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AGRICULTURE – NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
PROGRAM

USAID WULA NAFAA

QUARTER REPORT

OCTOBER– DECEMBER 2008

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MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
USAID WULA NAFAA

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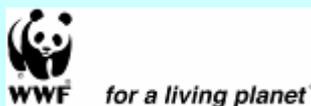
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ACRONYMS

AG/GRN	Agriculture/Gestion des Ressources Naturelles
AG/RN	Agriculture/Ressources Naturelles
AMP	Aire Marine Protégée
ANT	Agriculture Non Traditionnelle
ARD	Agence Régionale de Développement
BDS	Business Development Service
BFC	<i>Baobab Fruit Company (www.baobabfruitco.com)</i>
BIC	Bureau Inventaire et Cartographie
CBAO	Compagnie Bancaire de l'Afrique de l'Occidentale
CDC	Cadre de Concertation
CDR	Création de Richesses
CFA	Communauté Financière de l'Afrique
CLPA	Conseil Local de Pêche Artisanale
CLUSA	<i>Cooperative League of United States of America</i>
CMS	Crédit Mutuel du Sénégal
CR	Communauté Rurale
DCA	<i>Development Credit Authority</i>
GAF	Gestion Administrative et Financière
GDRN	Gestion Durable des Ressources Naturelles
GERME	Gérez Mieux Votre entreprise
GIE	Groupement d'Intérêt Economique
GIRMAC	Programme de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources Marines et Côtières
GP	Groupement de producteurs
GPF	Groupement de Promotion Féminine
GREP	Groupe de Recherche et d'Etude pour la Presse
GRN	Gestion des Ressources Naturelles
HACCP	<i>Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (Analyse/Contrôle des points critiques)</i>
IDEE	Intervenir pour le Développement Ecologique et l'Environnement en Casamance
IED	Innovation, Environnement, Développement
IREF	Inspection Régionale des Eaux et Forêts

IRG	International Resources Group
ITA	Institut de Technologie Alimentaire
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LCA	Leadership for Conservation in Africa
OCB	Organisation Communautaire de Base
ONG	Organisation Non Gouvernementale
OS	Objectif Stratégique
PAF	Plan d'Aménagement de la Forêt
PEPAM	Le Programme d'Eau Potable et d'Assainissement du Millénaire
PEPTAC	Projet Eau Potable pour Tous et Appui aux Activités Communautaires
POAS	Plan d'Occupation et d'Affectation des Sols
PTA	Plan de Travail Annuel
PUE	Prise par Unité d'Effort
RN	Ressources naturelles
SAGIC	<i>Support for Accelerated Growth and Increase Competitiveness for Trade</i>
S-E	Suivi-Evaluation
SERA	Suivi, Evaluation, Restitution et Analyse
TDR	Termes de Référence
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of agriculture
USFS	United States Forest Service
VCA	Value Chain Analysis
VCDR	Volet Création de Richesses
WHEPSA	<i>Women's Health Education and Prevention Strategies Alliance</i>
WN	Wula Nafaa (Programme AG/GRN)
WWF	Fonds Mondial pour la Nature

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This first trimester report presents activities undertaken from October through December 2008 to achieve the targeted results of the Agriculture and Natural Resource Management Program (Ag/NRM) or USAID-Wula Nafaa in Senegal.

The second phase of USAID-Wula Nafaa is financed through the Strategic Objective agreement S.O.11 signed between USAID and the Government of Senegal.

The general objective of the program is to contribute to the reduction of poverty and to sustainable local development by increasing revenues of rural producers and communities, to be accomplished by assisting local authorities to become more autonomous and promoting integrated, participatory, decentralized management of natural resources. Additionally, the program is consolidating lessons learned in the first phase of the program.

This first quarter of the 2008-2009 fiscal year is also the beginning of the second phase of the program; it coincides with the end of the rainy season, and thus with a relatively slow start to activities involving rural populations engaged in harvesting and selling crops in the zones where USAID-WN intervenes.

The **Wealth Creation** component (VCDR) concentrated on reviewing constraints identified within value chains and how to resolve them. For example, targeting constraints that were identified by SAGIC in the cashew chain, the VCDR re-oriented its approach to focus on Kolda for producer organizations to improve the quality of marketed nuts and to provide contacts with exporters. Another upcoming 2009 activity will be supporting the use of cashew apples to make juice for alcohol and bio ethanol production.

The introduction of Business Development Services (BDS) started with the re-activation of organized groups and networks, particularly for baobab and fonio. The BDS concept was also introduced to mbepp gum market chain participants.

The VCDR organized a workshop to build consensus among key players in the artisanal gold-mining business around Kédougou. Various actors were identified and information was gathered to assess the barriers to development of artisanal gold mining in the region.

In the **Good Governance** component, the first-quarter activities involved refining the processes and strategy of the program intervention in the respective Rural Communities (RC) with other partners in terms of how to create enabling conditions for collaboration, and defining criteria for selection of partners. Three new RCs in Fatick region were selected as intervention zones: Djirnda, Bassoul, and Toubacouta, all situated in the department of Foundiougne.

Program staff made initial contacts with the National Fisheries Directorate and various projects and NGOs involved in fisheries. Terms and conditions of collaboration will be written into memorandums of understanding, just as is done for RCs in the intervention areas. Meetings have already been organized with water and sanitation organizations PEPAM, PEPTAC, and Eau Vive to develop synergies.

In the **Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources** (VBGDRN) component, areas for project intervention were selected within the Fatick Region, and work began to the formulation of forest management plans for Sakar and Paniates forest.

The guides for drafting Local Conventions and Forest Management Plans are being updated to incorporate recommendations made during workshops held at Program headquarters in November.

The **Policy Reform and Communications** component (VPC) worked on establishing a system of communication to stakeholders through rural and commercial radio networks. Protocols have been signed with partners in this regard.

The component's new head informed himself of the communications and information strategy used by USAID, including criteria for success stories, USAID communications policies, and communications-related expectations of USAID with respect to the program. Branding is well-ensconced, and to start with, the program will replace the billboards leading to its worksites.

At the policy level, the VPC took part in the latest revision of the forestry code. It is also in the process of helping revise the hunting code and compiling documents to better understand the fisheries policies of Senegal.

In terms of **cross-cutting activities**, the main activities include re-writing the manuals for Small Grants and Monitoring-Evaluation for the specific purposes of USAID-Wula Nafaa. These guides are the base references for use by staff overseeing facilitators and program activities.

2 WEALTH CREATION COMPONENT

2.1 Targeted results and planned activities

2.1.1 General Considerations

The Wealth Creation component's main objective is to contribute to poverty reduction by increasing revenues to local populations in areas covered by the program. Revenues are to be captured by the sustainable exploitation of natural resources, non-traditional agriculture crops, and fisheries.

The "Nature, Wealth, and Power" approach forms the basis of the component's activities in establishing organized and trained producer groups, networks, and other enterprise partners, with a goal of promoting local and international commerce for targeted products.

Other than market products of the first phase of USAID-Wula Nafaa (fonio, mbepp gum, cashew, baobab, charcoal, bamboo), the component is moving into additional activities: fisheries and traditional gold mining.

The strategy of progressive disengagement, and the increased size of the enterprises were taken into account by developing the approach to Business Development Services so that producer groups, networks, and other partners can offer each other these services in different parts of the market value chains. In addition, partnerships with other programs financed by USAID, capacity-building, and lessons already learned have all been integrated, particularly in the following domains:

- Organizing producers to form a better base for managing natural resources;
- Vertical integration of groups into networks as a way to relieve constraints in market chains and increase available providers of BDS;
- Contractualization of groups' and networks' relationships with other market value chain actors, in particular processing enterprises and/or exporters as a means to improve quality, secure supplies, and assure markets; and
- Facilitation of access to credit.

2.1.2 Targeted results

Results targeted in the VCDR are measured by the following indicators:

- Percentage of change in the of value bought from small producers thanks to assistance from GUS;

- Percentage of change in the quantity of forestry, non-traditional agriculture, and fisheries products sold by small and medium enterprises in the target areas;
- Increase in the number of producer organizations, water use associations, chambers of commerce, and community-based organizations benefiting from USAID support;
- Increase in the number of agricultural units benefiting directly from USAID intervention;
- Increase in the number of women's organizations and associations assisted;
- Increase in the number of enterprises receiving assistance from USAID to improve their administrative practices;
- Increase in the number of persons increasing their economic benefits thanks to sustainable natural resource management;
- Increase in the number of full-time jobs created;
- Increase in the value of exported natural resources, non-traditional agricultural, and marine fisheries products from sustainable sources;
- Increase in the total value of product sales.

2.1.3 Activities planned for 2008–2009

Increase the volumes and revenues of small producer enterprises

- Assure the sustainable functioning of targeted producer groups and networks so that their management, quality control, and production skills can be improved. To document the attainment of this objective, a system for collecting data will be put in place. A review of the overall fishing effort in the zone will be carried out as a baseline study. After this review, the best adapted collection system will be chosen. For target species, the quantities offloaded will be recorded regularly for each motorboat along with the fish effort. These data will allow us to regularly calculate the Catch per Unit of Effort (PUE) for each motorboat and also will indicate the species making up the catch.
- Progressively reduce technical assistance to enterprises, and support the provision of services at the local level to ensure sustainability;
- Facilitate the marketing of natural, non-traditional agriculture, and fisheries products;
- Study the feasibility of promoting ecotourism based on the experience of the Marine Protected Area (MPA) of Bamboung. The creation of this MPA has had a positive impact on the reconstitution of aquatic fauna and flora. This in turn attracts numerous marine mammals and birds that come here as a refuge or to reproduce. This situation is made profitable by the management committee of Bamboung as they develop ecotourism in the area. One of the

principal sources of revenues for the committee is a tourist camp from which the receipts allow them to pay “eco-guards” who watch over the MPA.

- Promote the export of targeted products.

Strengthening of enterprise skills

- Provide training in enterprise management: Using the “Better Manage Your Enterprise” or ²²GERME method, the program will facilitate training of groups, networks, and processing units.
- Provide training in improved production, processing, drying, and packaging techniques: The Program will use the available expertise at the Ministry of Maritime Economy, the Ministry of Commerce, the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, the West Africa Trade Hub, the Ministry of Industry, and SAGIC to prepare appropriate documents and to facilitate implementation of grading, standards, and measures of quality control for the following products: dried fish products, baobab powder (including certification through GRAS), and mbepp gum (*Sterculia*). Items that need to be procured for cold storage and transport equipment, storage warehouses, wrapping, and product presentation for improved products will be identified for all segments of the value chains and especially for shrimp and madd fruit.
- Obtain certification for natural, agricultural, and fisheries products: Certification is a long procedure. The Program is counting on working towards certification by HACCP for fonio and baobab powder. A BIO certification will be sought on an experimental basis in pilot fields of fonio. The labeling procedure will proceed in collaboration with ITA (Institute of Food Technology), the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Maritime Economy, the producers, and processors. Labeling will be applied to mbepp gum, cashew nuts, fonio, and dried fisheries products. USAID - WN will collaborate with IDEE Casamance in its shrimp certification program on the Casamance River.
- Provide training in negotiations and BDS: By using the GERME training module, we will facilitate training of networks and certain enterprises in support services and techniques to access information on the market.

Product research

- Market studies for sawtimber, bissap, sesame, ecotourism, karité, vetiver, fisheries products, and honey
- Roundtable discussions on fisheries, artisanal gold-mining, and sawtimber
- Market value chain analyses for new products: The approach of Value Chain analysis or VCA is an excellent practice that the Program will use to update their analyses of certain product chains. It will utilize information already available from SAGIC, as well as their database of

consultants. As for other target products not yet analyzed in a VCA but having been treated in a CdeC, the Program will carry out VCAs. Contacts have already been made with SAGIC, and both programs are in agreement that a synergy needs to be developed.

Signing of contracts

- Between networks and Setexpharm, Socogomme, and other buyers;
- Between networks and fonio, baobab, and other processors;
- Between networks and cashew processors;
- Between networks and Baobab Fruit Company;
- Between producer/processors and fishing associations.

2.2 Progress achieved

Even though the Program is in its first quarter, noteworthy progress has been made in different product chains. This was possible because some products were already initiated from last year, the use of BDS, and a facilitation of access to credit.

Mbepp gum

The VCDR developed four themes to improve quality, marketing, and revenues:

1. Promote marketing of quality gum processed by women's groups: The Tessito Group from Malem Niani has already begun this type of treatment which adds value to get a better price.
2. Encourage adding value at the local level to gum purchased by bana-bana or other local buyers: The bana-bana buy the product whole and split it up or grind it, then sell it in an insider market to wholesalers in Kaolack or Dakar. The price offered by these bana-bana is usually higher than that offered by exporters because of selective buying.
3. Promote building small drying racks for gum produced locally: Under a sister-community arrangement between Koussanar and Saint-Cyr, the AIES 37 Association developed a type of dryer that seems adapted to gum. The VCDR financed a dryer that is operating in Kouthiakoto. The validation of the procedure for drying and for manufacturing dryers (a simple process) will improve the quality of Senegalese gum, and at the same time, will contribute to price increases and thus revenues earned by producer groups.



Mbepp gum dryer

4. Diversification of large-scale buyers and exporters: The VCDR facilitated a contract between the Comptoir Commercial of Dawady and an exporter specializing in extra-light gum (HPS) to be exported. In addition, the SOCO GOMME Company that is one of the major exporters of lalo gum has been contacted concerning a possible partnership.

Cashew

Given that the processing portion of the cashew nut market chain represents only 5% of the overall volume harvested, the VCDR developed a strategy to improve the quality of raw nuts in Kolda with the goal of selling to exporters already identified and to wholesalers who are agents of Indian importers.



Cashew roasting oven newly installed at Kalagone (Oussouye)

With an aim to increase the value added, the VCDR is looking to enable the capture of revenue from the fruit of the cashew with the Jatropha Oil 28 Company, which will use the fruit for production of bio-ethanol.

With regard to cashew processing units, the VCDR intends to concentrate support to only those units that are most active.

Fonio

The VCDR has emphasized its involvement with producers and processing units in Kédougou. In Kolda, collaboration with partners in the fonio market chain will allow the Program to follow enterprise and producer group activities trained during the first phase.

Artisanal gold-mining

Program intervention in artisanal gold-mining will result in increasing revenues to miners while building their technical and organizational skills. This will be possible by developing the partnership and synergy with key actors in this product chain in the region of Kédougou. Being a new product for the Program, the VCDR organized a small workshop to which key actors in Kédougou were invited to

identify the broader stakeholders and discuss constraints to developing artisanal gold mining in the region. 35 participants came to the workshop on November 11th and 12th.

The Program will organize a task force to define its strategy for getting involved with this activity, before holding a more formal workshop to establish partnerships and write a consensual action plan during January 2009.



Equipement installé by « PASMI » to facilitate the work of traditional gold miners



A lady gold panner processes gold-bearing sand



A few flakes of gold from the lady gold panner's work

BDS: Business Development Services improve the quality of products and the competitiveness of enterprises supported by the Program (producer groups, networks, processing units). The VCDR therefore stressed the comprehension of BDC concepts by Program staff. It first performed an analysis of different BDS services that were developed by USAID-Wula Nafaa or by providers in the first phase. The program is in the process of formulating a strategy for integrating different products and BDS services for groups and networks. The integration of BDS will require capacity building for facilitators and a promotion of the entrepreneurial spirit among groups and networks.

Result 1 CDR: Increase in the number of persons who increase their economic profits because of sustainable management or conservation of natural resources

The following tables indicate the distribution of numbers of persons impacted during the first quarter by zone and by product. In Fatick, the only activity to date is the collection of information.

Number of persons per market chain		Number of persons by zone	
PRODUCT	TOTAL Number of persons	ZONE	TOTAL NOMBRE DE PERSONNES
ANACARDE	547	KEDOUGOU	585
FRUIT DE BAOBAB	586	KOLDA	695
CHARBON	69	TAMBA	299
GOMME	38	ZIGUINCHOR	56
FONIO	395		
TOTAL	1635	TOTAL	1635

Indicator 1 CDR :		Number of persons who increase their economic profits due to sustainable management or conservation of natural resources	
Target for the year 2008-2009:		3000	
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Completed targets	In progress
Creation of new enterprises	▪ 20 baobab fruit enterprises created in Kédougou, Kolda, and Tamba	83	
	▪ 02 fonio enterprises created in Kédougou		
	▪ 19 cashew enterprises created in Kolda		
	▪ 03 charcoal enterprises created in Kolda and Tamba		
Re-activation	▪ 04 baobab fruit enterprises of type A, and 5 enterprises of type B in Kédougou and Tamba		
	▪ 10 fonio enterprises of type A and 6 of type B in Kédougou		
	▪ 03 charcoal enterprises of type B in Kolda		
	▪ 07 cashew enterprises of type A in Kolda and Ziguinchor, and 1 enterprise of type B in Ziguinchor		
	▪ 03 gum enterprises of type B in Tamba		
Total:		83	

Result 2CDR: Increase in the number of enterprises supported by USAID that have improved their management practices

The VCDR incorporated BDC concepts into the re-activation program to allow enterprises to improve their management practices. In this domain, training was done in credit management and the restructuring of management bodies was instigated to ensure good governance of client enterprises.

Indicator 2 CDR :		Number of enterprises supported by USAID that have improved their management practices	
Target for the year 2008-2009 :		1000	
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Completed targets	In progress
	▪		
	▪		
	▪		
	▪		
	▪		
	▪		
	▪		
	▪		
	▪		
Total:			

Result 3 CDR : Change in the percent volume of forest, fisheries, and non-traditional agriculture products marketed by assisted small and medium enterprises

Harvesting of fonio has begun; however, for principal markets such as cashew and baobab fruit, collection or harvesting has not yet begun. It is only in the next quarter that marketed volumes will go up.

By way of information, 327 tonnes of charcoal and 77 tonnes of mbepp gum were marketed.

Indicator 3 CDR:	Percent volume of forest, fisheries, and non-traditional agriculture products marketed by assisted small and medium enterprises		
Target for the year 2008-2009:	400 %		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Completed targets	In progress
Charcoal	▪ 327 tonnes of charcoal marketed		
Fonio	▪ Actual volume is at 2.3 tonnes		
Mbepp gum	▪ Volumes marketed by groups are at 77 tonnes		
Total:		0	

Result 4 CDR: Change in the percent of value of products that is purchased from small producers due to USG assistance

During the first quarter, the VCDR facilitated the marketing of charcoal by old producers and supplying of services by the private sector. The component facilitated linking Missirah producers with Gaye Charbonnage, a private entrepreneur, in bagging and selling charcoal in Dakar. Gaye Charbonnage not only buys from producer groups, but also directly helps them to seek clients and recover money owed.

Charcoal producer groups marketed 327.5 tons, for a total value of 29,148,000 FCFA, broken down as follows:

- 650 sacks or 32.5 tonnes from Koulor, for a total of 1,548,000 FCFA;
- 4,900 sacks or 245 tonnes from Sita Niaoulé, for a total of 22,900,000 FCFA;
- 1,000 sacks or 50 tonnes from Saré Bidji, for a total of 4,700,000 FCFA.

Indicator 4 CDR:	Percent of value of products that is purchased from small producers due to USG assistance		
Target for the year 2008-2009:	500 %		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Completed targets	In progress
Marketing of gum	▪ 24.3 tonnes sold from Koussanar		10 135 000
	▪ 53 tonnes sold from Kothiary Gaidi		28 800 000
Marketing of charcoal	▪ 327,5 Tonnes sold from Koulor, Saré Bidji, and Sita Niaoulé		29 148 000
Total:		0	

Result 5 CDR: Increase in the export value of natural resources, non-traditional agricultural products, and fisheries products from sustainable sources

Indicator 5 CDR:	Export value of natural resources, non-traditional agricultural products, and fisheries products from sustainable sources		
Target for the year 2008-2009:	500 %		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Completed targets	In progress
Analysis of the value chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Elaboration of Terms of Reference for the VCA for shrimp, cobos, and pagne 		
Total:		0	

Result 6 CDR: Increase in the number of producer organizations, water use associations, chambers of commerce, and OCB receiving USAID assistance

Indicator 6 CDR:	Number of producer organizations, water use associations, chambers of commerce, and OCB receiving USAID assistance		
Target for the year 2008-2009:	300		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Completed targets	In progress
Creation of producer groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 44 groups created 	44	
Identification of producer groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identification of actors who intervene in oyster and pagne market chains 		
Total:		44	

Result 7 CDR: Increase in the number of full-time jobs created

In preparing for upcoming cashew, fonio, and baobab fruit seasons, the VCDR facilitated the creation of new enterprises, which created new jobs at the same time.

Indicator 7 CDR:	Number of full-time jobs created		
Target for the year 2008-2009:	6000		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Completed targets	In progress
Cashew	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 403 persons of whom 24 are women 	1083	
Fonio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 210 persons of whom 163 are women 		
Baobab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 468 persons of whom 178 are women 		
Charcoal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 42 persons (men) 		
Total:		1083	

Result 8 CDR: Increase in the number of agricultural exploitation sites directly benefiting from USAID intervention

Indicator 8 CDR:	Number of agricultural exploitation sites directly benefiting from USAID intervention		
Target for the year 2008-2009:	4000		

Principal activities	Progress achieved	Completed targets	In progress
	No activity at this time		
Total:			

Result 9 CDR: Increase in the number of women's organizations or associations assisted

The first quarter coincided with the very beginning of the fonio and baobab campaigns, along with the beginning of women's groups becoming organized for these products.

Indicator 9 CDR:	Number of women's organizations or associations assisted		
Target for the year 2008-2009:	100		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Completed targets	In progress
Creation of new GPF	02 GPF created in Kédougou for fonio	4	
Organizational dynamics training	02 GPF created in Kédougou for fonio		
Total:		4	

Result 10 (Non-contractual): Total values of sales

In spite of the fact that the principal market chains followed by USAID-Wula Nafaa have not yet begun in earnest, sales have been registered at Ouro Hama and Kouthia Gaydy, where 77 tonnes of mbepp gum were marketed for a value of 38.9 million FCFA. Similarly for charcoal, the sale of 327 tonnes was registered as coming from managed forests in Koulor, Saré Bidji, and Sita Niaoulé, for a total value of 29.14 million FCFA.

Indicator 10 CDR:	Total value of sales		
Target for the year 2008-2009:	3 M USD		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Completed targets	In progress
Mbepp gum	24.3 tonnes sold from Koussanar	0	10 135 000
	53 tonnes sold from Kouthia Gaidi		28 800 000
Charcoal	327,5 Tonnes sold from Koulor, Saré Bidji, and Missirah		
Total:		0	

Result 11(Non-contractual): Increase in the number of commercial contracts negotiated by community groups

During the quarter, one network and two fonio producer groups signed contracts to market with processors in Kédougou. The contracts were for shelled and pre-cooked fonio, and they allowed producers to sell 2350 kg which brought in 877,500 FCFA.

Result 12 (non-contractual): Increase in the number of grants awarded by the Program

The procedural manual for the Small Grants fund had not yet been adopted by USAID during the quarter, so the Program did not yet begin to award grants. Nonetheless, three preliminary grants were allowed for a total amounting to 6,771,000 FCFA.

Result 13 (non-contractual): Increase in the number of enterprises receiving credit thanks to Program support

During the startup phase of USAID-WN II, 9 enterprises dealing with charcoal and fonio benefited from credits totaling 8 million FCFA. The rate of reimbursement is satisfactory; to date, no late repayments have been recorded.

The VCDR has considered that the interest rate at CMS is relatively high, and has thus begun to direct the producer groups that it assists toward commercial banks. This naturally implies that the Program must assure that the banks act within the law as far as rules about loaning to commercial enterprises are concerned.

A letter has already been drawn up and sent to CBAO as a potential partner that will allow client enterprises to benefit from credit at better rates, using a guarantee supplied by DCA (Development Credit Authority).

2.3 Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for the next quarter

These are the principal constraints identified during the current quarter:

- The campaigns for certain products such as baobab and cashew had not yet begun.
- Program intervention will depend on forthcoming management plans for certain fisheries products with high export potential.
- Administrative hang-ups are slowing the development of partnerships with commercial banks.

The principal opportunity in the second quarter will be the value-adding potential for cashew: sales of raw nuts, and adding value to the cashew apple.

Priorities for the next quarter are:

- The introduction of BDS services to certain target market chains on a test basis;
- Marketing of raw cashew nuts, after organizing and strengthening capacity of producer groups in Kolda region where quality production has not been compensated for by buyers (this will be done together with SAGIC);

- Development of synergies in the traditional gold mining sector;
- Formalizing fonio partnerships in Kolda area;
- Promotion of fish dryers, GRASS certification, juice presses, and chainsaws for value-adding;
- Development of the strategy for intervention in the sawtimber market.

3 GOVERNANCE IMPROVEMENT COMPONENT

3.1 Targeted results and planned activities

3.1.1 General considerations

Good governance test activities were developed during the first phase of USAID-Wula Nafaa in three Rural Communities: Sakar, Missirah and Koulor. In the second phase, governance has become the subject of a dedicated component (Governance Improvement component or VABG). It embraces various aspects of poverty reduction including water and sanitation. The first task was to define a strategy for intervention that takes into account a formalizing of relationships between the Program and its partners, in particular the Rural Communities. This formalization has been conducted by the specialist in governance and the field teams.

Since the intervention of USAID-Wula Nafaa in the Rural Communities requires a signed memorandum of understanding between them, the negotiation and signature of these agreements has been the principal activity in governance this quarter. The accent was placed on “priority” Rural Communities, that is, those that have management plans or Local Conventions already in place. At the end of the quarter, memorandums of understanding with priority action plans were signed or are in the process of being signed in 7 Rural Communities. This exercise has proven quite useful and instructive in that it has allowed the CRs with signed agreements to develop their annual action plans, covering all the domains that have been assisted by the Program. This has also been an opportunity to urge the Presidents of the CRs to delegate more responsibility to the members of their Rural Councils who, in the past, may have viewed the President as unable to execute properly the many responsibilities and tasks involved in an annual workplan.

Contacts were established with many structures for training and support to WN: The Regional Development Agencies (ARD); Regional Forestry Inspection offices (IREFs); National Direction of Fisheries; Directorate of Water and Forestry; national and local projects concerned with fisheries (GIRMAC); water and sanitation (PEPAM, PEPTAC, Eau vive). The objective is to develop synergies for undertaking mutual activities.

These contacts will be pursued to mutually define points of collaboration that will optimize the intervention of USAID-Wula Nafaa in the concerned CRs. Meetings have been set up with Regional Councils in the next quarter.

3.1.2 Targeted results

The Governance Improvement component (VABG) aims to achieve the seven key results that follow:

- Increase in the number of external systems for supervising the use of public resources that are supported by the government of Senegal (GOS);
- Increase in the number of local collectivities receiving USG assistance to increase their sources of annual revenues;
- Increase in the number of local collectivities that use financial resources generated at the local level in a sustainable and participatory way;
- Increase in the number of individuals trained to strengthen local governance and/or decentralization;
- Increase in the number of processes supported by the US Government (GUS) that allow citizens to participate in activities in their local collectivity;
- Increase in the number of Rural Communities (RC) that benefit from an assessment study and an action plan on water and sanitation;
- Increase in the number of RCs that are actively involved in water and sanitation management.

3.1.3 Activities planned for 2008–2009

Activities planned for 2008 – 2009 are presented as follows:

Definition/finalization of the strategy and the approach of the VABG

- Elaborate a strategy for intervention in governance improvement;
- Elaborate training modules and technical assistance guides related to good governance.

Selection of RC partners and signature of working agreements with them

- Finalize the criteria for selection of RC partners;
- Select new RC partners;
- Sign agreements between the Program, the central services, regional services, and the RC partners;
- Organize a workshop to validate the proposed intervention zones for the fisheries sector;
- Write and validate an action plan with fisheries partners.

Improvement of the administration of management plans and local conventions

- Evaluate the administrative and financial management plans (GAFs) and the pilot program on good governance;
- Revise the tools and procedures in the GAF manual;
- Update existing GAF documents in use in the field;
- Test and put in place the GAF for local conventions in the process of being implemented.

Strengthen capacity for mobilization and for financial management of RC partners

- Assist local collectivities in identifying ways to source financial resources from local conventions;
- Assist partnering local collectivities in drawing up and executing their budgets;
- Assist local collectivities in identifying and sourcing additional financial resources.

Increase the level of participation of women in activities and decision-making of the RC partners

- Support women's groups in advocating for better representation and participation in activities and decision-making in partnering RCs;
- Assist in a better organization of women's groups that are involved in collecting and processing products to sell.

Improvement of financial management skills in the RC partners

- Support the process of land use planning (POAS) in RC partners, in the framework of local conventions;
- Support the use of financial management tools in the RC partners.

Strengthen the skills of key actors in RC partners

- Support initial and continuing consensus-building at the community, management zone, and village levels;
- Support the functionality of the local councils that govern artisanal fishing activities;
- Strengthen skills of the regional councils, rural councils, ARDs, and community-based organizations;
- Organize exchange visits between fishing communities to observe sustainable management of resources;
- Support compiling, translating, and broadcasting laws and regulations relative to natural resources.

3.2 Progress achieved

Result 1 ABG: Increase in the number of external systems for supervising the use of public resources that are supported by the government of Senegal

The definition of criteria for selection of rural community (RC) partners has drawn on lessons from the first phase of USAID-Wula Nafaa. The emphasis was put on the capacity for the RCs to take charge of certain activities in the partnership, such as mobilizing stakeholders for meetings, sharing costs of meals, and making meeting rooms available. The composition of the council in terms of youth, age spread, and level of education of the counselors as well as the leadership of the President of the Rural Council (PCR) were also determining factors. Finally, criteria centered on the level of investment and other partners already in the RC.

For this quarter, the selection of new RCs for intervention concerned the region of Fatick, where three RCs were chosen: Djirnda, Bassoul, and Toubacouta, all situated in the Department of Foundiougne.

In these RCs, the process of signing working agreements has already begun and will be finalized during the first half of January.

In terms of collaborating with other partners, contacts have already been made and meetings organized with certain projects, programs, and NGOs that work in Good Governance, particularly for water and sanitation issues.

Indicator 1 ABG:	Number of external systems for supervising the use of public resources that are supported by the government of Senegal		
Target for the year 2008-2009:	2		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Completed targets	In progress
Finalize selection criteria for local collectivity selection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Criteria for selection finalized 		
Selection of local collectivities that will benefit from program intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3 new RCs selected in Fatick ▪ Action plan validated with local collectivities in the presence of technical services and fisheries partners 		
Sign agreements between the Program, the central and regional services, and RC partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Content of working agreements to be signed in process of being finalized ▪ Contact made with National Marine Fisheries Directorate and the ARDs of Fatick, Tamba, Kolda, and Ziguinchor 		
Promote exchange visits between WN and other projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contacts made with Eau Vive, GIRMAC, PEPAM, PEPTAC, JICA, and PAEM Classe 		
Total:		0	

Result 2 ABG: Increase in the number of local collectivities receiving USG assistance to increase their sources of annual revenues

The VABG has been particularly focused on RCs that have a community forest under management, so that administrative tools put in place through the Administrative and Financial Management document

(GAF) can be evaluated. The second step that will be followed in the next quarter will be the application of the tools in the field once the approach has been refined.

Indicator 2 ABG:	Number of local collectivities receiving USG assistance to increase their sources of annual revenues		
Target for the year 2008-2009:	50		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Completed targets	In progress
Evaluate the GAF and the pilot program on good governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evaluation of the GAF completed; evaluation of good governance program planned for Jan.-Feb. 2009 		1
Test the implementation of the GAF in local conventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Content and approach of the GAF for Local Conventions in process of being written up 		1
Total:		0	

Result 3 ABG: Increase in the number of local collectivities that use financial resources generated at the local level in a sustainable and participatory way

The preferred option when it comes to capacity-building is to link training to practical technical assistance. That is why the Volet has addressed the CRs in which management plans have been elaborated so that their budget for fiscal year 2009 can be drawn up and so that they can propose a calendar to WN for implementing the budget.

Indicator 3 ABG:	Number of local collectivities that use financial resources generated at the local level in a sustainable and participatory way		
Target for the year 2008-2009:	50		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Completed targets	In progress
Support the CR in organizing orientation sessions for writing a budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Correspondence sent to partner CRs in order to plan upcoming assistance 	1	1
Assist the CG of the PAFs to write PTAs and budgets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Completed in Saré Bidji and planned for January 2009 in Koulor and Missirah 		1
Total:		1	

Result 4 ABG: Increase in the number of individuals trained to strengthen local governance and/or decentralization

The VABG first must define its intervention strategy before beginning field activities. Now that this activity is complete, an orientation module is being written to guide the process of implementing capacity-building. In parallel with this activity, contacts are being made with the ARDs and the regional councils to make a list of training and technical assistance needs. The compilation of these requests is in progress and the first training activities will begin during the second quarter.

Indicator 4 ABG:		Number of individuals trained to strengthen local governance and/or decentralization	
Target for the year 2008-2009:		200	
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Completed targets	In progress
Elaborate a strategy for intervention in good governance issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Document on the strategy made available 		
Elaborate or adapt training and technical assistance modules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Module on good governance in process of being written 		
Strengthen skills of rural and regional councils, ARDs, and CBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strategy for skill-building in process of being detailed; contact meetings to identify skill needs being held 		
Support the compiling, translation, and broadcasting of laws and regulations relative to natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identification of relative laws in progress 		
Total:		0	

Result 5 ABG: Increase in the number of processes supported by the US Government (GUS) that allow citizens to participate in activities in their local collectivity

Before beginning activities to reach this result, certain required preparations were necessary: defining the strategy to be used by the VABG which is new this year, and completing work on some of the governance tools that are to be implemented. These prerequisites are reflected in the quarter’s results table.

Indicator 5 ABG:		Number of processes supported by the US Government (GUS) that allow citizens to participate in activities in their local collectivity	
Target for the year 2008-2009:		20	
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Completed targets	In progress
Support the establishment and functioning of consensus-building workshops at the intercommunity, zone, and village levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not yet begun 		
Support the functions of the local council on artisanal fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment of the status of the CLPAs is in progress 		
Write and validate an action plan with fisheries partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Informational note written; activity is planned for January 2009 		
Help to better organize women’s associations that are active in collecting and transforming products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment of the status of women’s associations is in progress in the 3 RC partners of Fatick 		
Make contact with the CLPA at the local level: assist its structuring, and its relationship with the RC and populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contact made with the CLPA and other fishermen’s organizations; the structure of these organizations has been well noted ▪ Workshop for information exchange planned for January 2009 		
Define ways to collaborate with the CLPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activity planned for 16 to 23 January 2009 		
Organize training in citizens’ participation and control for CBOs where they operate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training modules for the activity are being drafted 		
Total:			

Result 6 ABG: • Increase in the number of Rural Communities (RC) that benefit from an assessment study and an action plan on water and sanitation

Indicator 6 ABG:	Number of Rural Communities (RC) that benefit from an assessment study and an action plan on water and sanitation		
Target for the year 2008-2009:	6		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Completed targets	In progress
Write the program strategy for in water and sanitation support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ TOR written ▪ Consultant identified ▪ Contracting in progress 		1
Identify those working in the same sectors and sign collaboration agreements with them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Actors identified at the national and local levels ▪ Exchange of documents to define common ground for collaboration 		1
Total:		0	

Result 7 ABG: Increase in the number of RCs that are actively involved in water and sanitation management

Indicator 7 ABG:	Number of RCs that are actively involved in water and sanitation management		
Target for the year 2008-2009:	3		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Completed targets	In progress
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No activity programmed for this quarter 		
Total:			

3.3 Other activities carried out

The VABG participated in the process for validating the Animation Guide for the Promotion of Water, Hygiene, and Sanitation Management for community environments. USAID-Wula Nafaa was the preferred actor for the conception of the guide when considered alongside others including UNICEF, PEPTAC 2, JICA, and CTB.

With regard to fisheries, the Program participated in various meetings as presented as follows.

ACTIVITIES	WHEN AND WHERE	INSTITUTIONS	OBJECTIVES
Work meeting with the National Director of Marine Fisheries	Nov. 08 DAKAR	WN, IRG, WWF, DPM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of WN2 • Strategies for collaboration with actors in the program intervention zone
Work meeting with the head of the Division for Artisanal Fishing and the head of the STABEX project	Nov. 08 DAKAR	WN, IRG, WWF, DPM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mode of functioning of the CLPA and CLP in Program work zone • Collaboration with STABEX
Contact meeting with regional authorities from Fatick	Nov. 08 FATICK	WN, IREF, ANCAR, ARD, VABG, Conseil Regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of WN2 to regional authorities • Installation of program personnel in the region of Fatick
Contact meeting with technical services	OCT. 08 FOUN-DIOUGNE	Forest and Fisheries Service Sector in Foundiougne	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information given on WN2 • Strategies for collaboration with ST discussed • Information on the mode in which Fatick's CLPA de functions
Workshop to present the mission to Brian C. from University of Rhode Island	NOV. 08 FOUN-DIOUGNE	WN, WWF, UICN, ST, CR de Foundiougne, CLP, CLPA, CRODT, STABEX, DPM, GIRMAC, CLPA Kayar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of fisheries in the region of Fatick • Strategies for intervention by IUCN in the region of Fatick • Discussions on some recommendations presented by Brian C. through the University of Rhode Island for implementing WN2
Participation in the meeting of donors	NOV 08	JICA, BM, Mission de	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact with the Steering Committee of PNI

ACTIVITIES	WHEN AND WHERE	INSTITUTIONS	OBJECTIVES
in the fisheries domain for Senegal	DAKAR	Coopération Française, FAO, AFD, Coopération Suisse, UE, USAID represented by WN	Preparation for a conference on artificial reefs Agenda GT for 2008/09
Work visit to the MPA of Bamboung with the MPA's management committee	DEC 08 Bamboung	WN (Team leader, national coordinator, and fisheries specialist)	Visit to the MPA Meeting with the MPA management committee Collection of information to finalize a workplan
Analysis of the report from Brian C. and presentation of the Idee Casamance shrimp fishing project in Casamance	DEC 08 DEFC Dakar	STAFF WN (Team leader and heads of components), IDEE CASA, WWF	Validation of consultant proposals Integration of recommendations into the PTA Validation of the proposal from Idee Casamance
Work meeting with Wetlands International and IUCN on the establishment of the project Initiative Mangrove en Afrique de l'Ouest (IMAO)	DEC 08 WN Foun- diougne	Wetlands IUCN WN (fisheries specialist)	Presentation of the project Initiative Mangrove en Afrique de l'Ouest and of the WN Program in the region of Fatick Reflection on overlapping themes for intervention
Work meeting with the NGO Océanium	DEC 08 Océanium Dakar	WWF, WN (fisheries specialist) Océanium, Management Committee of Bamboung	Presentation of WN activities in the MPA Reflections on overlapping themes for intervention
Work meeting with the staff of GIRMAC	DEC 08 DPM Dakar	WN, WWF, DPM, STAFF GIRMAC	Presentation of WN activities in the MPA Reflections on overlapping themes for intervention, especially in the shrimp fisheries

3.4 Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for the next quarter

With regard to water and sanitation, many opportunities have presented themselves for partners to collaborate with USAID-Wula Nafaa and for synergies to be developed.

The priorities for the next quarter are:

- Finalizing memorandums of understanding with Rural Communities and other partners, in particular with the ARDs and the regional councils;
- Supporting the drafting of budgets for the RCs and implementing action plans drawn up to achieve this;
- Supporting the establishment and functioning of consensus-building meetings on the inter-village and village levels;
- Formalizing relations between the ARDs and the Regional Councils;
- Completing an assessment study of water and sanitation in the partner RCs in Tambacounda Department;
- Following up on meetings of information exchange with partners;
- Supporting and strengthening skills of management committees of forest management plan (PAF) work blocks so that they can plan and budget;
- Supporting improvement of the GAF for the 3 sites with PAFs.

4 BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COMPONENT

4.1 Targeted results and planned activities

4.1.1 General considerations

The overall goal of the Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (VBGDRN, or Volet Bio) is to improve conservation and management of biodiversity and of biologically significant areas. It will build capacity and provide technical assistance to assure sustainable use of targeted resources that are part of the market chains of the Wealth Creation component, and to improve overall management of Senegal's biodiversity in areas where the Program intervenes.

In order to achieve VBGDRN goals, the activities to undertake include implementing forest management plans (PAFs), protected area management plans, and Local Conventions. In the process of drawing up these various tools, the roles that local organizations such as village committees, Regional Councils, and Rural Councils will play are highlighted. Thus, to assure that the tools developed are sustainable, VBGDRN will gradually reduce its technical assistance to these organizations during the life of the Program.

In the fisheries sector, the VBGDRN will strive to integrate all possible socio-economic ecological factors, which is all-important if any sustainable reform is to occur.

4.1.2 Targeted results

- Increase in the number of additional hectares managed, thanks to technology and adequate management practices as achieved through US Government assistance;
- Increase in the number of hectares in biologically-significant areas benefiting from improved management;
- Increase in the number of hectares under improved management of natural resources;
- Increase in the number of hectares where local guards who are paid by the community follow the implementation of local conventions;
- Increase in the number of hectares with a forest management fund administered by the community;

- Increase in the number of individuals benefiting from a short training in productivity in the agricultural sector;
- Increase in the number of persons benefiting from a training in natural resource management and/or biodiversity training.

4.1.3 Activities planned for 2008–2009

Number of additional hectares managed thanks to appropriate technologies and management practices provided by US Government

- Organize a workshop to review local conventions;
- Re-activate existing Local Conventions;
- Evaluate the status of each Local Convention;
- Begin the process of elaborating new Local Conventions;
- Complete land use plans (POAS) that were begun in the first phase, and start new ones;
- Research and make a list of the main vulnerable species, habitats, or zones in WN intervention areas;
- Establish new decentralized mapping offices (BICs) or update existing ones.

Number of hectares in biologically-significant areas benefiting from improved management

- Write the forest management plans (PAF) for Paniates and Sakar;
- Finalize the local code for Balmadou;
- Define a method or some methods for adapted inventory of sawtimber;
- Begin the process of drawing up a management plan for mangroves (collection of existing documentation and maps, description of the Maps, documentation of activities already undertaken by other actors);
- Establish biodiversity plots in managed forests;
- Assess the status of artisanal fisheries in WN intervention zones;
- Support implementation of improved oyster production techniques (harvesting off strings, biological resting periods);
- Support the implementation of improved pagne production techniques (periodic closing of harvest areas, selective harvest of pagnes).

Number of hectares under improved management of natural resources

- Organize a workshop to assess and become informed on the chimpanzee corridors and those for other endangered species;

- Organize a workshop to review marine protected areas (MPAs) of Senegal;
- Begin the process of writing a management plan for MPAs;
- Support the development of a management plan for shrimp (collection of bio-economic information in Program intervention areas);
- Support the collection of bio-economic information on the harvest of ethmaloses in Program intervention areas.

Number of hectares covered by local resource guards paid by the community under the implementation of Local Conventions

- Give refresher courses to surveillance committees;
- Train resource guards.

Number of hectares with a forest management fund that is administered by the community

- Follow up on the signing of agreements on exploitation by outsiders;
- Delineate exploitation parcels;
- Support the installation of local producers.

Number of individuals benefiting from a short training on productivity in the agricultural sector

- Train producers in techniques for planting cashew;
- Train the population in nursery techniques for species harvested in WN market chains and in mangroves;
- Train producers in beekeeping techniques;
- Train producers in technical procedures for cultivating fonio, sesame, and bissap;
- Train populations in agroforestry technologies (windbreaks, live fencing, field crops);
- Train populations in techniques for regenerating soil fertility and in improved agriculture techniques such as composting.

Number of persons benefiting from training in natural resource management and/or conservation of biodiversity

- Train the population in techniques for conserving marine life;
- Train the population in aquaculture techniques;
- Train the population in techniques for writing management plans for biologically significant protected areas;
- Train the population in techniques for conserving biodiversity.

4.2 Progress achieved

Result 1 Bio: Increase in the number of additional hectares managed, thanks to technology and adequate management practices as achieved through US Government assistance

During this quarter, the Volet Bio continued working on the forest management plans for the community forest of Sakar and the classified forest of Paniates. The action plan is being worked out in synergy with regional forest service offices for Paniates. The action plan for Sakar has been written and approved and signed by the regional Inspector of the Forest Service in Kolda. Its implementation is underway with the steps from the guide that include the socio-economic study and the forest inventory.

Indicator 1 Bio:	Number of additional hectares managed, thanks to technology and adequate management practices as achieved through US Government assistance		
Target for the year 2008-2009:	963 879 ha		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Completed targets	In progress
Re-activation of Local Conventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An assessment of previous Local Conventions allowed the identification of strengths and weaknesses in Local Convention implementation ▪ Organization of an internal workshop which allowed the project team to identify solutions for improving LC implementation ▪ Beginning of consensus-building workshops on CLs to present the new approach, for a better appropriation of the process by local actors ▪ Updating the LC guide for a better presentation of the steps and their appropriation by local actors 		
Elaboration of new Local Conventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment of existing LCs in the region of Fatik 		
Total:			

Result 2 Bio: Increase in the number of hectares in biologically-significant areas benefiting from improved management

During this quarter, the VBGDRN concentrated on biologically significant areas around Fatik.

Indicator 2 Bio:	Number of hectares in biologically-significant areas benefiting from improved management		
Target for the year 2008-2009:	54 900 ha		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	# Completed targets	In progress
Elaboration of management plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work area visit ▪ Report describing the potential activities to undertake in the zone ▪ Work meeting with the management committee in Bamboung, with the ONG Océanium (who initiated this program) ▪ Discussions with GIRMAC and Director of fisheries to begin a process of supporting the writing of management plans for the shrimp fisheries 		
Community forest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaboration of terms of reference for a consultant to help write the PAF for Sakar ▪ Presentation of inventory software to use for the PAF in Sakar ▪ Beginning of socio-economic studies and the inventory in 		14000

Indicator 2 Bio:	Number of hectares in biologically-significant areas benefiting from improved management		
Target for the year 2008-2009:	54 900 ha		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	# Completed targets	In progress
	Sakar <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Elaboration of an action plan that was approved by the regional inspection office for the PAF of Sakar ▪ Elaboration of terms of reference for a consultant for sawtimber management in Saré Bidji. ▪ Update of the PAF guide with adjusted steps 		
Comanagement of classified forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Elaboration of the action plan for elaborating the PAF for Paniates ▪ Information-gathering mission to visualize management vocations for Paniates 		40900
Total:		0	54900

Result 3 Bio: Increase in the number of hectares under improved management of natural resources

During the quarter, an assessment was made of the implementation of Local Conventions (LCs) from the first phase of USAID-Wula Nafaa, an approach for re-activating them was agreed upon, and the guide to writing a LC was updated for use in making new ones. The Program began setting up consensus-building meetings to present results of the internal workshop that was used to assess the LCs. Presentations are complete in Tamba region, and those in Ziguinchor and Kolda are in progress.

Indicator 3 Bio:	Number of hectares under improved management of natural resources		
Target for the year 2008-2009:	1 018 779 ha		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Completed targets	In progress
Re-activation of Local Conventions (LCs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An assessment of previous Local Conventions allowed the identification of strengths and weaknesses in Local Convention implementation ▪ Organization of an internal workshop which allowed the project team to identify solutions for improving LC implementation ▪ Beginning of consensus-building workshops on CLs to present the new approach, for a better appropriation of the process by local actors ▪ Updating the LC guide for a better presentation of the steps and their appropriation by local actors 		
Writing new LCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment of the status of existing LCs in Fatick work areas 		
Elaboration of a management plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Visits to zones ▪ Report on the potentials for working in the zone 		
Management of community forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Elaboration of terms of reference for writing the PAF for Sakar ▪ Report on the inventory software for writing the PAF for Sakar ▪ Elaboration of an action plan approved by the IREF for Sakar's PAF ▪ Elaboration of terms of reference for a consultant for working with sawtimber in Saré Bidji ▪ Updating the guide with steps to write PAFs 		14000
Comanagement of classified forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Elaboration of the action plan to write up the PAF for Paniates ▪ Informational mission to determine land management in the classified forest of Paniates 		40900
Total			54900

Result 4 Bio: Increase in the number of hectares where local guards who are paid by the community follow the implementation of local conventions

Given that the agreements between the Program and local collectivities to implement activities on the ground are not yet completed, there are no forest guard-related activities in progress yet.

Indicator 4 Bio:	Number of hectares where local guards who are paid by the community follow the implementation of local conventions		
Target for the year 2008-2009:	963 879 ha		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Completed targets	In progress
	No activities this quarter		
Total:			

Result 5 Bio: Increase in the number of hectares with a forest management fund administered by the community

Continuing with the implementation of management plans, in order to supply the management funds, parcels for exploitation in 2009 have been demarcated on the ground. A workshop was held to resolve problems with the implementation of PAFs that affect charcoal and wood exploitation. The workplans written by management committees have been difficult to implement because of a lack of will on the part of the Presidents of the Rural Councils.

The target number of hectares (77,021) has been reached for this result. That is the area of Koulor (39,214 ha), Sita Niaoulé (18,000 ha), and Saré Bidji (19,807 ha) combined. These forests were placed under management during the first phase of USAID-Wula Nafaa.

Indicator 5 Bio:	Number of hectares with a forest management fund administered by the community		
Target for the year 2008-2009:	77,021 ha		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Completed targets	In progress
Administration of the forest management fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Elaboration of terms of reference for a workshop to brainstorm on the forest exploitation campaign for this year ▪ Demarcation of 2009 parcels in the forests of Koulor and Saré Bidji 	77021	
Total:		77021	

Result 6 Bio: Increase in the number of individuals benefiting from a short training in productivity in the agricultural sector

Given that memorandums of understanding between the Program and local collectivities are not yet signed, it has not yet been possible to initiate training of populations to begin activities on the ground.

Indicator 6 Bio:	Number of individuals benefiting from a short training in productivity in the agricultural sector		
Target for the year 2008-2009:	4000		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Completed targets	In progress
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No activity this quarter 		
Total:			

Result 7 Bio: Increase in the number of persons benefiting from training in natural resource management and/or biodiversity training

Pending the signing of work agreements with local collectivities for beginning work in the field, no biodiversity training activities have taken place yet.

Indicator 7 Bio:	Number of persons benefiting from a training in natural resource management and/or biodiversity training		
Target for the year 2008-2009:	3000		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Completed targets	In progress
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No activities this quarter 		
Total:			

4.3 Other activities carried out

- Participation in the stakeholder workshop on traditional gold-mining in Kédougou;
- Participation in organizing a launch ceremony for USAID- Wula Nafaa in Fatick region;
- Participation in the signing of memorandums of understanding between the Program and local collectivities in Sakar, Saré Bidji, and Missirah

4.4 Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for the next quarter

This quarter was highlighted by the re-entry into management activities as Sakar and Paniates action plans were validated. In Paniates, the IREF of Tambacounda participated in an internal workshop organized at USAID-Wula Nafaa to write the action plan in a consensual way.

With regard to the local conventions (LCs), the main activity was to determine the approach to use for future LCs to better hand over responsibilities to the local stakeholders.

Next quarter will see the signing of agreements between the Program and local collectivities that will clarify roles and responsibilities of each partner in LC implementation and writing action plans with Rural Communities (RCs), and who takes the lead in re-activating and writing LCs.

In the management of forests, the upcoming activities will focus on socio-economic studies, ecological inventories, and holding workshops to see how to establish a management plan for threatened species in the chimpanzee area.

The overall strategy of the VBGDRN will be drawn up and shared with members of the USAID-Wula Nafaa team.

Major constraints during the last quarter include the absence of signed agreements to work with local collectivities, which impeded the implementation of certain activities in the field, and putting in place a new approach that has the Forest Service in the lead for drafting forest management plans.

To this list must be added the difficulty we have in bringing Rural Council Presidents on board for activities that implement PAFs. The members of management committees and various enterprises are more motivated, but they are held back in their efforts to evaluate and plan activities by the lethargy of the PCRs.

5 POLICY AND COMMUNICATION

5.1 Targeted results and planned activities

5.1.1 General considerations

The goal of the Policy Reform and Communications component (VPC) is to increase public dialogue on experiences and problems to improve decentralized management of natural resources. The basic objectives of the VPC are to promote (1) democratic environmental reforms within the government of Senegal; (2) implementing the programmed policy reforms that were proposed by donors and overseen by the Environmental Working Group; (3) maintaining appropriate policy dialogue between USAID and the government of Senegal.

The VPC will build capacity and provide technical assistance in order to identify needed reforms to exert influence on key policy decisions at the national and local levels. The power held by bodies such as Regional Councils, community-based organizations (CBOs), Rural Councils, and enterprise networks to become defenders of policy reform must be strengthened. This is how dialogue on public policies and overall comprehension of laws and regulations pertaining to resource use will be improved. Empowering these stakeholders will also promote better management practices.

Better natural resource management (NRM) at the community level will lead to properly-oriented initiatives in line with national policies. USAID defines “policy” in terms of (1) policies of the government of Senegal in the form of codes, laws, and such, which creates an environment that is favorable to NRM; and (2) regulations, administrative obligations that have a direct and often immediate impact on the use of resources and functioning of the economy (for example, taxes placed on resource use, concession rights, or harvesting of products; fines on excessively fine fishing nets; rules for obtaining permits).

For USAID, communication is a necessary tool that promotes fruitful dialogue that advances policy change for economic growth and for better natural resource management. USAID-Wula Nafaa will work to take advantage of a widespread visibility through the implementation of a good media campaign that promotes public information.

5.1.2 Targeted results

- Increase in the number of policies, laws, protocols, or regulations targeting promotion and conservation of natural resources that are implemented;
- Increase in the number of significant policy reforms approved by USAID that target improvements in commerce, governance, and sustainable management of natural resources;

- Increase in the number of public educational events and extension meetings organized;
- Increase in the number of publications (bulletins, success stories, research notes, communications props, websites) conceived for the promotion of natural resources, their conservation, and policy reforms.

5.1.3 Activities planned for 2008–2009

Number of policies, laws, protocols, or regulations targeting promotion and conservation of natural resources that are implemented

- Participate in the process of writing new text for the forestry code and the hunting code;
- Organize a consensus-building meeting to advocate increasing the length of the legal forest exploitation campaign;
- Put a forest certification process in place in Senegal.

Increase in the number of significant policy reforms approved by USAID that target improvements in commerce, governance, and sustainable management of natural resources

- Establish a model for game ranching;
- Set up an eco-labeling procedure for sea foods;
- Participate in IED network activities on local conventions;
- Develop a strategy with WWF to advocate for fisheries policies;
- Structure a way to work together with the environmental commission of the National Assembly.

Number of public educational events and extension meetings organized

- Establish a mass communications system that uses community and commercial radio in USAID-Wula Nafaa zones of intervention;
- Support the advocacy by key actors in the Program for training of their staff in communications tools such as MAP and radio media;
- Organize a field visit with journalists from Groupe de Recherche et d'Etude pour la Presse (GREP) to touch base with WWF;
- Participate in the launch workshop for USAID-Wula Nafaa 2;
- Develop a partnership with Peace Corps on environmental education;
- Work on branding according to USAID regulations.

Number of publications (bulletins, success stories, research notes, communications props, websites) conceived for the promotion of natural resources, their conservation, and policy reforms

- Publish internal newsletters;
- Identify and publish success stories;
- Produce and broadcast films on various themes;
- Renew the website and brochure for the Program.

5.2 Progress achieved

Result: Increase in the number of policies, laws, protocols, or regulations targeting promotion and conservation of natural resources that are implemented

In working towards this result, the Program participated in meetings for writing and getting feedback on the new forestry code; participated in the process of writing the hunting code; and prepared for a bid to increase the legal length of the forest exploitation campaign.

The progress achieved is as follows.

- Integration of the Local Convention as a tool, and of forest fiscality issues, into the new forestry code was possible after a document was produced by USAID-Wula Nafaa that examined the currently-operating forestry code to identify constraints in its application in the field and the difficulties encountered by those trying to respect the code.
- The majority of charcoal makers working in managed zones have difficulty marketing their entire allotment of the quota because of strict deadlines in the seasonal exploitation campaign. This is why dialogue was begun and continues between the Program and regional forestry inspectors where USAID-Wula Nafaa works to see how to advocate for lengthening the period of the seasonal campaign at the national level, or at least in the areas where the problem has been documented.

Indicator 1 PC:	Number of policies, laws, protocols, or regulations targeting promotion and conservation of natural resources that are implemented		
Target for the year 2008-2009:	3		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Completed targets	In progress
Participate in the process of writing the new forestry code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integration of local conventions in the forestry code language ▪ Acknowledgment of forest fiscality in the code (benefits for Rural Communities from charcoal-making) 		1
Participate in the process of writing the new hunting code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in code revision 		1
Organize a workshop to unite and advocate for an increase in the length of the annual forest exploitation campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Working together with regional forestry inspectors in regions where USAID-WN works 		1
Total:			3

Result 2: Increase in the number of significant policy reforms approved by USAID that target improvements in commerce, governance, and sustainable management of natural resources

The Program prepared a document advocating for fisheries policy reform together with WWF. It participated in the Leadership for Conservation in Africa process. Finally, it has been working on finalized, updated guides for Local Conventions and writing forest management plans (PAFs).

As for progress achieved, the compiling of regulations on fisheries for analysis has begun; and game ranching has been adopted within the Leadership for Conservation in Africa (LCA) program.

Indicator 2PC:	Number of significant policy reforms approved by USAID that target improvements in commerce, governance, and sustainable management of natural resources		
Target for the year 2008-2009:	2		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Completed targets	In progress
Develop an action plan and advocate with WWF for continental fisheries policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compilation of regulatory texts on fisheries for analysis 		1
Participate in the LCA process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Game Ranching inserted into the LCA agenda 		1
Finalize CL and PAF guides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Revision of the guides on locale conventions and PAFs 		2
Total:			

Result 3: Increase in the number of public educational events and extension meetings organized

USAID-Wula Nafaa put a network of radio partners in its intervention zones so that information on the Program and its activities will be widely broadcasted and better known. Preference was given to community radio stations over commercial ones when possible according to coverage areas. Currently there are four protocols that are being signed. The radio broadcasts will be in an educational and extension-based format.

Along the lines of public events, the Program is currently working on the national “launch” that will be an important communication activity.

The Program is organizing a series of workshops on Local Conventions in order to inform stakeholders and partners about these tools. The workshop for Tambacounda region has already been arranged.

Indicator 3 PC:	Number of public educational events and extension meetings organized		
Target for the year 2008 – 2009:	20		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Completed targets	In progress
Conceive and implement a system for mass communications via community and commercial radio stations in work areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identification of and contact with partner radio stations ▪ Conception and signature of protocols ▪ Conception of radio emissions by topic with the Program components ▪ Signature of 4 out of 6 expected protocols with radio stations ▪ 2 broadcasts produced with Kédougou Community Radio 	2	
Organize the launch of the Program in Fatick, with USAID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical preparation of the launch 		1
Inform and sensitize populations, actors, and partners of NRM tools (CL, POAS, PAF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organization of a workshop on local conventions for technical service partners and Rural Counselors (Tambacounda) 		1
Total :		2	2

Result 4: Increase in the number of publications (bulletins, success stories, research notes, communications props, websites) conceived for the promotion of natural resources, their conservation, and policy reforms

In working to achieve this result, the Program intends to conceive and broadcast mass media messages, to publish success stories, and to put out internal newsletters. These activities are ongoing.

Posters in electronic format are in advanced stages, pending only their validation by the Team Leader.

As for success stories, the first one to be recounted is that of the reinforcement of logistical support to community forest guards in Kothiary thanks to financial resources gained from charcoal income.

The internal newsletter publication project is well-advanced and the first issue is expected to come out in January. The program intends to broadcast it to the public, internally, and to selected key partners in electronic format.

Indicator 4 PC:	Number of publications (bulletins, success stories, research notes, communications props, websites) conceived for the promotion of natural resources, their conservation, and policy reforms		
Target for the year 2008-2009:	4		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Completed targets	In progress
Conception of mass communications support for broadcasting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Draft conception of electronic posters 		1
Publication of success stories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Learn about USAID criteria for success ▪ Make a list of potential success stories in WN zones of intervention (forest resource guards provided with bicycles in Kothiary thanks to forest resource revenues) 		1
Development of internal newsletters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ First newsletters for January 2009 ▪ Mock-up drawn up and first articles in process of being written ▪ Editing committee set up 		1
Total :			3

5.3 Other activities carried out

- Develop a partnership with Peace Corps for environmental education (meeting held in Kédougou in November with Peace Corps);
- Work with USAID on branding (become familiar with the concept through the communications consultant at USAID as well as with the criteria for success stories);
- Apply the branding concept to billboards for the Program;
- Meeting with the communications team of WWF to absorb the communications tools that they use and to see how to prepare for the visit by GREP journalists;
- Meeting with partnering radio stations and journalists in our work zones.

5.4 Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for the next quarter

Constraints that slowed down the implementation of activities this quarter are related to logistics (vehicles and computers that arrived only in December).

Opportunities include those relative to a good comprehension of planning tools such as the annual workplan or PTA that are part of the Program.

For next quarter, the priorities are:

- Production of mass communications support (electronic posters or brochures for Local Convention guides and PAF guides);
- Production of a radio broadcast through the network of partner radio stations;
- Publication of a newsletter on Program activities;
- Training of WN staff in MAP;
- Development of a partnership with Peace Corps.

6 CROSSCUTTING ACTIVITIES

The four technical components of the Program are supported by components that provide support to all. These are the Coordination and Administration, Small Grants, and Monitoring-Evaluation-Reporting-Analysis components. These do not directly target contractual results of the Program, but they assist the other components in reaching theirs.

6.1 Coordination and Management

During this quarter the staff and equipment for the Program were put in place. Equipment arrived just at the end of 2008. The only remaining equipment to be received is the motorcycles that are to go to the facilitators in the second quarter.

The manual of administrative procedures was completed.

6.2 Small grants fund

The objective of this component is to subsidize activities and services such as training, technical assistance, and purchase of equipment and materials that contribute to achieving the results of the other components. The Small Grants component is a flexible tool that facilitates the implementation of targeted activities in the Program.

The fund is meant to reduce the risks and costs of investment incurred by local organizations who want to apply technological innovation in the processing and marketing of new products. Combined with other forms of assistance from the Program, the component can also assist groups to obtain financing from other sources and to find support for selected groups or activities.

Activities that were carried out this quarter centered on the drafting of:

- A diagram of the process of awarding grants;
- A memorandum of understanding to sign between grant beneficiaries and the Program;
- An table to fill in when requesting a grant;
- A blank request adapted for study, seminar, and work-study scholarships.

For these and other processes, a manual has been drawn up and submitted to USAID for approval.

In the meantime, three grants have been made for the following:

- ✓ WHEPSA, for schooling and training of girls in the zones of Kaymor and Malème Hodar;

- ✓ Youssouf Diédhiou, a student working in NRM, for a Master's degree in management of protected areas from Ouagadougou;
- ✓ IDEE Casamance, for an exploratory field trip to study salt and rice production in the salt marshes of Guérande.

The major constraint for the Small Grants component during this quarter was the evident lateness in the approval of the grants manual by USAID. This situation is impeding the implementation of activities in the component, in particular the granting of subsidies to those who have requested them and the following up on grants that were already given out.

Summary table of activities subsidized during the first quarter

Description	Activities supported	Amount of grant
WHEPSA	Schooling and training of 1000 girls	4 867 000
Youssouf Dhiédiou	Scholarship for a master's degree in protected areas management	800 000
IDEE Casamance	Study tour of production of salt and rice	1 104 000
Total for the quarter		6 771 000

6.3 Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Analysis

For the fiscal year 2008/2009, the Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Analysis component (MERA) foresees four series of activities:

- General activities in the regions of Tamba, Kolda, Fatick, and Ziguinchor (development of the MERA guide, training of facilitators, control for filled-out forms, and training in methods of collecting data);
- Reporting activities;
- Analysis of information pertaining to MERA;
- Supply of information from MERA to USAID-WN partners.

Monitoring and Evaluation activities

The highlight of activities in the MERA component is the development of the monitoring and evaluation manual.

It was developed as a guide and reference document for all actors in the USAID-Wula Nafaa program who are involved in monitoring and evaluation: the Administration unit, technical services and partners, facilitators, development partners, target populations, and others.

In addition to the Monitoring and Evaluation manual, MERA supported the Administration Unit of the program in planning and decision-making; it also supported the various components of the Program in monitoring and evaluation issues and in accessing information.

Information storing and utilization

An information system (intranet) or database for the Program was set up and it will house unprocessed data as well as documents produced by USAID-Wula Nafaa. This will improve accessibility of Program information.

A typographic template was drawn up for the Program to homogenize styles and formats and to allow us to produce high quality documents.

APPENDIX 1 : DOCUMENTS PRODUCED DURING THIS QUARTER

Wealth Creation Component

1. Document for re-activating producer groups and networks
2. Document to orient USAID-Wula Nafaa staff in BDS
3. Report on the internal workshop on consensus for actors in the traditional gold-mining sector

Governance Improvement Component

1. Report on the evaluation of the GAF
2. Strategy document for the component

Biodiversity and GDRN Component

1. Report on the workshop on Local Conventions
2. Findings and Recommendations Concerning Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture, Brian Crawford, October 2008

Policy Reform and Communications component

1. Réforme Du Code Forestier et de la Fiscalité Forestière: Note du Programme Agriculture / Gestion des Ressources Naturelles « USAID Wula Nafaa » au Directeur Des Eaux Et Forêts, Alpha Seybatou Djigo, September 2008

Small Grants Fund

1. Procedural manual

MERA Component

1. Manual for Monitoring and Evaluation