	2012

Value chain	Supplier	Title of commitment	FY
Rice	Assane Dioum	Offset disking work in 24 ha in Ndinderling (Keur Samba Gueye) lowlands	2012
Rice	Birane Cissé	Offset disking work in Kaymor lowlands	2012
Rice	Arona Diedhiou	Providing seeds - variety Roc5 type R1 - as support to adding value to uplands in 2012 rainy season in Fatick and Kaolack Regions	2012
Rice	ETS Hassane EZZEDINE	Work to finish structures at Némabah and Djilor dikes	2012
Rice	BAATA BANTA	Providing seeds - variety Roc5 type R1 - as support to adding value to uplands in 2012 rainy season in Tambacounda, Kédougou, and Fatick Regions	2012
Rice	Babacar Thiam	Offset plowing on 26 ha in Boli Mandaw lowlands, and 5 ha in NdourNdour in Djilor CR	2012

MILLET AND SORGHUM VALUE CHAINS

Value chain	Supplier	Title of commitment	FY
Millet/sorghum, maize	GIADARA	Fine tuning of rippers and hoes adapted to CF	2011
Millet/sorghum, maize	Aboubacar Sadikh Ndiaye	Ripper and hoe craftsmen 2011	2011
Millet/sorghum, maize	Moustapha Gueye2	Ripper and hoe craftsmen 2011	2011
Millet/sorghum, maize	Diougal Mboup2	Ripper and hoe craftsmen 2011	2011
Millet/sorghum, maize	Nohine Ndao	Ripper and hoe craftsmen 2011	2011
Millet/sorghum, maize	Lycée Technique UAP	Ripper and hoe craftsmen 2011	2011
Millet/sorghum, maize	Ousmane Ngom	Ripper and hoe craftsmen 2011	2011
Millet/sorghum, maize	Alioune Badara Cissokho	Ripper and hoe craftsmen 2011	2011
Millet/sorghum, maize	Abdourahmane Mboup	Ripper and hoe craftsmen 2011	2011
Millet/sorghum, maize	El Hadj Thiam	Ripper and hoe craftsmen 2011	2011
Millet/sorghum, maize	Modou Magane	Ripper and hoe craftsmen 2011	2011
Millet/sorghum, maize	Mankeur Fall 2	Soil fertility study in CF implementation zone	2010
Millet/sorghum, maize	Mankeur Fall 2	Soil study of Bembou Santanko and Ferme 1 lowlands, Kédougou Region	2011
Millet/sorghum, maize	GIE Wakeur Mame Cheick Anta Mbacké	Making a ripper prototype for tractor-based conservation farming	2012
Millet/sorghum, maize	GIE Wakeur Mame Cheick Anta Mbacké	Conservation farming furrow test using tractor, CRs of Fatick and Kaolack Regions	2012
Millet/sorghum, maize	UAP (production extension unit)	Ripper and hoe craftsmen 2012	2012
Millet/sorghum, maize	Nohine Ndao	Ripper and hoe craftsmen 2012	2012
Millet/sorghum, maize	Moustapha Gueye	Ripper and hoe craftsmen 2012	2012
Millet/sorghum, maize	Modou Ndiaye	Ripper and hoe craftsmen 2012	2012
Millet/sorghum, maize	El'hadji Thiam	Ripper and hoe craftsmen 2012	2012

Value chain	Supplier	Title of commitment	FY
maize			
Millet/sorghum, maize	Diougal Mboup	Ripper and hoe craftsmen 2012	2012
Millet/sorghum, maize	Ousmane Ngom	Ripper and hoe craftsmen 2012	2012
Millet/sorghum, maize	Babacar Ndiaye 2	Ripper and hoe craftsmen 2012	2012
Millet/sorghum, maize	Alioune Badara Cissokho 2	Ripper and hoe craftsmen 2012	2012
Millet/sorghum, maize	GIADRA 2	Fine tuning of ripper using animal traction, generation 3; and training craftsmen in Tambacounda, Toubacouta, Kédougou, Djilor areas	2012

HORTICULTURAL SECTOR

Value chain	Supplier	Title of commitment	FY
Horticulture	Gora Bitèye	Construction of wells, basins, and water distribution network	2011
Horticulture	Idrissa Diédhiou 2	Second consultation to train well drillers	2011
Horticulture	PRESCOM	Stump pulling and termite mound smashing in horticultural perimeters, Diabang and Némabah	2011
Horticulture	Keloutang Sagna	Drill making	2011
Horticulture	Keloutang Sagna consultation 2	Training craftsmen in Toubacouta et Niore	2011
Horticulture	ETBGC CONSULT	Construction of wells, basins, and water distribution network	2011
Horticulture	GECTIS ENTREPRISE	Construction of wells, basins, and water distribution network	2011
Horticulture	Entreprise Pape Ndiaye	Construction of wells, basins, and water distribution network	2011
Horticulture	Ngor Diahine Diagne	Construction oversight of work (Construction of wells, basins, and water distribution network)	2011
Horticulture	Alioune Badara Thiam	Pedal pump maker	2011
Horticulture	Amadou Diallo	Purchase of supplies for six demonstration sites in linked basins, to irrigate Program zones	2011
Horticulture	Entreprise Gora Bitèye	Well curettage in 19 wells in the garden perimeter at Diabang	2012
Horticulture	Pape Ndiaye Entrepreneur	Additional deepening work under water to reach 9 m depth for 6 wells in Dassilamé Sérère and Némabah perimeters	2012
Horticulture	ETBGC CONSULT 2	Rehabilitation of 7 wells and digging of 2 new wells in garden perimeters of Djilor and NdourNdour	2012
Horticulture	Entreprise Gora Bitèye:2	Deepening work for one well by 7m in the garden perimeter of Diabang	2012

APPENDIX 6: LIST OF GRANTS AWARDED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE SECOND PHASE

Beneficiary	Designation	Amount	Grant closed
WHEPSA (Viola)	Fencing for cashew plantations in Kaymor and Malème Hodar	9,705,752	28-Aug-08
IDEE Casamance	Exploratory mission for salt production by salt producers association at the salt marshes in Guérande	1,104,000	10-Nov-08
IREF Fatick	Inventory and mapping of natural resources in Fatick	3,015,500	25-May-09
IREF Kédougou	Inventory and mapping of natural resources in Kédougou	2,700,000	25-May-09
IREF Kolda	Inventory and mapping of natural resources in Kolda	1,000,000	25-May-09
IREF Sédhiou	Inventory and mapping of natural resources in Sédhiou	1,215,500	25-May-09
IREF Tamba	Inventory and mapping of natural resources in Tamba	1,000,000	25-May-09
IREF Ziguinchor	Inventory and mapping of natural resources in Ziguinchor	2,650,000	25-May-09
Leadership for conservation in Africa-SN	Study tour to Burkina Faso for better understanding of community-based management of wildlife	9,302,000	13-Jun-09
IREF Kolda	Training in sustainable forest management and forest certification	864,500	29-Jun-09
CLCOP/ Koumpentoum	Training of producers in conservation farming technology, and installation of demonstration fields	765,000	24-Aug-09
GIE DIAPPO	Training of producers in conservation farming technology, and installation of demonstration fields	765,000	24-Aug-09
GIE Sante Yalla	Training of producers in conservation farming technology, and installation of demonstration fields	765,000	24-Aug-09
Youssef Diédhiou	Training in protected area management	800,000	24-Sep-09
GIE Koba club, Wakilaré ect de Kédougou	Purchase of packaging for fonio and baobab processing units in Kédougou	5,393,000	22-Oct-09
Y Niani Wulli	Acquisition of a fonio processing unit	5,000,000	30-Nov-09
Nourou Entreprise	Construction and equipment of a fonio processing unit	7,335,500	15-Mar-10
Gaye Charbonnage	Promotion and marketing of charcoal from managed forests in the Program	3,000,000	15-Apr-10
ONG La Lumière	Assistance for traditional gold mining	10,064,030	10-Jun-10
CR of Missirah	Construction of a well at Sita Niaoulé Isaac in Missirah CR	5,195,600	15-Jun-10
CR of Missirah	Construction of a well in Vélingara Yayah in Missirah CR	5,195,600	15-Jun-10
CR of Missirah	Construction of a well in Sinthian Samba Courou in Missirah CR	5,195,600	15-Jun-10
Hassana Diallo	Permaculture farm demonstration site in Dindéfelo	2,890,000	22-Jun-10
CR of Koulor	Construction of a well in Damamba and Mbocka in Koulor CR	6,007,500	30-Jul-10
ASC Banta Fouladou	Rehabilitation of women's garden to fight against malnutrition and food insecurity	1,738,340	10-Sep-10
GIE Dental Wakilébé de Téminto Koutayel	Rehabilitation of women's garden to fight against malnutrition and food insecurity	1,738,340	10-Sep-10
GPF Kawral Fass de Vélingara	Rehabilitation of women's garden to fight against malnutrition and food insecurity	652,110	10-Sep-10
Rural council of Bambali	Civil status, local fees	4,287,150	17-Jan-11
Janis Carter	Promotion of chimpanzee survival in eastern Senegal	24,440,679	22-Feb-11
IDEE Casamance	Creation of consensus-building forums for fisheries actors in Casamance	26,535,000	17-Mar-11
IDEE Casamance	Building capacity of fisheries actors and initiation of fisheries comanagement in Ria Casamance	30,069,000	17-Mar-11
Maya Lau	Kolda Regional Fair	2,250,000	22-Apr-11

Beneficiary	Designation	Amount	Grant closed
Regional Inspection of Forest Service - Kolda	Installation of an inventory and mapping unit in Kolda	639,102	22-Apr-11
Regional Inspection of Forest Service - Sédhiou	Update Inventory and mapping unit in Sédhiou	2,244,020	22-Apr-11
Regional Inspection of Forest Service - Tambacounda	Update Inventory and mapping unit in Tambacounda	551,016	22-Apr-11
Regional Inspection of Forest Service - Ziguinchor	Update Inventory and mapping unit in Ziguinchor	493,452	22-Apr-11
Association of Regional Press, Tambacounda	Week End de Presse in Kédougou with journalists from Tamba	560,000	5-Jun-11
Institute Jane Goodall	Development of sustainable ecotourism based on chimpanzee conservation in Kédougou	26,352,000	10-Jun-11
UICN	Support for implementing local conventions in Fatick	12,500,000	12-Jun-11
Regional Inspection of Forest Service - Fatick	Equipment and updating the inventory and mapping unit in Fatick	2,244,020	21-Jun-11
IREF Kédougou	Purchase of equipment for the inventory and mapping unit in Kédougou	493,452	10-Jul-11
Regional Inspection of Forest Service - Kolda	Updating the inventory and mapping unit in Kolda	493,452	10-Jul-11
IREF Kédougou	Construction of the inventory and mapping unit in Kédougou	6,850,650	19-Jul-11
Oyster producers' groups	Group purchase of packaging for oyster and cockle processing units	3,132,000	20-Jul-11
Regional Council of Tambacounda	Training and equipment of beekeepers in Boundou RNC villages	7,735,000	2-Aug-11
Fongoli savanna Chimpanzé	Study on nesting and sensitization and training activities on the importance of chimpanzees	21,338,500	11-Aug-11
CRs Tambacounda, Dandé (Kédougou)	Purchase of 7 hand pumps for wells	7,217,598	17-Aug-11
Rural Council of Oudoucar	Construction of a storage warehouse	961,000	25-Aug-11
Federation of women processors in Dindéfelo	Construction of a storage warehouse	1,647,500	25-Aug-11
Rural Council of Sumbandi Brassou	Construction and fencing of a drying area for cashew nuts	1,100,000	6-Sep-11
Rural Council of Dindéfelo	Mobilization of the rural tax for Dindéfelo CR	662,360	17-Sep-11
CMC of Soucouta	Equipment for rural radio	900,000	30-Sep-11
IDEE Casamance	Building capacity of fisheries actors	11,030,000	30-Sep-11
Community radio (Kédougou, Toubaouta)	Support in equipment, materials, and office supplies	1,000,000	6-Oct-11
Rural Council of Nguindir	Equipment of a cashew nut processing unit	1,375,000	6-Oct-11
Regional Inspection of Forest Service - Fatick	Equipment and updating of the mapping and inventory unit in Sédhiou	500,000	6-Oct-11
Rural Councils	Madd plantations along Diarra River in Salémata, along gallery forest of Bandafassi, Dindéfelo, Ségou	1,221,360	17-Oct-11
Rural Council of Bambali	Equipment of a cashew nut processing unit	1,375,000	6-Nov-11
Rural council of Dindéfelo	Construction of 120 private latrines and 10 public latrines in Dindéfelo	7,060,000	12-Nov-11
Rural council of Sinthiou Malème	Organization of weekly markets	999,000	22-Nov-11
Regional Inspection of Forest Service - Kolda	Updating of the mapping and inventory unit in Kolda	800,000	30-Nov-11
Rural council of Dindéfelo	Construction of works for access to potable water and sanitation	11,264,000	9-Jan-12
CR of Koulor	Construction of a well in Sinthiou Bougoute Diouf, Koulor CR	7,199,000	12-Jan-12
Rural Council of Djirédji	Construction of a drying area	1,464,000	31-Jan-12
CR of Sinthiou Malème and Bala	Construction of three wells in Sinthiou Malème Bala CRs (Villages of Medina Diam, Sinthiou Padah, Thiara)	18,580,000	15-Feb-12
CR of Sinthiou Bocar Ali and Koussanar	Construction of three wells in Sinthiou Bocar Ali and Koussanar CRs	19,992,500	22-May-12

Beneficiary	Designation	Amount	Grant closed
Erika Berg	Construction of 75 latrines in the village of Ndoumane Mbaye	1,211,250	2-Mar-12
Kellen Eilert	Construction of 63 latrines in the village of Bembou (Saraya CR)	1,485,580	11-Mar-12
Jane Goodall Institute	Development of sustainable ecotourism based on protection and conservation of chimpanzees in Kédougou, Phase II	25,996,000	12-Apr-12
Association pour la Valorisation du Gombo du Fouladou (AVGF):	Kolda Regional Fair	2,935,620	5-Jun-12
Rural Council of Toubacouta	Installation of two cashew processing units	1,460,000	6-Jun-12
Rural Council of Toubacouta	Installation of two cashew processing units	1,460,000	6-Jun-12
Communities in Salémata Department	Financing of community radio project in Salémata	10,000,000	30-Jun-12
CR of Tambacounda Region	Purchase and installation of 3 solar pumps with TENESOL	20,553,527	12-Jul-12
Group for Women's Promotion	Exploitation of a rice huller in Samécouta, Bandafassi CR	370,000	31-Aug-12
Union des Femmes productrices de riz de Kédougou	Exploitation of a rice huller in Kédougou Commune	370,000	31-Aug-12
CR of Bassoul	Management of pirogue launching sites	2,270,000	5-Sep-12
CR of Djirnda	Management of pirogue launching sites	2,215,000	5-Sep-12
Oyster farming GIE in Sokone	Support for the oyster farming GIE in Sokone to reorient the oyster farming effort	5,620,000	30-Sep-12
AKAD	Improvements to traditional gold mining	22,960,000	31-Dec-12
Total		463 521 660 FCFA	

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