



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

SENEGAL

USAID Wula Nafaa Program

QUARTERLY REPORT

APRIL –JUNE 2012

July 2012

This publication was produced for the United States Agency for International Development by International Resources Group (IRG).

USAID Wula Nafaa Program

QUARTERLY REPORT
APRIL -JUNE 2012

CONTRACT NO. 685-C-00-08-00063-00

Notice:

The points of view expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or of the Government of the USA.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS	III
1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I
2. INTRODUCTION	3
3. PROGRESS ACHIEVED DURING THE QUARTER	6
3.1. Agriculture: Productivity and market	6
3.1.1. Millet/sorghum and maize value chains	6
3.1.2. Rice value chain	11
3.1.3. Forestry and agroforestry products	14
3.1.4. Access to credit.....	16
3.1.5. Access to the market.....	17
3.2. Contribution to nutrition improvement	18
3.2.1. Market gardens.....	18
3.2.2. Availability of potable water and improvement in hygiene conditions	21
3.3. Policy reforms	22
3.3.1. Biodiversity management (chimpanzee corridors).....	22
3.3.2. Land tenure management (COGIRBAF).....	22
3.3.3. Joint management of forestry and fisheries resources	24
3.4. Capacity building	25
3.4.1. Strengthening partner institutions (ARD, technical services, CR, ANCAR, DRDR, etc.).....	25
3.4.2. Strengthening the private sector (NGOs, Micro-enterprises, FTF value chains and others, CF, RNA, CG)	25
3.5. Natural resource management	27
3.5.1. Sustainable land management	27
3.5.2. Ecosystem management (PAF, PG, management of bush fires).....	28
3.5.3. Local conventions.....	29
3.5.4. Biodiversity conservation (chimpanzees, lowland areas, mangroves)	31
3.5.5. Charcoal and traditional gold mining.....	31

3.6. Cross-cutting Activities	32
3.6.1. Climate change	32
3.6.2. Gender issues.....	32
3.6.3. Governance and decentralization.....	33
3.6.4. Communication, dissemination, and documentation for posterity.....	33
3.6.5. Sustainability and disengagement.....	35
3.6.6. Monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and analysis	36
3.7. Program management	36
3.7.1. Management and administration.....	36
3.7.2. Facilitator management.....	36
3.7.3. LASF and Grants.....	37
4. CONSTRAINTS, OPPORTUNITIES, AND PRIORITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER.....	39
4.1. Constraints	39
4.2. Opportunities.....	39
4.3. Priorities for next quarter	40
5. SUCCESS STORIES.....	42
APPENDIX 1: TARGETED RESULTS	43
APPENDIX 2: TABLE OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED.....	45
APPENDIX 3: DOCUMENTS DEVELOPED DURING THE QUARTER.....	52
APPENDIX 4: PARTICIPATION IN MEETINGS, SEMINARS, OR WORKSHOPS	53
APPENDIX 5: COMMITMENTS MADE BY PRODUCERS	54
APPENDIX 6: LIST OF WELLS AND BOREHOLES CONSTRUCTED BY THE PROGRAM	55

ACRONYMS

ACEP	Alliance de Crédit et d'Épargne pour la Production
ACF	Assistant Coordonnateur des facilitateurs (<i>Assistant Coordinator Facilitator</i>)
AG	Assemblée Générale
AKAD	Association Kédougou Action Développement
ANCAR	Agence Nationale de Conseil Agricole et Rural
APD	Avant-Projet Détaillé (<i>Detailed proposal</i>)
ARD	Agence Régionale de Développement (<i>Regional Development Agency</i>)
AVGF	Association pour la Valorisation du Gombo du Fouladou (<i>Association for Okra Marketing in Fouladou</i>)
BARVAFOR	Projet de bassins de rétention et de Valorisation de Forages dans les régions de Diourbel, Fatick, Kaolack, Kaffrine et Thiès
BDS	<i>Business Development Services</i>
BIC	Bureau Inventaire et Cartographie (<i>Regional Mapping Unit</i>)
CA	Conseil d'Administration
CADL	Centre d'Appui au Développement Local (<i>Local Development Support Center</i>)
CDR	Création de Richesses (<i>Wealth Creation Component</i>)
CF	<i>Conservation Farming</i>
CFA	Communauté Financière de l'Afrique
CG	Comité de Gestion (<i>Management Committee</i>)
CGB	Comité de Gestion du Bloc (<i>Block Mgmt Committee</i>)
CGF	Conseil de Gestion de la Forêt (<i>Forest Mgmt Council</i>)
CGP	Comité de Gestion des Puits (<i>Wells management committee</i>)
CIRAD	Centre de Coopération International en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement
CL	Convention Locale (<i>local convention</i>)
CL	Collectivité Locale (<i>Local Government</i>)
CLCOP	Comité Local de Concertation des Organisations de Producteurs (<i>Local joint committee of producers' organizations</i>)
CLPA	Conseil Local de Pêche Artisanale (<i>Local Artisanal Fisheries Council</i>)
CLUSA	<i>Cooperative League of United States of America</i>

CMS	Crédit Mutuel du Sénégal
CNRF	Centre National de Recherches Forestières (<i>National Forest Research Center</i>)
COGIRBAF	Convention de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources du Bas-Fond (<i>Agreement between Rural Communities to Integrate Valley Resource Management</i>)
COMRECC	Comités Régionaux sur les Changements Climatiques (<i>Regional climate change committees</i>)
CR	Communauté Rurale (<i>Rural Community</i>)
CR	Conseil Rural (<i>Rural Council</i>)
CT	Conseiller Technique (<i>Technical consultant</i>)
CVCR	Chef de Volet Création de Richesses (<i>Head of the Wealth Creation Component</i>)
DRDR	Direction Régionale du Développement Rural (<i>Regional Rural Development Directorate</i>)
E-ATP	<i>Expanded Agribusiness and Trade Promotion</i>
EMMP	<i>Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan</i>
EPC	Épargnes Pour le Changement (<i>Savings for change</i>)
Fc	Forêt communautaire (<i>Community Forest</i>)
FC	Forêt classée (<i>Classified forest</i>)
FIARA	Foire Internationale de l'Agriculture et des Ressources Animales (<i>International Agricultural and Animal Resources Fair</i>)
FtF	<i>Feed the Future</i>
GAF	Gestion Administrative et Financière (<i>Administrative and financial management document</i>)
GDT	Gestion Durable des Terres (<i>Sustainable land mgmt</i>)
GIC	Groupement d'Intérêt Communautaire (<i>Community-based interest group</i>)
GIE	Groupement d'Intérêt Économique (<i>Economic Interest Group</i>)
GP	Groupement de Producteurs (<i>Producers' Group</i>)
GPS	<i>Global Positioning System</i>
GRN	Gestion des Ressources Naturelles (<i>Natural Resource Management</i>)
GUS	Gouvernement des États-Unis (<i>U.S. Government</i>)
IMF	Institution de Micro-Finance (<i>Micro-Finance Institute</i>)

IREF	Inspection Régionale des Eaux et Forêts (<i>Regional Forest Service Office</i>)
IRG	<i>International Resources Group</i>
ISRA	Institut Sénégalais de Recherche Agricole
JGI	Jane Goodall Institute
LASF	<i>Local Agriculture Support Fund</i>
M-E MERA	<i>Monitoring and Evaluation Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Analysis</i>
MEPN	Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature
NCBA-CLUSA	<i>National Cooperative Business Association CLUSA</i>
NDI	Note d'Informations (<i>Informational notice</i>)
NWP	Nature, Richesse, Pouvoir (<i>Nature, Wealth, Power</i>)
CBO	Organisation Communautaire de Base (<i>Community-based Organization</i>)
OMD	Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement (<i>Millennium Development Goals</i>)
NGO/ NGO	Organisation Non Gouvernementale (<i>Non- Governmental Organization</i>)
OS	Objectif Stratégique
PAF	Plan d'Aménagement de la Forêt (<i>Forest Mgmt Plan</i>)
PAFA	Projet d'Appui aux Filières Agricoles (<i>Agricultural market produce support project</i>)
PAPIL	Projet d'Appui à la Petite Irrigation Locale (<i>Support program for small irrigation projects</i>)
PC	<i>Peace Corps</i>
PCE	Programme Croissance Économique (<i>USAID Economic Growth Project</i>)
PCR	Président du Conseil Rural (<i>Rural Council President</i>)
PIB (GDP)	Produit Intérieur Brut (<i>Gross domestic product</i>)
PLD	Plan Local de Développement (<i>Local Developmt Plan</i>)
PM	Périmètre Maraîcher (<i>Garden Fence</i>)
POAS	Plan d'Occupation et d'Affectation des Sols (<i>Land Use Plan</i>)

PROGEDE	Programme de Gestion Durable et Participative des Énergies Traditionnelles et de Substitution (<i>Program for Sustainable Participatory Management of Traditional and Alternative Energy sources</i>)
PTA	Plan de Travail Annuel (<i>Annual Workplan</i>)
RN	Ressource Naturelle (<i>Natural resource</i>)
RNA	Régénération Naturelle Assistée (<i>Farmer- Assisted Natural Regeneration</i>)
RNCD	Réserve Naturelle Communautaire de Dindéfélo (<i>Dindéfélo Community Natural Reserve</i>)
RTS	Radiotélévision Sénégalaise (<i>Senegal Radio and TV</i>)
S-E	Suivi-Évaluation (<i>Monitoring-evaluation</i>)
SERA	Suivi, Évaluation, Restitution et Analyse (<i>Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Analysis</i>)
SG	Structure de Gestion (<i>Management body</i>)
SIGESCO	Simulation, Gestion, Comptabilité (<i>Simulation, Management, Accounting software</i>)
SODEFITEX	Société de Développement et des Fibres Textiles (<i>Cotton-producing company</i>)
ST	Service Technique (<i>Technical Service</i>)
TDR	Termes de Référence (<i>Terms of Reference</i>)
UICN	Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature (<i>International Union for Conservation of Nature IUCN</i>)
U-IMCEC	Union des Institutions Mutualistes Communautaires d'Épargne et de Crédit
UNCEFS	Union Nationale des Coopératives d'Exploitants Forestiers du Sénégal (<i>National Union of Forest Operators Cooperatives in Senegal</i>)
USAID	<i>United States Agency for International Development</i>
USD	<i>U.S. Dollar</i>
USDA	<i>United States Department of Agriculture</i>
WADA	<i>Water and Development Alliance</i>
WN	USAID-Wula Nafaa

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This quarterly report contains activities carried out between April and June 2012 to reach targeted results of 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 (OS11) 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, as 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.

This quarter's main activity has been to prepare for the 2012 agricultural campaign (rice, maize, and millet), including facilitating tractor work and procuring inputs (seed and fertilizer). The focus was placed on marking and mapping cattle corridors in Ndinderling and Wassadou areas so that new hydro-agricultural structures could be better managed. Also, to better manage the impacts of initiating use of the Wassadou water retention structure, a biophysical characterization of its ecosystem was made. The study includes an ecological and forest inventory as well as surveys on perceptions held by stakeholders of how they interact with natural resources in their territory.

In the context of market garden sites, the process of establishing live fences around perimeters to protect them from stray animals has continued, with help from the agriculture specialist. Dredging work was carried out on the sites to lower the risk of irrigation water drying up too soon, following an annual assessment of the agriculture season.

For community-based organizations (CBO), the overall objective was to build capacity to improve organization and management of agricultural activities, given that the CBOs provide the cornerstone of sustainability for Program-developed activities. Contracts were finalized between producers and organized groups in the CF networks to secure their credit with produce; the credit will be paid back by direct deposits in beneficiary accounts once the produce is marketed by networks.

The quarter was also a time for designing, testing, and distributing training and organization documentation developed during training sessions with Management Committees (CG). The growing implication of CG officers in the animation and follow-up of CBO training has been a key to CGs taking over Program activities while it winds down.

The 2012 rice farming season was prepared, as fees were paid for seed and tractor work.

In the forest resource governance domain, emphasis was placed on designing a strategy to replace Program presence during follow-on activities. An evaluation of PAF implementation was carried out by an international consultant, resulting in important recommendations to make participatory forest management sustainable. Along the same lines, a study on the potential productivity of baobab populations was completed and presented by a team of consultants from the National Forestry Research Center, ISRA. The management plan document for RNCD that was already deliberated during the previous quarter was approved by administrative authorities. Also in this regard, data collected for the POAS to be drawn up for Dar Salam and Ethiolo were presented and validated in the communities, as was a participatory resource map that was drawn during community meetings. Finally,

in terms of sustainable land management, a survey on farmer-assisted natural regeneration was conducted with producers in the CF networks.

In preparation for the 2012 conservation farming campaign, facilitation of access to credit has been a major push. Credit requests from groups assisted by the Program grew to 283 million FCFA, of which a part has already been granted in spite of problems during the previous rainy season and observed delays in loan repayments.

Commercialization of rippers was the topic addressed with welders who have seen the importance of selling them in the marketplace. There will be a demand for 1,000 rippers per year over three years from producers assisted by the Program, as a result of promotion of the units that is being planned by the Program.

Intensified communications on Program activities were directed toward stakeholders and partners. The content, design, and supervision of radio programs were built up to better respond to information needs particular to farmers during the 2012 agriculture campaign. The inauguration of Salémata's community radio (financed with a Program grant) was a dramatic occasion, marked by the presence of the United States' ambassador to Senegal.

Participation in the 2012 FIARA and organization of a CF forum were opportunities to communicate widely about Program activities and innovations in the agricultural field.

In terms of publications, the Program achieved a global reach when it put 10 short videos on YouTube to describe Wula Nafaa Program's agriculture-related success stories.

2. INTRODUCTION

This quarterly report presents activities carried out between April and June 2012 to reach targeted results of USAID-Wula Nafaa Program in Senegal. USAID-WN is financed by USAID/Senegal and works under the aegis 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 furnish short and long term technical assistance as well as other services that would support reaching the objectives and results of the Program. On August 11, 2008, a contract between USAID and IRG was signed; this was the administrative beginning of phase II of the USAID-Wula Nafaa Program, financed under the Strategic Objective Agreement (SO11) between USAID and the Government of Senegal.

This report contains a summary of progress and results produced during the quarter, as well as a more detailed description of the main activities and results 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 QUARTER

3.1. Agriculture: Productivity and market

3.1.1. Millet/sorghum and maize value chains

Inputs and equipment

Follow-up to crafting CF tools and delivery to CF groups

An emphasis was placed on verifying the quality of workmanship on the third generation ripper and respecting the deadlines for delivery to producers. The ripper had to be crafted using requirements established by producers during technical evaluations in October 2012.

We note that the follow-up was carried out in collaboration with a consultant who is a machinist working with nine artisans in the Regions of Fatick (3), Kaolack (1), Tambacounda (4), and Kédougou (1).

The objective of the follow-up was to verify that the stanchion of the ripper version 3 was properly adapted to the frame of the sine hoe (a tool which is already found in rural areas). After the assessment, it was noted that all the artisans succeeded in attaching the hoe to the ripper stanchion, thus alleviating the worry over broken equipment observed last year.



Photos 1, 2, and 3: Attaching the stanchion of the ripper version 3 to the sine hoe

It is still necessary to do some tweaking of the curve of the stanchion sleeve; research on the best angle to fix the working pieces together is needed. As for the wings that the artisans had difficulty making according to standard design, it was noted that it is simply a problem of the welders not being sufficiently meticulous.

Delivery and testing the functionality of the ripper version 3 (placement into service)

The Program facilitated the supply of 368 rippers to 19 rural communities that are practicing conservation farming techniques. To accomplish this, nine ripper making contracts were signed with artisans trained last quarter. The distribution of ripper supply is as follows:

Region	Artisan base residence	No. delivered	Where delivered	
			Place	Quantity
FATICK	Djilor (Ndiaye)	47	Toubacouta	23
			Djilor	24
	Toubacouta (Ngom)	32	Keur Saloum Dian	32
	Toubacouta (Cissokho)	52	Keur Samba Gueye	24
Nioro Alassane Tall			28	
KAOLACK	Kaymor (Ndiaye)	51	Kaymor	21
			Ngayene Sabakh	10
			Médina Sabakh	20
TAMBACOUNDA	Koumpentoum	30	Bamba	14
			Ndam	16
	Koussanar (Nohine)	41	Passkoto	23
			Koussanar	18
	Koussanar (Diougal)	37	Makacolibantang	20
			Kouthiagaydi	17
	Sinthiou Malème (Thiam)	49	Mérito	14
			Dialacoto	18
Sinthiou Malème			17	
KEDOUGOU	Kédougou (UAP)	29	Bembou	17
			Bandafassy	12
Total		368	19	368

Thus, 368 villages benefited from receiving the ripper version 3 stanchion. Some of the larger groups bought extra stanchions to accelerate their work rate.

The delivery of the stanchions was followed by a practical furrowing test in order to verify the sturdiness and adaptability of the ripper to the work required by the CF technique.



Photos 4, 5, and 6: Plowing test in dry soil; furrowing for CF with the new ripper version 3

The tests showed that the new ripper has a strong capacity for work in dry soil. Problems with breaking the base of the ripper where it connects to the sine hoe frame have been resolved.

Sustainable production

Conservation Farming training

CF training was given for the benefit of agents from the ANCAR Directorate for the peanut basin. This training lasted two days and was held in Kahone. 15 persons participated, including 13 ANCAR technicians and two large-scale seed producers.

In addition to villages already reached by USAID-Wula Nafaa, at least 48 new villages have signed up to implement conservation farming. The Program asked these villages to put at least 0.25 ha of land into CF and to set up a control field of the same size in order to judge for themselves the value of CF compared to conventional agriculture as practiced by rural farmers.

The concrete benefit from training agricultural and rural counselors is that they can supervise the area of fields being farmed using conservation farming, which is growing in popularity and thus in hectares.

Each Rural Community is supervised by an agricultural and rural counselor. This person is supported by the heads of the CLCOP (local consortium of producers' organizations). The table below shows the new Rural Communities and target villages highlighted in yellow.

No.	Rural Community where the Program works	Target villages
1	Latmingué (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sinthiou Alioune Mbaye, • Keur Mamour Seck • Ndiouféne
2	Wack Ngouna (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pané sader • Keur Mamour Coumba • Fétto
	Keur Maba Diakhou (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keur Maba Diakhou • Samboumba • Pané Abdoulaye Diop
3	Keur Saloum Diané (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bambadala Konteyene • Keur Bakar • Keur Sény Gueye2
4	Keur Socé (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thiamène Taba • Sama Toucouleur • Kacothie
5	Kaymor (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ndimb Taba • Kaymor • Keur Ayib
6	Keur Samba Gueye (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keur Bakary Mané • Keur Mor Souna • Keur Ouseynou Dieng
7	Keur Mbouki (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keur Ismaila • Thicatt Wolof • Ngalick • Ndiayenne Waly
8	Ngainth Kaye (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ngainth Kaye • Ndiawara Alkaly • Santhie Mamour Ndoumbé
9	Kahi (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kahi • Toune • Darou Minam
10	Paoskoto (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keur Moussa Dramé • Diamaguene • Keur Macoumba • Boubou Déme
11	Mabo (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maka Sacoumba • Kassas • Koumpal
12	Djilor (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goudéme • Boly Sérere

No.	Rural Community where the Program works	Target villages
13	Diossong (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keur Fafa • Ndrané Macoumba • Diossong
14	Diamagadio (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wintenkou • Diamagadio • Mina

In the 14 targeted Rural Communities, four are already being followed by USAID-Wula Nafaa Program. Thus it was decided that ANCAR could extend its CF activities to the villages that are not followed by the Program.

Note also that the training offered is based on practical applications, rather than a full training including theoretical education. More detailed explanations will be given to participants during joint missions (ANCAR-USAID-Wula Nafaa) during which follow-ups are made in the field.

Summary of information given

Dig at least three lines, 10 meters long:

- Between lines: 80cm (millet)
- Between lines: 60cm (maize)
- Between pockets: 70cm
- Length of pocket: 30cm
- Width of pocket: 5cm
- Depth of pocket: 15cm

Plowing was done with all the groups at one site. This was preferable to separating into groups, which is not efficient for this type of work.



Photos 11 and 12: Field worked by agents; explanation of the process



Photos 11 and 12: Question-answer period on feasibility of CF

An all-inclusive monitoring calendar was drawn up with the ANCAR Directorate in Kaolack. The monitoring and CF technique quality control field missions are programmed for this July and August 2012. An evaluation will also be done at the end of the season.



Photos 11 and 12: Plowing furrows with the ripper

Distribution

Information point on input supply

In spite of planning for access to inputs (database completed, producers' needs compiled, and so on), the vast majority of producers do not have access to financing from IMF. This situation could have a negative impact on results at the end of the season.

Animation of steps in the CF process

Monitoring compost in heaps; improvement of CF

Access to organic garbage heaps for preparing compost in CF-related furrows is currently difficult to impossible in some villages. To alleviate this situation, a forceful sensitization and composting training campaign was launched in some villages of Fatick, Tambacounda, and Kédougou. The training and sensitization must continue for optimal application of CF.

As a result of the training and follow-up realized by field agents (facilitators), it was noted that at least 227 producers participated, of whom five are women. We can surmise that composting is one of the alternatives to using big doses of chemical fertilizer. By encouraging producers to make and use compost, their costs will be reduced considerably each year. The following table shows the number of groups and producers reached (by Rural Community).

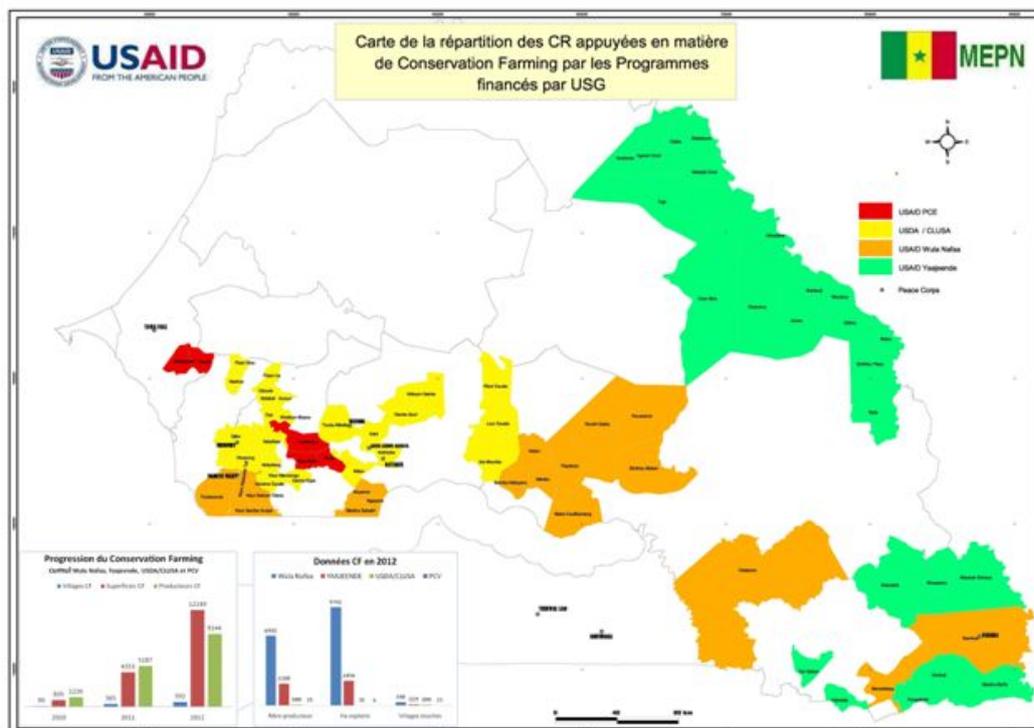
Region	Rural Community	Number of groups represented	Participants		Total
			Men	Women	
Kédougou	Bandafassi	22	97	0	97
	Bembou	9	39	2	41
Tambacounda	Ndame	8	39	3	42
	Dialacoto	14	14	0	14
Fatick	Keur Samba Gueye	4	21	0	21
	Nioro Alassane Tall	1	12	0	12
Totals		58	222	5	227

The sensitization campaign and assistance with building up compost heaps in the villages continues, with the objective for next year: “one CF producer, one compost heap.”

Organization of exchange visits to promote sustainable land management at the local (Rural Community) and national levels

Participation in FIARA 2012

The FIARA experience provided not only an exchange on CF techniques to take place, but also a forum to send out key messages to the broader public. For the occasion, the current map of the Program’s CF activities was redrawn.



In order to disseminate conservation farming more widely, synergies were developed between USDA and USAID programs on the theme “Conservation Farming from A to Z”. This joint presentation for the public at large led some entities, such as ANCAR in the Peanut Basin, to solicit training from USAID-WN for its field agents and even for its seed multiplication farmers.

From this presentation, the leadership position of USAID-Wula Nafaa in the process of CF implementation and action research has become obvious; it shows that CF is being practiced in four regions, reaching 19 Rural Communities in more than 300 villages.

3.1.2. Rice value chain

Strengthening value chains

Preparation for the season

The Program organized many meetings based on lowland area water management so it could prepare the season very well. Discussions during these meetings were on the strengths and weaknesses of the previous season, collection of fees, and planning the calendar. Fee collection was done properly in lowland areas such as Samécouta and Ndinderling, but it was poorly done in Wassadou area where production was low because of water deficits.

Inputs and equipment

Disking in the valley bottoms

The Program signed contracts with tractor service providers to extend rice fields in Samécouta (10ha), Wassadou (20ha), Ndinderling (50ha), Boli Mandaw (26ha), and NdourNdour (5ha), covering a total of 111 ha. In compliance with the Program approach, the management committee in charge of each lowland area was responsible for payment of tractor work on farmed parcels from fees collected during the last season. This is how committees in Kédougou Region paid for tractor work in June for 22 ha in Samécouta and 38 ha in Ferme 2. In Fatick Region also, disking on 2.5 ha in Darsilamé and 5 ha in Santako was paid for by the committees.

Production

Seed supply and tests

The Program bought seed and made it available to lowland area producers: 14,040 kg of rice including 3,000 kg of plateau Nerica; 10,800 kg of irrigated rice (BG 90 – 2, SH 108 et SH 201), 160 kg of Rock 5 for testing of adaptability to salt (for Kaymor and Boli) and 80 kg for use in testing for adaptability to deep water as in Ndinderling. The table below shows how the distribution of seeds was made:

Site	Variety	Type	Quantity (kg)
Ndinderling (Rural Community of Keur Samba Gueye, Fatick Region)	BG90-2 or SH202	R1	800
	SH108 or 134	R1	3 200
	War	Base	80
	Nérica 1	R1	2 000
Kaymor (Rural Community of Kaymor, Kaolack Region)	BG 90 - 2	R1	1 600
	Roc5	R1	80
Wassadou (Rural Community of Dialacoto, Tambacounda Region)	BG 90 – 2	R1	1 200
	Nérica 1 et 6	R1	960
Samécouta (Rural Community of Bandafassi; Kédougou Region)	BG 90 – 2	R1	800
	Nérica 1	R1	80
Ferme 2	BG 90 – 2	R1	400
	Nérica 1	R1	80
Dar Salam (Rural Community of Bandafassi; Kédougou Region)	BG 90 – 2	R1	400
	Nérica 1	R1	80

Site	Variety	Type	Quantity (kg)
Ndour Ndour (Rural Community of Djilor, Fatick Region)	SH108	R1	400
Boli Mandaw (Rural Community of Djilor, Fatick Region)	SH 108	R1	2 000
	Roc 5	R1	80
Djilor	SH108	R1	400
	BG 90-2	R1	400
Dassilamé Sérère	Nérica 1	R1	160
Néma Bah	Nérica 1	R1	80
Diabang	Nérica 1	R1	120
Pakala	Nérica 1	R1	160
Bembou	Nérica 1	R1	80
Santanko	Nérica	R1	80

The Rock 5 varieties must be tested in saline zones and multiplied if the results are promising. This variety is recognized as one of the most productive in saline zones. By testing, the objective is to make adapted and productive varieties available in lowlands before the end of the Program.

In contrast, the Nerica Program falls within the context of implementing the total watershed management approach in which the whole toposequence (from the valley to the plateau, passing through the slopes) is farmed. The approach reduces pressure on the valley bottom and on soil removal, exploits all possible rice sites throughout the watershed, and increases rice production in general.

Rural infrastructure

Water management structures sponsored by the Program

Rural infrastructure work completed this quarter includes shoring up the dike at Kaymor by adding stones to the banks, and closing the gates, except for two that will serve to evacuate the season's first runoff, which has high salt content. Another activity was setting up the management committee and its first training in opening and closing the new dike. This hands-on training will continue each time there is a technical visit by the head of water resource management.



Photo 13: Closure of the gate on Kaymor dike - the management committee in action

Support for Rural Councils in Kaymor and Keur Samba Guèye to seek financing for other projects

The Program is assisting the PCRs in Kaymor and Keur Samba Guèye as they seek other partners to finance projects they would like to build. That is how BARVAFOR was selected to construct a second dike in Kaymor. In Keur Samba Guèye some of the Rural Council members, PAFA, BARVAFOR, PAPIL, and USAID-WN Program came on a mission attended by the PCR to visit branches of the Djikoye valley, downstream from Ndinderling, to identify sites where projects could intervene to complete the work begun at Ndinderling by WN and at Djikoye by PAPIL. PAFA has already carried out a study on one of the branches, but has not yet decided whether to provide financing; nonetheless, it intends to invest something in the valuation scheme.

Identification, marking, and mapping cattle corridors

Meetings were held during the second quarter with heads of the management committees for the lowland areas of Ndinderling and Wassadou to discuss modalities for implementing a plan to identify and tag cattle corridors. Following these meetings, the Program sponsored technical support to complete the work. Two rural counselors were sponsored to identify, mark boundaries, and set cement markers along cattle trails that converge around the two valleys or that radiate out of them towards pasture zones.

Recall that the main water points in these valleys are:

- Ndinderling: ponds or wetlands, named *Ndinderling*, *Dodj*, *Bann*, and *Samba Coumba*; and watering holes downstream from the dike at *Dayam* (*Moussoukodala*)
- Wassadou: *Kafayan* (in the Classified Forest of *Diambour*) and the wetlands of the lowlands

The objective is to find paths for accessing watering holes in a consensual and participatory way, and in compliance with regulations covering the topic (*decree 80-268 of 10 March 1980 concerning the organization of corridors and setting conditions for use of pasture*).

The cattle trail is clearly visible on the satellite image from June 29, 2011, as shown below (taken around Ndiob area).



Some information to note about Ndinderling:

- Reticence on the part of populations in Dayam and Mahmouda

- Occupation of part of the corridor that leaves the valley to the West towards pasture lands (Classified Forest of Fathala)
- Passage of the cattle corridor through one to three Rural Communities, limiting decisions that can be taken alone in Keur Samba Guèye

Some information to note about Wassadou:

- Classified Forest of Diambour nearby (the Rural Council is not allowed to deliberate issues concerning this area, even if it wants to extend the boundaries of the cattle corridor); this also creates problems for farmers (due to the fact that they are confined by the Classified Forest), who tend to farm inside cattle corridors.
- Villages concentrated in one area and so the space for a corridor will be limited.
- Placement of villages and fields with shelters is such that they are between the valleys (where they bring their animals for water at the end of rainy season and beginning of the dry season) and the Classified Forest (which serves as pasture land).

Table summarizing the length of the corridors

Management committee	Corridor	Length in meters
Ndinderling	East boundary of the CR, Passi Ndinderling, Ndiob, Ndinderling Forest	7200
	Dike towards Dodj Pond	320
Wassadou	Dike towards Classified Forest of Diambour, with pasture downstream of the dike (towards Niériko)	2200
	Between valley bottom (toward Médina Baoussou) and classified forest	1900
	Médina Afia corridor going toward the Classified Forest of Diambour	2300

Biodiversity characterization

In order to better manage the impacts from hydro-agricultural management structures on watershed ecosystems, it was decided that in 2012 a study would be done on the biodiversity found in Wassadou lowland area (Dialacoto, Tamba Region). The field part of the study has been completed with participation from the Forest Service, national parks, and valley management committee. The team was assisted by a contractor who specializes in plant identification.

After validation of the methodology, inventories of flora and fauna were carried out on 10 transects, each 50m long and 20m wide, and on four 50m X 50m plots. This led to a species list of 50 plants and several species of wildlife, especially avifauna. A community meeting with some of the resource persons was also a chance to hold discussions with the actors on their perception of natural resource management.

The data collected are being analyzed. Results will lead to the identification of biophysical indicators that are the most relevant to tracking the evolution of watershed ecosystems, and the ideal periodicity with which to track the evolution.

3.1.3. Forestry and agroforestry products

Cashew

After granting subsidies to four processing units in Fatick and Sédhiou, two training sessions were given to members of the units. The objective of the training was to build their capacity in use of shelling machines and ovens. Women's groups will now be able to improve and harmonize procedures for processing nuts and producing quality final products to put on the market.

Baobab

The study on production potential of baobab populations in the Program intervention zone was carried out by CNRF experts during the previous quarter. The report was presented on June 22 in Dakar and numerous observations made previously had been incorporated into the final document. The report, titled “Inventory of Baobab Parks and of the Potential Available Baobab Fruit in the CRs of Koussanar and Bala in Tambacounda Region and in the CR of Dar Salam in Kédougou Region”, is now available, and it largely meets expectations.

In order to diversify products based on baobab, the Program organized training on making cakes for groups which process baobab fruit. The training served to:

- build capacity for 19 people representing baobab fruit processing units in production techniques for baobab snack cakes; and
- diversify sources of revenues for beneficiaries, and provide value added to baobab powder.

Participants can thus seize real opportunities, since the cakes currently on the market come mostly from Mali and Burkina.



Photos 14 and 15: Making baobab cakes

The evaluation of baobab fruit marketing during the third quarter in Tamba, Kédougou, and Kolda areas shows total sales of 33,572,150 FCFA, distributed as follows:

- Shelled fruit: **138,844 kg** that brought in revenues of **25,225,000 FCFA**
- Powdered fruit: **7,110 kg** that brought in revenues of **7,371,900 FCFA**
- Baobab seed: **7,539 kg** that brought in revenues of **396,250 FCFA**
- Fruit in the shell: **4,770 kg** that brought up revenues of **579,000 FCFA**

Fonio

The objective sought from the Program’s participation in the International Agriculture and Animal Resources Fair (FIARA), other than better visibility of Program activities, is to allow federations and established enterprises to build commercial relationships with private individuals or networks in Dakar or the regions of Senegal.

This year’s innovation is the joint participation and sharing of costs with Programs financed by the American government that include conservation farming as part of the Feed the Future initiative: Yaajeendé, PCE, USDA, and Wula Nafaa.

Baobab, fonio, and fisheries products processing units as well as conservation farming producer networks fully participated in the FIARA. The enterprises selected for sponsorship took full responsibility for their transport costs and that of their products.

The worldwide fonio fest that is celebrated every year was organized by the GIE Koba Club in Kédougou, with participation by actors in Guinea, Mali, and Senegal. This year the theme was “fonio: grain of the future for food security”. A booth was set up to promote fonio-based nutrition, tasting, and distribution of fonio flour to children.

Revenues from marketing 14,469 tons of parboiled, shelled, and raw fonio added up to 16,341,750 FCFA (of which 15,473,250 is for parboiled fonio) in Sédhiou and Kédougou.

3.1.4. Access to credit

To better prepare for the 2012 agricultural campaign, agricultural producers in Kédougou asked the Program for assistance through awarding credit from U-IMCEC in Tambacounda so they could buy seeds for maize and rice, NPK fertilizer, and urea.

In response to their demand, the Program organized a joint mission to Kédougou with the manager of U-IMCEC /Tambacounda, leading 15 agricultural producer groups and 30 women rice producers to open accounts and deposit personal funds to match the requested credit.

Various workshops were organized to bring agricultural producers (CF and rice farming) to understand the steps, procedures, and documents required to assemble credit dossiers: opening accounts, content of dossiers to open accounts, raising money to deposit matching amounts, collection of information to add to the dossiers, explanation of conditions for loans, and conditions for reimbursing credit.

Business plans were drawn up for women’s groups in Samécouta and Ferme 2 so that the groups could acquire and start up rice shelling operations financed by microfinance institutions (IMF). An initial deposit had already been made by the women’s groups, and financial assistance from the Program covering 20% of the cost of the shellers had been advanced. The initial deposits have been acknowledged and the dossiers have been submitted to U-IMCEC.

In order to finalize credit dossiers, present them to the IMFs for consideration, and set up a reasonable deadline that fits the agricultural calendar, meetings were organized during May 2012 for **167 agricultural producers** from groups and networks. Note that the requests were prepared at the group level with assistance from the networks and from Program facilitators. The implication of networks was necessary at this stage because the role that they will adopt in continuing Program activities after it ends will be to assist in obtaining credit, making guarantees, and marketing the products.

After holding these meetings in Kaolack, Fatick, Tambacounda, and Kédougou areas, partner IMFs were informed that agricultural producers’ credit dossiers would be submitted for the current season. The networks followed the credit requests by member groups and produced complementary documents so that the dossiers could be considered.

The networks will need to continue Program activities and assure CF sustainability and success. An objective of the training given is to build the capacity of CF producer group networks to assist with accessing credit, and also to find resource persons who can be service providers as they draw up their dossiers. This will allow the networks to fully play their role in facilitating credit and also in facilitating the reimbursement of loans.

In May, summarized presentations of requests, amounts requested per network, and an introductory letter were submitted to IMF partners. The resulting access to credit facilitated by the Program is as in the following table.

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

To these totals must be added 6 GPF and 30 individuals from Kédougou and Samécouta who work in the rice market chain, who requested a total of 18,450,000 FCFA.



Photo 16: Women rice producers from Ferme 2 receiving credit from the manager of U-IMCEC in Tamba

In all, 90,120,000 FCFA were made available by U-IMCEC in Kaolack and Tamba for producers in Kaolack, Fatick et Kédougou. Note that U-IMCEC/Kaolack financed all the dossiers submitted for a total of **79,000,000 FCFA to benefit 119 CF groups**. However, difficulties did arise in getting financing from ACEP/Kaolack and U-IMCEC/Tamba, and this in spite of introductory letters submitted by the Program since May 2012.

During the quarter, 11,293,850 FCFA were saved by producers' groups in Tamba, Kédougou, Kolda, Djirnda, and Bassoul. In Kédougou, the reactivation of EPC groups led to banking 7,488,000 FCFA.

3.1.5. Access to the market

Considering the preponderant role of networks in the chain of production and marketing, the Program initiated innovations in the contractualization of producer and group relationships and of group and network relationships.

Facilitators identified lead producers and assisted them in organizing into producer groups; the groups adopted technical packages proposed by the Program and went through training in associated farming practices. Thus, producers make individual commitments as to how many hectares they will farm, the inputs that they will use, and also the technical prescriptions that they will follow.

Producers actually admitted that their yields have palpably increased by using methods promoted by the Program, and that they will reserve a portion of the crops to reimburse credit granted by IMFs. From now on, commitments that are based on a portion of future yield will only impact surplus production and will not bite into basic food needs.

In a participatory approach, a commitment to sell a portion of the crop (about one fifth) at a minimum guaranteed price was adopted. The money from the sale is used to repay credit provided for inputs. This strategy has been adopted for several reasons:

- The producer deposits his share up front, affirming that the group belongs to the producers; the same goes for the network, which links groups together.

- The minimum price of 100 FCFA/kg has been adopted by some groups, which guarantees more than 80% of their credit with an assurance that the final price will be more than 125 FCFA/kg.
- The network sells only with the authorization of members and must report on all revenues collected obtained.
- The network brings requests from the groups, follows up on notifications and snags in the requests for credit, and redeposits profits in the group accounts after sales, which should happen by February at the latest.
- The network assures reimbursement for credit for one season so that credit for the next season can be issued in time.

Other than revenues brought in from shares paid by membership dues of producers, the network receives 5 FCFA for each kilogram sold. It can now position itself to offer milling or shelling services by acquiring mills or shellers. These services would be offered preferentially to members, but also would provide an economic buffer for networks and strengthen their negotiation power with input suppliers and financial institutions.

Commitments made by producers and their groups have full backing from the Rural Community through the signature and the stamp of the President of the CR on documents, which give it stronger executive power.

For the ripper-making artisans, training sessions were organized in Kaymor, Djilor, and Toubacouta in Kaolack and Fatick, and in Koussanar and Koumpentoum in Tamba area.

This capacity building for **71 lead producers** and **21 artisans** was an opportunity to test the level of understanding of CF modules by lead producers, and also a way to assist artisans in setting up a strategy to market the rippers so as to efficiently respond to the ever-growing demand for these agricultural tools.

The producers expressed the need to allow one ripper for each three producers so that at the end of three years everyone would be equipped with one. From this information, the artisans have understood the implications of the demand for the rippers, as well as the importance of CF and of the ripper for working the soil.

The price of the stanchion is 18,000 FCFA; therefore the cost per person will be only 6,000 FCFA per year for three years, payable in cash or in kind.

Considering the number of CF producers working with the Program in Fatick and Kaolack areas, which is 2,743 producers in 176 groups, the potential market for rippers is around 900 per year without counting any potential new membership. The preliminary sales figure would be 16.2 million FCFA, counting stanchions only; or 36 million FCFA, counting the whole ripper.

In view of the popularity of the units, the Program plans to support artisans in the production of publicity (signs and broadcasts) as well as an exposé of demonstration rippers in community centers and selected weekly markets.

3.2. Contribution to nutrition improvement

3.2.1. Market gardens

Horticultural sites

Management of the market garden perimeters included deepening wells in order to resolve the problem of drying up during the first quarter. Elsewhere, work continues in Diabang, Némabah, and Dassilamé Sérère. Work is finished in Djilor and NdourNdour. In the latter two sites, the number of wells was

increased and each was shallower because of the salty water table deeper down. It is only possible to use the first three meters of the water table. WN is insisting on the deepening other sites in order to assure success in the next farming season.

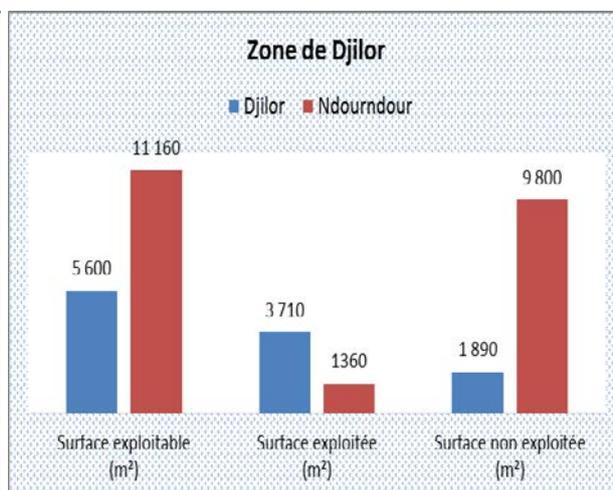
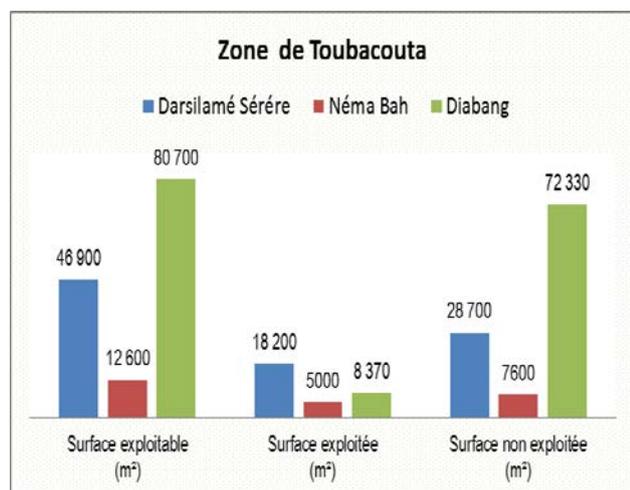
We note that for the next season, minimal water use is recommended in the perimeters where the soil is sandy (such as Djilor and NdourNdour): using amendments to increase soil water retention, starting the season earlier in the year, and planting crops that require less water during the second quarter.

Assessment of garden production in 2012

One of the key objectives of USAID-Wula Nafaa Program is “better agricultural production and productivity”. Realizing this objective obliges those activities such as market gardening be undertaken. Thus, since 2009, the Program has studied and helped set up five fenced market garden perimeters with improved access to water for irrigation.

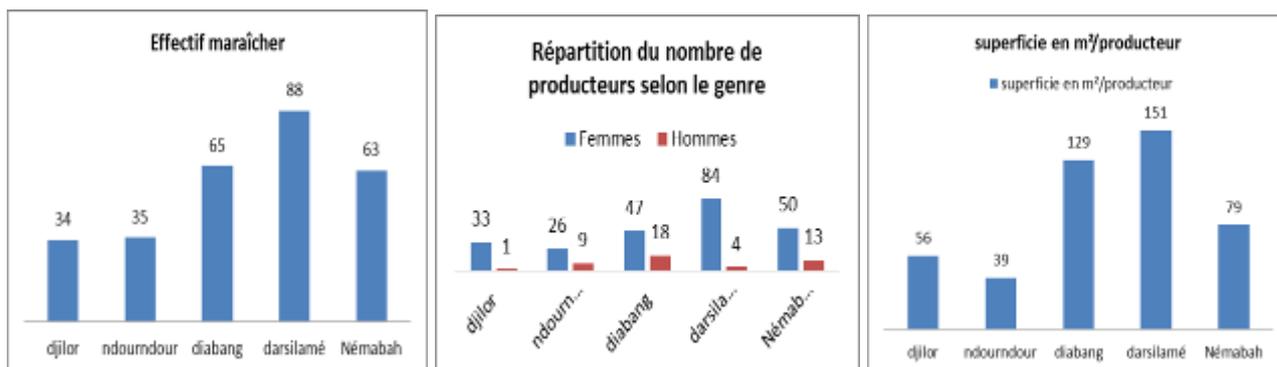
Water management structures took longer than anticipated to build. Digging is still going on in some of the perimeters, but this did not impede certain gardeners from starting production, even if slowly. The results below were recorded.

Perimeter	Arable area (m ²)	Area exploited (m ²)	% exploited	Area not exploited (m ²)	% not exploited
Djilor	5,600	3,710	66.25%	1,890	33.75%
Darsilamé Sérère	46,900	18,200	38.81%	28,700	61.19%
Néma Bah	12,600	5000	39.68%	7,600	60.32%
Diabang	80,700	8,370	10.37%	72,330	89.63%
NdourNdour	11,160	1,360	12.19%	9,800	87.81%
Overall total	156,960	36,640	23.34%	120,320	76.66%



In spite of difficulties encountered by producers (*well drilled in the middle of farming season in Diabang; salinization in NdourNdour and Djilor; delayed end to works in Némabah*), the overall percent of arable land farmed was 23% for this first year.

The number of market gardeners for this first production phase is as follows:



For this first production phase, Darsilamé Sérère has the greatest number of garden producers. Market gardening is normally an activity for women, according to those involved. A complete picture of total volumes harvested is not yet available, as the producers are still in the middle of harvesting, especially for onions.

In addition to the horticultural perimeters, gardening activities have clearly increased in Ndinderling and Kaymor lowlands, thanks to the building of anti-salinization dikes and/or water retention barriers and the elaboration of COGIRBAFs. One of the impacts of the dikes is recharging the water table and thus access to water is easier for gardeners.

Assistance for putting managed sites into commercial operation

Making the garden perimeters profitable in the rainy season was a concern for USAID-Wula Nafaa Program. It would facilitate not only the completion of the various water management works (wells, basins, and canals), but also would allow producers to begin exploiting their sites very quickly. Therefore, a rainy season program was considered and some of the perimeters have already begun to implement it.



Photo 17: Rainy season farming planning for NdourNdour perimeter in Djilor zone.

To assist producers with respecting the farming planning calendar, a direct relationship with suppliers is planned for July 2012. In this way, the Program can withdraw from gardening follow-ups. The way the system is set up, suppliers will have direct access to the garden plots. Still, it will be necessary to help producers set up rules for the process (for example, signing contracts) before starting a collaborative arrangement.

Status of private gardens (treadle pump, linked basins, and small boreholes)

An exhaustive assessment of treadle pumps, linked basins, and mini-boreholes has been started in the field with assistance from the Program. The first results as reported from the Rural Community of Djilor show that these tools are being well-used.

Data from Toubacouta area (the Rural Communities of Keur Samba Gueye, Keur Saloum Diané, Niore Alassane Tal, and Toubacouta) are expected to come in next quarter. A complete analysis of results will lead to a decision on what sort of follow-on support to give to the private gardeners.

A mission was carried out to market garden sites in Fatick and Kaolack region in the second half of May in order to report conclusions made during the preceding mission in March and to present technical options for putting up live fencing and nitrogen-fixing trees inside the perimeters. The technical options were described in detail for each perimeter as follows:

Live fence along the length of chain-link fence

- Cuttings for live fencing planted along the same line as the fencing and spaced 1m apart to provide a visual effect and act as a barrier. Exception for Djilor: the species of cuttings will be *Euphorbia* from salan and secondary plantings will be 50cm apart.
- First row of plants is jujube alternated with *Acacia mellifera* at 1 meter from the fence and 75cm apart. The objectives are to achieve a visual impact of a thorny barrier, produce fruit, and provide honey-making flowers. Exception for Djilor: the guava tree replaces *Acacia mellifera* and the spacing is 2.5m.
- Second row is citrus trees (lemons, oranges...), planted 2 meters from the fence and spaced 1.5m apart. The objectives are the visual effect of a thorny hedge, fruit production, honey flower production, and to act as a windbreak.
- Special cases of Darsilamé Sérère and Diabang: the plan is to strengthen the windbreak in the eastern section by adding kadd every 10 meters along the line of lemon trees.

Nitrogen-fixing trees and shade trees on the inside

- Spaced 25 meters apart, or 20 trees/ha for kadd
- Spaced 10 meters apart, in a line, for mango trees

In total, for the five gardening sites, 8,800 plants must be produced and planted:

- 2700 jujubes / 2700 *Acacia Mellifera* / 2700 citrus trees
- 570 Kadd / 90 mango trees

In addition to these, 4130 privet cuttings will need to be prepared and planted. Procedures for soil preparation have been detailed for planting.

Recall that at the end of last quarter, *Acacia mellifera* and kadd seeds were available, as were all the plastic pots for the nurseries (provided by the Forest Service Directorate).

3.2.2. Availability of potable water and improvement in hygiene conditions, WASH

Technical follow-up on water management works (manual and solar-powered pump wells)

The provisional handover of water management structures was one of the main follow-up activities for built wells. Nine sites were handed over in the CRs of Koulor, Ndamé, Sinthiou Bocar Ali, Bala, Koussanar, Kouthia Gaydi, and Koar. Also, wells with a solar pump were built and placed into service in Sinthiou Bougout Diouf, Damamba, Ndoumane, Vélingara Nguinth, Boulèle, and Daara, under the direction of management committees. The same goes for manual pump wells at Médina 2, Sinthiou Diokhé, and Godioyel (see Appendix 6).

The second most important activity of the quarter was carrying out water flow tests in the two remaining sites (out of 30 in the Program targets); results have been sent to the Program office.

In addition to these two activities, training was given in collaboration with TENESOL to well managers on upkeep and maintenance of solar pumps. Through this training, as with all the others, the Program aims to set up a sustainably functioning mechanism for constructed works through building technical capacity of local resource persons (managers) capable of effectively taking on this elementary concern.

These latter activities enabled a final closure of the Water and Sanitation component. Currently, management mechanisms that have been put in place and the relationship that has been nurtured with the Hydraulic Service will help with proper operation of the structures by management committees.

3.3. Policy reforms

3.3.1. Biodiversity management (chimpanzee corridors)

The Bandafassy sub-prefect approved the deliberation of the management plan for RNCD by Dindéfelo's Rural Council on May 4, 2012 (N°18/AB/SP). Implementation of the management plan can now begin, spearheaded by JGI.

3.3.2. Land tenure management (COGIRBAF)

Preparation for the 2012 campaign

Several meetings have been held with the goal of listing the difficulties encountered during the previous rice farming season and prospects for good organization in the current season. The problems of last year included late tractor work, late distribution of seeds, and difficulty raising the fees due. On another level, the dike at Kaymor was delayed, and poor management of the dike in Wassadou contributed to the poor harvest.

In order to prevent similar events, all the necessary dispositions that the Program could take were applied to relationships with tractor service providers and seed suppliers. On their part, the producers had to raise the necessary fees, with the exception of Wassadou producers.

For the current season, the Management Committees of Santanko (5ha), Dar Salam (5ha), Ferme2 (40ha), Samécouta (20ha), Ndinderling (135ha), Ndour Ndour (30ha), Boli (10ha), and Djilor (15ha) have all fully paid their fees.

In order to facilitate the Management Committees' following up on collecting fees by the valley valuation commission, a summary document titled "Contract for exploitation of the lowlands" was drawn up to assist producers and village focal points in collecting the fees according rules issued in the COGIRBAF. This contract for supplying services is a template to aid in formalizing relationships between the Management Committee and groups or individual rice producers. It is based on the capacity of the Management Committee to facilitate access to land, to tractor services, and to acquiring seed and credit for the farming season.



Photo 18: The contract for farming valley lowlands is being explained to lady rice farmers

Writing the COGIRBAF, and setting up the authority of the Management Committee for Kaymor

After two meetings with record attendance at each one (about 75 participants), representatives of the different *Képars* (three representatives per village) and the Rural Counselors drew up rules of conduct to achieve sustainable, equitable, peaceful, economically viable, and ecologically rational exploitation of Kaymor valley. Thus, it requires an infusion of organizational dynamics that will provide structure, sustainability, endogenous sourcing, and a valuation of the lowland that reflects local stakeholders' involvement and local responsibility. This requires:

- Building organizational and financial management capacities of stakeholders so they can take over their own activities in a competitive way;
- Making stakeholders autonomous by putting them in contact with partners that involve them more in the business environment, so that Program achievements will be ongoing after it ends;
- Organizing upstream producers to resolve issues with supply and optimal production, and downstream producers to be linked to profitable markets.

This COGIRBAF function satisfies objectives of the PENC, namely:

- To promote endogenous, sustainable development of the Rural Community
- To guide local development in concert with the Rural Council
- To bring CBOs to promote development actions
- To enable cultural diversity and promote intervillage dialogue and agreement
- To find partners and develop real synergies between development actors

Following the meetings held, participants set up a bureau composed of six members, the commissaries from the several commissions that must manage the water management structure on behalf of the Rural Council.

The question of gender was a continual preoccupation of the Rural Council, especially since rice fields are mostly farmed by women's groups. Youth also actively participated in setting up the ruling bodies. It is worth noting that women hold the treasury, vice president, and secretary posts in the Management Committee.

The work was presided over by the President of the Rural Council, who again reminded participants that USAID-Wula Nafaa has made the greatest investment in the area. The dam is the result of a request formulated by the populations with the notion that it could bring them much in terms of revenues. He also exhorted those elected to different posts to demonstrate self-sacrifice and availability. Finally, he reaffirmed his wide interest in the Program with its vision of handing responsibility to stakeholders. He also promised to facilitate deliberations of the Rural Council on the COGIRBAF.

Valuation of lowland areas

In the context of valuation of the lowland areas, the Program undertook an exercise of reflection on possibilities for profiting from structural investments. Thus, in addition to rain-dependent crops, market gardening and off-season farming of maize, okra, and other crops are encouraged. Another activity that is encouraged is supervision of seed production, a very lucrative activity. To this end, the Consultative Technical Committee which includes GOS Technical Services, must fully play its role as assistant-counselor in the promotion and dissemination of good practices and their application.

Also in the context of partnerships with other programs and projects, the Rural Council must encourage the complementarities of actions; it must even orient other partners to supply producers with beaters, shellers, packaging, and product sorting. Such synergy between local development actors guarantees sustainability and long-term adoption of activities, and makes our producers into veritable professionals.

3.3.3. Joint management of forestry and fisheries resources

Forest resources

PAF implementation

Implementation of the forest management plans (PAF) is progressing normally, with activities integrated into the annual workplans (PTA) of the management committees that are responsible for executing the PAFs. These planning tools are complemented by regular functioning of community roundtable discussions on issues that normally crop up during PAF implementation. The meetings are held systematically every month in certain Rural Communities (Saré Bidji, Thiéty) and on an as-needed basis in Sakar, Oudoucar, Koussanar, Missirah, and Koulor.

Table: Account status of the CGB/PAF as of end of June, 2012

CR/PAF	Account status (balance)	Observations
Koulor	1,360,000	+ 136,000 CFA for the Rural Council
Sinthiou Bocar Aly	1,035,000	+ 103,500 CFA for the Rural Council
Missirah	1,600,000	+ 160,000 CFA for the Rural Council
Saré Bidji	1,284,000	+ 128,000 CFA for the Rural Council
Thiéty	945,000	+ 94,000 CFA for the Rural Council
Oudoucar	440,000	+ 44,000 CFA for the Rural Council
Sakar	1,100,000	+ 110,000 CFA for the Rural Council
Koussanar	1,360,000	+ 136,000 CFA for the Rural Council
Total	9,124,000 FCFA	+ 910,000 FCFA for the Rural Councils

Assistance for setting up Community Interest Groups (GIC)

The process of creating GICs has made progress, especially in Tambacounda, where the Regional Council deliberated to give a favorable opinion on the creation of a GIC that groups the CRs of Koulor and Sinthiou Bocar Aly around issues of managing the community forest that they share. For other GICs, followup continues at the Regional Councils of Kolda and Sédhiou.

3.4. Capacity building

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

Training and updating

The terms of reference for training Inventory and Mapping Office (BIC) officials were finalized and submitted to consultants, who made technical and financial proposals to carry out the training in mapping tools: ArcGIS 10.0, Google Earth, Access Database, GPS data exchange, and others. It was finally decided that the functionality of the BICs should be evaluated. For this, draft terms of reference were drawn up and submitted to USAID.

Grants (equipment and monitoring)

The Program drew up terms of reference to set up a strategy for disengagement from the BICs.

Collaboration with technical services and partners

This collaboration supports all Program activities, and during this quarter, assistance from agriculture-based services (DRDR, ANCAR) was the most frequently required to properly prepare for the agricultural season.

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

Training and dissemination for members of the Management Committees

The main objective of training in Community Organization and Dynamics was to bring members of the Management Committees (CG) and those who work in market garden perimeters to adopt the idea of sustainability and to better organize themselves to take over administrative and financial management (GAF) of activities within the gardens. This objective is based on the principle of self-organization and must grow from a good community interaction, thus involving all of the actors and groups of stakeholders at the most basic level.

The specific objectives to reach were:

- To analyze the possible direct or indirect influences of a CBO's environment on its long-term existence, so that these influences can be taken into consideration during the whole process of management;
- To lead participants to explain why they are in the Management Committee and to understand their essential missions;
- To allow participants to understand the importance of various management bodies and the duties of each one;
- To provide a forum for participants to master the rules and procedures for functionality of an organization like the Management Committee for the garden perimeters;

- To make mechanisms and tools available to the participants so they can prevent, manage, and regulate conflicts that can arise during committee business;
- To allow participants to master the steps in organizing a meeting and what aspects to consider so that the meeting succeeds.

The first meeting that had been held in Toubacouta was a workshop to train trainers. The target group was the facilitators and the secretaries of the Management Committees of the five garden perimeters in Fatick area that will be disseminating the training to other committee members in their intervention zone. This approach lends the utmost importance to sustainability as it develops internal capability for taking over the capacity building activity.

For all the activities carried out, periodical presentation meetings were held in the communities which involved actors in the process of garden perimeter management, in particular the Rural Councils and village representatives. This approach also made it possible to reach a considerable number of producers who had not benefited from training up to now. Thus, the Program's vision of sustainability/ adoption will rest mainly upon complete transfer of responsibility and effective participation of local actors in all decision making. The appropriate slogan is: "Give the resources and the power to producers, and put them in control of production and marketing activities so that they become the real engines of development."

Training of the CGP (wells management committees)

In the same vein as the wells management committees sponsored in Tambacounda Region, the Program organized a training workshop for the management committee to monitor the borehole in Danedé (Dindéfelo CR). After this workshop, technical assistance sessions were held with committee members to make sure they understood well and could correctly use the tools made available to them, so they could function properly as they manage the borehole. These organizational supports have borne fruit, as they have mobilized the benefiting populations and earned their commitment, translating into joint monthly contributions (**39,000 FCFA**) and membership dues for water access services (**3450 FCFA**).

Forest management committees

Following training workshops in Administrative and Financial Management (GAF) and integrating the management tools, activities geared for the management committees focused on following their work, providing some technical assistance from time to time, and also assisting with implementation of their PTA. It was a question of occasionally assuring that the procedures and management forms were correctly applied by the actors. Several details were given and clarifications made during follow-up missions by the facilitators, ACFs, and those responsible for carrying out the PAF. These activities are part of the progressive disengagement of the Program, with a major objective of leaving sustainable management bodies in place that can function autonomously.

BDS and building capacity

One element of building capacity has consisted of finalizing business plans with rice producers' groups in Samécouta and Ferme 2 in Kédougou Region. It also led 15 agricultural producers' groups and 30 women to assemble their dossiers requesting credit, so they can prepare for the 2012 agricultural season.

Another capacity building activity was technical training given to 71 lead producers and 21 artisans in Kaolack, Fatick, and Tambacounda areas. The training concerned CF and assistance with finding a strategy to market the rippers.

During the quarter, assistance given to enterprises included:

- participation in FIARA 2012

- participation in the Kolda Regional Fair
- training and technical assistance to strengthen organization and functionality
- assistance with accessing credit (training in the approach, signing contracts, and assembling credit dossier requests)
- follow-up and assistance with implementation of the Savings for Change Program
- follow-up and assistance with marketing products from processing units
- follow-up on maintaining management tools (forms) and collection of data

Other types of assistance given to enterprises were:

- Establishing enterprises: 34
- Reactivation: 13
- Training in management: 35
- Training in processing techniques: 1
- Women's enterprises assisted: 5.

In summary, during this quarter, 82 enterprises improved their management practices and 69 enterprises (of which 39 were new) were assisted. The membership of these enterprises adds up to 3,114, of whom 1,992 are in new enterprises.

Results of implementing the EPC Program - April to June 2012

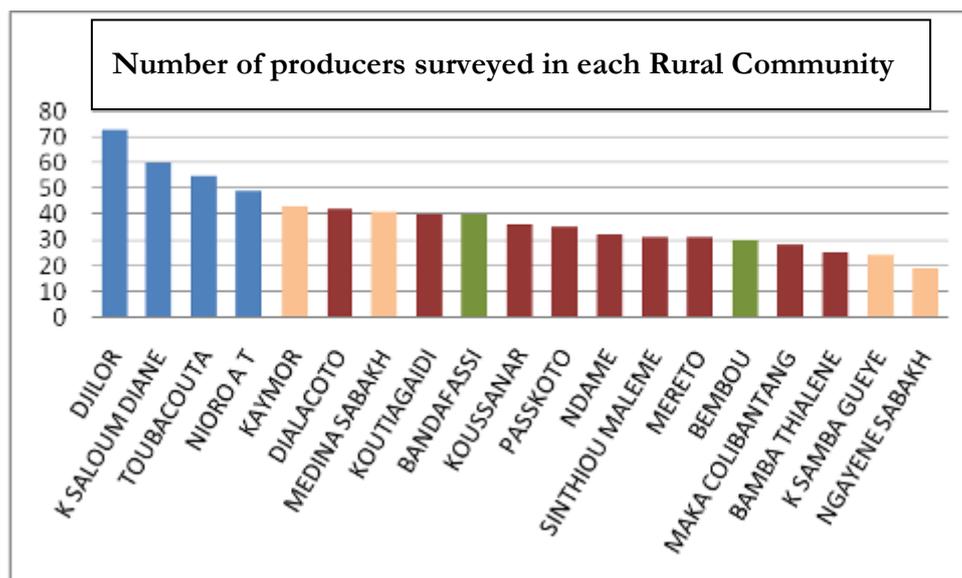
Zone	Number of EPC Groups	Amount in Savings(FCFA)	Observations
Kolda/Sédhiou	03	128,000	Bambali, Sakar, Koussy
Kédougou	05	7,488,000	Dindéfelo. Note that these EPC groups already had experience in the Program's EPC. The facilitator's work was to reactivate groups who had fallen into inactivity.
Tambacounda	16	817,200	Kothiary, Koussanar, Missirah, Méréto, Koumpentoum, Kouthiagaidy, Pass Koto, Dialacoto.
Fatick	18	2,860,650	Djirnda / Bassoul
Total	42	11,193,850	

3.5. Natural resource management

3.5.1. Sustainable land management

Based on a protocol, a survey was carried out among members of the CF network to find out about farmer-assisted natural regeneration (RNA). Data entry from the questionnaires was carried out for four regions: Fatick, Kaolack, Tambacounda, and Kédougou, allowing analysis of the data collected. A broad picture of the data analysis is presented here.

The surveys covered 735 producers in CF networks in four regions, containing 22 Rural Communities and 215 villages.



The report on analyzed data is being finalized and will help define the general direction to take in working with producers to promote and develop RNA and agro-forestry in the context of the CF network.

Terms of reference have been written up for the study on Land Use Management's impact on agricultural yields. It will require assessing the results of interventions in sustainable land management and their impact on agricultural land in intervention zones of USAID-Wula Nafaa Program. The study will be carried out by two students from the University of Ziguinchor.

3.5.2. Ecosystem management (PAF, PG, management of bush fires)

Elaborating the PAF

The process of writing the PAF for Mangagoulack was interrupted because of insecurity in the area. After exchanging information with the ACF, and with the accord of the IREF in Ziguinchor, diagnostic sessions will be held during the fourth quarter. The Program will assist the local technical services with organizing and animating the socio-economic studies.

Implementing the PAF

As the forest management plans are in the implementation phase, the Program redefined its approach to give more room to the true actors to work. Program intervention thus focuses on following implementation from a distance and offering technical assistance for executing the GAF and for facilitating communication and dialogue between actors when it comes to problems that arise during implementation of the PAFs.

Against this backdrop, the Program asked for an evaluation of the management plans for supported community forests. This evaluation was done last May by a forestry expert from CIRAD (France) on the basis of terms of reference that enumerated these expected results:

- an assessment of the implementation status of PAFs and previous exploitation operations in the five community forests;
- recommendations for distribution, installation, monitoring, and control of forest operators in cutting parcels;

- recommendations for the distribution of roles and obligations of designated officials of the CR and the local Forest Service in terms of advisement, control, and surveillance of forest operators;
- assessment of the level of application and respect for exploitation rules since the beginning of PAF implementation in the five forests;
- a technical opinion on the pertinence of management parameters and exploitation rules in force;
- realistic proposals for refining, improving, or simplifying these parameters and rules;
- a technical opinion on the foreseeable evolution of the structure of forest stands over the long term;
- recommendations on choosing sites to install charcoal-burning kilns;
- a comparison of WN-supported forests with PROGEDE-supported forests.

The final report, entitled “Evaluation of the implementation of forest management plans in the Community Forests supported by USAID-Wula Nafaa Program”, has just been submitted by the consultant. It contains much useful information and a very precise description of the conditions for implementing management plans. The first conclusions of the mission carried out were reported during a meeting in Dakar on June 1st. The report will be imminently available and will propose, for one thing, to hold a national seminar on “The future of decentralized forest management policy in Senegal”.

3.5.3. Local conventions

Drafting local conventions and POAS

Following the presentation of the participatory diagnostics for drafting the POAS, and after a field mission to geo-reference and draw land use maps for the Rural Communities (CR) of Dar Salam and Ethiolo, a meeting was held in the two CRs to validate and identify land capabilities in the areas.

The main tasks of these presentations were to show the results of analyzing data collected during the diagnostic missions, to show distribution maps of the populations, of infrastructure, of land use, (to validate), to identify eco-geographical zones and economic areas, and to do participatory mapping of resources. The community radio in Salémata contributed much by broadcasting communiqués to call local actors to be massively present, especially women, at the various community meetings. The radio was also used to broadcast messages to sensitize the populations about the need for a POAS and to protect threatened species.

The two local conventions in Djirnda and Dionewar have been finalized; Djirnda’s has also been deliberated.

Support for chimpanzee management and traditional gold mining

GRN activities are being followed by AKAD as part of its partnership with WN. From their report, producers are committing themselves to respect the local convention, the rules of which appear to be well understood by the community. At Kérékonko, chimpanzee presence was noted from Bagnon to the river. However, chimpanzees are not present in the perimeter where the GIE has a permit to operate. Migratory herders fell large trees and set them on fire; this explains why certain animals are threatened, particularly chimpanzees. Further, the populations harvest much of the madd fruit as well as baobab and tamarind. However, the president of the Kérékonko GIE has asked to hold a sensitization campaign on chimpanzees that are threatened by migrants and villagers. Chimpanzees are found most often between Kérékonko, Tikankoly, Soukouta, Manda-Thiès, and Baraboye.

Organizational support for local artisanal fisheries councils (CLPA in Toubacouta and Missirah)

During the quarter, organizational support was continued for the CLPAs in Toubacouta and Missirah, as a bureau was set up to coordinate local delegates. The establishment of these bodies has now completed the restructuring process for the CLPAs in the context of carrying out the local convention on mollusk management. The delegate coordination should contribute much and will help mobilize grass-roots actors to apply management measures to fisheries resources.

Finalizing the local conventions on GRN /NRM in the CRs of Dionewar and Djirnda

The local conventions for Dionewar and Djirnda CRs, with an objective of managing natural resources sustainably, were finalized this quarter. For Dionewar, the Rural Council has already begun deliberation of the document, and a copy has been sent to the arrondissement level for approval by the sub-prefect. For Djirnda, the last steps in the process have been carried out: community and technical validation of the document. Deliberation by the Rural Council and approval by the sub-prefect are the next steps to complete the passage of the convention.



Photos 19 and 20: Community meetings in Dionewar (left) and Djirnda (right)

A remaining task is to support establishing and training management committees so that the local convention can be executed properly.

Monitoring implementation of the GAF for Bambali's local convention

During this quarter, monitoring included collecting and depositing fees as fixed by the Rural Council on harvested products (forestry and fisheries) which are being marketed in the Rural Community. Recall that these fees are meant to support action plans related to applying local conventions and thus are an additional source of revenues for the local collectivity.

The following table shows the status of fee collection for the quarter.

Total fees collected (FCFA)	GRN/NRM fund (40%)	CR (10%)	Committee functioning (10%)	Motivation of resource guards and community relays (40%)
+23,300	+9,320	+2,330	+2,330	+9,320

In the table, note a slight increase in amounts collected compared to last quarter. This amount will undoubtedly increase dramatically during next quarter as the palm oil exploitation season starts in the villages.

Validation of the Program withdrawal strategy as Bassoul's local convention is implemented

During the quarter, the Program organized a workshop to validate its strategy for withdrawing during the implementation of Bassoul's local convention. As activities unfolded, satisfactory results were



Photo 21: Explanation by the sector official on a strategic action plan for Program withdrawal as the local convention is implemented

obtained, particularly as concerns the organization of the *Detarium senegalensis* or ditax harvesting season, once the source of frequent conflict. Thanks to Program intervention, ditax harvest has generated revenues that are used to support functionality of the management committees (CG). Now it is necessary to consolidate what was learned, without intervention from the Program. Thus, a strategic action plan was devised and validated by the CG during the workshop under the guidance of the Rural Council and the Fatick Forest Service, which must pursue assistance to implementing the actions that are validated.

3.5.4. Biodiversity conservation (chimpanzees, lowland areas, mangroves)

Research activities on chimpanzees are ongoing, with monitoring of grants given to institutions and researchers (Jane Goodall, Janis Carter, Jill Pruetz).

With regard to the Dindéfelo RNC, the sub-prefect approved the management plan document on May 4, 2012. The management committee (CG) of the RNCD was set up. The CG is composed of a general assembly and an executive office in charge of daily management issues. The CG will be approved by deliberation of the Rural Council or by official decision by the President of the Rural Council.

3.5.5. Charcoal and traditional gold mining

Charcoal

Chimneys ordered by the CGs were delivered this quarter. These chimneys are available to charcoal producers. The fact that the CG ordered them shows the willingness of the management bodies to strictly respect the technical prescriptions in the PAF, which recommend using the Casamance kiln in charcoal production.

We note that the exploitation and marketing of charcoal in the newly managed forests of Sakar and Oudoucar is effective. The populations are becoming interested in production after a group tried the experience and sold a truckload in Dakar.

In addition, charcoal exploitation continues in the production zones. However, the authorizations for selling production from 2011 parcels and product from 2012 parcels have been so slow that little revenue has been recorded this quarter. A meeting was held with the Chief of the Brigade in Koussanar to resolve the situation.

Revenues generated this quarter are valued at 85,116,900 FCFA, broken down as follows:

Forest	Number of bags sold	Amount CA (FCFA)
Saré Bidji	6,740 Bags	33,792,000
Sakar	00 bag	00
Total - Kolda area	6,740 bags	33,792,000
Koussanar	7677 bags	13,489,400
Missirah	9404 bags	19,873,000
SBA	5175 bags	7,762,500
Koulor	6800 bags	10,200,000
Total - Tamba area	16,933 bags	51,324,900
Total - all areas	23,673 bags	85,116,900 FCFA

The low revenues recorded in Koussanar, even though production was higher than in Saré Bidji, can be explained by the fact that sales occurred on-site in Koussanar. Koussanar producers could not raise the required expenses linked to marketing in Dakar. They plan to request credit to finance production and marketing.

Traditional gold mining

In order to better prepare for a visit from the United States Ambassador in Kédougou, the Program asked AKAD to prepare a summary document of the objectives set in the protocol with them, and to link the objectives with results reached. Having seen the document, it was considered that it would be a good time to carry out a field mission to better appreciate the situation and confirm which site the Ambassador could visit.

The Ambassador's visit happened on April 18th, and he was able to see the improved gold processing units, one trammel which is functional in Kérékonko, and a pulverizer in Tomboronkoto. The mission also visited a dioura in Ngari to appreciate the application of environmental measures by the gold mining GIEs that are receiving grants.

We note that the gold miners very much appreciated the visit from the Ambassadors to their work areas, and have benefited from the occasion to express complaints but also to reiterate their commitment to work with USAID-Wula Nafaa Program and its partner AKAD.

Finally, AKAD organized a workshop to set up a federation of gold miner groups, as per the agreement signed with WN Program.

3.6. Cross-cutting Activities

3.6.1. Climate change

A document on the contribution of the Program to the strategy for adapting to climate change is being drafted. A third draft is being finalized.

3.6.2. Gender issues

Meetings in five market garden perimeters led producers to proclaim their fidelity to the Program, as this woman from Dar Salam Sérère said: "In the days when the parcels were not fenced, women were forced to decide at 1 PM whether to return home to prepare a meal, or stay at the garden to keep out any stray animal that could wander through. Today, with a secure fence, after noon the women can

freely go to cook and rest without fear of returning to ruined produce in their parcels. The only constraint is not having the material to save time and labor.”

3.6.3. Governance and decentralization

Activities that help raise revenues are still being followed and a report on how the developed strategy will be ongoing after the Program ends is being drafted.

During the quarter, emphasis was placed on governance in CBOs, with an eye toward preparing the agricultural campaign and the Program’s gradual withdrawal.

3.6.4. Communication, dissemination, and documentation for posterity

This quarter saw many big communications events that greatly enhanced Program visibility. It is during this quarter that the decision was made to assist agricultural producers with communications tasks this quarter, notably the dissemination of conservation farming and sharing information on rice production. Video-formatted success stories were also produced this quarter.

The communications highlight of the quarter was the inauguration of Salémata’s community radio station. It was financed by the Program through a grant.

In terms of radio broadcasts, the Agriculture component’s areas of intervention were covered, as well as regional interventions:

- *Kédougou zone*: Eight broadcasts were produced in partnership with community radio stations in Kédougou and Salémata. The themes of the broadcasts were preparing the agricultural campaign, conservation farming best practices, setting up zonal and community committees for Dar Salam’s forest, and the presentation on Dar Salam’s POAS.
- *Tamba zone*: Seven broadcasts were produced and distributed in partnership with RTS/Tambacounda. The broadcasts spoke of the roles and responsibilities of Rural Communities in the context of fighting bush fires, the agricultural season and good CF practices, and organizational management for the COGIRBAF in Wassadou.
- *Kaolack/Fatick area*: Three broadcasts were produced to assist producers in the current farming season. The broadcasts spoke of the conservation farming breakthrough and good practices, and of management of Kaymor valley. The programs were produced in partnership with RTS/Kaolack.
- *Kolda zone*: Four broadcasts were produced on renewal of management bodies for the community forest of Sakar-Oudoucar, distribution of the agreement signed between UNCEFS and the Rural Communities, evaluation of committees’ PTAs, and vulgarization of GAF procedures.

USAID-Wula Nafaa Program participated in the 2012 FIARA at the beginning of April. To add to that, a forum on conservation farming was organized for it. It was an important moment for sharing CF experiences with testimony from producers and officials of the technical services (DRDR).

The Program also supported organization of the second edition of the Kolda Regional Fair that was jointly organized by the Association for Valuing Okra in Fouladou (AVGF), U.S. Peace Corps, and Catholic Relief Services (CRS). The fair took place April 27-29, 2012. It was a good space for discussing policies and development actions, so four forums were organized over the three days. The topics were management of natural resources and decentralization; market chain development; community microfinance systems; and youth and development.

The high point of communications during the quarter was the inauguration of Salémata community radio (Salémata FM) financed by the Program through a grant. The inauguration ceremony was an

event that was widely appreciated by Salémata’s population. All the cultural attractions in Salémata Department were exhibited to welcome His Excellence, U.S. Ambassador to Senegal, Lewis Lukens. For the official ceremony, the Mayor’s representative, the representatives for Youth and Women’s groups, the President of the Steering Committee, the Prefect, and the Ambassador all gave speeches.



Photo 22: His Excellence and the communications head of the Program in the new radio offices

Photo 23: His Excellence with the Prefect of Salémata and the President of the Radio Steering Committee

In the context of communications geared for the public, the Program produced 12 publications. This included 10 video format success stories, one written success story, and a published article on governance of natural resources.

- *Video Success Stories:* Ten videos were produced to inform the public at large about successful Program activities in the agricultural domain that fit into the strategy for Feed the Future. The success stories have been put online on YouTube. These are the themes covered:
 - ✓ Program support for natural and fisheries resources (reactivation of the CLPAs)
 - ✓ Breakthroughs in conservation farming in Senegal to improve food security
 - ✓ Hydro-agricultural structures for producing rice and improving food security
 - ✓ Assistance for establishing market garden perimeters for agricultural production
 - ✓ Hydro-agricultural structures for rice production and fighting against soil salinity
 - ✓ Market garden planning: using the SIGESCO tool
 - ✓ Business and technologies developed to promote conservation farming
 - ✓ Lowland area managed sites and local economic dynamics: case study on the managed valley of Ndinderling
 - ✓ Organizational dynamics (marketing and supply) that go with dissemination of conservation farming techniques
 - ✓ The impact of development technologies such as the pump on market garden production

VIDEO SUCCESS STORIES TOPICS	DATE OF POSTING ONLINE	NUMBER OF VIEWS AS OF JULY 17, 2012
Program support for natural and fisheries resources (reactivation of the CLPAs)	1 month ago	149
Breakthroughs in conservation farming in Senegal to improve food security	1 month ago	169
Hydro-agricultural structures for producing rice and improving food security	1 month ago	107
Assistance for establishing market garden perimeters for agricultural production	1 month ago	129
Hydro-agricultural structures for rice production and fighting against soil salinity	1 month ago	126
Market garden planning: using the SIGESCO tool	2 weeks ago	69
Business and technologies developed to promote conservation farming	2 weeks ago	61
Lowland area managed sites and local economic dynamics: case study on the managed valley of Ndinderling	2 weeks ago	62
Organizational dynamics (marketing and supply) that go with dissemination of conservation farming techniques	2 weeks ago	39
The impact of development technologies such as the pump on market garden production	2 weeks ago	69

- *Success Story article:* One success story was written on the topic “Rice farming: women’s leadership”. The content describes the work of Samécouta women as they produce rice.
- *Article edited and published:* An article was written and published in the new Journal *Synergie between USAID Programs in Senegal*. The article discusses governance of natural resources using the experience of USAID-Wula Nafaa Program.

3.6.5. Sustainability and disengagement

Promotion and strategy for dissemination of conservation farming

An agreement was signed with the National Agricultural and Rural Agency, ANCAR, in Kaolack-Fatick (Directorate of the Southern Peanut Basin). This agreement targets the extension of the conservation farming area. The main objectives are to: (1) build capacity of producers so that an acceptable level of food security is reached; (2) support agribusiness so that producers can market crop surpluses (which will result immediately when technology is used); (3) assist with the organization of producers so that solid structures oriented toward production and marketing will be established, without destroying traditional producers’ organizations that exist in intervention zones; and (4) create relationships between actors who intervene both upstream and downstream of production.

The agreement is for 10 months starting in June 2012. It will be renewed as needed, but only after an assessment of how it is working.

Natural resource management

A study to evaluate implementation of the PAFs has been carried out by an international consultant. The study will help to document the approach to forest management taken by the Program, as required by Program objectives.

Similarly, the study on baobab production potential has covered the economic and ecological aspects of this important resource.

Future equipment of the garden perimeters

A cash fund exists at each garden site; it is financed by annual contributions of 5,750 FCFA per producer, of which 3,750 is for buying bulk seeds and 2,000 is for functions of the CG and maintenance of the parcel. Producers want to use part of this money for the cost of buying equipment progressively for the sites (using copay arrangements).

The idea is being considered and the way to progressively equip the sites in shovels, rakes, watering cans, weeding forks, and other tools from internal resources and in synergy with other partners in

garden production is being studied. One strategy would be to develop business plans and submit them to microfinance institutions.

The following documents are now available:

- Training module on Community Organization and Dynamics
- Participant's manual on Community Organization and Dynamics in the Garden Perimeters
- Participant's manual for Administrative and Financial Management of CGs in the lowlands
- Contract for exploitation of the lowland areas (between CG and producers)

Implementation of the PAFs (Forestry Management Plans)

The withdrawal process is following its course and will be consolidated through implementation of the PAFs by local actors, as well as through community roundtable discussions that have been instituted so they can effectively take over issues and problems encountered in the field.

Setting up an annual calendar of activities that management committees for local conventions will use

In the Rural Community of Bassoul this quarter, management committees under the aegis of the Rural Council and being assisted by the Program met to elaborate and validate an annual calendar of activities related to implementing the local convention. Identified activities go from preparing for the product harvesting season to monitoring the unfolding season to evaluating results achieved. For each identified activity, the responsible parties were designated.

Drawing up the action plan was supervised by the Sector Chief of the Forest Service in Foundiougne; his service will provide assistance, without any active interventions by the facilitator in the area.

3.6.6. Monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and analysis

The quarter included a visit by the Facilitator Supervisor and Assistant Coordinator to verify data reported in the regions of Fatick and Kaolack. The objective of the visit was to verify use of the tools for collecting and storing data for MERA during the 2011 marketing season and in preparation for collecting data for the 2012 season.

In addition to this, assistance was given from the Program Direction to the Program components in planning and decision making in monitoring-evaluation and in accessing information.

3.7. Program management

3.7.1. Management and administration

The Program saw the departure of the Agricultural component head as his contract ended. He has been replaced by the head of water management. The Direction has begun preparing the disengagement strategy for personnel matters as the Program draws to a close. This strategy will be finalized during the new quarter.

3.7.2. Facilitator management

Monitoring and supervision of facilitators

The main tasks of the ACF and supervisors include covering administrative, logistical, and technical issues as well as facilitator planning. An additional task for this quarter was the preparation of templates and doing annual performance evaluations of facilitators as part of managing personnel.

Facilitator training

The Program continued building facilitator capacity in new domains as per the targeted results. To reach them, the following themes were developed over the course of the quarter:

- Getting facilitators and ACFs up to speed on the credit strategy used under the Wealth Creation Component (maize contracts between producers and groups, and between networks and groups)
- Training of trainers (facilitators and secretaries) in organization, functionality, and management of market garden perimeters in Fatick Region
- Continued training in the phases of implementing CF

Facilitator coordination

After the departure of the Agriculture Component head this quarter, a slight realignment of facilitators was executed so that field personnel could be used more efficiently and intervention zones could be covered more fully.

3.7.3. LASF and Grants**LASF**

The LASF continued supporting direct investment in field activities through subcontracts, consultations, and purchase orders. Currently, the Program is working with enterprises to deepen wells in the market garden of Diabang in Keur Mama Lamine (Nioro Alassane Tall, Fatick Region) and also in Darsilamé Sérère and Némabah. At the time this report was written, the work was still in progress, but in the final phase. These wells, once complete, will contribute to secure production of market produce, and will increase the area farmed. That will serve to increase the sales for target populations in the region.

The Program facilitated the introduction of the tractor in the conservation farming movement, especially for tracing furrows in dry soil in certain CF villages. The Program sponsored training of trainers for one week for farmers to learn about a new ripper type pulled by a tractor. The participants learned a way to increase the amount of land that is farmed with less time compared to traditional labor. The Program also handed over the dikes to Némabah and Djilor.

The Program welcomed a Farmer to Farmer volunteer to assist the Agriculture team to lend support on techniques for preparing the soil for vegetable gardening using simple gardening tools. The volunteer visited the gardens supported by the Program and trained farmers in “good gardening methods”, especially in soil preparation. He also assisted the Program with development of improved garden tools that are easier to use by farmers. The producers thus learned about ways to manage soil fertility and how to prepare a vegetable bed properly using simple garden tools that increase productivity.

All of these tasks contributed to reaching the LASF target which consists of increased agricultural production and yield by improving irrigation and resource management

Small grants fund

Most of the activities have been finalized or are nearly complete, with the exception of two activities that were begun during the previous quarter. These involve raising revenues from launching two sites in the Rural Communities of Djirnda and Bassoul in Fatick Region. They are in the final phase of achievement. There are also two other activities which started this quarter: acquisition of a rice huller in Samécouta in the Rural Community of Bandafassi, and another in the Commune of Kédougou. The two activities will contribute to the creation of jobs and to distributing revenues to women who are members of the group, as well as to improve the quality of local rice consumed in the household.

At the time this report was written, construction of a storage shed for the federation of lady fonio processors in Dindéfélo was completed and the women had begun to use it. The storage shed will allow women to temporarily store their supplies and processed product and to improve quality control on the products, thus considerably reducing losses due to poor storage conditions.

All activities that are finalized or being completed will help the Program work with its partners in a context of facilitation and stimulation of enterprise development as well as encouragement of sustainable use and improved management of natural resources in target zones.

4. CONSTRAINTS, OPPORTUNITIES, AND PRIORITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER

4.1. Constraints

In the context of food security:

- Difficulty convincing producers to put in market gardens during the rainy season; they prefer to farm cereal crops
- Difficulty for the vast majority of CF producers to get credit for inputs that are part of best practices in conservation farming
- Delayed approval of the COGIRBAF for Wassadou, due to poor functionality of the Rural Council
- Delayed reimbursement of 2011 agricultural season credit, but limited to a few producers
- Delayed credit awarded by the IMFs for fertilizer

In the context of forest resource management:

- Delayed beginning of the forest operations season
- Insecurity in the Casamance region, causing delayed finalization of the PAF for Mangagoulack
- Delayed delivery of authorization to ship remaining charcoal product from 2011 parcels and new product from 2012 parcels
- Disfunctionality of the fonio network in Hamdany in Sédhiou Region because of confusion over roles and conflicts of interest between the federation and the network
- Lack of training in processing techniques for cashew for new processing units
- Lack of chimneys for local charcoal producers in Sakar/Oudoucar managed forest
- Delayed award of cutting permits and permits to transport goods in the charcoal market chain

4.2. Opportunities

In the context of food security:

- The protocol was signed between ANCAR in the peanut basin and USAID-Wula Nafaa to extend the zone for CF farming
- Animation of the panel on CF with the theme “Conservation Farming from A to Z” at the FIARA, an opportunity for broadcasting information about the technique
- Complete availability of the Presidents of the Rural Councils in Kaymor and Keur Samba Guèye for working together with WN

In the context of forest resource management and other activities

- Commitment of Salémata technical services in the process of elaborating the POAS for Dar Salam and Ethiolo
- Approval of the management plan for the RNC of Dindéfélo
- Recommendations from the evaluation of the PAFs
- Conclusions and direction from the study on baobab populations
- Inauguration of the Community Radio of Salémata by His Excellence, the Ambassador of the United States to Senegal and its placement into service
- Organization of the Kolda Regional Fair
- Production and posting online of 10 videotaped success stories covering Feed the Future activities carried out by the Program
- Production of radio broadcasts to assist producers during the current agricultural season

4.3. Priorities for next quarter

- Follow the rice farming season
- Finalize improvements on water supply in horticultural perimeters
- Follow the millet/sorghum and maize season
- Finalize the CF database (number of producers, area under CF by crop and variety)
- Do a comparative analysis of CF yields versus non-CF yields in Fatick, Kaolack, Tambacounda, and Kédougou with the respective DRDR
- Prepare zone-based technical evaluations for each network
- Follow ERA tests for WN on CF and document the experience
- Put a strategy in place to support garden perimeter farmers and access credit for inputs without passing through the banks (identify suppliers and put farmers into contact with them through SIGESCO tool)
- Follow garden production activities on five sites
- Write a procedural manual for lowland management and market gardens
- Hold a workshop on participatory monitoring-evaluation to prepare for Program withdrawal
- Write the COGIRBAF for Kaymor and assure that training in Administrative and Financial Management is given to members of the management committee
- Support the implementation of the action plan to write the PAF for Mangagoulack
- Assist with strengthening the involvement of, monitoring by, and supervision by the Rural Councils and the technical services during the execution of activities by the committees
- Write up the strategy for disengagement from PAF implementation by the Program
- Prepare documents on Program activities for posterity
- Analyze data on biophysical characterization of Wassadou watershed

Constraints, Opportunities, and Priorities for Next Quarter

- Evaluate the impact of GDT on agricultural production
- Begin sensitization on farmer-assisted natural regeneration
- Establish live fences and nitrogen-fixing trees in market gardens
- Put in place a biological protection system for managed watersheds
- Pursue activities that render WN more visible by documenting its experiences with televised emissions like “Renni Kom” and the Grand Format of the Televised Journal
- Continue radio broadcasts to assist producers
- Produce supporting documents for posterity
- Prepare for post-harvest operations
- Purchase rice hullers
- Assist the networks to obtain signatures on agreements with the IMFs
- Build capacity in CF networks
- Write up a strategy for disengagement by the Program for GRN networks
- Support the organization of general assemblies for groups and networks
- Strengthen the relationship between the networks and CF groups
- Infuse EPC groups at the CF group level so as to reduce dependence on IMFs

5. SUCCESS STORIES

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



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

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 (103)	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			
Number of hectares affected by new or improved water management systems (112)	2,000 ha	0.68 ha	0.56 ha	0			These data will be reported in the annual report
Number of small households benefiting from new or improved water management systems (113)	3,000	3	1	0			These data will be reported in the annual report
Number of small households increasing their production of key agricultural crops or animal products (114)	3,000	3,839	150	0			
Number of rural households benefiting directly from U.S. Government assistance (115)	3,000	0	0	0			These data will be reported in the annual report
Number of new water systems put in place (125)	100	0	0	0			These data will be reported in the annual report
Number of existing water management systems improved or extended (126)	30	3	1	0			These data will be reported in the annual report
Number of new technologies or or management practices made available to beneficiaries thanks to U.S. Government assistance (127)	3	0	0	0			These data will be reported in the annual report

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 (I28)	300	0	2	8			These data will be reported in the annual report
Number of producers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices, thanks to U.S. Government assistance (I29)	2,000	0	7	10			These data will be reported in the annual report
Number of small producers trained in respecting established production standards (I35)	2,000	459 M: 398 F: 61	1,201 M: 990 F: 211	446 M: 387 F: 59			
Number of associations of producers trained in established production standards (I36)	50	156	164	64			
Number of small producers receiving training in new technologies (I37)	2,000	0	0	0			These data will be reported in the annual report
Number of producers' associations receiving training in new technologies (I38)	100	0	0	0			These data will be reported in the annual report
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) (I39)	200	442 CR: 22 CBO: 413 ST: 7	238 CR: 13 CBO: 213 ST: 12	98 CR: 0 CBO: 0 ST: 0			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			
Number of hectares in biologically significant areas benefiting from improved management because of U.S. Government support	2,000 ha	0	0	0			A management plan is being drawn up
Number of additional hectares managed using improved techniques or practices because of U.S. Government assistance	46,622 ha	0	0	46,622			Writing local conventions for Djirnda and Dionewar
Number of hectares with a forest management fund administered by local government	54,000 ha	54,000 ha	0	0			Community forests of Koussanar (40,000ha) and Sakar/Oudoucar (14,000ha) have 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			
Number of individuals who benefit from short training in productivity in the agriculture sector	1,500 indiv. /yr	459 M: 398 F: 61	1250 M: 1,037 F: 213	446 M: 387 F: 59			
Number of persons who benefit from training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation	6,750 pers. /yr	92 M: 75 F: 17	61 M: 38 F: 23	0			

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			Koussanar CR received assistance to write and implement the PAF for its community forest
Number of external systems supported by the U.S. Government that supervise the utilization of public resources	2	2	2	0			Bambali's GAF is being implemented. A system for managing funds has been set up for the valley to collect fees 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			CLVs set up in Toubacouta and zone committees in Dar Salam will help populations in these areas to be more involved in managing their natural resources
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			

Policy and Communications							
Indicator	2011-12 targets	Progress achieved				Progress achieved during the year	Observations
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
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			
Number of educational and informational publications, bulletins, or communiqués on policy reforms	10	3	4	6			
Number of public educational and informational events organized	100	41	35	26			
Wealth Creation							
Number of persons who increase their economic profits because of sustainable management /conservation of natural resources	6,750 pers./yr	3,839	150	0			
Total value of sales	9 M USD	2,366 USD	25,459 USD	0			
Number of enterprises receiving USAID assistance to improve their management practices	2,400 ent. /yr	54	98	82			
Change in percentage value of products purchased from small producers thanks to U.S. Government assistance	101 %	88 %	+100 %	0			
Increase in the export value of natural resources, non-traditional agriculture, and marine fisheries products from sustainable sources	2 M USD	0	0	0			These data will be reported in the annual report
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			

Wealth Creation - continued							
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 A: 818 M: 634 F: 184 N: 414 M: 217 F: 197	3367 A: 2,064 M: 743 F: 1321 N: 1,303 M: 880 F: 423	3114 A: 1,122 M: 860 F: 262 N: 1,992 M: 1,742 F: 250			
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			
Number of women's organizations/ associations assisted	100	8 A: 1 N: 7	20 A: 16 N: 4	5 A: 3 N: 2			
Number of agricultural sites benefiting directly from USAID intervention	1,500 expl. /an	0	0	0			These data will be summarized at year-end
Value of credit granted to rural people to develop agricultural activities	100,000 USD	9,454 USD ¹	95,600 USD	0			Loans are currently being listed for IMFs
Number of small and medium enterprises assisted to access financial institutions	3,000	322	1,451	0			Loans are currently being listed for IMFs

¹ 1 \$ = 500 FCFA

Water and Sanitation							
Indicator	2011-12 targets	Progress achieved				Progress achieved during the year	Observations
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
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			Of whom 150 are under WADA
Number of persons in target zones with access to improved sanitation facilities	0	0	0	0			

APPENDIX 3: DOCUMENTS

DEVELOPED DURING THE QUARTER

- Mission report on the verification of adaptability of the ripper stanchion to the sine hoe, May 8-11, 2012
- Mission report on establishing live fencing in the market garden perimeters supported by the program, May 14-16, 2012
- Report on the Conservation Farming training for ANCAR agents, June 11-12, 2012
- Status of production in market gardens supported by the Program (status of the campaign)
- PowerPoint presentation on “Conservation Farming Panel Discussion” for the 2012 FIARA
- Mission report on the presentation of diagnostic elements in Dar Salam and Ethiolo territories for the POAS, May 27-31, 2012
- Mission report on Preparation for the Presentation of Preliminary Results from the Evaluation Study on PAF Implementation in Five Community Forests Working with USAID-Wula Nafaa Program, June 1, 2012
- Mission report on identifying, demarcating, and mapping cattle corridors in Ndinderling and Wassadou lowlands
- Consultant report on “Evaluation Study on PAF Implementation in Five Community Forests Working with USAID-Wula Nafaa Program”
- Consultant report on the Inventory of Baobab Parks and Potential for Baobab Fruit Production in the CRs of Koussanar and Bala in Tambacounda Region and the CR of Dar Salam in Kédougou Region
- Study on economic and financial profitability of exploiting a rice huller for the Women’s Producers Union for rice in Ferme 2
- Letter of Introduction for the Women’s Producers Union for rice at Ferme 2, Kédougou
- Strategy document on organization, credit, and marketing
- Mission report on preparations for the visit by the U.S. Ambassador to Kédougou work zones, April 11, 2012
- Informational note on preparing for the CF season: Support for finalization of contracts between producers and groups, and credit applications in coordination areas of Kaolack- Fatick, Tambacounda, and Kédougou, May 7-12, 2012
- Informational note on organizing a meeting to prepare 2012 contracts between Producers, Groups, Networks, and buyers so as to facilitate access to inputs, credit, and credit guarantees with commercial contracts in Kaolack, Fatick, and Tambacounda zones, May 2012
- Informational note on assisting with setting up agricultural producers’ networks in Kédougou Region, 27-29 February, 2012
- CF-related technical training for artisans and lead producers in Kaolack, Fatick, and Tambacounda zones, and support for setting up a strategy for marketing rippers
- Final WADA report, June, 2012

APPENDIX 4: PARTICIPATION IN MEETINGS, SEMINARS, OR WORKSHOPS

- Participation in the pre-presentation meeting on the study to evaluate PAF implementation, Dakar, June 1, 2012
- Participation in World Environment Day, June 5, 2012
- Participation in the COMRECC meeting in Tambacounda, June 20, 2012
- Participation in the pre-presentation meeting on the potential for baobab production, Dakar, June 27, 2012
- Mission to prepare for the visit by the Ambassador of the United States to Kédougou, 10-11 April, 2012
- Report on the mission to assist setting up agricultural producers' networks in Kédougou Region, 27-29 February, 2012
- Mission to accompany the Ambassador in Kédougou work zones, April 18, 2012
- Organization of workshops to prepare the CF season: assistance with finalizing contracts between producers and groups, and finalizing credit applications, May 7-12, 2012, in coordination areas of Kaolack-Fatick, Tambacounda, and Kédougou
- CF-related technical training of artisans and lead producers in Kaolack, Fatick, and Tambacounda zones, and assistance with setting up a strategy for commercializing rippers

APPENDIX 5: COMMITMENTS BY PRODUCERS

Chetkh Ndiaye	14661963 00328	120000	2	8 sacs	1000	ثديج لياي
Assow Diaw	14661992 07372	120000	2	8 sacs	1000	بكر
Keba Gueye	14661987 00238	120000	2	8 sacs	1000	فيسي
Fatou Gueye	24662006 01660	120000	2	8 sacs	1000	قوان فياك
Aissaton Diallo	24661992 03687	120000	2	8 sacs	1000	انوريشن ديالو
Domath Gueye	14661992 07345	120000	2	8 sacs	1000	سكوت فيسي
Babacar Fall	15821972 07230	120000	2	8 sacs	1000	بناو الكندلي
Moussa Gise	14661989 00071	120000	2	8 sacs	1000	سكوت فيسي
Moussa Diama Ndiaye	24661992 02730	120000	2	8 sacs	1000	سكوت فيسي
Madou Nansour Diaw	14661992 02633	120000	2	8 sacs	1000	سكوت فيسي
El Hadji NDiaw	14662007 00235	120000	2	8 sacs	1000	سكوت فيسي
Samba Fall	15851991 00157	120000	2	8 sacs	1000	سكوت فيسي
Chetkh Gueye	14661992 00555	60000	1	4 sacs	500	ثديج فيسي
Keba Touré	15721978 00012	60000	1	4 sacs	500	سكوت فيسي
Omar Gueye	14661974 00270	60000	1	4 sacs	500	سكوت فيسي
Fatou Fanni	24661992 02697	60000	1	4 sacs	500	بناو فاني
El Hadji Gueye	14661970 00086	60000	1	4 sacs	500	ثديج فيسي
Fatou Cissé	23401977 00843	60000	1	4 sacs	500	بناو فيسي
Souleymane Diallo	24662000 00506	60000	1	4 sacs	500	بناو فيسي
Babacar Gueye	14661992 07347	60000	1	4 sacs	500	بناو فيسي
Babacar Sow	14661992 02680	60000	1	4 sacs	500	سكوت فيسي
Souleymane Sow	14662000 00253	60000	1	4 sacs	500	سكوت فيسي
Hanath Diaw	14662004 00123	60000	1	4 sacs	500	سكوت فيسي
Sokhna Lissi	24582002 01035	60000	1	4 sacs	500	سكوت فيسي
El Hadji Ndiaye	146602 05746	60000	1	4 sacs	500	بناو فيسي
Fatou Thiop	24661983 00138	60000	1	4 sacs	500	بناو فيسي

A-D

بناو فيسي



APPENDIX 6: LIST OF WELLS AND BOREHOLES CONSTRUCTED BY THE PROGRAM

N°	Site name	Location	Type
WADA site			
1	Troumkoupé	CR of Koar	Manual
2	Godioyel		Manual
3	Sinthiou Abdoulaye		Solar
4	Sabykhassé	CR of Goumbayel	Manual
5	Koundel		Manual
6	Pathérou		Manual
7	Kagnoubé		Solar
8	Sinthiou Pathé		Solar
9	Lycounda Mandingue	CR of Sinthiou Malème	Manual
10	Touba Fall		Solar
11	Lounthie	CR of Bala	Manual
12	Ndioum Demba Guilé		Manual
13	Malem Hama Seydi	CR of Sinthiou Bocar Ali	Manual
14	Madina 2		Manual
15	Sinthiou Mbalbé	CR of Ndame	Manual
16	Ndoumane		Solar
17	Sinthiou Koboto	CR of Pass Koto	Manual
18	Mbocka	CR of Koulor	Manual
19	Sinthiou Bougoute Diouf		Solar
20	Damamba		Solar
USAID Wula Nafaa site			
1	Vélingara Yayah	CR of Missirah	Manual
2	Sitaoulé Issac		Manual
3	Sinthian Samba Couro		Manual
4	Vélingara Guinth	CR of Kouthia Gaidy	Solar
5	Boulèle	CR of Koussanar	Solar
6	Daara	CR of Sinthiou Bocar Ali	Solar
7	Sinthiou Diohé	CR of Bala	Manual
7	Medina Diam Diam	CR of Sinthiou Malème	Manual
12	Sinthiou Padah		Manual
10	Dandé	CR of Dindéfélo	Borehole

U.S. Agency for International Development

1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20523

Tel: (202) 712-0000

Fax: (202) 216-3524

www.usaid.gov