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USAID Wula Nafaa Project

QUARTERLY REPORT

JANUARY – MARCH 2012

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ACRONYMS

ACA	Association Conseil pour l'Action
ACEP	Alliance de Crédit et d'Epargne pour la Production
ACF	Assistant Coordonnateur des facilitateurs (<i>Assistant Coordinator Facilitator</i>)
Ag	Agriculture component
AG	Assemblée Générale (<i>General Assembly</i>)
AKAD	Association Kédougou, Action, Développement
ANCAR	Agence Nationale de Conseil Agricole et Rural (<i>National Agricultural and Rural Extension Agency</i>)
ARD	Agence Régionale de Développement (<i>Regional Development Agency</i>)
ASUFOR	Association des Usagers du Forage (<i>Well users' association</i>)
BARVAFOR	Projet de Bassin de Rétention et de Valorisation des Forages dans les régions de Kaolack, Kaffrine, Fatick, Diourbel et Thiès (<i>Water retention and well valuation project for these regions</i>)
BDS	<i>Business Development Services</i>
BIC	Bureau Inventaire et Cartographie (<i>Regional Mapping Unit</i>)
BV	Bassin versant (<i>watershed</i>)
CA	Conseil d'Administration (<i>Administrative Council</i>)
CADL	Centre d'Appui au Développement Local (<i>Local Development Support Center</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>)
CGP	Comité de Gestion des Puits (<i>Well Management Committee</i>)
CL	Collectivité Locale
CL	Convention Locale (<i>local convention</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 Forestry Research Center</i>)
COGIRBAF	Convention de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources du Bas Fond (<i>Integrated Valley Resource Management Agreement</i>)
CR	Communauté Rurale (<i>Rural Community</i>)
CR	Conseil Rural (<i>Rural Council</i>)
CT	Conseiller Technique (<i>Technical consultant</i>)
DRDR	Direction Régionale du Développement Rural (<i>Regional Rural Development Directorate</i>)

EPC	Epargner Pour le Changement (<i>Saving 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>)
FNRAA	Fonds National de Recherches Agricoles et Agro-alimentaires (<i>National agricultural and agro-alimentary research fund</i>)
GAF	Gestion Administrative et Financière (<i>Administrative and financial management document</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>)
GRN	Gestion des Ressources Naturelles (<i>Natural Resource Management</i>)
GUS	Gouvernement des États-Unis (<i>U.S. Government</i>)
HACCP	<i>Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points</i> (Analyse/Contrôle des points critiques)
IMF	Institution de Micro-Finance (<i>Microfinance Institute</i>)
IREF	Inspection Régionale des Eaux et Forêts (<i>Regional Forest Service Office</i>)
IRG	<i>International Resources Group</i>
ISE	Institut des Sciences de l'Environnement (<i>Environmental Sciences Institute</i>)
LASF	<i>Local Agriculture Support Fund</i>
MEPN	Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature (<i>Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature</i>)
NCBA	National Cooperative Business Association
NDI	Note d'Informations (<i>Informational note</i>)
NWP	Nature-Wealth-Power (NRP in French)
OCB/ CBO	Organisation Communautaire de Base (<i>Community-based Organization</i>)
OMD	Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement (<i>Millennium Development Goals</i>)
ONG/ NGO	Organisation Non Gouvernementale (<i>Non-Governmental Organization</i>)
OS	Objectif Stratégique (<i>Strategic Objective</i>)
PADEC	Programme d'Appui au Développement Économique de la Casamance
PAF	Plan d'Aménagement de la Forêt (<i>Forest Mgmt Plan</i>)
PCE	Programme Croissance Économique (<i>USAID Economic Growth Project</i>)

PCR	Président du Conseil Rural (<i>Rural Council President</i>)
PEPAM	Programme d'Eau Potable et d'Assainissement pour le Millénaire (<i>Millennium Program for Potable Water and Sanitation</i>)
POAS	Plan d'Occupation et d'Affectation des Sols (<i>Land Use Plan</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 Dindéfelo (<i>Dindéfelo Community Natural Reserve</i>)
S-E/ M-E	Suivi-Évaluation (<i>Monitoring and Evaluation</i>)
SERA/ MERA	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</i>)
SO	Strategic Objective
ST	Service Technique (<i>Technical Service</i>)
TDR	Termes de Référence (<i>Terms of Reference</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 Forest Operators' Cooperatives Union of Senegal</i>)
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VECO	Vredeseilanden Country Office
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WN	USAID-Wula Nafaa

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This quarterly report presents activities carried out between January and March 2012 to reach targets set out for the Agriculture and Natural Resource Management Program (AG/NRM) or USAID-Wula Nafaa in Senegal. The second phase of USAID-Wula Nafaa has been financed under the Agreement on Strategic Objective S.O.11 that was signed between USAID and the Government of Senegal.

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

For the Agriculture component, the quarter saw the end of the millet/sorghum and maize campaign as workshops were held to join lead producers, network representatives, and partners. Prospects for the 2012 campaign seem promising, based on recorded amounts.

In terms of developing synergy between programs, we can cite the fine tuning of version 3 of the ripper in collaboration with USAID-Yaajeendé and USDA-CLUSA. Reflections and activities centered on group purchases of inputs and on contractualizing maize sales were carried out with USAID-PCE.

Under the Biodiversity and NR management component, maps were drawn of activities and hydro-agricultural construction. Monitoring and evaluation of local conventions for fisheries products were carried out. Also, data were collected to write the POAS for Dar Salam and Ethiolo. On another topic, the study on potential production of baobab trees began with CNRF consultants.

During the quarter, This will contribute to the sustainability of WN activities, especially those that are related to food security. Good progress was also made in implementing local conventions governing fisheries: the Program developed an approach that increases the speed of implementing the CLPAs. For forest resources, administrative and financial management of the local convention has started to bear fruit, as funds have already been collected in Bambali Rural Community as allowed by the CL.

Program communications for this quarter include continued radio broadcasts with partner radio networks throughout its intervention zones. Various topics were discussed. Sensitization meetings on access to potable water and sanitation were held. A decentralized radio station was set up to broadcast Program activities in the Rural Community of Bambali, Sédhiou region.

In terms of publicity, three digital posters on conservation farming techniques were designed; a success story was written on Water and Sanitation component activities as they wrapped up; and a documentary on the Program's agricultural activities was aired on Voice of America television channel.

In agriculture, preparations were made for the 2012 growing season as lessons learned were recorded during CF evaluations in Program intervention zones. After paying back their loans, producers signed contracts with their groups and networks and their needs for inputs were based on these. They agreed to market a small portion of their crops to pay back the season's loans.

After assisting processing units for fisheries products to obtain wrapping material, the Program organized training with help from the Head of the Regional Trade Directorate in Fatick. Similarly, groups in Djirnda and Bassoul were assisted in setting up and managing jointly-used smoking ovens.

In Tamba region, training of trainers was done for Program producers and facilitators. A savings mobilization scheme was introduced to producers' groups.

2. INTRODUCTION

This quarterly report presents activities carried out from January to March, 2012, to attain results targeted by the USAID-Wula Nafaa Program in Senegal. USAID-Wula Nafaa Program was financed by USAID/Senegal and placed under the supervision of the Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature (MEPN). In January, 2003, USAID/Senegal awarded a contract to *International Resources Group* (IRG) to provide long and short term technical assistance as well as other services with a goal of reaching objectives and results of the program. The signature of the contract between USAID and IRG on August 11, 2008, marked the official administrative beginning of Phase II of the USAID-Wula Nafaa program, financed under the Strategic Objective agreement S.O.11 between USAID and the Government of Senegal.

This report contains a synthesis of the overall progress and targets achieved during the quarter, as well as a presentation and detailed description of the main activities and achievements for each component of the Program:

- Agriculture
- Biodiversity and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- Governance Improvement
- Policy and Communications
- Wealth Creation
- Water and Sanitation
- Cross-cutting activities (administration, small grants, and monitoring-evaluation)

The Program was designed to capitalize on the interaction between “Nature, Wealth, and Power” (NWP). By addressing needs and opportunities that are closely linked with management, valuation, and strengthening of rights related to natural resources, the Program seeks to correct weaknesses of former approaches to agricultural and natural resource development that were sector-based. It seeks to obtain sustainable impacts in terms of reducing poverty and achieving sustainable economic development, based on improved management of natural resources and better local governance.

The NWP approach aims to concurrently support actions that:

- Lead to increased productivity of resources and preservation of biodiversity (better management of *Nature*);
- Bring appreciable economic growth that is beneficial to local communities (increasing *Wealth* as an incentive for good management of resources);
- Contribute to making Rural Communities into something other than passive entities, but rather acting bodies that manage natural resources and that in so doing become more democratic and devolved (strengthening *Power* and good governance to assure transparent decision-making and an 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, handing responsibility to local authorities, and promoting participatory, integrated, and decentralized management of resources. It is also a question of consolidating lessons learned in the first phase of the Program.

In spite of interventions by donors in the agriculture sector, more than three million persons in Senegal (about 25% of the population) suffer from hunger either all year or seasonally, which compromises the ability of Senegal to achieve sustainable economic growth.

This results in a combined effect of long-term underinvestment in the agriculture sector and of traditional vulnerability to food-related shocks and to certain external factors. Weak competitiveness of the agricultural sector (practiced by 68% of the population, but producing only 14% of GDP) affects food security and imperils economic growth.

For these reasons, the American Government revisited its agriculture strategy by focusing on the regions of Sine Saloum, Kolda, Tambacounda, Matam, and Saint Louis.

USAID's five-year strategy includes these principal objectives:

1. Improve productivity and market links by focusing on rice, maize, millet, and fisheries market chains
2. Implement essential measures to strengthen nutrition
3. Improve reforms of agricultural development strategies
4. Improve rural infrastructure
5. Build capacity of human resources

Even though the USAID-Wula Nafaa program was operating before the initiative "Feed the Future", the challenge is to progressively integrate this strategy while improving agricultural production, nutrition from horticulture, and development of commercial links for ongoing activities in non-traditional agriculture, natural resource, and fisheries market chains.

Among the principles guiding the conception and implementation of USAID-Wula Nafaa is the responsible and local management of natural resources. This principle is fundamental and will be maintained in the form of improvement of natural resource management by Assisted Natural Regeneration (RNA) in agricultural zones where the Program intervenes. RNA maintains the principle of environmental management and leads to better soil fertility and increased agricultural production through conservation (part of conservation farming). The Program will concentrate on a market value approach that integrates sustainable management of basic natural resources.

The six major components of the Program neatly address the objectives of Feed the Future:

- Increase in production of staples and of revenues generated by truck gardens by making profit from the ecological, human, and economic potentials of lands where the Program intervenes (*Agriculture component*)
- Conservation and management of biodiversity and of biologically significant areas by building capacity of partners and bringing in technical assistance, to assure sustainable use of the Wealth Creation component's target resources and an overall improvement in biodiversity (*Biodiversity and Sustainable Natural Resource Management component*)
- Building capacity of local collectivities to manage local resources transparently and sustainably, as well as the capacity of Regional Councils, Regional Development Agencies, Rural Councils, and village development committees for transparent management of natural resources (*Governance Improvement component*)
- Providing information on past experiences for better decentralized management of natural resources, and improvement of dialogue on public policy and overall understanding of laws and regulations concerning utilization of natural and agricultural resources (*Policy and Communications component*)

- Increase in revenues earned by population from sustainable exploitation of natural, agricultural, and fisheries resources by diversification and improvement of production and commercialization, with a view to promote sustainable local and international commerce in agricultural products (*Wealth Creation component*)
- Improvement in the well-being of people in Rural Communities by facilitating their access to potable water and sanitation systems that protect human health and contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (*Water and Sanitation component*)

The Program makes full use of lessons learned from more than a decade of assistance to the agriculture and natural resource management sectors. It represents a novel approach of development assistance that is not based on sector-specific projects. The Program consecrates great effort to monitoring and to analysis of impacts, results, and examples of success via its *Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Analysis component*.

The Program team works with a large number of partners in the public and private sectors as it promotes synergy in its interventions. The Program depends on *community facilitators* to promote the development of enterprises, strengthen capacity, and hand responsibility over to local communities.

In addition to all these, the Program makes a *small grants fund* available to partners as a flexible mechanism to support technological innovation.

3. PROGRESS ACHIEVED

DURING THE QUARTER

3.1. Agriculture: Productivity and markets

3.1.1. Millet/sorghum and maize value chains

Inputs and equipment

Fine tuning of the third version of the ripper used in conservation farming techniques in ploughed fields

This quarter was used for adapting the ripper to fit recommendations made during CF evaluation meetings held in October, 2011 in all the rural communities monitored by the Program. Ideas were sought from various actors including producers and artisans, and led to fine tuning the design of version 3 of the ripper. This was followed by training of the craftsmen who will make them.

The process was carried out in association with USAID-Yaajeendé and USDA-CLUSA projects.

Training of artisans in how to make the ripper, version 3

Three training meetings were held in liaison with the Tambacounda USAID-Yaajeendé and Kaolack USDA-CLUSA projects:

- Training in Toubacouta for craftsmen in Djilor, Toubacouta, and Kaymor supported by USAID-Wula Nafaa, and for 10 craftsmen supported by USDA-CLUSA
- Training in Koussanar for the craftsmen in Koumpentoum, Koussanar, and Sinthiou-Malème supported by USAID-Wula Nafaa
- Training in Kédougou for the local craftsman supported by USAID-Wula Nafaa, and for craftsmen from Matam and Bakel supported by USAID-Yaajeendé



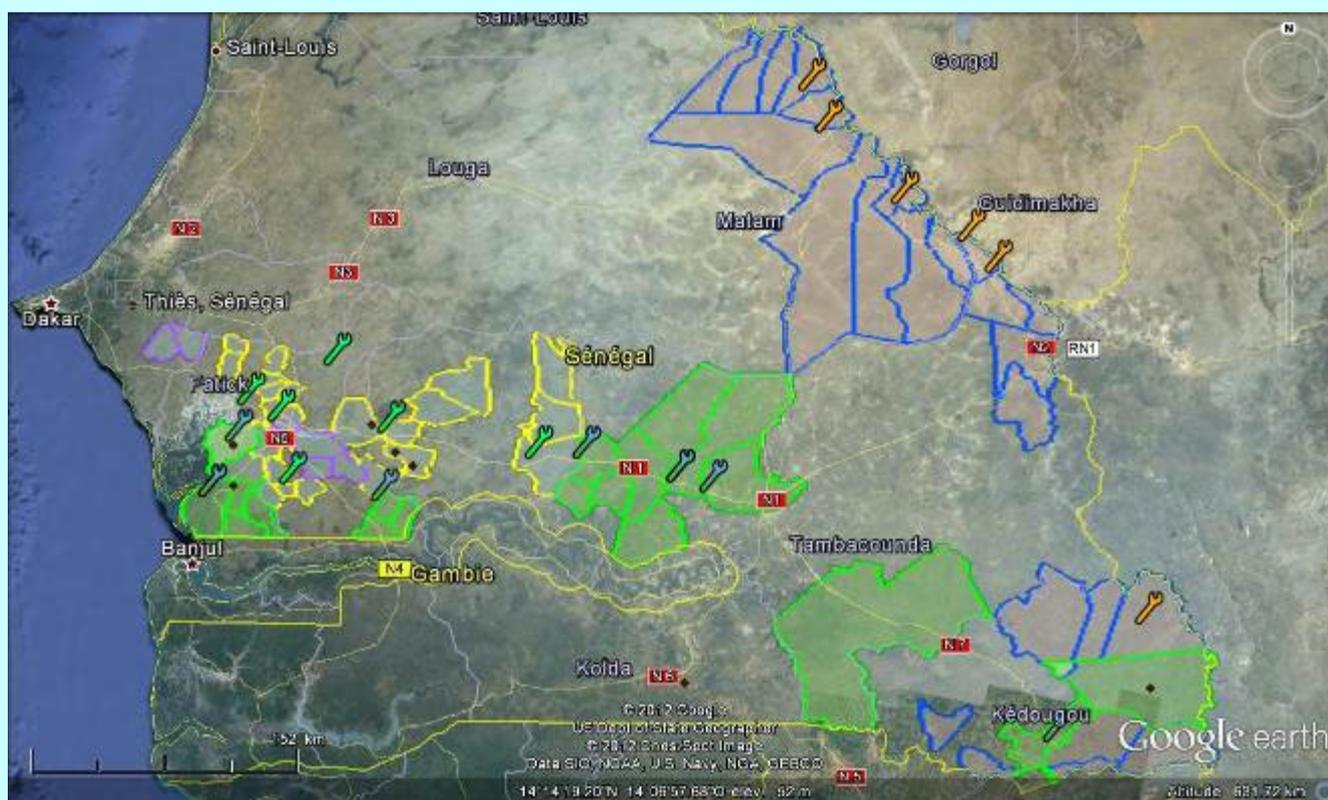
In total, 21 craftsmen were trained by a consultant who was chosen in conjunction with the other programs. As for USAID-Wula Nafaa, it trained nine craftsmen out of the 21 to cover its intervention areas.

Photo 1: 3rd generation of the ripper

The training series was an opportunity to establish a price for craftsmen to fit the reinforced brace on the ripper. In the end, the price was set at 17,962 FCFA, rounded up to 18,000 FCFA. An additional 500 FCFA was added to allow the craftsmen to travel to WN intervention zones so they could become familiar with them.

The decision to make only the brace instead of the entire ripper was based on a strategy to reduce cost of the ripper. The frame used is similar to that of the sine hoe; only the working pieces are different.

Locations of the 21 artisans trained to make version 3 of the ripper by USAID-Wula Nafaa, USAID-Yaajeendé, and USDA-CLUSA programs



Sustainable production

Conservation farming training

Two CF trainings were held during the quarter. The first was on outlining fields, and the second on plowing furrows for CF. The strategy for conducting training was to use Program specialists to facilitate the training in a central rural community, bringing facilitators together so that they could repeat the exercise with lead producers in other rural communities. The lead producers were then responsible for conducting the same training in their villages.

The second CF training topic was the introduction of a technical logbook for the lead producer. The logbook allows the lead producer to track, step by step, the implementation of CF activities in his group, for which he is the technical supervisor.

The lead producer's logbook is being designed. The idea is to format and fill it in progressively according to the pace of CF training given. At present, the formatting of training forms for compost spreading, sowing seed, and applying urea have yet to be finished.

Group purchases of inputs

USAID-Wula Nafaa and producers are participating in meetings initiated by USAID-PCE in order to launch group purchases related to maize, millet, and sorghum production. The objective is to improve the overall marketing system.

In terms of the process for making grouped input purchases, the Program is at the stage of enumerating quantities of NPK and urea to be purchased.

Distribution

Update on maize sales contracts

In spite of renegotiating prices and volumes agreed upon between buyers and producers, delivery could not take place. Only 11 tons were marketed under contract.

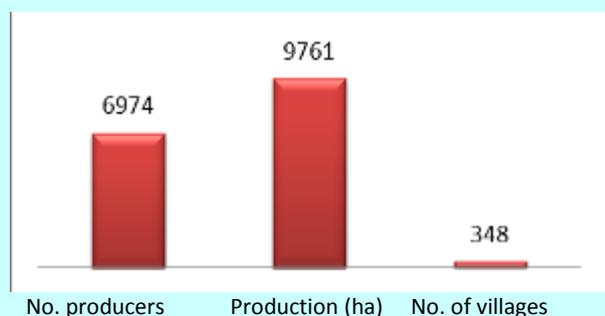
The approach used, which fixes a price before the harvest, and the wording of the contract will certainly need to both be reviewed. Discussions with USAID-PCE are underway to harmonize the approaches used by the two programs for the coming cropping season.

Market chain animation

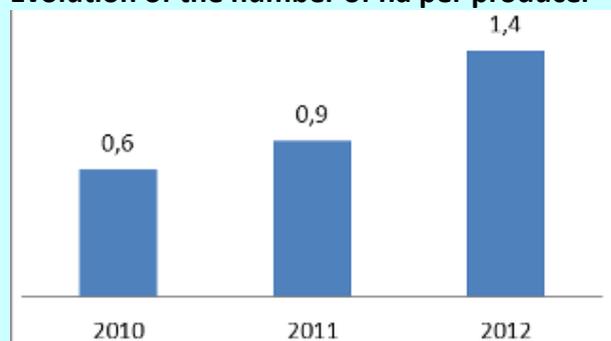
CF database for 2012

The CF database for 2012 was completed and made available to other Program components (Wealth Creation and Biodiversity). It shows a significant increase in the number of CF producers for the 2012 season. This increase is accompanied by a growth in stated area to be planted.

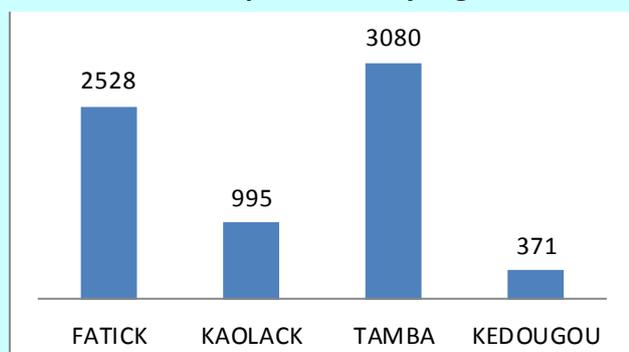
2012 data



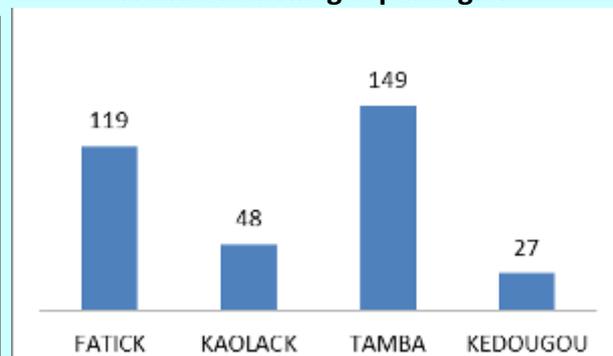
Evolution of the number of ha per producer



Number of producers by region



Number of villages per region



Producers continue to request to be integrated into the CF program. Areas under CF have increased during these last three years. Areas planted per producer have doubled, from 0.6 ha to 1.4 ha.

Workshops to evaluate the 2011 conservation farming campaign

Five evaluation workshops for the 2011 CF season were held: in Toubacouta, on February 7; in Médina Sabakh, on February 8; in Koumpentoum, on February 13; in Koussanar, on February 14; and in Kédougou, on February 16. Each workshop brought together lead producers, representatives of the CF networks, partners, and Program specialists. Each covered four points:

- Summary of the results of zonal evaluations held in the 19 rural communities
- Presentation and validation of summarized data on yields
- Assessment of the marketing season for grain crops (maize)
- Promotion of RNA in CF environments while the field examinations are being done

Exchange visits set up to promote sustainable management techniques at the national and local (CR) levels

Conservation farming initiative

Synergies were developed between programs after an initial meeting concerning CF on February 5, 2011. These include:

- Sharing methodologies for measuring additional yields that were used by the DRDR (WN – Yaajeendé)
- Finalization of the design for version 3 of the ripper (WN – Yaajeendé)
- Joint training for ripper makers (in 2011: WN – Yaajeendé; in 2012: WN – Yaajeendé and WN – USDA-CLUSA)
- Training between programs, especially training by USAID-WN facilitators for USAID-Yaajeendé, USDA-CLUSA, and USAID-PCE projects (WN – USDA-CLUSA, WN – Yaajeendé, WN – PCE)
- Sharing informational support media (CD-ROM or photos) (WN – Yaajeendé, WN – USDA-CLUSA);
- Working together on issues such as maize marketing contracts (same type of contract used by all projects; input suppliers and consolidators supported by PCE to take part in network meetings supported by WN) (PCE - WN)
- Producing a technical CF booklet on manual and animal traction (in progress) (USDA-CLUSA – PCV – PCE – WN – Yaajeendé)
- Holding grouped input orders and maize prices, as piloted by PCE (PCE – WN)

On March 13, 2012, USAID-Wula Nafaa, USAID-PCE, USAID-Yaajeendé, USAID-ERA, USDA-CLUSA and Peace Corps again met to discuss the CF initiative.

On USAID's advice, a forum on CF was held during the FIARA. It was co-animated by USAID-Wula Nafaa, USAID-PCE, USAID-Yaajeendé, USAID-ERA, USDA-CLUSA, and Peace Corps. A CF booth was set up during the whole FIARA event. The objective of these events was to inform the public about CF.

Subjects that will be covered in future collaboration on CF are:

- A study on socio-technical-economic parameters of CF, to be done with collaboration between programs
- Harmonization of training approaches, including the development of some communications tools in use such as a technical booklet on CF
- Establishing a common format for databases, as they can be valuable for carrying out research
- Crop season strategies, such as grouping input orders
- Continued improvement of techniques such as fertilizer dosing, use of hybrids, and others

3.1.2. Rice value chain

Strengthening value chains

Inputs and equipment

Production of rice seeds in Ndinderling

The Program has arranged for meetings between rice seed producers in Ndinderling and Fatick DRDR over the monitoring and certification of seed produced in the “bas fonds.” The available amount of seed is on the order of 20 tons of BG 90-2 and Sahel 202. Samples have already arrived at the DRDR. Currently, producers are collecting money to pay for the cost of bringing DRDR agents and the truck that will carry the seed to Diourbel to be packaged there.

Production

Collection and processing of data on planned upland rice farming

For the 2012 year, USAID-Wula Nafaa’s assistance has gone toward both the lowland area rice linked to investments in construction of dikes, as well as upland rice. Nonetheless, USAID-WN has oriented this promotion of rainfed rice mainly in watersheds where it already was working on managed lowlands, in order to avoid becoming too spread out. The management committee for the water retention structure will therefore play the role of activity manager. WN support thus covers the entire valley watershed, including the lowlands, and it assists the development of rice-based economic hubs around which other services such as hulling can also develop.

In liaison with the valley management committees, WN collected information on planned rice field areas. In principle, 324 ha in 8 watersheds will be farmed for rice.

N°	Valley	Number of producers	Tentative area (ha)
1	NDINDERLENG	326	164,0
2	NEMABAH	22	12,3
3	DASSILAME SERERE	63	40,8
4	DIABANG	60	41,5
5	WASSADOU	25	15,0
6	DAR SALAM	33	14,5
7	SANTANKO	37	14,0
8	BEMBOU	30	22,0
TOTAL		596	324,0

The next phase consists of confirming these declarations (they will be confirmed as each producer puts up the money to buy the appropriate amount of seed), and also drawing up credit dossiers for producers that want them for fertilizer purchase. These activities are in progress.

Technical assessment of Kédougou lowlands crop season

These points were noted during the assessment of the rice farming season in Kédougou area lowlands:

- The hydro-agriculture works at Samécouta and Ferme 2 were greatly appreciated; it enabled good water regulation, more secure harvest in spite of a water deficit, and easier circulation through the fields.
- Seeds that were used were judged to be of good quality and well adapted. The favorite was Sahel 134 variety. Still, the seeds were delivered late in the season, causing a late start to sowing and thus giving weeds the chance to develop in the parcels, which in turn lowered yields.
- Tractor work sponsored by the Program was termed excellent by producers, and was carried out in time. Note that machinery used for offsetting does not exist in Kédougou Region. Support from the Program showed producers that dry soil plowing is possible (it is only necessary to have an engine with enough power) and that there are other methods for working the soil. Producers are asking for the tractor to return this season, since offsetting is, in their view, better than deep-plowing the soil, as deep-plowing leads to more weeds in the parcels and disrupts the evenness of fields.
- Weeds took over while waiting for the seeds to arrive.
- Producers are committed to fully paying fees that they owe.

Rural infrastructures

Structures that the Program subsidized building

In terms of rural infrastructures, the hydro agricultural dike for Kaymor was completed and handed over tentatively in February, 2012. Also, a final handover of the structures at Samécouta and Ferme 2 was done in January, 2012, and the hydro agricultural dike in Ndinderling was handed over in February. An expanded area will be added to the Kaymor dike, where the earthen dike joins the concrete spillway. This will reinforce that junction to prevent water infiltration, and provide an area for vehicles to turn around.

Support for Kaymor PCR for financing other water management structures

The Program is working with Kaymor's PCR to find partners to finance other water management structures. A dossier was submitted to BARVAFOR project, which visited selected sites to discuss with village representatives and the Rural Council. Kaymor's dossier is one that BARVAFOR tentatively intends to fund first.

Biodiversity characterization

As it was pointed out above, mapping missions were carried out to characterize the biodiversity found in Wassadou lowland area with the irrigation specialist, accompanied by the President of the Management Committee. Writing up the biophysical description of the work area in the valley should involve the relevant technical services (Forest Service, National Parks) and the local population. It has been postponed until the third quarter.

Lowland area mapping

Data collected on areas under garden cultivation were collected this quarter by the irrigation specialist and integrated into the map base. The data will be combined with those from 2011 to compare areas, so that an evaluation can be made of the impact of utilization of the water control structure on changes in total hectares of gardens.

Another activity was a meeting held with members of the Ndinderling valley management committee on how to implement an action plan to identify and demarcate cattle paths in a participatory way.

In Wassadou area, additional missions on land use mapping were carried out. The final maps will be used in the biophysical characterization and also for implementing a plan to identify and demarcate cattle paths in a participatory way.

3.1.3. Fisheries products

Improvement of product quality

In order to improve quality production that respects hygiene standards and preserves mangroves, the Program assisted in setting up collectively-run ovens and in training management committees to obtain the resources needed for repeating the experience in other places. In this context, ovens for smoking cobos were built in Bassoul and Djirnda with a consensus-based management committee and a system for collecting use fees to be used for building more smokers for members.

The issue of using mangrove wood was also taken up. Management committee members contacted a forest operator for a wood supply from Tambacounda forests. The operator wisely made arrangements with partners during a prospection mission and with Program advice; he has already submitted a request for a permit from the Forest Service to harvest wood in order to supply the islands with ovens.



In addition, the Program has supported the acquisition and distribution of bags through small grants to cockle and oyster processing units in order to improve product presentation. Training was given for selected units, including two sessions:

- Hygiene and quality: Initiation to HACCP approach, which helps enterprises to identify risks and dangers at different stages of production and to propose ways to present good-quality products
- Techniques for preparation and packaging to better present products on the shelf

Various production charts were drawn up. This enabled the processing units to determine critical high-risk points and to propose solutions to resolve them. The head of Fatick's Marketing Service was invited to the training; he presented the legal aspects such as the **Decree 69-132 of February 12, 1969**, relative to quality control of fisheries products, which regulates quality standards and oversight of fisheries products including bivalve mollusks such as oysters and cockles. The processing units have all the information needed to request authorization to put their products on the market.

Evaluation of cockle populations

As planned in October 2011, an assessment of cockle resources was completed by the end of February with participation from the Missirah Post Chief and the biodiversity technical advisor, as well as the members of the CLPA. The assessment was two-pronged:

- evaluation using measurements and counting of individual shells and mollusks, and
- evaluation by direct observation of the density and size of individuals.

Measurements consisted of samples of one square meter in which all species found are sorted and counted (for cockles only). For oysters, the measurements include mortality counts, young individuals, and adults of exploitable size growing on suspended strings. Direct observation was done by oyster gatherers who visually assessed density and size of individuals.

During meetings with members of the CLPA in Bossinkang, during which the impact of rotational closing of sites to production was discussed, the members averred that the closures had a beneficial effect on the development of gathered products: cockles (pagnes), cymbium (yett), and murex (touffa). Delegates came with a plan to propose closure of Toumboundo bolong. The main constraint that was mentioned was the lack of coordination with Betenti residents on the dates for opening the bolongs and mudflats that had been closed. That this functional problem arose can be explained by the fact that the management bodies of the CLPA had just been newly set up.



Photo 2: Large volume of high-quality oysters harvested



Photo 3: Abundance of oysters in Bossinkang

For direct measurements such as those made in Ndereng and Koumbeng, counted individuals were more dense (in Ndereng) and the sizes were larger (Koumbeng, in the village of Djinak). However, in the area of Djinak, women oyster harvesters who are members of the CLPA noted that Gambians from border towns do not respect the agreed-upon gathering practices. The outsiders do not actually cut mangrove roots, but they detach oysters by scraping the roots with the machete. A portion of the roots end up rotting, causing the mangrove to die back. Because they have no means to monitor or organize themselves, the CLPA office-holders are not able to prevent this from happening.

Monitoring the oyster farming GIE

A mission to monitor the oyster farming GIE was conducted. It brought to light the opportunities and challenges to the market chain, and especially the potential for increasing production. To follow up, a more complete study on the value chain will be done to update the 2004 study by Q. Delvienne on setting up village oyster farming industries. The new study will identify current and potential markets and also detail the way the GIE can function: how to choose sites, organization of the structure, fees to be collected, profits, and other aspects, along with potential improvements to the system.

3.1.4. Forest and agroforestry products

Baobab and fonio

USAID-Wula Nafaa Program subsidized the Dindéfelo Federation by constructing a storage warehouse for raw materials and finished products in order to ease constraints linked to inaccessibility and getting processed product to market. The Federation is made up of 25 baobab and fonio processing units that usually work inside the group presidents' compounds, which does not guarantee consistent processing

quality. With a warehouse and a tracking system, a Dindéfélo brand could be established. The units now drop their products off at the warehouse in charge of sales.

A management council has been set up with the mission of supervising warehouse management, assuring compliance with Federation decisions; it reports to the officeholders. Terms of reference for the council are as follows:

- Verify the application of the organizational system set up by processing units
- Verify warehouse management: record books, daily agenda, stock control, and correct entry of amounts deposited
- Write a monthly report to submit to the Federation office
- Recommend improvements in warehouse management

The study on production potential of baobab trees in the Program intervention zone was carried out by CNRF experts during the quarter. The presentation of this study will be described in the next quarterly report.

Assistance for setting up madd plantations

Directives were given to facilitators and ACF for restarting the madd planting program in the CRs of Ethiolo (Dar Salam) and Dindéfélo. They are to work with the Forest Service in those areas to obtain madd seedlings to plant next to trellises on demonstration sites.

3.1.5. Access to financing

A database with information related to number of producers, areas under cultivation, and information on credit is available. It will enable the estimation of input needs and therefore the total credit that should be available. However, the main difficulties are the lack of knowledge about current input prices and the reluctance of project producers to participate in group purchases when the price might be inflated.

During the quarter, **1,451** enterprises were assisted in gaining access to financial institutions or mobilizing financial resources as credit for group members. The total credit awarded is **47,800,145 FCFA**, of which **8,450,145 FCFA** comes from funds raised internally.

The status of credit reimbursements in CF is as follows:

- Kaolack and Fatick: U-IMCEC: 54,828,000 FCFA granted and 45,403,284 FCFA, or 83%, already reimbursed
- Fatick: ACEP: 36,650,000 FCFA awarded; 34,039,775 FCFA, or 92%, already reimbursed
- Tamba: U-IMCEC: 48,135,000 FCFA awarded; 32,862,000 FCFA, or 70%, already reimbursed
- CMS Tamba: 14,898,300 FCFA awarded

In summary, 46 producers' groups have reimbursed their credit loans to date, 18 of which have paid them back early. Among the 38 producers' groups that are late in paying, the majority have made a partial payment.

3.1.6. Access to the market

During the CF evaluations of the 2011 campaign, difficulties and requests related to credit, availability of inputs, and marketing. Following is a brief summary of the issues.

- Credit:
 - Late availability of credit can compromise the implementation of the approach.

- If producers' groups are late in paying back loans, it takes longer to arrange new credit.
- The limits placed on credit available by financial institutions have an impact on area cultivated and the use of recommended doses of inputs.
- Availability of inputs:
 - The inputs have arrived late, and some producers are still waiting for subsidized fertilizer.
- Marketing:
 - If there is a potential for commercial contracts, more hectares will be planted.
 - Contracts signed with overall networks do not mean that groups are committed to respect them, unless they have a formal agreement to do so.
 - The groups have no means to apply pressure on their members to respect signed contracts.
 - Producers are not inclined to respect a contract unless the agreed prices are above the market price.

In light of this situation, the Program has implemented proposals using a participatory approach since March, so that solutions can be found to the difficulties cited. Resolving the issues is part of a complete preparation for the 2012 agricultural season for CF producers assisted by the Program.

Seven meetings took place in Kaolack, Fatick, Tambacounda, and Kédougou areas, with participation from 248 producers.

The workshops were an forum for lead producers, group representatives, and networks to validate a stepwise approach that depends on producers realizing that these structures belong to them. From that concept, these rules were accepted and communicated to members of the groups by lead producers, assisted by facilitators:

- Agreeing to a system using simple contracts between producers and groups, stating the quantity of inputs needed, the amount of credit required, and the minimum volume of crop to be delivered based on a portion of the total harvest to be sold by the network to reimburse credit.
- Agreeing to a system of contracts between groups and networks of groups, stating the quantity of centralized inputs and the quantities to be sold at the network level once the minimum volumes are delivered by producers.
- Evaluation of input requirements must be submitted in order to determine the credit to be awarded by financial institutions.
- 2011 loans must be paid back (even if not yet overdue) before the end of March 2012 in order to begin the analysis of 2012 requests and setting up financial arrangements before the end of May, 2012.
- A bigger role will be given to networks who will be in charge of marketing the minimum quantities that producers are required to bring in; they will have the obligation to report back to members, to deposit credit awarded into IMF accounts, and to redeposit any surplus earnings into the account if the price received exceeds the contract price.

3.2. Contribution to improved nutrition

3.2.1. Market gardening

Horticultural sites

During the quarter, it was observed that the water table became lower and wells dried up in some garden sites, namely, Diabang, Djilor, and NdourNdour.

In Diabang perimeter, a test well was dug to determine the depth of the water table and the well's capacity during this period. The true level was reached at a depth of 13 meters; flow tests showed that the 6 meters of water available from the well with its refill rate of more than 0.5 cubic meter per hour will be enough to irrigate half a hectare through the year.

A contract for deepening the other 19 wells is being finalized.

For Djilor and NdourNdour, the plan had been to deepen the wells and increase the number of them. Digging has already been completed in Djilor with no problems, but the wells at NdourNdour became salted. Thus, the deepening operation was stopped, and two new wells in NdourNdour and one in Djilor were started.

Contracts for deepening the well in Némabah and Dassilamé Sérère are being drawn up, as each of these perimeters has three wells that have dried up.

Assistance to develop water management areas

Capacity building for garden producers is in progress, but note that gardening activity is going much more slowly due to a lack of water at certain sites (Diabang, and partially, Némabah), and by the quality of the water, which has become salty at other sites (NdourNdour and Djilor). Only the perimeter at Dassilamé Sérère is working at a normal pace in relation to the original workplan.

PERIMETER	PHOTOS /ILLUSTRATIONS	OBSERVATION
<p>Garden perimeter in Dassilamé Sérère</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - USAID mission attended a presentation of a successful SIGESCO-planned site, well-managed by the lady animator of the perimeter. - Monitoring and maintenance commission has positive energy. - Progress of implementation of the garden plan very satisfactory.
<p>Diabang perimeter (Keur Mama Lamine village)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flow too slow in all 20 wells in spite of a perched water table, which our cement-pipe wells bypassed. - No commission has been put in place to monitor and maintain the structure for now, as the garden is not yet functional as planned. - Lack of water is acute, and the impact is visible on the plants.

PERIMETER	PHOTOS /ILLUSTRATIONS	OBSERVATION
Némabah perimeter		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a low water flow in most of the wells, easily visible in two wells and can be assumed for many others. This will slow down the planned farming calendar (producers have doubts about making investments). - The first plan is being carried out, mostly for the onion plots.
NdourNdour perimeter		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three wells have been found to be saline by lady producers, causing young transplants to wilt. Traces of salt are visible on the soil. - Two wells are still available for gardening activity, as their water is sufficient. - It was decided to retrace the areas to be planted with new dimensions.
Djilor perimeter		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The women's GIE has good motivation. - The level of production is satisfactory according to the producers, in spite of salt present in one well which is slowing the rate of development. - A live fence is already in place around most of the old perimeter.

Because of all these difficulties with water sources, well rehabilitation has begun in the perimeters of Diabang and Némabah. In NdourNdour and Djilor, where salinity problems have occurred, additional wells are planned and their drilling is in progress.

Setting up management committees

Committees to oversee the garden (management committees or CG) have been set up; they will eventually be capable of taking charge of problems with which its members are confronted. The

assumption is that organizations with roots in the community will better understand and fulfill the role for which they were put in place.

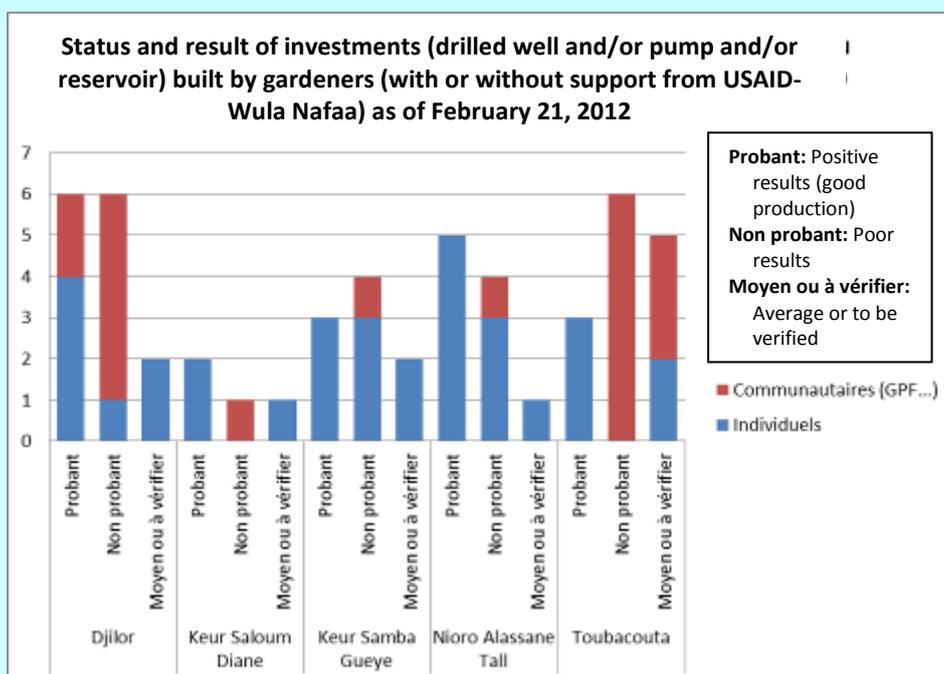
Democratic meetings were held with all producers in attendance. The issue of gender was a central topic: more responsibility should be given to women, as they make up the majority of those who work in the market gardens. In addition, the producers themselves made the following decisions:

1. A list of the offices that will be held by members of the CG
2. Details on the roles and responsibilities of each structure and its members
3. Description of a profile for CG members
4. Election of members of the CG

A total of five management committees were set up (one for each garden perimeter site), and women make up more than 90% of the members.

Update on private gardens

The graph below shows the status of investments built by producers in private garden sites.



For individual gardens, 53% have good results, 25% have average results or need to be verified, and 22% have poor results.

11% of private community gardens produced well, 15% produced at average level or to be verified, and 74% produced poor results.

These figures confirm that small-scale technologies are first and foremost geared for private individuals who buy them on their own (as opposed to technologies that are paid for by projects and given to groups, which is the model for most technologies in the 74% of private community gardens with poor results cited above).

Locations of private garden sites where investment was made in a drilled well and/or pump and/or reservoir - Foundiougne Department, with good results as of February 21, 2012



In the second half of March, a mission was carried out to market gardens in Fatick and Kaolack Regions to plan for installing live fencing and nitrogen-fixing trees inside the perimeters.

Recommendations for planting live fences in the next few weeks are being drawn up. The recommendations will be based on these ideas:

- Live fence the length of the chain link fence:
 - Cuttings of privet planted at the same level as the fence and 1m apart
 - First row of jujube planted alternately with *Acacia mellifera* at 1m from the fence and 50cm apart
 - Second row of citrus fruit (lemon, oranges) planted 2m from the fence and 1.5m apart
- Nitrogen-fixing and shade trees on the interior of the perimeter:
 - 20m spacing, or 25 trees/ha
 - 80% of trees planted are kadd , 20% are fruit and shade trees

3.2.2. Availability of potable water and improvement of hygienic conditions

The Water and Sanitation Program closed down this quarter. It has realized 30 structures in two years, the last four of which will be inaugurated next quarter. The structures include wells equipped with pumps, manually-dug wells, solar wells, and 258 latrines. In addition, the Program assisted with water governance, creating and training 30 management committees and setting up contracts with local operators to maintain the structures.

During the closing ceremony, PCRs who attended as representatives of the population lauded the results achieved and committed to assuring their maintenance and that of the improved hygiene conditions. They noted a change in hygiene-related behavior that is beginning to show in their communities. In terms of followup, maintenance contracts have been signed between the ASUFOR and the company responsible for installing solar pumps. For the other wells, followup and maintenance are being carried out in close collaboration with the Hydraulic Service.

The hydraulic and hygiene technical services that worked with the Program have continually praised the approach used. They appreciate very much the impact that the Program has had, especially in terms of improving water quality. The Water and Sanitation Program has reached more than a thousand people, of whom the majority are women.

3.3. Policy reforms

3.3.1. Biodiversity management (chimpanzee corridors)

The quarter's highlight has been the deliberation by Dindéfelo Rural Council on the management plan for the Community Natural Reserve for chimpanzees. Because two villages that are not part of Dindéfelo Rural Community are inside the reserve boundary (Newdou and Tépéré), approval by Bandafassy Sous-Prefet has been postponed until appropriate boundary corrections are made.

Program interventions have been oriented towards assisting rural communities with the establishment of protected areas or with sustainable management of existing areas (such as the POAS for Dar Salam and Ethiolo in the context of local conventions, with a goal of eventually setting aside a portion of the gallery forest along the Diarha River).

3.3.2. Land tenure management (COGIRBAF)

Elaboration of the COGIRBAF for Kaymor

Since the development of local potential is one of the most important tenets of poverty reduction, this phase began with a diagnosis of the local economy and community dynamics. The opportunities for creating wealth through agriculture must be counted among the most important ones that producers can consider.

When documenting the characteristics of a typical farming household, especially one that engages in rice farming, it becomes clear that agriculture fields are family-oriented and traditional. The villages that are most active in rice farming include Sonkorong, Kouloubodou, Keur Bakari, Kaymor, and others.

In general, rainfed agriculture suffers many problems. The biggest ones include:

- poor soils that result from many factors joining together, such as deforestation, salinization of farmed lands, and, especially, the nonpractice of leaving fallows;
- inadequate and old farm equipment;
- difficult access to agricultural credit;
- difficult access to agricultural inputs;
- lack of a strategy for producing quality source seed.

To some degree, the water retention dike built in Kaymor will allow producers to further diversify their crops and also to recuperate land, as was observed this year in some parts of the valley where grasses grew back.

Garden activities are pursued mainly in low-lying areas and valleys. The most active villages are Keur Samba Dié, Keur Ayib Touré, Vélingara, and Santhie Koyel.

Certain challenges faced by producers seem inherent to rice farming and market gardening: progressive salinization of soils that is often linked to poor rainfall; lack of farming equipment; difficult access to agricultural inputs; and lack of producer organization in spite of previous project efforts including establishing village PENC and KEPPAR.

PENC was created in 2001. It consists of a general assembly of all the actors in the Rural Community, an Administrative Council (CA) of 34 members that includes five women, and 6 officeholders. Valley producers decided unanimously that the management committee (CG) should be drawn from the PENC in order to better integrate interventions and to better implicate all the actors. To further decentralize its activities, the PENC set up a KEPPAR in each village as a local relay mechanism.

The objectives of the PENC association are to:

- promote endogenous, sustainable development of the Rural Community;
- guide local development together with the Rural Council;
- work with community-based organizations to promote development activities;
- value ethnic diversity and promote consensus-building between villages; and,
- search for partners in development and develop synergy between actors in the field.

Wassadou COGIRBAF

The Agreement for Integrated Management of Lowland Resources (COGIRBAF) has been produced for Wassadou. Management rules that were discussed, harmonized between CRs, and adopted during a workshop were vulgarized this quarter.

These rules must be vulgarized in the villages and among exterior actors, even though they were elaborated in a participatory way by village residents. The process will lead the population to better understand the content of the rules and to take ownership of them.

The strategy for vulgarization included meetings held in several villages this quarter: Medina Baoussou, Gourel Hama, Wassadou, Médina Socco, and Médina Dar Salam. High participation rates by the public were registered during the meetings. In the meetings, people further discussed the rules about lowland area management and about paying fees due from the recently-ended farming season in order to get off to a good start in the new 2012 season. On this point, the villages that were visited showed complete willingness to honor this debt, and were apologetic that it was not yet liquidated because of the poor rainfall last year.

Mobilization of fees due

The management committees are in the process of motivating producers to pay the fees due for tractor work and improved seed by organizing periodical meetings in the villages. In this regard, the best financial mobilization capacity is found in Samécouta, Ferme 2, in Kédougou Region; and in Ndinderling in Fatick Region. In these areas, the repayment rate is almost at 100%.

For Djilor, NdourNdour, and Boli, crops did not yield as much as expected because the rains stopped early. However, the producers have committed to paying at least 50% of the fee. Collection has already begun and the remainder will be financed from their valley account, which is funded adequately.

For Bambou, Santanko, and Dar Salam, in Kédougou Region, a negligible amount of funding has been raised; the same goes for Némabah, Diabang, and Pakala (Fatick Region). For these sites, extra efforts will have to be made to avoid late delivery of 2012 technical packages (tractor work, seeds, and other inputs).

Valley area name	Amount of the fee due that has been deposited
Ndinderling	1,300,000 FCFA
Ferme 2	1,500,000 FCFA
Samécouta	600,000 FCFA
Bembou	0
Wassadou	30,000 FCFA
Santanko	30,000 FCFA
Dar Salam	50,000 FCFA

3.3.3. Joint management of forest and fisheries resources

Forest resources

Rules put in place for exploitation of ditax in Dionewar CR

During the quarter, a community meeting was held in the village of Falia to harmonize and validate rules in the Local Convention for the Rural Community of Dionewar. This meeting was presided by the deputy Sous-Prefect of Niodior. Its highlight was the establishment of local rules for rational and sustainable exploitation of natural resources in village territories. Among the consensus-based rules decided upon by the populations is the exploitation of forest fruits, particularly ditax, the harvest of which mobilizes the entire population when the season starts. To avoid conflicts, a committee was set up in each village to take charge of exploitation and management of ditax-marketing areas around villages. At the end of each season, the established committee will make an assessment of revenues obtained and apply a revenue-sharing scheme between the Rural Council, the village committees, and the intervillage committee.

Fisheries resources

Establishment of an office for the local village committees of the CLPA in Missirah and Toubacouta

The local councils for artisanal fishing in Toubacouta and Missirah received technical assistance from USAID-Wula Nafaa Program for sustainable management of fisheries resources, with the objective to improve their governance structures. During the quarter, the village committees were formed into formal bodies with a president, who is the village chief (the local equivalent of the Sous-Prefect as president of the CLPA); and a technical activity coordinator who is chosen by consensus or elected from actors in the predominant activity (fishing or related activity).

This restructuring of the two CLPAs will continue next quarter, when coordinated groups of delegates will be established at the arrondissement level. The objective is to improve the organizational base of the CLPA so that it will have the capacity to better manage fisheries and marine ecosystem resources.

3.4. Capacity building

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

Training and updating skills

BIC

The terms of reference (TDR) for training Inventory and Mapping Unit (BIC) officers have been finalized and submitted to service providers. The providers have made technical and financial proposals to carry out training in mapping tools: ArcGIS 10.0, Google Earth, Access database, GPS Exchange, and others. The training will take place during next quarter.

Identification of management tools for market garden blocks

USAID-Wula Nafaa Program initiated a series of meetings with members of the Management Committees (CG) for the market garden sites in order to harmonize their management tools and test their effectiveness. These work sessions led to identifying some simplified tools that will facilitate maintenance of accounting documents and enable producers to become more organized.

In terms of financial management, models for cashier's journals, bank journals, expense-receipt books, and other supporting documents were outlined by some of the treasurers and other participants who suggested improvements. The final documents, designed by consensus, were harmonized for all the management committees. The models were tested to assure their applicability to real-life situations.

The exercise was an occasion to judge the degree to which the available financial management documents are mastered and utilized. In this regard, it was found that the treasurers are not correctly registering data and do not fully understand the procedures for recording data on forms they possess. Thus, they need to be trained in balance sheet accounting and reporting so that production prices can be set correctly and sales amounts can be separated from profits.

As for management committee organization, participants listed the difficulties that they face in their organizations that prevent ideal functioning of the CG. These mainly include a lack of transparency in management, along with ignorance of the roles to be played by CG members.

The process was one of identifying strengths and weaknesses of the CG so that corrective measures could be taken and training could be given on the topic of organization and community dynamics. Organizational training will better prepare them to carry out their roles and responsibilities properly; training in participatory planning will lead to better plans for market gardening activities.

Training in enterprise management for market garden sites

This training thoroughly covered the topics of governance in community-based organizations and CG functionality. Before the training, a diagnosis revealed that a crisis of confidence between members was translating into poor followup of actions initiated by the CG, especially in terms of mobilizing funds needed for production to advance. To resolve this situation in a participatory way, producers committed to getting all their members actively involved. For them, a participatory process can reduce the risks of mistakes and misunderstandings, thus contributing to better communications and information sharing.



Photo 4: A view of the classroom during training

The founding principles of good governance in producers' groups (GP) were brought out during training:

- Participation by all members in planning activities of the group;
- Transparency in management of physical assets, financial and human resources, equipment, and information;
- Equity in access to resources;
- Inclusion of all GP members in management and decision making;
- The obligation for GP directors to be accountable to the other members for all that they do.

Training of the wells management committees

Wells management committees (CGP) were set up as part of the Program's intervention in the sector. The Program worked with them during the quarter, training members of the management office in administrative and financial management (GAF). This training was based on mastering GAF procedures as well as the tools that are used to carry them out. The training included participation from the representative of the regional hydraulic service in Tambacounda and attendance by all office holders of the committees. Participants received a supply of management tools such as templates for activity reporting, minutes of meetings, convocations to meet, registers for users and contributions, receipts, cashier's journals, and others.

Field visits will be planned for next quarter for monitoring the application of the procedures and correct usage of the management tools made available to trainees.

Forest management committees

Integrating management tools with the work of structures in charge of implementing the forest management plan for Koussanar is the next step after training members of the management committees in the administrative and financial management system (GAF) for the PAF. This activity is part of the technical assistance in filling out forms that management bodies receive; it is also a session for updating experienced users in GAF procedures. The workshop marked the definitive placement of management committees into service, and they now have all the skills required to effectively take over the implementation of the PAF.

Collaboration with technical services and partners

This quarter, an agreement was signed with the Centre FoReT in Thiès, and an action plan was drawn up with the Decentralization Directorate. The objective of the collaboration with these two institutions is to assure continuity of activities developed by the Program.

Discussions were also undertaken with the Institute for Sciences and the Environment of Cheikh Anta Diop University in Dakar, with the intention of eventually signing an agreement concerning chimpanzee conservation activities in Dindéfélo. The Institute is in the process of setting up a research program and would like to participate in the collaborative framework already established with WN assistance that includes various stakeholders.

Grants (equipment and monitoring)

Grant activities for the quarter included supplying consumables and correctly maintaining equipment in the inventory and mapping offices.

A meeting to follow up on the grant awarded to AKAD for environmental management was held on January 13, 2012, in AKAD's offices. It was decided that a joint visit (AKAD-WN) to the gold mining GIE would be required to learn about the status of environmental problems and assist with preparation of a technical guide for good practices.

The Rural Communities of Bassoul and Djirnda just obtained financing for activities related to their grants for improving budgetary resources.

3.4.2. Institutional capacity of the universities**Working toward liaisons with USAID-ERA**

Several meetings were held with USAID-ERA, including one on March 20 during the ERA open house. Several possibilities for collaboration are envisaged. The most-advanced idea that should be implemented around June-July is a socio-techno-economic study on CF. For this topic, a researcher from Virginia Tech plans to spend a year of sabbatical in Senegal with another student.

Through one of its researchers, ENSA in Thiès proposed a research topic on rainfed rice, following his visit to Ndinderling. This topic is being proposed in the context of the request for bids by FNRAA and supported by USAID-ERA. The decision on this bidding process is not yet known.

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

Training of trainers in motivating savings

This training is a followup to the one that was carried out in Kaolack area during the previous quarter. 39 people, of whom 13 are producers and 26 are facilitators, ACFs, and Program supervisors, improved their capacity to mobilize savings using the Saving for Change Program (SFC) methodology. Action plans to introduce the savings system to producer groups, which were written by the end of the training, are being implemented in the zones of Tamba, Kolda, and Kédougou.

Implementation of the Savings for Change Program

Zone/Coordination unit	Results	Observations
Tambacounda	20 GP organized	367,425 FCFA raised to finance charcoal production (Missirah-Koussanar) and process baobab powder (Bala)
Kolda/Sédhiou	04 GP organized	15,325 FCFA raised
Kédougou	04 GP organized	Lack of motivation and mobility of producers are the constraints mentioned during program implementation
Fatick and Kaolack areas	02 GP in Niour Alassane Tall 02 GP in Djilor 03 in Médina Sabakh	In progress in all zones

Training in enterprise management and community-based organization management

A session was organized for 32 garden producers in Diabang, Némabah, Dassilamé Sérère, Djilor, and NdourNdour. The main topics were marketing techniques for garden produce and roles and responsibilities of members of management committee members (who are mostly women).

The training provided tools for CG members who govern gardening groups to facilitate enterprise management and governance of community-based organizations. Participants learned how to apply principles for their management body to function properly. In addition, it was an occasion for producers to better understand the mechanisms for managing revenues, setting prices, planning activities, and accessing credit.

Monitoring of chimney making by trained metal workers

In Koussanar area, 12 chimneys were welded and purchased by charcoal producers. In Kolda area, 11 chimneys were made and sold by metal workers from Saré Bidji.

In the course of monitoring, it was discovered that producers in the managed forests of Koulor and Missirah (Tamba Region) and Sakar/Oudoucar (Sédhiou Region) had not yet ordered chimneys from trained craftsmen. Nonetheless, the purchases are provided for in their budgets.

Finalization of the business plan for producer groups in Samécouta

The Program assisted the rice value chain's post-harvest operations by introducing hulling equipment, after requesting prices from three huller makers. It assisted with drawing up a business plan and mediating with financial institutions for purchases.

After collecting information, a summary table was drawn up and transmitted to Samécouta's group so it could make an informed choice among the proposed huller models. The group examined the different proposals and settled on the Large Model Englebert type with a 22CV diesel motor and steel radiator and rotor.

Using the information collected and the huller model choice made by Samécouta women, the group's business plan was completely updated before acquiring the huller. It was presented to the group for validation. It shows a return on investment after one farming season or 11 months of activity.

The credit dossier to acquire the huller was assembled by the producers' group and dropped off at CMS/Kédougou for financing.

Preparation for the 2012 FIARA

The Program has decided on how it will participate in the 2012 FIARA, as well as how it will assist selected enterprises to participate. This year, two booths will be reserved for agricultural enterprises practicing CF, and two others for enterprises marketing agroforestry products. A panel on CF was also planned in collaboration with other USAID-financed programs (PCE, Yaajeendé, ERA) and with USDA in Kaolack for the millet value chain.

The objective for 2012 is to let enterprises sign contracts with city-based businesses so that presentation and visibility of Program-assisted producers will be assured. After signing these contracts, the Program will assist with marketing and advertising prices.

Other types of assistance given to enterprises

The other types of assistance given to enterprises include strengthening capacity through access to credit, training in processing techniques, and mobilization of savings.

To summarize for the quarter, 98 enterprises improved their management practices and 76 enterprises (of which 39 are new) were assisted. These enterprises employ 3,367 members, of which 1,303 are in new enterprises.

3.5. Natural Resource Management

3.5.1. Sustainable land management

RNA

A survey was carried out in many of the CF villages using a protocol designed to get information about RNA, or assisted natural regeneration.

The questionnaire was designed last quarter, validated, and passed out to a large sample of producers in CF networks. Computer entry of the data gathered is in progress in the three regions of Fatick, Kaolack, and Kédougou. Additional surveys are being conducted in Tambacounda Region, since the number of questionnaires returned was considered to be too small in some of the Rural Communities (see table below).

Rural community (CR)	2012		RNA surveys completed		% responding to survey	
	Number of CF producers	Number of CF villages	Number of producers	Number of villages	% prod. CF	% of villages
Fatick (5 CR)	2528	119	286	74	11%	62%
Kaolack (3 CR)	995	48	108	29	11%	60%
Tamba (9 CR)	3080	149	198	57	6%	38%
Kédougou (2 CR)	371	27	70	18	19%	67%
TOTAL	6974	343	662	178	9%	52%

Previously, lead producers received training in filling out the RNA form. A test on the functionality of the form and filling it out was conducted.

3.5.2. Mangrove management

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

Drafting the forest management plan (PAF)

The process of drafting the PAF for Mangagoulack was interrupted because of the insecure situation of the zone. After communicating with the ACF, and in agreement with the IREF in Ziguinchor, diagnostic sessions will be carried out in the third quarter.

Implementation of the PAF

The PAFs have been in the implementation phase. The Program has now redefined its approach so that more responsibility is being given to the local stakeholders. Thus, Program intervention focuses on monitoring, providing technical assistance for carrying out the GAF, and facilitating communications and agreements between those involved with issues that come up during implementation of the PAFs. Monitoring revealed several issues that were raised and addressed by the Program as it played the role of facilitator. These were problems of a technical nature linked to implementing the GAF, resolved through retraining sessions and building capacity of actors. As regards those stakeholders involved in forest exploitation, issues were addressed by setting up consensus-building meetings between the appropriate parties as needed.

Table: Status of CGB/PAF accounts as of the end of March, 2012

CR/PAF	Account status (balance)	Observations
Koulor	716,000	+ 71,600 CFA for the Rural Council
Sinthiou Bocar Ali	460,000	+ 46,000 CFA for the Rural Council
Missirah	1,000,000	+ 100,000 CFA for the Rural Council
Saré Bidji	800,000	+ 80,000 CFA for the Rural Council
Thièty	1,040,000	+ 104,000 CFA for the Rural Council
Oudoucar	400,000	+ 40,000 CFA for the Rural Council
Sakar	550,000	+ 55,000 CFA for the Rural Council
Koussanar	2,100,000	+ 210,000 CFA for the Rural Council
Total	7,066,000 FCA	+ 706,600 CFA for the Rural Councils

Assistance for setting up Community Interest Groups (GIC)

Deliberations have been completed in the CRs of Sakar, Oudoucar, Saré Bidji, and Thièty, and the documents have been sent through normal channels (Sous-Prefect - Prefect - Governance - Regional Council) with the end objective to obtain favorable consideration from the respective Regional Councils. However, delays have been incurred because of the organization of presidential elections.

In Koulor and Sinthiou Bocar Aly, the file is being considered at the level of Tambacounda's Regional Council.

3.5.4. Local conventions

Elaboration of the local conventions for Dar Salam and Ethiolo

In January, an assessment of the CRs of Dar Salam and Ethiolo was carried out during the elaboration of the POAS.

To complete the assessment, a second mission was sent to georeference sites of cultural or biological interest in March. During this mission, chimpanzee nests were detected in the CR of Dar Salam in Soumba area.



Photo 5: Fresh chimpanzee nests near Soumba River

All the data collected and integrated into base mapping documents will be analyzed to serve as planning tools for land allocations. The document is to be completed in the third quarter of 2012.

Support for chimpanzee management and traditional gold mining

- During the meeting with members of AKAD, the following points were discussed:
 - Sensitization activities on mercury use
 - Poor environmental practices
- The presence of chimpanzees:
 - During a visit by a Ngary animator, it was pointed out to him that a chimpanzee was near the village gathering baobab fruits.
 - Tintankali, Bagnonba, and Kérétonko also report chimpanzee presence.
- Better involvement by the Rural Council in activities carried out by AKAD

Harmonization and validation of management rules in the Local Convention for the CR of Dionewar

Rules for the Local Convention were outlined in the villages; this quarter the rules were harmonized and validated for the CR of Dionewar. The process was attended by the deputy Sous-Prefect of Niodior, the PCR, the head of CADL in Niodior, and the Sector Chief of the Forest Service in Foundiougne.

The discussions led to agreement by the vast majority of participants that committees should be set up in villages overseeing natural fruit harvest and management, especially for ditax.

Also, before the meeting was closed, the President of the Rural Community reminded attendees about other measures in the Convention that were decided by consensus. These measures are related to straying cattle, mining construction sand, and redefinition of the revenue-sharing scheme including fines generated by application of the rules, so that the Rural Council will also benefit. A summary of the agreed measures will be written into the final Local Convention document.

Drafting rules for the local conventions in the CR of Djirnda

During the quarter, a mission was carried out in the CR of Djirnda to assist with the outlining of rules for the Local Convention. A meeting was held in the village of Djirnda, where proposals were collected from six villages in the zone: Djirnda, Maya, Fambine, Ngadior, Ndindé, and Moundé.

The meeting was an opportunity to list species exploited in the zone and problems encountered in harvest operations. These problems include:

- Harvest of immature fruits
- Frequent bush fires
- Conflicts among harvesters
- Lack of oversight
- Absence of management rules

After these problems were listed, the participants were invited to present their proposed management ideas that should be included in the overall CR Local Convention as way to improve natural resource management.

Monitoring the implementation of the GAF for the Local Convention in the Rural Community of Bambali

Three key activities were carried out in the context of monitoring and implementing this Local Convention: training committees in the GAF, integrating management tools and forms, and establishing a satellite /decentralized office for the Program to cover widespread activities in the CR.

Training in administrative and financial management (GAF) for management committees under the Local Convention, and integration of management tools and forms

This training falls under capacity building of management committee members in their roles and responsibilities towards implementing the Local Convention. The training lasted two days and brought together all the office holding members in the village, intervillage, and community committees. After the training workshop, another mission was carried out by the Program to assist the committees in filling out the forms used as tools for the GAF. The tools made available to them during the mission are used for organizing meetings (recording meeting minutes), writing reports on the meetings, writing reports on activities, and managing finances (cash receipts, request for funds, cashier's journal, asset list, and others).

These tools were brought to the CR in the context of implementing the GAF that accompanies the application of the Local Convention that will eventually allow the CR to gain more financial resources.

Table of fees collected for all zones with Local Conventions

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

The next step is to do a followup visit to assure correct use of the funds and of the management tools brought to the CR.

Decentralized radio station for widespread Program activities in the CR related to implementing the Local Convention

The process of setting up a decentralized radio station to broadcast Program activities in the CR of Bambali was an occasion for local actors to evaluate the application of the Local Convention. In the debates that were aired, it came out that straying animals are still an issue that must be resolved in spite of the existence of rules within the Local Convention. Damage caused by cattle is still a big problem for women who farm rice fields. To end this recurrent problem, many proposals were made by participants. The Program's role is to continue to support sensitization of the actors so that the problem can be fixed permanently; the message is that management rules do exist in the Local Convention and particularly in the land use plan or POAS.

Monitoring the implementation of the Local Convention for the CR of Bassoul

Meeting with Local Convention management committees

This meeting was organized to better define the roles and responsibilities of the management committees in the context of applying the Local Convention. It was presided by the first vice president, as the PCR was away on a trip. Members from established village and intervillage committees participated, and the women who are the main users of natural resources in the zone were represented by some of the lady producer group presidents.

After some fruitful exchanges, the Program clarified the definitions of committee roles in the application of the Local Convention. These were the two major points to be clarified:

- In terms of functioning:
 - The committees that were set up must work under the guidance of the Rural Council and coordinate with the Intervillage Committee.
 - The main role of the committees is to monitor community forests.
 - The committees must also ensure that all the measures described in the Local Convention are applied to achieve good natural resource management in the CR.
- In terms of management of funds resulting from application of the Local Convention (fees and fines):
 - A single bank account will be opened in the name of the Local Convention Intervillage Committee. All operations relative to this money must be documented on forms or management tools provided by the Program.
 - Only the village treasurers are authorized to collect fees and fines from forest users.

In addition to these clarifications, a set of management forms and tools was made available to the committees. In the future, training is planned to ensure understanding of the process to fill in the forms.

Future training in GAF will be organized for the management committees, and technical assistance will be provided to ensure their proper use.

3.5.5. Monitoring environmental and social impacts of managed sites

Research on chimpanzee conservation continued with the monitoring of grants to Institutions (Jane Goodall, Janis Carter, Jill Pruetz). ISE is initiating a research program in the Reserve.

Within the Dindéfelo RNC itself, the Rural Council has deliberated on the management plan document from February 20, 2012. The facilitator identified all the village representatives that are to be part of the General Assembly for the Community Natural Reserve of Dindéfelo. The next step is to identify who will represent the private sector.

3.5.6. Charcoal and traditional gold mining

Charcoal

In the context of implementing their PTA and 2012 budgets, the management structures implementing the PAFs planned to equip charcoal producers with chimneys. This is a result of the insistence by the CG that all the technical prescriptions contained in the PAF will be implemented; in particular, charcoal is to be produced using the Casamance kiln that requires the chimney. This is testimony to a rational and efficient use of the management funds. Thus, during this quarter, the CGs all sent in orders for

chimney purchases. The orders were sent to local metal workers trained by the Program in how to make the chimneys.

The quarter coincided with the official launch of the forest exploitation season. In the field, charcoal producers are still waiting for the official start of the campaign.

In Tambacounda Region, the main barrier cited by local producers is the difficulty they have in obtaining circulation permits for their charcoal during the transition period between the end of the 2011 campaign and the signature of agreements with cooperatives affiliated with UNCEFS for the 2012 campaign. The delay in signature of these agreements should not in any way have penalized local operators, since they are not subject to their terms; the official organizational decision even states this fact. This situation flies in the face of the principles of participatory forest management.

Note that local operators are waiting for the beginning of the campaign to transport large quantities of charcoal, and this will have an impact on charges they must pay. In view of this situation, the management bodies and the producers have put much pressure on the Forest Service to authorize them to take out the rest of the products from 2011 parcels as well as new production in 2012 parcels.

In Kolda and Sédhiou Regions, charcoal production by locals who have greatly improved their status have convinced some of the skeptics. An example is the village chief of Saré Bidji, who has put together a charcoal producers' group (GPC).

Traditional gold mining

After a slow start, the gold mining GIE has begun to exploit the improved gold treatment plants. A followup with AKAD in the field has allowed us to note the results in the table below.

Unit	Equipment	Location	Status of the unit
Unit 1	Crusher	Ngari	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crusher installed and working, being exploited by members of the GIE Notebooks for production and revenues being used Environmental and social measures being applied: controlled use of mercury, enough distance between holes, children and pregnant women prohibited from working in the diouras
Unit 2	Crusher	Tomboronkoto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crusher installed and working, being exploited by members of the GIE Notebooks for production and revenues being used Environmental and social measures being applied: controlled use of mercury, sufficient distance between holes, children and pregnant women prohibited from working in the diouras
Unit 3	Trommel + Electric generator	Kérékonko	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trommel installed and working, being exploited by members of the GIE Notebooks for production and revenues being used Environmental and social measures being applied: controlled use of mercury, children and pregnant women prohibited from working in the diouras Profits split three ways: maintenance and repair of the trommel, GIE members, and savings for children's school fees
Unit 4	Trommel + Electric generator	Linguékhoto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trommel not yet installed Generator is functional A majority of the GIE is made up of women

During the months of February and March 2012, Kanbeng GIE in Kérékonko sold 63.10 grams of gold for sales of 1,419,750 FCFA.

Tomboronkoto GIE sold 208g of gold, of which 96g were sold in January and 112g in February. The sales figure as of this month is 4,160,000 FCFA.

3.6. Cross-cutting activities

3.6.1. Climate change

A document on the contribution of the Program to the strategy for adaptation to climate change is being produced. A third draft has been written, compiled, and formatted.

3.6.2. Gender aspects

The most eloquent example of gender involvement during this quarter is found in the management of garden perimeters and lowland farming sites. All social categories were represented and worked in a participatory way to improve organization and management of the garden sites. Even though there is an unequal representation of men at the Samécouta and Ferme 2 sites, it is evident that all actors are involved. Monitoring and evaluation procedures set up for the rest of the year will document efforts made to include everyone.

In keeping with the Program approach, implementation of the PAF and of other management tools that have been developed has involved the effective participation of all social categories; women in particular have always been actively involved in informational activities and in decision making for forestry and financial resource management.

3.6.3. Technological innovations

Composting and links with the Farmer to Farmer Program

Conservation farming, as sensitized by USAID-Wula Nafaa Program, recommends a high usage of organic matter as a way to restore soil fertility. But, access to organic matter in villages has become difficult because of the growing number of producers in the program and especially because of increased areas being farmed. Currently, the manure available in the villages no longer meets the needs.

Since 2010, the Program has committed itself to promoting compost production by bringing over a volunteer to train staff and producers. The technique was vulgarized and a large number of producers put it into practice; results have been good overall, although some difficulties were noted.

In order to distribute information on the technique to more farmers and to lead every one to be availed of organic matter so that conservation farming can be done correctly, two volunteers from the Farmer to Farmer Program managed by NCBA-CLUSA, Tony and Dela Ends, shared their experience in making compost with farmers and staff.

Based on the long farming experience of these volunteers, and on the evaluation of the first composting method introduced last year with Dr. John Groves, the Program has chosen to promote the above-ground method.

Fine tuning version 3 of the ripper

With assistance from the GIADRA consultant, a third version of the ripper was designed during the quarter. This is a follow-up to an evaluation made of the second version that was used in the 2011 rainy season.

These modifications were made on the second version:

- The wings for parting the soil were slightly modified and turned to better evacuate soil that piles up inside.
- The stem's brace was shrunk to facilitate traction and make the ripper more stable, as version 2 had a slight wobble to it.
- The wings were joined to keep soil from spilling into the center of the ripper.
- The attachment point of the share pin was lowered for a more rapid penetration.
- The brace was adapted to fit the sine hoe frame, since the sine hoe is already present and used in all the villages.

The modifications thus led to ripper version 3.

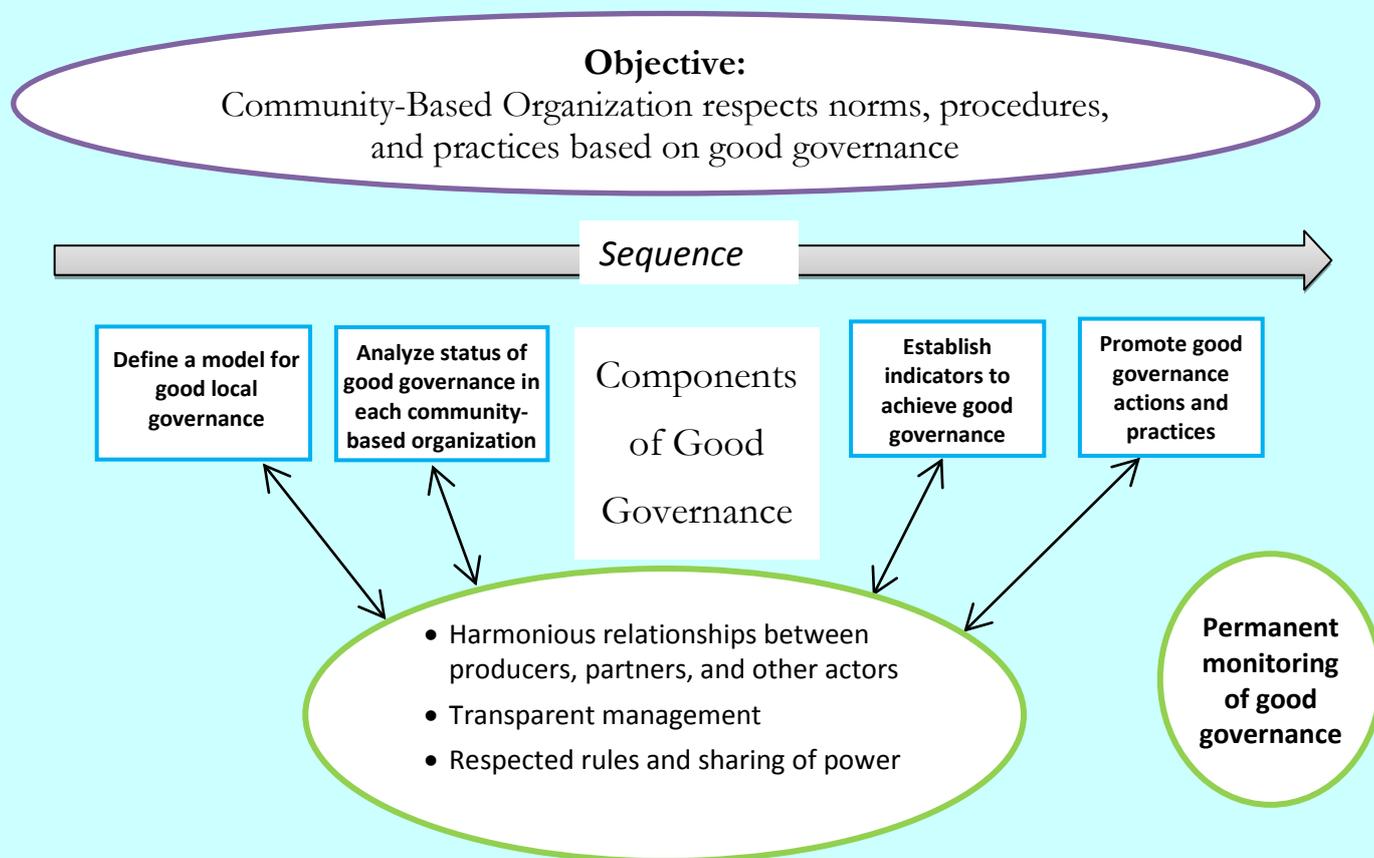
Beyond the technical modifications of the ripper, note that version 3 is made so that it can be fitted to the sine hoe as recommended during evaluations of version 2. There is only one part to be manufactured, the brace (see photograph). This makes for a lower price and thus better access economy-wise for producers, among other advantages. Thus, in spite of modifications that make it more robust and easier to use than version 2, the price of the adapted brace is only 18,000 FCFA, compared to 30,000 FCFA for version 2.

3.6.4. Governance and decentralization

Governance of community-based organizations

This quarter, the Governance Improvement component concentrated on community-based organizations (OCB) in valley areas and in gardening sites. After evaluating the status of existing OCBs, training was given to improve their level of organization and management systems using the model described below.

Model for Good Governance in a Community-Based Organization



Agreement signed with Yaajeendé

A work agreement was drawn up between USAID-Wula Nafaa and USAID-Yaajeendé. It is already being implemented, particularly as concerns conservation farming, including these activities: refinement of the ripper version 3, joint training of ripper makers, and exchanges of data and information between programs.

3.6.5. Communication, vulgarization, and documentation of achievements

As for last quarter, communications and sensitization activities involved mainly radio broadcasts throughout the Program intervention zones thanks to local stations acting as partners. These broadcasts increase public understanding of Program activities.

- *Kédougou Region*: communication on management of the Dindéfelo reserve
- *Tamba Region*: broadcasts related to alternative financing for enterprise activities, content of the procedural manual on management bodies for the PAF, evaluation of PTAs and budgets, and roles and responsibilities of wells management committees

- *Kolda/Sédhiou Regions*: topics addressing rules in the Administrative and Financial Management documents (GAF) for the Local Convention of Bambali, preparations for the 2012 charcoal exploitation season, demarcation of exploitation parcels, promoting precooked fonio, and preparation for the regional fair in Kolda
- *Kaolack/Fatick Regions*: management of enterprises, good governance in community-based organizations

As part of its Water and Sanitation program, WN held about 20 informational and sensitization meetings on hygiene and sanitation norms, resuming construction of hydraulic structures, and organizations, and functioning of the structures built.

The Program set up a decentralized radio station in partnership with Gabou FM radio in Sédhiou. The general objective was to share information between actors and to broadcast information about USAID-Wula Nafaa Program assistance to the Rural Community of Bambali.



Photo 7: Establishment of the decentralized radio station in Bambali



Photo 6: Presiding dignitaries including Bambali Sous-Prefect and heads of the technical services

The Program organized a meeting to exchange information and updates on achievements in potable water and sanitation. The meeting was a forum for wrapping up the Water and Sanitation component.

Also on the topic of achievements, the Program recording success stories on video this quarter.

In terms of communications with external stakeholders, the Program produced four publications. These include a success story and three digital posters on conservation farming techniques.

A documentary on Program-assisted agricultural activities was broadcast on Voice of America.

- *Success Story*: WATSAN: Discounts and CF: yields defy the climate
- *Digital posters*: presentation of the conservation farming technique; technologies developed; and results obtained
- *Audiovisual production*: documentary on activities of the Program, broadcast on Voice of America

The Program spent much effort on setting up the community radio project for Salémata and on participating in the FIARA.

In the context of documenting achievements, a first step was taken towards contacting resource centers. An agreement was signed with Centre FoReT in Thiès. The two institutions have agreed to:

- Share their experiences in documentation of achievements and broadcasting technical information for development officers through exchange of documents; and
- Give effective instruction through training and making human resources available to the Center, so that topics of national importance can be turned into educational experiences.

The Program has assisted agricultural documentation with many maps. Numerous maps were converted to KML format so they can be exploited by the broader public through Google Earth.

3.6.6. Sustainability and disengagement

Promotion of lead producers in extension work with conservation farming

Training of producers is on course in the high-performance community hubs. The strategy being implemented this year is to harmonize CF practices in all the villages. This will require progressive training and support for lead producers to equip them to take over monitoring of activities in their villages, even after the Program ends. As part of the initiative, technical notebooks for monitoring CF implementation are being distributed.

The strategy of involving lead producers has borne fruit. The first and second training sessions have been passed down by lead producers in the villages. For now, the greatest achievement of the lead producers is in passing on the compost training, with the following results:

Region	Number of groups represented	Participants		Total
Fatick	66	407	64	471
Kaolack	21	113	1	114
Tambacounda	40	299	2	301
	127	819	67	886

Management of lowlands and market garden sites

In the agriculture domain, much effort was devoted to recovering fees from producers in the lowland areas. Paying dues is one of the fundamental conditions to guarantee continuity of activities. In addition, signs of appropriation by stakeholders of the process of implementing the COGIRBAFs are appearing.

In the market gardening sites, the process of organizing and training producers based on a previous diagnosis of training needs has started to bear fruit. In the long run, transparent and sustainable activities can be achieved.

Participation of the technical services in designing management forms and tools

The Program has developed a strategy to lead the technical services, especially the Forest Service, to take over Local Convention responsibilities for managing natural resources in the CR that are Program partners. The strategy is finally starting to work in some areas: in Dionewar, Bassoul, and Djirnda, the implementation of Local Conventions is supported by the Sector Chief of Foundiougne Forest Service, who plans and animates the consensus-building meetings with the populations. He has been assisted by the Program, which made documents on writing and implementation of Local Conventions available.

This approach must be strengthened by creating the right conditions for the technical service personnel to participate in Program activities.

In terms of community forests, it was noted in the previous quarter that management bodies have taken over two thirds of the cost of demarcating annual work parcels. This quarter, GAF tools and forms were provided to the management structures. Charcoal burners were provided with chimneys, using funds from fees collected that were then allocated by the management structures.

Also in this domain, note that periodical meetings on PAFs, in the rural communities that have them, have been systematized on the initiative of the technical services, the management committees, and the Rural Councils. The meetings are used to discuss problems seen in the field during implementation of the PAF. This is testimony to the will of stakeholders to work together, be involved, and appropriate the implementation activities.

Concerning Water and Sanitation, the followup that is currently being done by the hydraulic service in the place of WN is proof of the relevance of the approach used to initiate and implement activities. The various management committees that were set up are functioning properly.

On a more global level, the Program signed a memorandum of understanding with the Centre FoReT in Thiès, with the objective of updating and training administrative technical service officers in forestry administration. Didactic materials from the Program (guides and manuals) were given to the Center for their library. A field visit is also planned for this quarter to let Centre staff see the sites that could serve as practice areas for their students.

The field visit will also be attended by the Decentralization Directorate, with whom an action plan has been established for taking ownership of all Program achievements that can assist with improving laws. This action plan is appropriate, since the Decentralization Directorate is the government agency that analyzes and scrutinizes decentralization law.

Documentation of achievements for continuity

In order to assure continuity of Program achievements, terms of reference for an evaluation of PAF implementation were finalized and a consultant to be assisted by a student was contacted. This study is expected to serve to document the process of management in progress in forests supported by the Program. The study will contain:

- Recommendations on the distribution, installation, monitoring, and quality control of operators in the work parcels;
- Recommendations on sharing of roles and obligations between designated CR personnel and the appropriate Forest Service officers, in terms of advice, quality control, and monitoring operators;
- A description of the level of application and respect of exploitation rules since the beginning of PAF implementation;
- A technical opinion on the pertinence of management parameters and exploitation rules that apply;
- Realistic proposals to refine, improve, or simplify these rules;
- A technical opinion on the foreseeable long-term evolution of forest stands.

3.6.7. Monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and analysis

The quarter included a data verification mission in Program intervention zones, accompanied by facilitator supervisors and assistant coordinators. The specific objectives of the field visits were:

- To verify information on forms and collection tools to archive MERA data from the 2011 marketing season;

- To verify the application of the collection system that was shown to the facilitators;
- To hold a wrap-up meeting with facilitators and the assistant facilitator coordinator to present findings of the mission.

After the field visits, a meeting was held to share and summarize results, including facts noted and observations made during the mission; recommendations for followup were made.

In addition to these visits, MERA assisted the Program's Director and component staff with planning and decision making in monitoring and evaluation issues and information access.

3.7. Program management

3.7.1. Management and administration

The quarter was highlighted by the closing of the Water and Sanitation component. A ceremony was presided by the deputy Development Governor and attended by all the stakeholders, including the relevant PCRs and hydraulic and hygiene services. Personnel in charge of the Water and Sanitation program (the head of the component and two assistants) were transferred to PEPAM project in Tambacounda. Two motorcycles and one vehicle were also transferred. As a result, one Program's driver's contract was terminated.

3.7.2. Facilitator management

Monitoring and supervision of facilitators

The assistant facilitator coordinators and supervisors went on control and supervision missions to provide assistance on technical, administrative, and logistical issues. The mission to monitor and verify MERA data as described above was also undertaken in all facilitator areas. At the end of the mission, recommendations were made at facilitator and assistant facilitator coordinator sites.

Facilitator training

The Program continued its capacity building of facilitators in new subjects, including the Savings for Change program (EPC) and continued training in steps for implementing conservation farming.

3.7.3. LASF and Small Grants

LASF

LASF has continued its direct investment in field activities through sub-contracts, consultation services, and purchase orders. The Program is currently working with enterprises (particularly, Gora Bitèye and ETGBC Consult) to deepen wells in the garden perimeter of Diabang in Keur Mama Lamine (Niour Alassane Tall, Fatick Region) and also in Djilor and NdourNdour (Djilor). Once these wells are completed, they will contribute to market garden production security and will enable an increase in farmed land area. This will bump up the sales profits for the target population in the region.

The program organized a workshop to train craftsmen in Tambacounda, Toubacouta, Kédougou, and Djilor in ways to collaborate with USDA-CLUSA and USAID-Yaajeendé in the development of the ripper version 3 for animal traction. This equipment will make for faster soil preparation and an increase of farmed area. Given the growing number of producers using conservation farming techniques to increase crop yields in their fields, more farmers are expected to buy rippers from service suppliers to fulfill their equipment needs. The Program is working with nine suppliers to make tools for expansion of conservation farming: one ripper per CF village will be purchased by the Program to promote the product.

All of these projects have contributed to reaching the objective of LASF, which is to increase agricultural productivity by improving irrigation and management of resources.

Small grants fund

Most of the grant activities have been finalized this quarter or are about to end, with the exception of two activities that just started: the mobilization of financial resources in offloading spaces in the Rural Communities of Djinnda and Bassoul in Fatick Region.

At the time of writing this report, construction of a storage shed for the women's fonio processing association in Dindéfelo is in the final phase of construction. This storage shed will allow women to store their supplies and finished products properly, and to improve quality control of their products, thus reducing considerably their losses due to bad storage practices.

Thanks to the Small Grants Fund, the Program has supported Peace Corps volunteers in the organization of a regional agricultural fair in Kolda. It will be a place for participants to sell their products in a wider market and to improve the quality and added value of their goods. It will promote improved technologies and encourage collaboration and networking between agricultural producers and business people.

The Program worked with the Steering Committee in Salémata (Kédougou Region) using funds from the Small Grants Fund. A community radio station was subsidized so it could function more effectively; it will allow the community to access information on economic, cultural, social, and political issues.

Status on grants awarded, by component

Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management component

Grant title	Signed request	Signed agreement	Activity report	Financial report	Observations
CR of Dindéfelo -Establishment of madd plantations along the Diarha river in Salémata	ok	ok	none	none	Terminated. No supporting documentation provided for financing.
CR of Dar Salam - Establishment of madd plantations along the Diarha river in Dar Salam	Ok	ok	none	none	Terminated. No supporting documentation provided for financing.
Regional Forest Service Inspectorate- Fatick- Installation of a BIC	ok	ok	ok	ok	Terminated. We have received all documentation for this activity. The certification was sent and received. Dossier closed out.
Regional Forest Service Inspectorate-Kédougou - Installation of a BIC	ok	ok	ok	ok	Terminated. We have received all documentation for this activity. The certification was sent and received. Dossier closed out.
Janis Carter - Promotion of chimpanzee survival in eastern Senegal	ok	ok	ok	ok	Terminated: We have received the activity and financial reports and the supporting receipts. Certification of end of grant sent but not yet received.
Jane Goodall Institute - chimpanzee conservation in Kédougou, Phase II	ok	ok	ok	ok	Terminated: We have received the activity and financial reports and the supporting receipts. Next step is to send certification of end of grant.
IUCN - Support for implementation of local conventions in Fatick Region	ok	ok	ok	ok	Terminated. Certification of end of grant sent but not yet received

Governance improvement component

Grant title	Signed request	Signed agreement	Activity report	Financial report	Observations
Bambali - Civil status	ok	ok	ok	ok	Terminated. The only step left is final activity and financial report
Sinthiou Malème - Organization of a weekly market	ok	ok	ok	ok	Terminated. We have received all documentation for this activity. The certificate was sent and received. Dossier closed out.
Rural Council of Dindéfelo – Rural tax	ok	ok	ok	ok	Terminated. All activity and financial reports and supporting documents have been received. Dossier closed out
Djirnda - Management of pirogue offloading sites	ok	Ok	no	no	In progress: This activity just started up
Rural Council of Bassoul - Management of pirogue offloading sites	ok	ok	no	No	In progress: This activity just started up
IDEE Casamance - Building capacity of fisheries actors	ok	Ok	ok	ok	Terminated. All activity and financial reports and supporting documents have been received. Dossier closed out

Policy and Communications component

Grant title	Signed request	Signed agreement	Activity report	Financial report	Observations
CR of Salémata- Funding for community radio	ok	ok	none	none	Terminated: We did final handover of the radio station and will send the certification of end of grant
Equipment for community radio stations (Kédougou)	ok	Ok	none	none	Terminated. We have received supporting documentation. Dossier closed out
Equipment for community radio station (Toubacouta)	ok	ok	none	none	Terminated. We have received all documentation for this activity. The certification was sent and received. Dossier closed out
Press weekend - USAID-Wula Nafaa with regional media for Tambacounda	-		-	-	Terminated. No supporting documentation provided

Wealth Creation component

Grant title	Signed request	Signed agreement	Activity report	Financial report	Observations
Improved traditional gold mining	ok	ok	ok	ok	In progress: We just received activity reports
Assistance to the Sokone oyster farming GIE for redirection of project	ok	ok	ok	ok	In progress:.
CR of Bambali - Equipment for one cashew processing unit	ok	ok	ok	ok	Terminated: Reports to be turned in
CR of Nguindir - Equipment for one cashew processing unit	ok	ok	ok	ok	Terminated: Final reports to be turned in
CR of Djirédji - Construction of a drying space	ok	ok	no	no	In progress: Activity and financial reports to be turned in before last payment to be made

Wealth Creation component, continued

Grant title	Signed request	Signed agreement	Activity report	Financial report	Observations
CR of Sumbandi Brassou - Construction and fencing of a drying space for cashews	ok	ok	ok	ok	In progress: Final and financial reports to be turned in with supporting documentation
Dindéfelo - Construction of a storage shed	ok	ok	ok	ok	In progress: Final and financial reports to be turned in with supporting documentation
CR of Toubacouta (Taiba) - Installation of two cashew processing units	ok	ok	ok	ok	In progress: Final and financial reports to be turned in with supporting documentation
CR of Toubacouta (Nemanding) - Installation of two cashew processing units					In progress: Final and financial reports to be turned in with supporting documentation
Grouped purchase of wrapping for oyster and cockle processing units	ok	ok	none	none	Terminated
Fouladou Association for Adding Value to Okra (AVGF):	ok	ok	no	no	In progress: We have received supporting documentation. Activity and financial reports must be turned in before sending certification of end of grant.
CR of Oudoucar - Construction of a storage warehouse	ok	ok	ok	ok	In progress: Final reports to be turned in with supporting documentation

Water and Sanitation component

Grant title	Signed request	Signed agreement	Activity report	Financial report	Observations
CR of Dindéfelo - Construction of 120 family latrines and 10 public latrines in Dindéfelo	ok	ok	no	ok	Terminated: Final activity report to be turned in before sending certification of end of grant
CR of Dindéfelo - Construction of potable water and sanitation access structures	ok	ok	none	none	Terminated: Final handover to be done before sending certification of end of grant

4. CONSTRAINTS, OPPORTUNITIES, AND PRIORITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER

4.1. Constraints

- Large decrease in water level of garden wells caused gardeners to be discouraged from planting planned surface area. This was also true in Djilor and NdourNdour areas, where the water became salty.
- The insecure situation in Casamance impeded finalizing the PAF for Mangagoulack.
- The 2012 forest exploitation campaign got off to a slow start.

4.2. Opportunities

- Agreement between CF networks or producer groups and a licensed farmer (supported by USAID-PCE) for maize seed production
- Commitment by the technical services in Salémata to the process of elaborating POAS for Dar Salam and Ethiolo
- Deliberation of the management plan for Dindéfélo RNC
- Involvement of the administrative authorities in Niodior as actors that will support implementation of local conventions initiated by the Program to resolve conflicts over exploitation and management of natural fruit trees in the area
- First steps taken towards completely taking over the implementation of forest management plans by rural councils and management structures they have set up
- Agreements signed with VECO and PADEC
- Organization of a regional fair in Kolda
- Organization of 2012 FIARA
- Agreement signed with the Centre FoReT in Thiès

4.3. Priorities for next quarter

- Finalization of preparations for the rice farming season
- Finalization of preparations for the millet-sorghum/maize season

Constraints, opportunities, priorities for next quarter

- Finalization of work to improve water supplies in horticultural perimeters
- Finalization of Kaymor anti-salinization dike
- Holding a conservation farming “event” during FIARA
- Finalization of the guide for pesticide utilization
- Finalization of the installation of Salémata community radio
- Production of success stories in video
- Production of manuals and guides as archived educational resources
- Monitoring exploitation in the managed forests of Koussanar and Sakar /Oudoucar
- Assembling the POAS for Dar Salam and Ethiolo
- Monitoring the organization of committees in charge of lowland area management
- Implementation of the management plan for Dindéfelo
- Completion of the biophysical characterization of Wassadou watershed
- Presentation and validation of the study on baobab productivity
- Startup of nurseries to grow trees and shrubs for live fencing and nitrogen-fixing trees to plant in garden perimeters
- Beginning of sensitization on RNA
- Finalizing the Local Convention for the CR of Djirnda
- Continued elaboration of the Local Convention with the CLPA in Niodior
- Following up on implementation of Local Conventions in Bambali, Bassoul, Dionewar
- Continue setting up animation committees for Local Conventions in Ethiolo and Dar Salam
- Support implementation of the action plan for drawing up the PAF for Mangagoulack
- Assistance for strengthening involvement, monitoring, and supervision by rural councils and technical services in the conduct of committee activities
- Begin the season for cashew, baobab, and jujube market chains
- Prepare for the 2012 agricultural campaign

SUCCESS STORIES

SUCCESS STORY

WASH: A giant step forward

The final assessment of water and sanitation activities is in; the results are convincing and irrefutable. All this, thanks to the collaboration of the technical services and local government.



This water flows from a water fountain linked to a water system from a drilled well

“Local governments have never been this closely associated with the realization of a Program from start to finish”, explained Bangadan Sakho, President of the Rural Council in Koar.

It has been a huge push in the right direction to bring access to potable water and sanitation facilities to the population of Tambacounda Region (eastern Senegal). In two years, USAID-Wula Nafaa built 30 structures - wells equipped with manual pumps, wells equipped with solar pumps, and manually-drilled water sources - and 258 latrines. In addition, the Program helped set up and train 30 management committees and contracts with local operators for maintenance. This work is a shining masterpiece that assuages the population living in this part of Senegal. *“In this Program, the objectives were well defined and do-able, and that’s what facilitated success. A change in behavior, with the use of latrines and bleach-disinfected water, has become a reality in our area”,* explains the President of the Rural Council in Ndamé, a location that benefited from Program support. Better yet, emphasizes his colleague from the Rural Council in Goumbayel, *“Many partners work with us, but it’s the first time that we are associated with the entire process, and that is indicative of the participatory approach advocated by the Program since the very beginning.”*

The technical services of hydraulics and hygiene who worked with the Program can’t say enough good things about the approach. *“Projects usually turn their backs on us once their activities are complete, without worrying about the sustainability and continuity that can be provided by the technical services. This is very different; we are sharing the achievements and the goods are being transferred to us”,* states a hydraulic service officer.

Seconding the praise, the head of the hygiene service declares, *“We are facing a water quality issue here, and by targeting more than 1,000 persons -- most of whom are women -- to work with in this endeavor, we understand easily the impact of the Program on the life of local people.”*

SUCCESS STORY

CF: Yields defy climate change

The conservation farming technique, based on conservation of soils and improving their natural production potential, is practically a miracle for Senegalese farmers.



Photo: USAID WULA NAFAA

The agriculture specialist showing the phenological difference between two fields -- one where conservation farming was practiced, and one where it wasn't.

"I applied conservation farming in part of my field where the soil is poor, and strangely, I had a yield of 3.7 tons of maize per hectare", explained farmer Abdoulaye Ndiaye de Nioro Alassane Tall (Fatick Region).

Conservation farming was introduced to Senegal in 2009 by USAID-Wula Nafaa Program. It is a wonderful thing to producers. An exhibit on the technique was presented at the 2012 International Agricultural and Animal Resources Fair (FIARA). It was swamped with curious farmers and technicians, and for good reason: the improved yields from using the technique are beyond words.

"The technique allows village farmers to have yields superior to those obtained without the technique", says Falilou Faye, Regional Director of Rural Development (DRDR) in Kaolack Region, one of the areas where the technique is being applied.

According to Mr. Faye, a study comparing yields from fields where CF is applied to those from fields where conventional techniques are used reveals a clear improvement when using CF. In the 2011 rainy season, the increased yields for millet and maize grown using CF techniques in Kaolack area were 49 to 71%, according to data on estimated yields supplied by Mr. Faye's agents. In other regions of Senegal where the techniques were applied, the same trend appears.

For Tambacounda and Kédougou Regions, additional yields are around 25% for the 2011 rainy season.

The real advantage, according to the technicians, is that CF reduces the risks linked to unusual climate events. In 2011, which was considered a bad crop year because of insufficient rainfall, the yield on non-CF fields was 1,886 kg/ha -- 400 kg/ha lower than non-CF yields of 2,286 kg/ha in 2010, a relatively good crop year. In contrast, with CF, the yield was 2,634 kg/ha in 2011 -- 348 kg/ha more than in 2010. A similar trend was observed for millet in Nioro du Rip: an extra 397 kg/ha.

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 to access 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 this year	Observations
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Agriculture							
Increase in the quantities produced by enterprises assisted by the Program, broken down by value chain (I03)	Millet, sorghum: +2,600 t Maize: +2,500 t Rice: +2,500 t Gardens: +1000 t	Millet, sorghum: +841.73 t Maize: +1,400 t Rice: +0 t Gardens: 0 t	Millet, sorghum: +0 t Maize: +0 t Rice: +99.730 t Gardens: 0 t				
Number of hectares affected by new or improved water management systems (I12)	2,000 ha	0.68 ha	0.56 ha				These data will be imputed in the annual report
Number of small households benefiting from new or improved water management systems (I13)	3,000	3	1				These data will be imputed in the annual report
Number of small households increasing their production of key agricultural crops or animal products (I14)	3,000	3 839	150				
Number of rural households benefiting directly from U.S. Government assistance (I15)	3,000	0	0				These data will be imputed in the annual report
Number of new water systems put in place (I25)	100	0	0				These data will be imputed in the annual report
Number of existing water management systems improved or extended (I26)	30	3	1				These data will be imputed in the annual report
Number of new technologies or or management practices made available to beneficiaries thanks to U.S. Government assistance (I27)	3	0	0				These data will be imputed in the annual report
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				These data will be imputed in the annual report

Indicator	2011-12 targets	Progress achieved				Progress achieved this year	Observations
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Number of producers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices, thanks to U.S. Government assistance (I29)	2,000	0	7				These data will be imputed in the annual report
Number of small producers trained in respecting established production standards (I35)	2,000	459 M: 398 F: 61	1201 M: 990 F: 211				
Number of associations of producers trained in established production standards (I36)	50	156	164				
Number of small producers receiving training in new technologies (I37)	2,000	0	0				These data will be imputed in the annual report
Number of producers' associations receiving training in new technologies (I38)	100	0	0				These data will be imputed 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 OCB: 413 Tech Svcs: 7	238 CR: 13 OCB: 213 Tech Svcs: 12				The Program held many evaluation meetings for CF, plus meetings between producers and buyers

Indicator	2011-12 targets	Progress achieved				Progress achieved this year	Observations
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Biodiversity							
Number of hectares under improved natural resource management	48,622 ha	0	0				Management plans and local conventions are being written
Number of hectares in biologically significant areas benefiting from improved management because of U.S. Government support	2,000 ha	0	0				Management plans are being written
Number of additional hectares managed using improved techniques or practices because of U.S. Government assistance	46,622 ha	0	0				Local conventions are being written
Number of hectares with a forest management fund administered by local government	54,000 ha	54,000 ha	0				Community forests of Koussanar 40 000 ha and Sakar/Oudoucar 14 000 ha have set up their management funds thanks to fees collected 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				
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: 1037 F: 213				
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				

Indicator	2011-12 targets	Progress achieved				Progress achieved this year	Observations
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Governance Improvement							
Number of local governments that receive assistance from the U.S. Government to increase their sources of annual revenues	3	1	0				Koussanar CR has 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				The GAF for Bambali is being implemented. A system for managing money is being set up for the lowland areas to collect fees and assure implementation of planned activities.
Number of processes supported by the U.S. Government that allow citizens to participate in local government activities	10	0	2				Setting up CLVs in Toubacouta and zonal committees in Dar Salam will allow populations in these zones to become more involved in the management of their natural resources.
Number of individuals trained in strengthening local governance and/or decentralization	2000	2495 M: 1929 F: 566	1173 M: 669 F: 504				Setting up management committees in the CRs of Dar Salam and Toubacouta led to training many people in good governance and decentralization.
Policy and Communications							
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				
Number of educational and informational publications, bulletins, or communiqués on policy reforms	10	3	4				
Number of public educational and informational events organized	100	41	35				

Indicator	2011-12 targets	Progress achieved				Progress achieved this year	Observations
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Wealth Creation							
Number of persons who increase their economic profits because of sustainable management / conservation of natural resources	6750 pers. /yr	3839	150				
Total value of sales	9 M USD	2,366 USD	25,459 USD				
Number of enterprises receiving USAID assistance to improve their management practices	2400 ent./yr	54	98				
Change in percentage value of products purchased from small producers thanks to U.S. Government assistance	101 %	+88 %	+100 %				
Increase in the export value of natural resources, non-traditional agriculture, and marine fisheries products from sustainable sources	2 M USD	0	0				These data will be imputed at the end of the year.
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				
Number of members in producers' organizations and community-based organizations receiving USAID assistance	5000	1232 A: 818 M: 634 F: 184 N: 414 M: 217 F: 197	3367 A: 2064 M: 743 F: 1321 N: 1303 M: 880 F: 423				
Number of full-time jobs created	3500 jobs /yr	24 FTF: 0 Non FTF: 24	794 FTF: 416 Non FTF: 378				
Number of women's organizations/ associations assisted	100	8 A: 1 N: 7	20 A: 16 N: 4				
Number of agricultural sites benefiting directly from USAID intervention	1500 sites/yr	0	0				These data will be imputed at the end of the year.
Value of credit granted to rural people to develop agricultural activities	100,000 USD	9454 USD ¹	95,600 USD				
Number of small and medium enterprises assisted to access financial institutions	3000	322	1451				

¹ 1 \$ = 500 FCFA

Indicator	2011-12 targets	Progress achieved				Progress achieved this year	Observations
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Water and Sanitation							
Number of persons in target zones with access to improved potable water supply thanks to assistance from the U.S. Government	300	0	1650				900 of these were under WADA
Number of persons in target zones with access to improved sanitation facilities	0	0	0				

APPENDIX 3: DOCUMENTS

DEVELOPED DURING THE QUARTER

- NCBA/CLUSA Farmer to Farmer Program with USAID Senegal: “Wula Nafaa Soil Fertility Improvement Project by Conservation Farming Methods, Especially Compost”, by Volunteers Tony and Dela Ends, Scotch Hill Farm Volunteer Senegal Trip Report for Jan. 7 to Jan. 21, 2012
- Report on the March 13, 2012 meeting between projects USAID, USDA, and Peace Corps on Conservation Farming
- Report on the USAID and VOA (Voice of America) visit, March 14 to 16, 2012
- Report on the “open house” meeting arranged by ERA, March 20, 2012
- Report: “Meeting to Launch Commissions on Maize Inputs and Prices” (with USAID-PCE), March 2, 2012
- PowerPoint presentation: “Conservation farming evaluation workshop for the 2011 campaign in Foundiougne Department: Technical aspects”, February 7 in Toubacouta (similar presentations were made but adapted to the respective areas, for these Departments: Nioro du Rip, February 8 in Medina Sabakh; Koumpentoum, February 13 in Koumpentoum; Tambacounda, February 14 in Koussanar. For Kédougou Region, the workshop was held on February 16 in Kédougou.)
- PowerPoint presentation: “Conservation farming evaluation workshop for the 2011 campaign in Foundiougne Department: Fatick DRDR comparison of yields with and without conservation farming”, February 7 in Toubacouta (similar presentations were made but adapted to the respective areas, for these Departments: Nioro du Rip, February 8 in Medina Sabakh; Koumpentoum, February 13 in Koumpentoum; Tambacounda, February 14 in Koussanar. For Kédougou Region, the workshop was held on February 16 in Kédougou.)
- PowerPoint presentation: “Conservation farming evaluation workshop for the 2011 campaign in Foundiougne Department: Assessment of commercial maize contracts”, February 7 in Toubacouta (similar presentations were made but adapted to the respective areas, for these Departments: Nioro du Rip, February 8 in Medina Sabakh; Koumpentoum, February 13 in Koumpentoum; Tambacounda, February 14 in Koussanar. For Kédougou Region, the workshop was held on February 16 in Kédougou.)
- PowerPoint presentation: “Conservation farming evaluation workshop for the 2011 campaign in Foundiougne Department: RNA activity”, February 7 in Toubacouta (similar presentations were made but adapted to the respective areas, for these Departments: Nioro du Rip, February 8 in Medina Sabakh; Koumpentoum, February 13 in Koumpentoum; Tambacounda, February 14 in Koussanar. For Kédougou Region, the workshop was held on February 16 in Kédougou.)
- Report on integrating GAF tools into the Local Convention in Bambali
- Report on integrating GAF tools into Koussanar PAF
- Local Convention document for Dionewar Rural Community
- Report on training of trainers in mobilization of savings held in Tamba on January 14 to 18, 2012
- Report on training garden producers in enterprise management and governance of community-based organizations
- Contribution to the Program document written on climate change

- Report on the training of fisheries products enterprises in Fatick Region in hygiene standards and the HACCP approach
- Study on economic and financial profitability of using a rice huller by the Samécouta producer group
- Wassadou COGIRBAF

APPENDIX 4: PARTICIPATION IN MEETINGS, SEMINARS, OR WORKSHOPS

- Planning workshop for the 2012 maize campaign inputs (with USAID-PCE) in Saly (Mbour), February 1 and 2, 2012
- Meeting on inauguration of commissions on inputs and maize prices (with USAID-PCE) March 1 and 2, 2012
- Meeting with USAID, USDA, and Peace Corps on conservation farming, March 13, 2012
- USAID and VOA (Voice of America) visit from 14 to 16 March, 2012
- Meeting of the commission on grouped inputs (with USAID-PCE), March 21, 2012
- Rainfed rice workshop, organized by USAID-PCE in Kolda, March 28-29, 2012
- Workshop to evaluate the 2011 conservation farming season in the Department of Foundiougne, in Toubacouta, February 7
- Workshop to evaluate the 2011 conservation farming season in the Department of Nioro du Rip, in Medina Sabakh, February 8
- Workshop to evaluate the 2011 conservation farming season in the Department of Koumpentoum, in Koumpentoum, February 13
- Workshop to evaluate the 2011 conservation farming season in the Department of Tambacounda, in Koussanar, February 14
- Workshop to evaluate the 2011 conservation farming season in Kédougou Region, in Kédougou, February 16
- Participation in the open house for USAID-ERA offices to prepare the March 22, 2012, workshop, on March 20
- Participation in the USAID-ERA Dakar workshop to meet prospective bidders on FNRAA projects, March 22
- Participation in the FIARA preparatory meeting in Kaolack, March 13, 2012
- Preparatory meetings in Médina Sabakh and Toubacouta for 2012 contracts between producers - groups - networks - buyers, in order to facilitate access to inputs and credit and guarantee credit through commercial contracts in Kaolack and Fatick areas, March 13-14, 2012
- Preparatory meetings in Koumpentoum, Koussanar, and Dialacoto for 2012 contracts between producers - groups - networks - buyers, in order to facilitate access to inputs and credit and guarantee credit through commercial contracts in Tambacounda area, March 14, 15, and 21, 2012
- Preparatory meetings in Bembou for 2012 contracts between producers - groups - networks - buyers, in order to facilitate access to inputs and credit and guarantee credit through commercial contracts in Kédougou area, March 20, 2012

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