



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

**SENEGAL**

# USAID Wula Nafaa Project

QUARTERLY REPORT

OCTOBER–DECEMBER 2011

January 2012

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

# USAID Wula Nafaa Project

QUARTERLY REPORT  
OCTOBER-DECEMBER 2011

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

**Notice:**

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

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>ACRONYMS</b> .....	III
<b>1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	1
<b>2. INTRODUCTION</b> .....	3
<b>3. PROGRESS ACHIEVED DURING THE QUARTER</b> .....	6
<b>3.1. Agriculture: Productivity and markets</b> .....	6
3.1.1. Millet/sorghum and maize value chains .....	6
3.1.2. Rice value chain .....	9
3.1.3. Fisheries products .....	12
3.1.4. Forest and agroforestry products .....	12
3.1.5. Other infrastructures (Water and sanitation).....	14
3.1.6. Access to financing.....	14
3.1.7. Access to markets.....	14
<b>3.2. Contribution to improving nutrition</b> .....	15
3.2.1. Market gardening.....	15
3.2.2. Access to potable water and improved sanitation .....	17
<b>3.3. Policy reforms</b> .....	18
3.3.1. Biodiversity management (chimpanzee corridors) .....	18
3.3.2. Land tenure management (COGIRBAF).....	19
3.3.3. Common management of forest and fisheries resources .....	19
<b>3.4. Capacity building</b> .....	20
3.4.1. Strengthening institutional partners (ARD, technical services, CR, ANCAR, DRDR, etc.) .....	20
3.4.2. Strengthening the private sector (NGOs, small businesses, FTF and other value chains, CF, RNA, CG).....	21
<b>3.5. Natural resource management</b> .....	22
3.5.1. Sustainable land management .....	22
3.5.2. Mangrove management.....	23
3.5.3. Ecosystem management (PAF, PG, bush fire management) .....	23
3.5.4. Local conventions.....	24
3.5.5. Conservation of biodiversity (chimpanzees, lowlands, mangroves) .....	26
3.5.6. Monitoring environmental and social impact of managed sites .....	27
3.5.7. Charcoal and traditional gold mining.....	27

<b>3.6. Crosscutting activities</b> .....	<b>28</b>
3.6.1. Climate change .....	28
3.6.2. Gender aspects.....	28
3.6.3. Technological innovations .....	28
3.6.4. Governance and decentralization.....	29
3.6.5. Communication, vulgarization, and documentation of achievements .....	29
3.6.6. Sustainability and exit strategy .....	30
3.6.7. Monitoring, Évaluation, Reporting, and Analysis .....	32
<b>3.7. Program management</b> .....	<b>33</b>
3.7.1. Management and administration .....	33
3.7.2. Facilitator management.....	33
3.7.3. LASF/Grants .....	34
<b>4. CONSTRAINTS, OPPORTUNITIES, AND PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT QUARTER.</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>4.1. Constraints</b> .....	<b>35</b>
<b>4.2. Opportunities</b> .....	<b>35</b>
<b>4.3. Priorities for the next quarter</b> .....	<b>36</b>
<b>5. SUCCESS STORIES</b> .....	<b>38</b>
CASHEW, A PROFITABLE MARKET CHAIN IN 2011.....	38
FRA: ENTERPRISES EXPORT.....	39
FISHERIES: AN ECONOMIC LIFELINE.....	40
<b>APPENDIX 1. TARGETED RESULTS</b> .....	<b>41</b>
<b>APPENDIX 2: TABLE OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED</b> .....	<b>43</b>
<b>APPENDIX 3: DOCUMENTS WRITTEN DURING THE QUARTER</b> .....	<b>47</b>
<b>APPENDIX 4: PARTICIPATION IN MEETINGS, SEMINARS, OR WORKSHOPS</b> .....	<b>49</b>

# ACRONYMS

ABG	Amélioration de la Bonne Gouvernance ( <i>Good Governance component</i> )
ACA	Association Conseil pour l'Action
ACEP	Alliance de Crédit et d'Épargne pour la Production
ACF	Assistant Coordonnateur des facilitateurs ( <i>Assistant Coordinator Facilitator</i> )
AG	Agriculture Component
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> )
AVSF	Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières ( <i>Agronomists and Vets Without Borders</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>
BFC	<i>Baobab Fruit Company</i> ( <a href="http://www.baobabfruitco.com">www.baobabfruitco.com</a> )
BIC	Bureau Inventaire et Cartographie ( <i>Regional Mapping Unit</i> )
BV	Bassin versant ( <i>watershed</i> )
CADL	Centre d'Appui au Développement Local ( <i>Local Development Support Center</i> )
CCC	Comité de Coordination et de Conseil ( <i>Coordination and Extension committee</i> )
CDR	Création de Richesses ( <i>Wealth Creation Component</i> )
CEP	Compte d'Exploitation Prévisionnel ( <i>Forecast-based budget planning exercise</i> )
CF	<i>Conservation Farming</i>
CFA	Communauté Financière de l'Afrique
CG	Comité de Gestion ( <i>Management Committee</i> )
CGB	Comité de Gestion du Bloc ( <i>Block Mgmt Committee</i> )
CGF	Conseil de Gestion de la Forêt ( <i>Forest Mgmt Council</i> )
CGP	Comité de Gestion des Puits ( <i>Well Management Committee</i> )
CL	Collectivité Locale
CL	Convention Locale ( <i>local convention</i> )
CLCOP	Comité Local de Concertation des Organisations de Producteurs ( <i>Local Common Interest Group for Producers' Organizations</i> )
CLPA	Conseil Local de Pêche Artisanale ( <i>Local Artisanal Fisheries Council</i> )
CLUSA	<i>Cooperative League of United States of America</i>
CMS	Crédit Mutuel du Sénégal
COGIRBAF	Convention de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources du Bas Fond ( <i>Integrated Valley Resource Management Agreement</i> )
COPROCA	Coopérative des Producteurs d'Anacarde de la Casamance
CR	Communauté Rurale ( <i>Rural Community</i> )
CR	Conseil Rural ( <i>Rural Council</i> )
CSE	Centre de Suivi Ecologique
CVG	Comité Villageois de Gestion ( <i>Village Management Committee</i> )
DISEM	Direction des Semences ( <i>Seedstock Directorate</i> )
DRDR	Direction Régionale du Développement Rural ( <i>Regional Rural Development Directorate</i> )

DREEC	Division Régionale de l'Environnement et des Etablissements Classés ( <i>Regional Division of Environment and Classified Establishments</i> )
EMMP	<i>Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan</i>
ENSA	Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Agriculture ( <i>National Agricultural School</i> )
EPC	Épargner Pour le Changement ( <i>Saving for Change</i> )
FAO	<i>Food and Agriculture Organization</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> )
GAF	Gestion Administrative et Financière ( <i>Administrative and financial management document</i> )
GDRN	Gestion Durable des Ressources Naturelles ( <i>Sustainable Natural Resource Management</i> )
GDT	Gestion Durable des Terres ( <i>Sustainable land mgmt</i> )
GIC	Groupe d'Intérêt Communautaire ( <i>Community-based interest group</i> )
GIE	Groupe d'Intérêt Économique ( <i>Economic Interest Group</i> )
GIPD	Gestion Intégrée de la Production et de Déprédateurs ( <i>Integrated Pest Management</i> )
GIS	<i>Geographic Information System</i> (Système d'Information Géographique)
GP	Groupe de Producteurs ( <i>Producers' Group</i> )
GPF	Groupe de Promotion Féminine ( <i>Women's 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)
IED	Innovations Environnement Développement Afrique ( <i>Environmental Development Innovations for Africa</i> )
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>
ISFA	Institut Supérieur de Formation Agricole
ISRA	Institut Sénégalais de Recherche Agricole
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
NRP	Nature, Richesse, Pouvoir ( <i>Nature, Wealth, Power</i> )
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> )
OP	Organisation Paysanne ( <i>Grass-roots 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> )
PAM	Programme Alimentaire Mondiale ( <i>World Food Program</i> )
PAPIL	Projet d'Appui à la Petite Irrigation Locale ( <i>Support program for small irrigation projects</i> )

PCE	Programme Croissance Économique ( <i>USAID Economic Growth Project</i> )
PCR	Président du Conseil Rural ( <i>Rural Council President</i> )
PERSUAP	Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safe Use Action Plan
<i>PHAST</i>	<i>Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation</i>
PIB	Produit Intérieur Brut ( <i>Gross Domestic Product</i> )
POAS	Plan d'Occupation et d'Affectation des Sols ( <i>Land Use Plan</i> )
PROMISO	Projet Mil et Sorgho ( <i>Millet and Sorghum Project</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> )
RNC	Réserve Naturelle Communautaire ( <i>Community Natural Reserve</i> )
RTS	Radiotélévision Sénégalaise ( <i>Senegal Radio and TV</i> )
SARAR	<i>Self-esteem, Associative strengths, Resourcefulness, Action-planning and Responsibility</i>
SDDR	Service Départemental du Développement Rural ( <i>Departmental Rural Development Service</i> )

S-E/ M-E	Suivi-Évaluation ( <i>Monitoring and Evaluation</i> )
SERA/ MERA	Suivi, Évaluation, Restitution et Analyse ( <i>Monitoring, Evaluation, Restitution, and Analysis</i> )
SFD	Système Financier Décentralisé ( <i>Decentralized Financial System</i> )
SIGESCO	Simulation, Gestion, Comptabilité ( <i>Simulation, Management, Accounting</i> )
SO	<i>Strategic Objective</i>
ST	Service Technique ( <i>Technical Service</i> )
SUAP	<i>Safe User Action Plan</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> )
<i>USAID</i>	<i>United States Agency for International Development</i>
<i>USDA</i>	<i>United States Department of Agriculture</i>
<i>USGS</i>	<i>United States Geological Survey</i>
VECO	Vredeseilanden Country Office
WADA	<i>Water and Development Alliance</i>
WN	<i>USAID-Wula Nafaa</i>

# I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This quarterly report presents activities carried out from October to December 2011 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 is to 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.

Highlights of the first quarter of this fiscal year include the evaluation of areas suitable for rice farming or already being so farmed; following the impact of agricultural development on natural vegetation; and starting the mapping process for Wassadou valley project worksite so as to characterize its biophysical state.

In the rice market value chain, WN interventions included resuming investment operations on Kaymore farming site, beginning the process of assessing rice yields, and launching a joint USAID-PCE and Wula Nafaa program to promote Nerica rice.

In the millet/sorghum and maize value chains, the Program began evaluating the 2011 season and began the process of signing farmers up for the 2012 season, with a focus on Lead Producers' involvement and strategic mobilization. It also assured followup on maize sales contracts.

To promote crop diversification through horticultural systems, the Program finalized the arrangement of gardening areas and assisted with the commencement of their use.

In the good governance domain, the quarter brought promising results from implementing local conventions. The pilot exercise of introducing GAFs as part of local conventions began in Bambali. In Bassoul, following resolution of the conflict there, the harvest of ditax generated significant incomes this year. This will lead to villagers being able to afford the means to better manage this resource; they will also benefit from it according to the revenue-sharing formula that was established. In terms of managed agricultural sites, the COGIRBAFs and their Management Committees are progressively being set up.

Within the mangrove areas, the program carried out an evaluation of resources on sites that were closed on a rotation formula. It performed technical monitoring of grants awarded for oyster production.

The approach to be used in the Salémata zone for setting up a local convention with a POAS has been redesigned to account for the intervention of our partners, who are conducting research on chimpanzee conservation. In the process of establishing the RNC of Dindéfelo, a big hurdle was overcome as the management plan was validated.

Under forest management, boundary demarcation activities were completed before the deadline thanks to a huge contribution towards the costs from local actors. In addition, management of Mangagoulack forest resumed as greater responsibility for the process was handed to Ziguinchor's IREF.

A special emphasis was placed on building capacity of resource persons and leaders of producers' organizations to mobilize internal savings so that common objectives can be realized as members become eligible to obtain microcredit for economic activities. Thus, 2,726,895 FCFA was distributed to members of 11 women's groups.

In the communications arena, the Program pursued local communications activities through its network of radio station partners. In terms of publications, three success stories were written covering the cashew market chain, FRA authorization for food value-added processing enterprises, and fishing in Boudhié Balantacounda.

A visit from the United States ambassador was a moment for widespread communication and visibility of Program-supported enterprises. Press articles by APS, RTS radio, and *Le Soleil* reported on the visit.

Water and sanitation activities are ongoing, with 25 structures completed out of 29 in progress in the rural communities where the Program works. In all, 25 wells were handed over; 73 persons (of which 40 are women) were trained in improved access to water and sanitation facilities; 27 sensitization meetings on hygiene were organized; and 28 persons (of which 13 are women) were trained in roles and responsibilities of CGP members. With the training of 28 members of the management committees in administrative and financial management and in planning, the Program continues to assist the populations in taking over constructed hydraulic works.

The WADA project evaluation mission was an occasion for capitalizing on lessons learned and for quantifying the potential that completed projects have for current and future opportunities. It was also a chance to test the real level of understanding and appropriation by CGP members of Program training, for example in organizational skills; and to test the level of understanding of WN's approach to accessing potable water and behavior changes linked to hygiene and sanitation.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

This report presents activities carried out from October to December 2011 to reach targeted results of the USAID-Wula Nafaa Program in Senegal. Wula Nafaa is financed by USAID/Senegal and is 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.

The report contains a summary of the overall progress and targets reached during the quarter, as well as a presentation and detailed description of each principal activity and product 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 people in Senegal (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 has 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, equipment

An emphasis was placed on starting up conservation farming (CF) in villages that are implementing the technology this quarter. Activities carried out include: (1) evaluation of composting techniques from last year; (2) conducting new training in composting, considering the results of the evaluation; and (3) evaluation of how the new rippers worked.

#### Evaluation of composting

This evaluation was necessary to gauge the degree of involvement by producers and then to program a follow-up for the composting phase of CF in villages (both the old ones and new ones). It was noted that garbage heaps are becoming more and more rare, since the number of producers making compost has grown steadily in previously-enrolled villages, as has the number of villages participating in current Rural Community partners.

The evaluation gave USAID-Wula Nafaa program an idea of the number of producers utilizing the composting technique taught by the Farmer to Farmer Program volunteer sent by CLUSA during the first year, when the technique was tested.

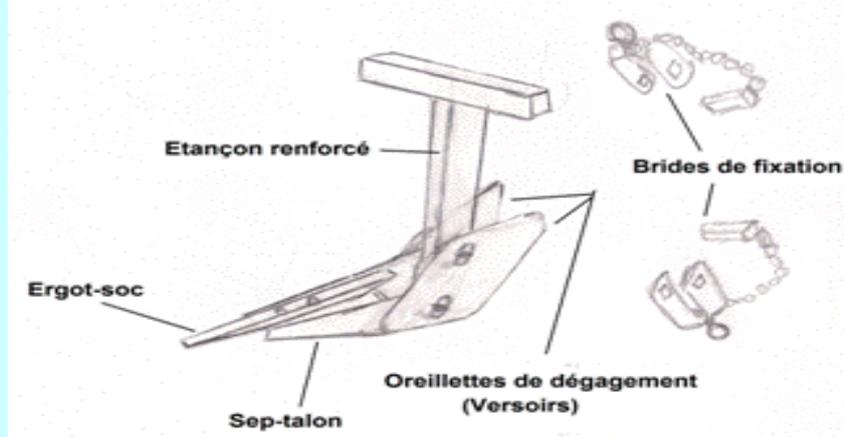
The evaluation was carried out in eight rural communities (out of 19 in Program intervention zones) and reached forty (40) villages. Only producers who implemented the technique were interviewed. This evaluation edified the importance of the technique in improving soil fertility, thus describing one of the successes of CF.

#### Compost training

Following the evaluation, training in composting techniques was held throughout all 19 CRs where CF is being promoted. In some of the CRs, and some sub-zones, training was done by facilitators who then continued to dispense training in other CRs and in other sub-zones. Training was done mainly by facilitators, with support from specialists in 70 villages, for 227 producers in the regions of Fatick, Kaolack, Tambacounda, and Kédougou.

Evaluation of the ripper**Reinforced Brace**

- Working pieces
- Extension collars for the Senegal Bati



The ripper is the main labor implement in conservation farming. Recall that the first ripper came from Zambia. It was necessary to adapt it to the Senegalese farmers' context. This adaptation included fundamental changes in the tool's configuration. Thus, evaluation of its performance will be ongoing and changes may still be made in the future.

The ripper was evaluated by village groups in terms of difficulties they encountered during its use. The period covered was December 6-8, 2011, in Fatick and Kaolack regions;

and December 6-19 in Tambacounda and Kédougou regions.

A decision was made to adapt the design with a reinforced brace (pictured above) so that it could be attached to the frame of the sine hoe (a tool which is already in use in rural areas). This adaptation will reduce the price of the ripper considerably and will justify its claim to being multi-purpose. After this modification, it will be necessary to alter certain joints on the machine so that producers can reduce the number of wrenches they need to work with it. Using the design of the furrower base would also make the machine sturdier.

**Distribution**Update on maize sales contracts

Various activities were carried out in the first half of 2011 that resulted in signed contracts to grow and sell maize. Under such contracts, the period for marketing the product extends from November 25, 2011, to February 28, 2012.

Meetings between the buyers' networks were organized in order to put finishing touches on the contracts that define the practical aspects of the marketing process (collection points, documentation related to transaction, etc.). These meetings were also an occasion for reaffirming the contract concept and the idea of value chains.

During the buyers' network meetings in Fatick<sup>1</sup>, producers were able to renegotiate the contracts in terms of tonnage and price; this was due to higher maize prices in the local markets because of poor rains this season.

<sup>1</sup> For Tambacounda area, producer representatives did not make any concrete proposals for renegotiation.

Amendment to volumes and prices proposed in the contract

	Volume	Unit price (FCFA/ton)	Total price (FCFA)	Date on which buyer will contact networks to arrange pickup dates
Djilor	61	162 000	9 882 000	
Toubacouta	8	162 000	1 296 000	
NAT	62	162 000	10 044 000	
KSG	53	162 000	8 586 000	
KSD	40	162 000	6 480 000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>162 000</b>	<b>36 288 000</b>	December 10th

Sales are currently in progress. Sales receipts designed for the networks and for the buyers have been printed according to need.

The first data available for this marketing season are as follows:

- U-IMCEC Kaolack has used the sales contracts to raise a total of 50 million FCFA at its offices, and hopes to similarly raise 100 million FCFA in 2012.
- The producers consider themselves not to be linked to this contract directly; it is the producers' network that signed with the buyer.
- Certain producers even say that they do not owe anything to the buyer (in the sense that the buyer has not given any advance payment in the form of money or inputs); this is to say that a mere signed paper does not seem like a sufficiently strong commitment on the part of producers or their networks and the buyers.
- Credit could serve as leverage for developing a value chain if the financial institute will "play the game", that is, if it will make credit available on the condition that a contract is signed.
- The system of group insurance for the SFD has its limits in terms of the total credit that would be covered.

**Animation of the value chain**CF training and conscripts for 2012; database

This is the quarter wherein new farmers sign up as part of initiating the conservation farming (CF) season. This step is very important: it gives the Program a clear idea of the number of cereal producers (millet, sorghum, and maize) to support in terms of credit, training, marketing, and organizational assistance during the season. Conscripted ended on December 31, 2011. The process was carried out in part by lead producers, following training at the highest-producing centers<sup>2</sup>.

A database is being populated with synthesized information on the producers who signed up.

Area evaluations

The evaluations have taken place in part during the preceding quarter and in part during this one. In all, 36 evaluations in 19 rural communities were carried out with assistance from the Program.

<sup>2</sup> The conservation farming training method has changed significantly during this season. We are actually coming to the end of the Program, and therefore must implement the exit strategy espoused since the beginning. This implies a greater responsibility to be handed over to the producers and hopefully a smooth transfer of conservation farming technology. Our wish is to attain adequate application of the technique in all the rural communities.

The results of the evaluations are contained in the report produced by facilitators. A synthesis of the findings is in progress.

Overall, 282 villages each sent one or several representatives to the various evaluation meetings. Recall that these evaluations were done at the area level to guarantee widespread participation by producers. This is what explains the large number of producers (843) in attendance.

*Yields compared between conservation farming sites and traditional farming sites in USAID-Wula Nafaa intervention zones during the 2011 rainy season*

USAID-Wula Nafaa gave four DRDRs the task of comparing CF/non-CF site yields. The results are as follows:

REGION	2011 SEASON YIELD (kg/ha)			
	CF sites	NON-CF sites	difference	Increase in yield
KAOLACK				
millet	1,419	855	564	66%
sorghum	CF not used	CF not used	CF not used	
maize	2,634	1,772	862	49%
FATICK				
millet	1,523	915	608	66%
sorghum	1,075	846	229	27%
maize	2,568	1,498	1,070	71%
TAMBA				
millet	795	638	157	25%
sorghum	794	647	147	23%
maize	997	793	204	26%
KEDOUGOU				
millet	CF not used	CF not used	CF not used	
sorghum	1,522	882	640	73%
maize	1,248	997	251	25%

CF: conservation farming

We can summarize this information as follows:

- In Fatick and Kaolack regions: the additional maize and millet yields are each at least 50%
- In Tambacounda and Kédougou regions: the additional yields of millet, sorghum, and maize are about 25%

These numbers reflect the soil characteristics of the respective areas: soils in Fatick and Kaolack are more degraded than those of Tambacounda and Kédougou.

### 3.1.2. Rice value chain

#### Strengthening the value chain

*Visit to PCE site for experimental introduction of Nerica rice by USAID-Wula Nafaa Program representatives*

From October 4<sup>th</sup> to the 7<sup>th</sup>, USAID-Wula Nafaa visited sites and met with partners including USAID-PCE, which has experience in the introduction and dissemination of Nerica upland rice.

Based on the visit to USAID-PCE's experiment in promoting rainfed rice and USAID-WN's experiment in lowland rice production (a mission that was carried out in conjunction with specialists in

both programs), it is proposed to develop a joint program to disseminate rainfed rice for the 2012 and 2013 crop seasons that involves seed production.

This program will adopt the approach already being used by USAID-PCE, which includes:

- The introduction of rainfed upland rice varieties (Nerica) in intervention areas by financing demonstration plots<sup>3</sup> that measure 0.5 hectare per producer (deemed Lead Producers), including demonstration of best practices;
- The certification of demonstration plots on which seed is grown (producers within the seed producers' network) by using one seed producer, agreed upon by DISEM, in each demonstration zone;
- Assistance to "satellite" producers in setting up these demonstrations under a marketing program for rice production and consumption<sup>4</sup> among producers in the network that links credit and sales contracts for a portion of the yield;
- The development of model commercial production programs for rainfed rice that link credit, sales contracts, hulling services, and seed production.

The joint program will also espouse current activities that USAID-Wula Nafaa is using to increase rainfed rice production, such as:

- Extension of rice production to the entire watershed in each managed valley assisted by WN will relieve land scarcity issues and increase production area per household.
- Promotion of rainfed rice (lowlands rice, floodplain rice, upland rice) for domestic consumption as well as for commercial sales of a portion of the crop (to pay fees and/or credit) by the Valley Management Committees leads the committees to play the role of "head of the network" or the role of consolidator (as defined by PCE).
- The links between IMF and the Management Committees are stronger because of an existing Commercial Rice Production Program.
- A plan for the Commercial Rice Production Program in two sites (Ndinderling and Samécouta) is being developed, and one huller is being acquired for each site<sup>5</sup>.

An action plan has been elaborated and is now being implemented.

#### Visit by USAID-Wula Nafaa farmers to PCE experiment in introducing Nerica rice

The Program organized visits to Nerica seed multiplication sites between October 17 and 21, 2011, in collaboration with PCE and Yaajeendé. Producers from the valleys of Ndinderling, Diabang, Néma Bah, Dassilamé Sérère, Pakala, Wassadou, Samécouta, Ferme 2, Santanko, Bembou, and Dar Salam took part. Producers visited plots in Ngayène Sabakh in the CR of Médina Sabakh, in Kandia in Vélingara, and in Thiankoye in Kédougou region. The objectives of these visits were:

- to demonstrate the performance of Nerica variety in the uplands;
- to convince participants to adopt Nerica;
- to sensitize participants so they would report what they saw to others in their village and obtain commitments to plant the variety.

---

<sup>3</sup> Financing means providing seed, NPK and urea, which total about 55,000 FCFA per half hectare without the subsidy for fertilizer provided by the Government and without transport.

<sup>4</sup> Minimum of 0.5 ha per producer; the ideal is at least one hectare.

<sup>5</sup> To be made operational as much as possible as soon as the 2011 rainy season ends, with Yaajeendé

The Program's goal is to introduce Nerica farming in its watershed management approach. This will increase the area under rice cultivation and their yields, while reducing overexploitation of valley bottoms.

#### Evaluation of rice yields for the 2011 season

In Fatick region, USAID-WN gave the DRDR responsibility for estimating rice yields. In Kédougou, facilitators took charge of measuring the necessary parameters. Results are being processed.

#### Mapping of lowland areas

In order to gain better knowledge about potential development of lowland areas and particularly about the number of hectares suited for rice farming, the Program completed mapping of Boly, NdourNdour, and Ndinderling lowlands, and started on Wassadou. Field data were completed by using Google Earth pro. Maps for Boly, NdourNdour, and Ndinderling have already been drawn; the map of Wassadou is in progress.

#### Seasonal evaluation for Ndinderling

Ndinderling's evaluation was organized for December 20, 2011. It was a chance to discuss constraints and shortfalls and to decide on how to reduce them during the coming season. Limitations were related to fertilizer, tractor use, late sowing of seeds, distribution of the plots, site preparation, and water management. A workplan has been drawn up to address these problems.

#### GIPD training

Integrated Production and Pest Management (GIPD, in French) can be defined as a combination of methods to grow crops while managing pests in an effective, efficient, and harmonized manner. The principles of GIPD assume healthy crops will be achieved by adopting good agricultural practices. GIPD can be applied to any crop, including gardens and rice. On September 8 and 9, and on November 10 and 11, two USAID-Wula Nafaa representatives participated in an FAO-organized GIPD training specific to rice.<sup>6</sup> The training is part of our memorandum of understanding with FAO. Commitments were made by producers to pass on the information received. Also, the content of the training is part of the implementation of the SUAP, particularly when it comes to mitigation measure number 6 ("to provide assistance in pesticide use in the context of integrated pest management") and number 7 ("to widely disseminate information on the integrated management of pesticides").

USAID-Wula Nafaa representatives reported on the training to their respective facilitators in the rice value chain and to Agriculture component staff. The facilitators were then made responsible for carrying out the training in their respective valleys. In this way, 71 producers were reached.

### **Rural infrastructures**

#### Kaymore's water retention structure

The construction of the Kaymore water retention barrier resumed during the third week of December 2011. The contractor has finished setting earthen berms to isolate the digging site. Currently he is finalizing the spillway and the side supports. The work is expected to be completed at the beginning of February 2012.

#### Development of links with the BARVAFOR project

With the objective of assisting the PCR of Kaymore in his search for construction partners for a second structure in the same catchment, the Program participated in launching the BARVAFOR (Retention Structures and Drilled Well Rehabilitation Project in the regions of Kaolack, Kaffrine,

---

<sup>6</sup> Only one representative was present for the second training.

Fatick, Diourbel, and Thiès). The launch workshop led the participants, who were mostly rural counselors, to understand how the Program can support them and the approach to be used. It is important to say that BARVAFOR only supports construction projects, not rehabilitation of wells, which are the responsibility of the Rural Council and its other partners. In Kaymore's case, BAVAFOR may support construction of the second retention structure, and the organizational and operational aspects can be integrated into USAID-Wula Nafaa's workplan.

#### Final handover of the Wassadou dams

A final handover of Wassadou's dikes was celebrated December 13, 2011, with the Deputy Director of USAID-Wula Nafaa, representatives from the implicated villages, the management committee, and some rural counselors in attendance. A reception was put on for the beneficiaries; it was an occasion for showing their gratification for Program inputs.

#### **Biodiversity characterization**

In order to develop a characterization of the biodiversity found in Wassadou valley, mapping missions were carried out with the irrigation Specialist accompanied by the President of the Management Committee. The objectives of the mission were to:

- Identify and describe typology of geographic units on satellite images;
- Georeference the general topographic units: the main drainage, slopes, and plains;
- Map land uses in the zone under management: vegetation types, low-water channel, ponds and marshes, edges of slopes, crops and fallows (including orchards and market gardens), housing compounds, and the network of roads and paths.

To accomplish this work, several missions were carried out and the areas under rice cultivation in 2011 are already identified up to 1.5 km upstream from the retention dike. During the second quarter, missions for collecting GPS points on the geographic units and the map of land uses throughout the watershed will be finished. The biophysical characterization of the work area in the lowland will also begin. The appropriate technical services (Forest Service, National Parks) and the local populations will be involved.

### **3.1.3. Fisheries products**

After one year of applying closures in the bolongs and mudflats by the Missirah and Toubacouta CLPAs, a participatory evaluation was conducted by the Fisheries Station Boss in Missirah. The mission was carried out from Saturday, October 22, to Monday, October 24, 2011, with delegates from the CLPA.

Following these visits, all the delegates from the two CLPAs who were present affirmed that the size of the shells had not yet reached maturity. For this reason, they requested an extension of the closure for another four months (until February 2012).

### **3.1.4. Forest and agroforestry products**

#### **Cashew**

Although the beginning of the cashew season was planned for the month of March, concerns over the lack of organization of the market chain, the status of funding, the consistency of quality, the low prices to producers, and processing issues affected that plan. Thus, the Program sponsored the participation by producers in a meeting of cashew market chain actors in Ziguinchor, a meeting financed by APIX as a side-event to an economic fair in the Casamance organized by CNES (National Confederation of Senegal Employers).

The workshop brought more than 70 persons together and resulted in recommendations that include:

- Initiate capacity-building of producers and processors;

- Encourage setting up cooperatives for better control over marketing;
- Improve the quality of products, starting with the nursery and planted seeds and ending with harvest and distribution;
- Support the establishment of a marketing body for agricultural products (decree 2010-891 of 30/06/2010);
- Build technical and financial capacities of processing units;
- Facilitate access to credit.

On another related point, following the partnership agreement that ties the Program to PADEC (Program to Support Economic Development in the Casamance), the list of cashew and baobab producers' groups that qualify for joint assistance from the two programs was finalized. So was the plan for activities for the first quarter, including a study tour to Guinea Bissau to see options for adding value to the apple and other secondary products of cashew.

In the international arena, some actors are predicting lower prices in the Senegal, Gambia, and Guinea Bissau region, based on the few stockpiles in Guinea Bissau that are of mediocre quality.

Nonetheless, when one considers the current prices and observed trends as well as other analyses of the market in Benin, Nigeria, Ghana, Ivory Coast, and Kenya, a farmgate price of 300 FCFA/kg can be expected.

### **Baobab**

During the quarter, the main activities carried out involve evaluation of last year and preparation for the start of the season, including meetings that were entirely organized and held by the networks, groups, and private partners. Buyer partners such as BFC were directly involved in seasonal preparation activities, in field visits, in negotiating prices with producer groups, and in signing sales contracts. This will assure the sustainability of collaboration between private buyers and producer groups that has been encouraged by the Program. One sign of an increasing interest by the private sector at the local level is the building of a new processing unit in Bala. According to its promoter, the unit will be functional by the start of the 2012 campaign.

BFC has signed 13 contracts and provided sacks and fencing to provide security and preserve quality of the product, whether shelled or unshelled.

For smaller processing units, the use of packaging designed by the Program has been harmonized so that products will have a better presentation; and the construction of the Maranda unit in the CR of Oudoucar has been completed.

On another topic, the study on potential production from the baobab trees resource in Program intervention zones has begun.

### **Fonio**

The fonio season has begun in the areas around Kédougou. In Dindéfelo, six groups sold 3.962 tons of precooked fonio for a value of 1,935,350 FCFA and 3.095 tons of shelled fonio for 2,476,000 FCFA.

Existing processing units started to find their own supplies of pre-shelled fonio to fulfill orders for seven tons destined to the Hamdany network in Sédhiou, and 30 tons for the GIE Koba Club in Kédougou. The latter plans to sign subcontracts with some small processing units in Salémata, Dindéfelo, and Bandafassi.

### **Assistance for setting up madd plantations**

The CRs of Ethiolo in Dar Salam and Dindéfelo received assistance for setting up madd plantations in order to improve production of this fruit as well as to reduce pressure on wild madd from lianas in zones frequented by chimpanzees. The activity thus contributes to the maintenance of their biotope and the conservation of existing groups.

Several site visits were carried out, particularly to Dar Salam, where two demonstration sites were set up next to the bridge over the Diarha tributary. But in spite of good survival rates, the late date of plantation caused slow growth of the plants. Also, a madd seedling nursery could not be set up in time because the material required arrived late. As for the Dindéfélo plantation, it is only a fenced parcel with no plants in it.

In the end, the community approach does not seem appropriate for Wula Nafaa to attempt when it comes to setting up madd plantations. The support must come from private initiatives and individuals to guarantee feasibility and monitoring by the actors involved.



Photo 1: Site near the Diarha bridge with pergola



Photo 2: Discussion between USAID delegation and members of fonio producer group in Diarha

### 3.1.5. Other infrastructures (water and sanitation)

This quarter is the next-to-last one before the end of well construction work. In this regard, construction is following its normal course with 25 units handed over, of which 17 are already equipped with manual pumps and five with solar pumps.

### 3.1.6. Access to financing

In November, USAID-Wula Nafaa Program participated in a theme-oriented meeting held in Kaolack between American government projects addressing approaches and agriculture financing mechanisms. Key questions were addressed such as the instruments and/or ways to mitigate agricultural risks in the environment of financial institutions; expectations by financial institutions in terms of facilitating access to funding; and the strategy to adapt their financial services to needs expressed by borrowers. Overall, strong participation by the financial institutions leads one to believe that a solution will be found quickly so that improved agricultural productivity will be attained as envisioned by Feed the Future.

The Program is trying to set up a database with information related to the producers, areas to be planted, estimated number of producers, and the like, to determine the needs for credit that will be used to buy inputs. A meeting with partner financial institutions is planned to assure that funds will be made available on time.

During the quarter, **322** enterprises were assisted in accessing credit from financial institutions or freeing up financial resources to be used as credit made available to group members. The total credit provided amounts to **4,726,895 FCFA**, of which more than half, or **2,726,895 FCFA** comes from releasing funds locally. Savings constitute a continuing source of funds, an alternative to credit for financing group activities, and a way to reduce dependence on financial institutions.

### 3.1.7. Access to markets

This quarter corresponds with the harvest period and the start of crop marketing. Because of the poor distribution of rains this year, crops were not up to predicted yields in Program intervention zones. A

disproportionate fall in average maize yields was recorded for the comparison between CF and non-CF fields for 2010 and 2011. Still, as shown in the table below, Tambacounda zone felt the lack of rainfall more than anywhere else, with its -38% reduction in yield using CF methods, compared to -43% reduction in fields where no CF was used. For the same periods, average reductions in Kaolack were between -2.51% and -3.35% for 2010 and 2011, respectively.

### Compared yields

	FATICK			TAMBACOUNDA		
	CF Yields average Kg/ha	Non-CF Yields average Kg/ha	Non-CF vs. CF Kg/ha	CF Yields average Kg/ha	Non-CF Yields average Kg/ha	Non-CF vs. CF Kg/ha
2010	2634	1550	-1084	1605	1403	-202
2011	2568	1498	-1070	997	793	-204
CHANGE	-66	-52	14	-608	-610	-2
<b>CHANGE %</b>	<b>-2.51%</b>	<b>-3.35%</b>	<b>-0.85%</b>	<b>-38%</b>	<b>-43%</b>	<b>-5.60%</b>

YIELDS EXTRACTED FROM THE EVALUATIONS BY DRDR

Decreases in production have affected domestic prices. Effectively, regular increases in the price were observed since the month of November in weekly markets, with prices reaching a peak of 180 FCFA per kg and no significant reduction up to now.

The Program facilitated contracts between networks and one buyer before the onset of the rainy season, then organized two meetings to implement them. During the meetings, producers were reticent to commit to contracted amounts, even though the buyer, in the face of exceptional circumstances, conceded an increase of 27 FCFA per kg, which brought the contract price up from 135 to 162 FCFA per kg.

The approach used to resolve this issue was to convince networks to guarantee execution of the contract using a minimum base price. The buyer notified us of the initial execution of contract in spite of not being guaranteed the revised quantities, given the unusual situation this season.

The Program plans to draw lessons from this situation so it can review its conditions of assistance to the three-way relationship between producer networks, buyers, and IMF.

One solution could be to secure IMF credit for producers with the condition of delivering a minimum quantity to the buyer that has the equivalent market value; the buyer would be obligated to pay the sum due through direct deposit to the borrower's account at the IMF. This solution would have the advantage of putting the contractual obligation into effect. It would also serve to strengthen the relationship between the buyer and the networks in terms of making certified seed available and implementing the seed production process.

## 3.2. Contribution to improving nutrition

### 3.2.1. Market gardening

#### Horticultural sites

Preparation of managed gardening sites is now complete in all the chosen areas. Tentative handovers were done in Diabang and Dassilamé Sérère on December 19, 2011. A tentative handover for three other sites had been done previously.

### **Starting up work in five gardening sites**

Implementation of the market gardens supported by the Program is unfolding as planned. During the quarter, the main feature of which was the completion of investment and construction labor, assistance centered on providing advice on buying seeds and putting nurseries in place at sites in NdourNdour, Djilor, and Némabah.



**Photo 3: Purchase of seeds in Némabah (Toubacouta)**



**Photo 4: Tomato and lettuce nursery in Djilor**

At the other garden sites (Diabang et Darsalamé Sérère), the main efforts went towards cleaning open areas so they would be easier to visit and less dangerous.

After this weeding process, division into parcels is possible.



**Photo 5: Subdivision of Djilor garden area**

### **Subdivision into parcels**

Garden sites supported by USAID-Wula Nafaa far surpass the usual market gardens sponsored by other Programs, in terms of area and number of persons involved. This is why a consistent process for subdividing the sites is required, to avoid not only anarchic occupation of the sites, but also tenure conflicts; the goal is to achieve equity in the occupation process.

Subdivision was accomplished by Program representatives with full participation from the beneficiaries. This participation is the equivalent of training for the producers. They will be able to

repeat the same process from now on, even in the absence of technicians.

Subdivision was completed for the garden areas in Diabang (13 ha), Némabah (5.5 ha), and Djilor (1 ha) this quarter. Those that remain to be divided are Dar Salamé Sérère (10 ha) and NdourNdour (2.5ha). In the subdivided areas, garden activities have begun, but only slowly. They will reach full speed by the end of February 2012.

### **Training of producers and facilitators in SIGESCO**

This three-day training was the point of departure for implementing the market garden activity. It was an opportunity for occupants of each garden site to outline a garden business plan using the SIGESCO

tool<sup>7</sup>. It also included USAID-Wula Nafaa representatives who are in charge of monitoring the sites; a Peace Corps volunteer; and 15 rural counselors.

The garden business plans are sketches of what will be grown, made by the producers after the training. They are provisional and will be adjusted as the season progresses.

### **Information on private garden sites**

During the quarter, 20 private gardens were visited. Growers invested in technologies that included either a pedal pump or a drilled well. Some were also supported by the Program so they could demonstrate water distribution materiel (system of linked basins). It is clear that there is good momentum for these technologies.



**Photo 6: Linked basin system in Senghor at M Sylla's site (CR of Niore Alassane Tall)**

In Djilor area, besides two garden sites occupied by groups in Djilor and NdourNdour, there are professional gardening spots or hubs that are retained by private growers in group formations.

### **Farmer to Farmer volunteer for the SUAP**

In the context of implementing the PERSUAP for gardening, with its 13 mitigation measures, USAID-Wula Nafaa requested help from a volunteer expert from the Farmer to Farmer Program. After a field visit, the volunteer animated training for the USAID-Wula Nafaa team and its partners in

safe pesticide use and Integrated Pest Management.

A guide is being assembled for the purpose.

## **3.2.2. Access to potable water and improved sanitation**

Potable water was made available to **4,050** people, and improved hygienic conditions were made possible, thanks to sensitization meetings conducted in WN area villages. "Set setal" cleanup events, bleaching water for home consumption, and improved standards of living in beneficiary villages are qualitative indicators of behavioral changes being initiated. School environmental clubs continue to function, with training sessions on PHAST/SARAR organized specifically for them. The size of the audience for the radio broadcasts on hygiene, with participation from Tambacounda Health Service and members of wells management committees, are also indicators of commitment on the part of the population to change hygiene-related behavior.

With the end of the rainy season and harvest, sensitization activities are underway continuously. In all, 27 sessions on hygiene were held.

The availability of potable water, combined with sensitization actions, is leading to an improvement in the general level of sanitation in the villages.

The organization of on-site training sessions in the PHAST/SARAR method helps to guide the process of changing behavior in target villages. Technical assistance that is physically close to management committees leads to better understanding of the roles and responsibilities of committee members.

---

<sup>7</sup> The SIGESCO tool was adapted to the USAID-Wula Nafaa context: area greater than 2 ha, a sufficiently large number of growers, and targeting the most important crops.

### 3.3. Policy reforms

#### 3.3.1. Biodiversity management (chimpanzee corridors)

Program interventions have been oriented toward supporting rural communities to set up protected areas or to sustainably manage such areas (drawing up the land use plan for Dar Salam and Ethiolo in the context of their local conventions, so that a part of the gallery forest along Diarha tributary can eventually be conserved).

To better integrate chimpanzee conservation, the two local conventions were drawn up at the same time as the POAS. The need to harmonize Program approaches with those of partners involved in chimpanzee conservation research was the driver for a joint visit with the COTR and the Program Director, with these goals:

- Assess the status of the process of writing and implementing local conventions in the rural communities of Dar Salam, Ethiolo, and Dindéfélo;
- Adjust the Program's intervention strategy in terms of conservation and protection of chimpanzees in these CRs;
- Identify weaknesses in the collaboration between USAID-Wula Nafaa and the grant beneficiary partners doing research on chimpanzee conservation.



**Photo 7: Discussion of Local Convention (Dar Salam and Ethiolo)**

After discussions with the various actors, these points can be made:

- The populations have recognized the applicability of the local convention as a tool for managing natural resources in their village territories (management of conflicts linked to access and use of natural resources and promotion of best practices for their rational and sustainable use);
- Locally, the chimpanzee has been protected. Besides, thanks to informational and sensitization meetings with research teams on the status of chimpanzees in the region, people are more and more attentive to conserving their habitat and sharing the food they eat;
- The Diarha tributary can be conserved along certain sections, since several parts of the river are not farmed, according to the populations;
- The "Pathé" mountain is considered a refuge for chimpanzees but is also a prime ceremonial site for the Bassari (Senegal and Guinea), so its protection has been assured;

- For a better inclusion of activities being carried out by the program Education and Research on the Senegal Chimpanzee (Janis Carter), actions agreed to by the populations (after consensus was reached through local Program animators in relevant villages) will be recorded in the local conventions as they are being written.

### 3.3.2. Land tenure management (COGIRBAF)

Ndinderling's and Wassadou's COGIRBAFs have been set up and finalized; Kaymore is the only site remaining for this process which has already begun. The next step is to set up consultative committees. In Ndinderling, the document concerning operation of the consultative committee is already completed. Next step is to share the document with the actors (management committees and technical services) to validate it and then implement it, before setting the process in motion for Wassadou and Kaymore.

In terms of collecting fees for the 2012 rainy season, management committees have already recuperated nearly all the required amounts and have managed the funds well.

### 3.3.3. Common management of forest and fisheries resources

#### Forest resources

##### *Evaluation workshop for the ditax harvest in Bassoul*

A workshop to evaluate the annual ditax harvest was held in the rural council seat. Recall that the local convention was drawn up with a goal of common management of forest resources, which are often the object of multiple conflicts between populations such as the one that erupted between Bassoul village and Bassar.

During the evaluation, measures decided previously to assure sustainable ditax harvest were said to be implemented. Collection was supervised by monitoring committees set up in each village by the Rural Council. The dates on which collection was allowed were respected, thus allowing the fruits to mature. Harvesters also paid the required fees to the communities, fees which were fixed by the Rural Council for commercialized fruits. Collected funds are to be shared between the Rural Council and the village committees.

#### Fisheries resources

##### *Organization of workshops to prepare for CLPA restructuring meetings in Toubacouta and Missirah*

In the context of implementing the administrative and financial management document of the CLPAs in Missirah and Toubacouta for sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources, two workshops to prepare for a restructuring of the village committees were held in these CRs. The purpose of the gatherings was to recall the measures leading up to restructuring that were proposed and ratified by the two CLPAs. At the workshops:

- o Attendance by CLPA delegates was good: an average of 35 per meeting.
- o The administrative authorities were present (Sous-Préfet and his deputy).
- o The fisheries services were present (departmental head of the service in Foundiougne, and the agent of the service in Toubacouta/Missirah).
- o Proposals for restructuring village committees for better monitoring of fisheries resources were agreed and validated.
- o Calendars were established for village assemblies to implement the restructuring measures (creation of the CLV office and setting fees and taxes on each activity carried out in each village).

After they are restructured, the village committees will be trained in administrative and financial management so they will operate democratically and transparently, which is a barometer for sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources.

### **3.4. Capacity building**

#### **3.4.1. Strengthening institutional partners (ARD, technical services, CR, ANCAR, DRDR, etc.)**

##### **Training and updating**

In terms of building capacity of WN's partners, training was given to management bodies on administrative and financial management (GAF) of the local conventions in Bambali CR.

The purpose of the training was to help stakeholders in management structures to apply the administrative and financial management procedures associated with the local convention. These points were covered:

- general organization of local convention management bodies
- composition, roles, and operation of the management bodies
- administrative management tools
- financial management
- establishing fees and collection procedures from operators
- allocation of collected funds

The management bodies were represented by members who work in the offices. The session was also attended by agents of the technical services, which include Forest Service and Fisheries Service in Sédhiou. A total of 65 persons attended over the two days.

The training should be followed up with technical assistance to set up management tools identified by the participants.

##### **Grants (equipment and monitoring)**

Grants have just been approved for the CRs of Bassoul and Djirnda to be used for the purpose of raising financial resources through organization of offloading sites.

As for civil status in Bambali, materials and equipment that were delivered were used to better sensitize and inform the public of the importance of implementing civil status. This led to an increase in registration of events (780 births, ten marriages, and seven deaths) and an accompanying increase in financial resources raised.

In the context of traditional gold mining, assistance was given to AKAD to improve its organization (especially in terms of reporting to the Program), so that it can better document activities the association is carrying out under the grant that it was awarded.

In the CR of Dindéfelo, monitoring of the rural tax continues. In Sinthiou Malème, the Program is following up on setting up a weekly market.

The Program participated in a meeting of the Regional Committee for Boundou RNC. Also, Kolda's BIC received financial support to remodel the buildings it shares with the ACF.

A mission was carried out for technical monitoring of oyster cultivation projects subsidized by the Program. The GIE in Sokone was visited to meet the heads of the group and examine their work in progress, discuss the status of planned activities in the agreement signed with the Program, and get an idea of the opportunities and constraints in the oyster market chain, particularly in terms of potential for increased production.

### **Collaboration with technical services and partners**

This collaboration was illustrated by various activities carried out jointly with the Forest Service in the context of forest management (demarkating parcels), and activities related to local conventions (particularly Bambali's, where the GAF was set up). Finalization of the Operating Manual for the Consultative Committee which will implement activities in Ndinderling valley was another important accomplishment; the manual will be validated in the coming weeks. The establishment of the committee, which includes agents of the technical services, illustrates the desire of the Program to assure sustainability of its developed activities; its main function is as a technical branch of the Management Committee in charge of implementing activities within the lowland.

### **3.4.2. Strengthening the private sector (NGOs, small businesses, FTF and other value chains, CF, RNA, CG)**

#### **Training in enterprise management**

Three training sessions in enterprise management and governance of CBOs were organized for 83 agricultural producers (farmers using CF, gardening groups, and rice producers) and 32 enterprises in the regions of Kaolack, Kédougou, and Fatick. Topics developed during the training include enterprises and family; marketing; calculating costs; accounting; planning activities; credit management; and governance in CBOs. This capacity building will help heads of producer organizations utilize management tools at their disposal and apply their principles for proper functioning of their groups.

#### **Training metal workers to make chimneys**

During the chimney design training of metal workers, 14 of the units were made. They were installed in various craftsmen's workshops as samples to be shown and demonstrated for charcoal producers. During the quarter, as annual workplans and budgets were being drawn up, block management committees for the managed forests of Koussanar, Missirah, and Koulor (Tambacounda region) and Saré Bidji/Thièty and Sakar/Oudoucar (Kolda and Sédhiou regions) estimated the number of chimneys they need and the amount they plan to spend on them was recorded in their respective budgets, allowing producers to obtain chimneys during the coming forest exploitation season.

#### **Training of trainers for initiating savings accounts**

In its 2012 workplan, an activity of the Program was to focus on initiating savings accounts and self-financing by producers, which would reduce their dependence on credit from microfinance institutions.

This is the context in which the first training on initiation of savings accounts was held. It was based on the Savings for Change Program (EPC) and given to lead producers and facilitators from the regions of Kaolack, Fatick, and Ziguinchor. The program provides for building capacity for communities in rural settings, especially for women, so that they can organize as a group to save and to grant themselves loans with interest, from their own savings. The money is to be used mainly for developing economic activities.

In all, 18 trainers, of whom 10 were lead producers, attended the training to introduce the EPC system into their producer groups.

71 "deputy trainers" will be identified and trained within the producer groups to assure that the savings mobilization program will be vulgarized during implementation of the workplan.

#### **Exchange visit to Ngayène Sabakh**

An exchange visit to Ngayène Sabakh was organized in Kaolack region for women rice producers on Samécouta farm with the objective of observing a rice huller in operation and to discuss with millers and the management committee on how the system works and how to exploit the equipment.

The women reported on their exchange visit to their group and contacted the provider, who sent them a proposed price on the huller. This information will help them update their business plan to acquire the huller.

### **Assistance in training millers in Keur Samba Guèye**

For rice producers in Ndinderling lowland, the PCR of Keur Samba Guèye made a huller available to the management committee of the site. The Program is committed to accompanying the committee in its use of the huller so that it can make it profitable, but also to eventually use part of the profits to pay fees to the Rural Council. To accomplish this, a meeting was held at Keur Saloli with the objective of establishing the conditions for using the huller. These decisions were made:

- Install a huller at Keur Saloli.
- The management committee of the lowland will construct a shelter for the huller.
- Identify two millers to train: Daouda Cissé and Amath Seck.
- Train the two identified millers with assistance from the Program either in Saint Louis where the trainer lives, or in Keur Samba Guèye.

Three millers were trained in all.

### **Technical assistance for formulating the provisional exploitation accounts (CEP)**

A mission to Kédougou was carried out to build capacity of agricultural producers, gold mining GIEs, and AKAD animators in preparing budgets from forecasted revenues (CEP). The CEP is a financial management planning tool for businesses that allows them to calculate net autofinancing capacity or cash flow.

### **Other types of assistance to enterprises**

The other types of assistance given to enterprises include capacity building on these topics:

- how to set up producers' groups and networks
- preparation and evaluation of market product seasons
- how to increase revenues
- help with commercialization
- reactivating groups
- upkeep of management tools
- assistance with getting contracts signed
- preparation of presentation notes for credit dossiers

During the quarter, 42 enterprises (including 14 new ones) composed of 1432 members were assisted.

## **3.5. Natural resource management**

### **3.5.1. Sustainable land management**

The Program is preparing to promote and disseminate assisted natural regeneration (RNA) techniques that will complement conservation farming techniques in the same work areas. A questionnaire has been designed for the producers. Collected information will become part of technical packages that will be proposed to reintroduce "useful" trees into fields. The trees will contribute to improved food security and better living conditions for those who harvest or use the fruit, forage, wood, and shade.

They will multiply revenue sources and improve biodiversity. RNA will also lead the populations to be less vulnerable to climate change.

### **3.5.2. Mangrove management**

On this subject, the Program strategy has been redefined. Now it will work at the scale of the mangroves in general, rather than in specific sites. Thus, in conjunction with the Forest Service and in support of the Regional Council of Fatick, an action plan that integrates the other actors in the region who work in environment and NRM was drafted and shared during a workshop organized in November 2010.

Terms of reference for mapping the mangrove zone will be shared with the Centre de Suivi Ecologique in Dakar so that this important activity will be realized. It will be a way to update information on the mangrove area and to estimate the general dynamics of this ecosystem.

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

#### **Drafting the forest management plan (PAF)**

The official launch of the process of drafting the management plan for the community forest of Mangagoulack began with an updated action plan made with the Regional Inspection of the Forest Service (IREF) in Ziguinchor, followed by training and information of local actors and populations in participatory forest management. The training set the stage for local actors and populations to take ownership of the process. That was the overall theme of the training, especially the roles and responsibilities of the actors. Clear and precise answers were provided to all questions and concerns expressed by participants. Also, technical explanations with simple drawings were used throughout the session in order to better inform the participants.

The process of managing Mangagoulack community forest was restarted, and three major activities were carried out:

- An action plan was drafted and validated with the regional Forest Service in Ziguinchor;
- A community meeting was held to inform and sensitize populations and local actors about the forest management process;
- A complementary study was carried out to identify unidentified species in the community forest. At the end of the study, a note indicates that “instead of 39 species to be determined, there are rather 34. This is due to the fact that field personnel worked on three different teams, but also to the fact that different names are given to species that are the same, depending on the area.”

#### **Implementation of the PAF**

The budgets needed to carry out parcel demarcation for operators in managed forests were drafted and made available to the relevant Forest Service offices so they could implement them. The Program also participated in an evaluation mission for the 2011 managed forest exploitation season. One of the objectives of the mission was to establish the conditions for carrying out a sawtimber exploitation pilot activity that is to begin in Saré Bidji /Thièty.

In the spirit of sustainability and consolidation of lessons learned, the Program is closely following the implementation of forest management plans, but not as the key actor; rather, implementation is being observed by the Program as a facilitator assisting the true actors and standing beside them as they fully exercise their roles and responsibilities. This is the whole meaning of the Program’s decreasing role in PAF implementation. Its intervention is reduced to monitoring and providing technical assistance to management committees and to the CRs. That is why the CRs have been assisted in evaluations and drafting annual workplans and budgets for implementing the PAFs. In total, there are **31**

**management committees and 8 rural communities** who have benefited from this assistance, including **810 participants, of whom 57 are women and 753 are men.**

The technical services, as key actors in the process, are fully executing their responsibilities in the annual seasonal calendar for implementing the PAF as assigned by local collectivities and their management committees.

**Table: Status of accounts belonging to the CGB/PAF as of December 31, 2011**

CR/PAF	Account status (balance)	Observations
Koulor	1,104,775	+ 110000 CFA for the Rural Council
Sinthiou Bocar Ali	598,750	+ 59000 CFA for the Rural Council
Missirah	1,065,000	+ 106000 CFA for the Rural Council
Saré Bidji	715,000	+ 71000 CFA for the Rural Council
Thiety	280,000	+ 28000 CFA for the Rural Council
Oudoucar	240,000	+ 24000 CFA for the Rural Council
Sakar	172,800	+ 17000 CFA for the Rural Council
Koussanar	2,480,000	+ 248000 CFA for the Rural Council
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,656,325 FCA</b>	<b>+ 665,000 FCFA for the Rural Council</b>

### **Implementation of a pilot program to fight bush fires with the Sédhiou Forest Service**

The pilot management plan to fight bush fires could not be implemented according to its original plan because Sédhiou Regional Forest Service failed to show interest in the idea. Meanwhile, the classical practice of early burning was applied, animated by the lady facilitator in Sakar with the block chiefs. The fire management plan is still valid for future seasons and it will be necessary to integrate all related activities into the annual workplan associated with the implementation of the PAF for the community forest of Sakar/Oudoucar.

### **Support for setting up the Community Interest Group (GIC)**

After the decision made by the CRs to commit to the creation of GICs, applications must be examined and deliberated by the appropriate regional councils. The Program is in the process of supporting CRs through the regional councils as they go through the applications within a reasonable timeframe.

#### **3.5.4. Local conventions**

After draft rules for the local conventions of Dar Salam and Ethiolo were written and harmonized with each other, the process of developing the two POASs was begun. But first, a followup visit by the COTR and the Program Director was carried out in the two CRs in order to restate the Program's approach to the subject, while considering the methodological approach of the Chimpanzee Education and Research Project for Senegal chimpanzees, as well as socio-cultural realities.

### **Harmonization and validation of management rules in the local convention for the CRs of Dar Salam and Ethiolo**

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

The community meetings organized in Dar Salam and Ethiolo went well and had strong participation by counselors, representatives of women's groups, and agents of the technical services. They resulted in agreement on management rules for topics identified in the local convention. Among other themes, rules are written for forest management (chimpanzee corridor management), agriculture, and coexistence of farmers and herders (livestock management).



Photo 8: Community meeting in Dar Salam



Photo 9: Meeting of the technical services in Kédougou

The validated rules were accepted by the entire community and then validated by the technical services during a meeting in Kédougou.

### **Drafting rules for the local conventions in the CRs of Dionewar and Djirnda**

Three meetings were organized in Dionewar, Diamnadio, and Djirnda to draft rules for the local conventions in two CRs. These two CRs were targeted by the Program after the CR of Bassoul in order to assure agreement over management of forest resources (collected secondary products, particularly ditax). Such resources are often the cause of multiple conflicts between area populations.

During the meetings, a diagnostic exercise with participation from women and youth documented how villagers traditionally manage wild fruit trees. The meetings took place under the egis of the Forest Service in the area and with the Rural Council. After assessing the status of natural resource management in the CR, people from the villages proposed rules to include in the local convention. It will be a question of harmonizing NRM practices in future meetings so that they are compliant with national law.

### **Support for implementing the GAF of the local convention in the rural community of Bambali**

In the context of implementing the GAF for Bambali's local convention, management structures were set up. In all, 37 management committees were put in place, including 31 village committees, five zonal committees, and one community committee. In terms of public participation, the 37 meetings during which the village, zonal, and community committees were set up were attended by 1,471 persons, of whom 705 (47.9%) were women and 766 (52.07%) were men. At the same time, the meetings to set up management committees were opportunities for explaining to the population how the local convention works and how the GAF is used to implement the local convention.

Since the GAF is a tool for raising financial resources, as soon as the management structures were put in place, they began collecting community taxes from operators in certain areas.

The established committees also received training during the quarter in procedures for administrative and financial management. This training took place at the rural council seat and was closely followed by office holders.

### **Assistance to implementation of the local convention for the CR of Bassoul**

In the context of monitoring the use of the local convention in Bassoul, a workshop was held in Bassoul in partnership with the Fatick Forest Service to evaluate the harvest season for ditax. The purpose of the workshop was to assess the degree to which the measures dictated in the local convention were applied to rational and sustainable harvest of ditax fruit. Among the measures implemented was the supervision of the harvest by surveillance committees set up by the Rural Council in each village; payment of fees to communities by harvesters if the fruit is commercialized; and designation of specific collection dates so that only mature fruit could be harvested. Collected fees will have to be shared between the Rural Council and the village committees. The following table recapitulates the fees collected from harvesters this quarter.

**Table: Total fees collected from ditax harvesters during the quarter**

Village	Amount collected	Rural Council's share (20%)	Share for management committees' operations (5%)	Share for NRM and public activities in the village (75%)
Bassar	825,000	165,000	41,250	618,750
Diogane	625,000	125,000	31,250	462,500
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>290,000</b>	<b>72,500</b>	<b>1,081,1250</b>

Next steps include training the management committee members in administrative and financial management in order to maintain transparent and democratic use of harvested resources through application of rules in the local convention.

### **Supporting chimpanzee management and traditional gold mining**

A meeting to follow up on AKAD activities related to environmental management was held in October 2011 in Kédougou. This meeting was an opportunity to remind the organization of its obligation to consider NRM issues during its sensitization sessions with traditional gold miners. The target issues are:

- Limiting the use of mercury in treatment of gold
- Minimum distances between holes and maximum depths
- The requirement to notify the authorities if a chimpanzee or sign is spotted on work sites (as needed, take GPS coordinates)
- The requirement to respect the list of animal and plant species to be conserved, the obligation to refill holes after use, and to rehabilitate mining sites with plantations

#### **3.5.5. Conservation of biodiversity (chimpanzees, lowlands, mangroves)**

Research activities on chimpanzee conservation continued with monitoring of grants awarded to recipients (Jane Goodall Institute, Janis Carter, Jill Pruetz).

The management plan for the RNC of Dindéfelo was technically validated and a community presentation was organized on November 15, 2011, with attendance by all the actors (technical services, Rural Council, representatives of the villages, members of local organizations). The JGI team contributed much toward the plan and to the technical validation meetings.

### 3.5.6. Monitoring environmental and social impact of managed sites



Photo 10: Monitoring and numbering large trees in Ndinderling valley

After completion of the study on characterization of biodiversity in the lowlands of Ndinderling, the most recent field trips have served to complete baseline information for the lowlands, including areas suitable for rice and already being used for rice. The missions were also a chance to set up a system to monitor the large trees that may be impacted by exposure to water. 40 trees were numbered and photographed, and their state of health was recorded on a descriptive form. All these data will help the COGIRBAF managers to closely follow the vegetation and to compensate for mortality by planting trees in the periphery.

### 3.5.7. Charcoal and traditional gold mining

#### Charcoal

The charcoal production season is ongoing in the managed forests with Program support. After organizational tasks, training in charcoal-making techniques, and training in chimney welding, the remarkable event of the quarter was the true beginning of production and marketing charcoal in the newly managed forests of Koussanar and Sakar / Oudoucar.

In Koussanar, 31 truckloads were sold. Sakar producers have a contract for a loan in order to send out a first truck, since they traveled to Dakar to make deals with assistance from the Program.

Beyond the evaluation and elaboration of workplans and budgets with management structures, an additional activity has been the involvement of local charcoal makers in the evaluation of the 2011 forest exploitation campaign. This evaluation has examined every aspect of exploitation (organization and monitoring the operations, production, commercialization, etc.). For every point, the knowledge gained, lessons learned, and problems as well as solutions were covered.

Taking stock of the season has served as a stepping stone for management committee members, PCRs, and charcoal producer representatives to prepare their meeting with the DAPF evaluation mission. Meeting the DAPF mission was a chance to share reflections on the work, giving all the actors the facts on the 2011 forest exploitation season. The results will surely lead to developing the right solutions to problems encountered and to better plan the 2012 season.

#### Traditional gold mining

In the context of traditional gold mining, the Program agreed to subsidize four improved gold processing units for six traditional gold mining GIEs in the CR Tomboronkoto.

The two hammer mills were delivered and installed by AKAD and the manufacturer. The rotary screens were delivered to the GIEs in Kérékonko and Linguékphoto, but they are not yet installed because the river is still too high. The activity has been deferred until the beginning of 2012.

Capacity building for traditional gold miners and AKAD included learning to calculate budgets based on forecasted earnings (CEP). Using current data for the exercise will prepare them for proper use of the new improved gold treatment units.

## 3.6. Crosscutting activities

### 3.6.1. Climate change

A document explaining the contribution of the Program towards the strategy for adapting to climate change is being drawn up. A first draft is complete.

### 3.6.2. Gender aspects

The approach developed by the Program integrates gender issues very well into the implementation of its activities. Beyond economic activities that create wealth, gender is taken into account during the process of handing responsibility to the populations for management of local affairs. Only disabled persons do not actively participate in actions planned by local partners. In implementing the PAF, as with any other tool developed by USAID-Wula Nafaa, the involvement and useful participation of all social classes is the barometer for appreciating the quality and quantity of participation of the populations.

During execution of the PAF, women have not been ignored when it comes to participation in discussions and in making decisions about resource management (whether forest or financial resources). More than 64 women representatives have taken part in these activities.

At the market garden sites, the management committees are mostly composed of women, with an active participation by men.

The gender aspect has been integrated in water and sanitation activities of the Program as well, with full participation of women in the implementation and in setting up authority for managing water points.

### 3.6.3. Technological innovations



Photo 6: Test millet field in Ndiop Thiarène (Nioro A Tall)



Photo 11b: Test sorghum field in Simon Diéne (Nioro A)

#### Partnership with PROMISO

The partnership with PROMISO2 ended on December 31, 2011. Accordingly, a meeting to evaluate demonstrate plots set up under the program was held. Research results from the plots of several millet and sorghum varieties are reported in the table below, with data expressed in kilograms.

*For millet:*

Two of our sites failed. At Péthie, the reason was that the fields were planted late and the rains were poor. At Saloli, the producer mixed up the plots.

Data will be summarized with other experimental participants by ISRA researchers, who are subcontracted on the study.

*For sorghum:*

Four sorghum test plots failed. In Djilor, the reason was that the rains were poor; in Kouthiagaydy, because seeds were planted late; in Kaymore, weeds overtook the plot. Overall, the tested varieties were appreciated by farmers.

In the future, experimental plots will provide producers with a wide variety of seeds and they will be able to choose which varieties of millet and sorghum to plant.

The final report, which will be written by PROMISO2 program officers, will contain summaries of all experiments from several actors. It is expected to come out in the next few months.

### 3.6.4. Governance and decentralization

Many activities were carried out this quarter. The most prominent include implementing the PAFs (in the form of assistance in preparing for the 2012 season) and the local conventions (writing local conventions in Ethiolo and Dar Salam, monitoring the implementation in Bassoul, writing the GAF for Bambali's local convention); managing lowland areas (writing the COGIRBAF and putting management committees in place); and sanitation activities (training well management committees).

#### Raising financial resources

The Program invested in this activity to assist the CRs with implementation of development activities. Grants were awarded so they could develop sustainable strategies to increase financial resources.

- Civil status in Bambali: purchases of civil status validation papers led to a recovery of 430,000 FCFA, as compared to 12,000 FCFA raised in the previous quarter when the new process was introduced.
- Right to embark and offload pirogues in Bassoul and Djirnda: the process is underway; grant requests have been edited and were just approved.

#### Salinized lowlands

PAPIL organized a workshop on November 16 to initiate a study of the salinity of lands and waters in the regions of Fatick and Kaolack. This workshop joined all relevant projects and actors working in the recuperation of salinized lands. This study will be led by CSE and INP. The Minister's objective is to benefit from the study by getting an update on anti-salinization measures carried out, and to harmonize figures on area of lands affected by salt deposits. All invited actors will contribute to the study.

### 3.6.5. Communication, vulgarization, and documentation of achievements

This quarter's communications and sensitization activities mostly involved radio broadcasts throughout the zone where the Program works, making use of the radio partner network that was established. These broadcasts help the public better understand Program activities. Among the topics covered were the evaluation of conservation farming techniques, appropriate use of pesticides, roles and responsibilities of management committees, sensitization on sanitation and water management, explanation of forest management plans, writing budgets and annual workplans for work blocks, and handing over hydro-agricultural water management dikes.

Out of all the topics discussed, the program produced **14 broadcasts** and **27 sensitization gatherings** on hygiene and sanitation in Tambacounda region as part of the Water and Sanitation component activities.

In addition to these radio programs, the Program took part in an important communications event. It was a visit by the United States Ambassador to Program intervention zones in Tambacounda. The Ambassador and his delegation visited the hydro-agricultural management site in Wassadou, Missirah management site, and hydraulic wells that were built. Press articles by l'Agence de Presse Sénégalaise, RTS radio, and the newspaper *Le Soleil* covered this visit by the ambassador.



**Photo 12: The U.S. ambassador speaking with charcoal producers and the PCR in Missirah forest**



**Photo 7: The U.S. ambassador meeting with conservation farming producers on Wassadou water management dike**



**Photo 14: The U.S. ambassador in front of an improved well financed by the Program**



**Photo 15: The U.S. ambassador answering questions by journalists at the end of the mission**

In the context of exterior communications activities, the Program produced three publications. They are success stories written on these topics:

- FRA: enterprises that export
- Fisheries: an economic life saver
- Cashew: a profitable market in 2011

As for grants awarded, the Program is finalizing the installation of a community radio station in Salémata. The request for bids was posted and a provider was retained. Work on the office building that will house the radio station is progressing, and the material should be handed over during the month of February.

### **3.6.6. Sustainability and exit strategy**

The Program's exit strategy is in full swing and is bearing fruit. Costs of implementing the PAFs were wholly imputed to the Program during the first year of implementation. A strategy for progressive withdrawal was agreed upon and planned with the partner local governments. Today, the share paid by the Program is considerably less, thanks to the annually growing financial capacity of management structures that collect revenues from forest exploitation. For example, out of the 2,650,000 FCFA

required for demarcating 2012 harvest blocks, only 1,000,000 FCFA were covered by the Program. It is also worth noting that, for Sita Niaoulé's PAF, the entire cost of demarcation was raised by the management committees through fees paid by operators and using a budget line from the management fund.

In the context of managing lowland areas, a code that was written in a participatory way currently exists (the COGIRBAF). Producers can refer to this code to resolve any issues that may arise during management of shared natural resources.

### **PRESIDENTS OF THE RURAL COMMUNITIES WITH FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANS (PAFS) PASS CONCRETE ACTS TO TAKE OVER IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PAFS**

The need to hand over and consolidate actions and processes started by the Program is about to be addressed by the Presidents of the Rural Councils whose CRs have a PAF operating in their boundaries. The approach developed by USAID-Wula Nafaa program is largely responsible for this. As one of the major challenges of the Program was to assure the continuity of its development actions and achievements, it is imperative that the PCRs and management structures understand and take over the process of achieving such a vision. Today we can affirm decidedly that this wish is becoming a reality. The group of PCRs with responsibility for managing the PAFs had the wisdom to make a written request for technical assistance from the Forest Service to demarcate work parcels for 2012. Recall that in past years, the Program was the one to address these questions.



*Requests for assistance from the PCRs to the Regional heads of the Forest Service (IREFs)*

The withdrawal of the Program is possible, according to the stated intentions of stakeholders, particularly the PCRs and Program component officers. Beyond their intentions to take over Program activities, the technical services are professing their commitment to work with local governments. That is why the activities that fall under the purview of the technical services are being completely taken over by them.

### **The new Rural Communities of Goumbayel, Koar, and Bala apply their local convention to effectively manage natural resources**

It was noticed during this quarter that the PCRs in these CRs decided to establish a harvest period for monkey bread (baobab) in their village territories. In these CRs, recurrent issues and problems linked to forest resources come up. The local convention has been identified as an alternative or consensus-based tool that unites local actors for rational and sustainable management of natural resources. Applying this practice, the new CRs are pursuing the approach begun by the former CR of Kothiary (from which they were split) where a local convention was drawn up and implemented.

The practice of setting harvest dates is a precursor to other dispositions that will guarantee sustainability of the resource.

In managed forests, local management bodies have become involved in taking on the costs of demarcating 2012 work parcels. Also, the Forest Service in Ziguinchor has taken over writing the PAF for Mangagoulack.

For the Community Natural Reserve for Chimpanzees in Dindéfelo, efforts have been made to diversify partners through a protocol signed between Jane Goodall Institute and ISE.

In fisheries, the agent in Missirah has officially been made responsible for implementing the management plan for bolongs and mudflats, including carrying out a participatory evaluation of closed sites.

In the sites where local conventions are in force, management bodies were set up to facilitate the process of applying rules within the rural communities.



Along the same lines, setting up Consultative Committees to support implementation of managed sites in all the lowlands is an approach to sustainability in the sense that the technical services (who are included in committees) could substitute for Program technicians in assisting management committee activities. The operational guide for Ndinderling consultative committee has been validated and will be presented in the next few weeks.

For enterprises, the Program awarded a grant of 961,000 FCFA to Soutoura GIE in Oudoucar so they could construct a storage warehouse for their products. This GIE works in baobab processing and also manages the entire unit including the subsidized warehouse.

An unannounced visit to the worksite caught both men and women involved in construction of the warehouse.

The GIE has already raised more than 350,000 FCFA in extra funds and contributed human investment in the

construction. These facts are testimony to the awareness of the impact that the unit has had on the standard of living in the community.

### **3.6.7. Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Analysis**

For the MERA component, the quarter's main activity was the arrival of an audit mission led by USAID Monitoring and Evaluation officers. It took place on November 29 and 30, 2011, with the objective of verification of data in the annual report submitted to USAID/Senegal. This verification targeted the following indicators:

- Number of members in producers' organizations and OCBs receiving USAID assistance
- Number of private enterprises, producers' organizations, water users' associations, trade associations, and OCBs receiving assistance from USAID
- Number of producers and others who have applied the new management technologies or practices, thanks to US government assistance
- Number of rural households benefiting directly from US government assistance
- Number of new management technologies or practices made available to beneficiaries thanks to US government assistance
- Number of full-time jobs created
- Value of credit granted to rural residents to develop agricultural activities

- Number of small and medium enterprises assisted in accessing financial institutions

In order to evaluate the quality of data provided by USAID-Wula Nafaa, USAID's monitoring and evaluation staff met a part of WN's staff in Tambacound to explain the reasons and the goal of the DQA, who in turn presented their system for collecting, analyzing, and storing data.

Preliminary conclusions and recommendations were given to improve Program data collection, analysis, reporting, and storage procedures.

In addition to these activities, WN's MERA supported the Program Director and the various components in planning, decision making, and information access for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

### **Plans for next quarter**

The Program plans to recruit an assistant for the MERA officer during the coming quarter. In addition, a field visit is planned to verify that data collection tools are being used correctly, and to remind facilitators how to fill them out.

## **3.7. Program management**

### **3.7.1. Management and administration**

Monthly meetings have improved Program activity planning through better use of materials and financial resources. Effectively, certain field trips have been combined and the staff has been used more sensibly. The meetings have been good for uniting the whole technical team at least once per month to debate other subjects in addition to doing the planning.

The assistant accountant resigned in order to work at another USAID Program based in Dakar. The process to replace this person has begun; someone was selected and is providing the necessary documentation for recruitment.

### **3.7.2. Facilitator management**

#### **Monitoring and supervision of facilitators**

The Assistant Coordinator Facilitators and supervisors carried out monitoring missions during the quarter in work areas. During the missions, technical assistance was given, and technical and logistical issues were noted and given to the Program for resolution. At the end of the missions, recommendations were written up on-site with facilitators and ACFs, such as writing up and dropping off weekly plans with ACFs and supervisors.

#### **Revision of facilitator posts**

During the quarter, a slight rearrangement of facilitator posts was implemented:

- Facilitateur in Malème Niani sent to Toubacouta
- Facilitator in Toubacouta sent to Malème Niani
- Facilitator in Saraya redeployed temporarily to Salémata (December 2011 to March 2012)

#### **Facilitator management**

In terms of facilitator management, contracts were renewed for agriculture facilitators and for the five facilitators recruited in December 2010.

### **Facilitator training**

The Program continued building capacity of facilitators in new skills according to target objectives. These are the themes thus developed during the quarter:

- training of agriculture facilitators in composting
- phase 1 of training in the Savings for Change program (EPC)
- evaluation of second-generation rippers
- launching the 2012 conservation farming season (implementation strategy)

### **3.7.3. LASF/Grants**

#### **LASF**

The Local Agriculture Support Fund for USAID-Wula Nafaa (LASF) continues to contribute to direct investments in Program activities. During the quarter, payments made include those for constructed dikes that were handed over tentatively or permanently. These are the hydro-agricultural structures in Wassadou and the managed horticultural garden sites in Diabang, Dassilamé Sérère, and Némabah.

#### **Small grants fund**

During the quarter, grant activities in progress included chimpanzee conservation and development of sustainable ecotourism in the region of Kédougou in southeastern Senegal.

Thanks to the small grants fund, the Program has maintained the construction of a storage shed for the federation of women in Dindéfelo. The shed will help them improve the quality of their product.

A grant was awarded to a group of women in the village of Taiba, Fatick region, for their work in adding value to cashew nut finished products.

The Program continues to work with the oyster farming GIE in Sokone through the small grants fund. The GIE reoriented its oyster harvest practices from collection of wild oysters to farming the shellfish, and has adopted good harvest practices for sustainable management of the mangroves and resources found there. This activity will equip the participants with the necessary tools to better and more sustainably manage existing natural resources and the mangroves, as well as the means to grow and maximize the profits they get from harvesting oysters. The oyster farming GIE in Sokone has already carried out activities such as sensitization and preparation of the site. They also bought oyster-farming materials, have made 28,800 of the substrate garlands, and started extending and curating the pre-purification basin at Medina Sangako.

# 4. CONSTRAINTS, OPPORTUNITIES, AND PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

## 4.1. Constraints

These are the constraints encountered for the quarter:

- Difficulty mobilizing the Forest Service to implement the bush fire management plan;
- The 2011 rains that were spotty in some areas, and a high global market price for maize, which mean difficulties in honoring sales contracts made with producers;
- Late payment of dues for belonging to water-users' associations by some villages at a time when little money was available because harvesting was in progress and marketing had not yet begun;
- Unavailability of populations for Program activities (because of the requirement to work on the harvest);
- Although it had been planned to develop a model PAF in collaboration with the ARD and the Forest Service in Kolda, the activity is late to start because of misunderstandings between the two agencies; this has affected the future continuity of the Program achievements;
- Up to now, there are PCRs who are not motivated to support the implementation of certain activities. The most obvious case is in Dialacoto, where the PCR shows absolutely no interest and is therefore absent from important meetings.

## 4.2. Opportunities

- Agreements to work with VECO, PADEC, and USAID-YAAJEENDE;
- The visit from the ambassador of the United States;
- Assistance from a Farmer-to-Farmer volunteer for the USAID-Wula Nafaa team to continue improving our knowledge about soil fertility;
- Signing an agreement with USAID-Yaajeendé;
- The WADA project evaluation mission;
- Monthly planning initiated with participation from the whole technical team and the ACFs, which led to integrated planning and holistic management of the Program;
- Maturing of some of the management bodies which administer/ implement the PAFs, an opportunity for the Program that contributes to progressive disengagement;

- Written administrative and financial management documents for CRs with local conventions, as instruments for raising financial resources so locals can take over action plans that implement the local convention tool (NRM, motivation for forest guards, contribution to the CR budget);
- Negotiations in progress with the Decentralization Directorate to find a way to better document Program achievements and share them with other rural communities.

### **4.3. Priorities for the next quarter**

- Introduce the system for motivating savings in producer groups
- Begin exploitation in the managed forests of Koussanar and Sakar /Oudoucar
- Begin the baobab harvest season
- Support the establishment of boutiques to market products
- Facilitate access to credit
- Put together the POAS for Dar Salam and Ethiolo
- Get the management plan for Dindéfélo deliberated and approved
- Implement the management plan for Dindéfélo
- Start the management plan for Bassoul CLPA
- Continue the process of writing the PAF for Mangagoulack
- Develop the biophysical characterization of Wassadou's watershed
- Finalize site management structures
- Support the start of 2012 conservation farming season
- Evaluate the 2011 CF season, including marketing
- Start cultivating horticultural perimeters for market gardens
- Begin signing up farmers for producing Nerica rice and upland rice
- Produce video-based success stories
- Produce manuals and guides as documentation of achievements
- Organize documentation and identify resource centers to share them with
- Finalize the installation of community radio in Salémata
- Finalize the four wells in the process of being drilled/built
- Organize a training session for the 12 remaining management committees
- Retrain health officers in PHAST/SARAR method and in the ATPC approach, with the USAID program Point of Use
- Train pump monitors in preventive maintenance
- Transfer tools to the technical services
- Give technical assistance to the management committees to maintain their visible level of engagement

- Assist the CRs and management bodies in negotiating agreements with cooperatives of external operators
- Assist in setting up management tools for the local convention of Bambali
- Strengthen the involvement, monitoring, and supervision by rural councils and technical services in the conduct of committee activities
- Pursue technical assistance to and training of management bodies
- Validate the operational guide for the consultative committee of Ndinderling
- Follow up on raising financial resources in the context of grants awarded
- Begin implementing the CLPAs in Bassoul and Niodior
- Finalize setting up a COGIRBAF in Kaymore and set up the management committee
- Finalize the COGIRBAF for Wassadou and Kaymore
- Reactivate the CGs for market garden perimeters
- Monitor social mobilization around the lowlands
- Train CGs of the lowlands in financial and administrative management for the lowlands of Wassadou and Kaymore
- Organize exchange visits for rice producers and PCRs
- Retrain CG members in management and mobilization of savings
- Train CGs for the gardening perimeters in administrative and financial management

## 5. SUCCESS STORIES

### SUCCESS STORY

## Cashew, a profitable market chain in 2011

**Prices were good for the producers ; volumes produced shot up ; cashew earned exceptional profits in 2011**



QUALITY CASHEW NUTS AVAILABLE FROM PRODUCERS WHO ARE WEARING A SMILE

*“The fact that we organized into a network helped us gain easy access to credit for investments in cashew centers. We work better with a vision that is based on an action plan”, explained Mamadou Diatta from the producers’ network in Bambali.*

The trends were clear from the first quarter of 2011. A favorable increase in prices, along with greater volumes compared to the 2010 season, a concurrent climatic phenomenon with decreases in Senegal’s overall supply, all added up to producers and processing enterprises realizing exceptional sales.

In Senegal, prices paid to the producer were negotiated to between 200 and 450 FCFA per kilogram on average, with spikes between 500 and 550 FCFA per kilogram.

USAID-Wula Nafaa Program supports adding value to forest and agroforestry products in the central, southern, and southeastern regions of Senegal, working with actors in the cashew market.

During the 2011 season, the Program assisted the market chain to get organized by integrating individual producers and producer groups in Ziguinchor and Sédhiou regions into the Casamance Cashew Producers’ Cooperative (COPROCA). The cooperative has marketed 1600 tons of raw nuts, for a value of 720 million FCFA, according to the head of the Wealth Creation component of the Program.

“We very much appreciated assistance from the Program, which has helped us to improve our group structure”, acknowledges Mamadou Diatta, General Secretary of the producers’ network in Bambali, in the Sédhiou region.

For the cashew market overall, 9,609 tons were sold in 2011, compared to 2,887 tons in 2010, with revenues of 5.825 billion FCFA and 1.159 billion FCFA respectively. The market has involved 3,877 persons, of whom 470 are women; they have all profited from the increase in revenues brought in by cashew.

## SUCCESS STORY

## FRA: Enterprises export

The sustainability of businesses depends on their ability to adapt to market conditions, including regulations. Enterprises are paying attention to these requirements.



Photo: Madior FALL

FONIO AND BAOBAB POWDER IN SACKS BEARING LABELS DESIGNED BY USAID-WULA NAFAA PROGRAM, NOW ON MARKET SHELVES

*“With FRA authorization, our products have a presence on supermarket shelves and in the export market, and this is going to increase our revenues and make our enterprises more sustainable”, explains Awa Diallo, Head of “Nourou Entreprise”.*

Senegalese law requires preliminary authorization for all preparation, processing, packaging, and sales of products destined for consumption. This authorization comes in the form of an **FRA code** assigned by the Division of Consumption and Consumer Safety of the Interior Commerce Ministry upon request from the relevant enterprise. The request is submitted along with samples for analysis, sample product labels and containers, the certificate of entry in the trade register, and a description of the processing used. FRA authorization is necessary to obtain a certificate of origin in cases where the product will be exported.

USAID-Wula Nafaa Program supports rural enterprises that add value to natural resources to increase their profit and create wealth. The Program works in the central, southern, and southeastern regions of Senegal, thanks to a grant from the American people.

USAID-Wula Nafaa Program has trained producer groups, mainly those composed of women, in preparation of baobab and fonio under the required hygienic and healthy conditions; has built their capacity for financial management; and has assisted these enterprises in obtaining appropriate containers that result in significant revenue increases.

The Program selected pilot enterprises to assist in the process of obtaining FRA authorization. That is how **Thiossane Fuladu** precooked fonio enterprise in Kolda, **GIE Baobab Fruit** in Bala, and **Norou Entreprise** which sells powdered baobab in Tambacounda, were able to obtain their FRA codes, according to the Program’s head of marketing.

# SUCCESS STORY

## Fisheries: an economic lifeline

**The Casamance river has found a lifeline through USAID-Wula Nafaa and IDEE-Casamance resource conservation activities.**



PIROGUE CAPTAINS USING FISHNETS ON THE CASAMANCE RIVER

*“We have seen many changes. We have stopped using monofilament netting and now use nets with coarser mesh. And that helps in conserving the resource”,* explains Aliou Badara Cissé, President of the Bambali fishermen.

The Casamance, a river that winds through the southern regions of Senegal, sees a lot of shrimp fishing. Fishing activity is disorganized and not controlled. In the context of its assistance to the continental fisheries sector, USAID-Wula Nafaa Program and IDEE-Casamance, a local organization, have been working closely with the regional and local technical fisheries services. In the process, a fishing area of 36 hectares called Boudhié-Balantacounda was identified for assistance. A consensus-based group of seven local collectivities, two towns, and 25 villages along the river’s banks was set up. A local convention joining all these entities with common rules was written and implemented. The results are already being felt after less than two years since the local convention was initiated.

From the production point of view, a satisfactory harvest has been noted. According to the Kaour weighing clerk, “A comparison of tonnage before and after the Program shows the real impact of its intervention.” According to the Regional Inspector of Fisheries in Sédhiou, 95,000 kilograms of shrimp had been offloaded in 2009, with a commercial value of 169 million FCFA. In 2010, 374,000 kilograms were weighed, with an estimated value of 300 million FCFA. This increase was similar to that noted for the fish catch.

The Inspector noted that the local convention has also led to fewer conflicts in the fisheries; improved collection of statistical data on fish; a truly higher level of awareness by the population of the need for sustainable management and rational exploitation of fisheries resources; improvement of fishing practices; and reinforced control and monitoring. This is confirmed by one fisherman’s perception: “We have seen the return of bigger fish and of shrimp in greater quantities. The measures taken to save the resource are the reason why.”

# 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 small 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		
<b>Agriculture</b>							
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					
Number of hectares affected by new or improved water management systems (I12)	2 000 ha	0.68 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					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					
Number of rural households benefiting directly from U.S. Government assistance (I15)	3 000	0					These data will be imputed in the annual report
Number of new water systems put in place (I25)	100	0					These data will be imputed in the annual report
Number of existing water management systems improved or extended (I26)	30	3					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					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					These data will be imputed in the annual report
Number of producers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices, thanks to U.S. Government assistance (I29)	2 000	0					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 small producers trained in respecting established production standards (I35)	2 000	459 M: 398 F: 61					
Number of associations of producers trained in established production standards (I36)	50	156					
Number of small producers receiving training in new technologies (I37)	2 000	0					These data will be imputed in the annual report
Number of producers' associations receiving training in new technologies (I38)	100	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 CBO: 413 Tech Srvs: 7					The Program held many evaluation meetings for CF, plus meetings between producers and buyers
<b>Biodiversity</b>							
Number of hectares under improved natural resource management	48 622 ha	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					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					Local conventions are being written
Number of hectares with a forest management fund administered by local government	54 000 ha	54 000 ha					The 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					
Number of individuals who benefit from short training in productivity in the agriculture sector	1 500 indiv. /yr	459 M: 398 F: 61					

Indicator	2011-12 targets	Progress achieved				Progress achieved this year	Observations
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Number of persons who benefit from training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation	6 750 pers. /yr	92 M: 75 F: 17					
<b>Governance Improvement</b>							
Number of local governments that receive assistance from the U.S. Government to increase their sources of annual revenues	3	1					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					The GAF for Koussanar and the COGIRBAF for Wassadou are being implemented
Number of processes supported by the U.S. Government that allow citizens to participate in local government activities	10	0					
Number of individuals trained in strengthening local governance and/or decentralization	2000	2495 M: 1 929 F: 566					CVGs set up in Bambali CR to animate the local convention led to training many people in good governance and decentralization
<b>Policy and Communications</b>							
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					
Number of educational and informational publications, bulletins, or communiqués on policy reforms	10	3					
Number of public educational and informational events organized	100	41					
<b>Wealth Creation</b>							
Number of persons who increase their economic profits because of sustainable management /conservation of natural resources	6 750 pers. /yr	3839					
Total value of sales	9 M USD	2 366 USD					
Number of enterprises receiving USAID assistance to improve their management practices	2 400 ent. /yr	54					

Indicator	2011-12 targets	Progress achieved				Progress achieved this year	Observations
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Change in percentage value of products purchased from small producers thanks to U.S. Government assistance	101%	88 %					
Increase in the export value of natural resources, non-traditional agriculture, and marine fisheries products from sustainable sources	2 M USD	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	900	42 A: 28 N: 14					
Number of members in producers' organizations and community-based organizations receiving USAID assistance	5 000	1232 A: 818 M: 634 F: 184 N: 414 M: 217 F: 197					
Number of full-time jobs created	3 500 jobs /yr	24 FTF: 0 Non FTF: 24					
Number of women's organizations/ associations assisted	100	8 A: 1 N: 7					
Number of agricultural sites benefiting directly from USAID intervention	1 500 sites /yr	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	9 454 USD <sup>8</sup>					
Number of small and medium enterprises assisted to access financial institutions	3000	322					
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>							
Number of persons in target zones with access to improved potable water supply thanks to assistance from the U.S. Government	300	300					Wells are in the process of being drilled
Number of persons in target zones with access to improved sanitation facilities	0	0					

---

<sup>8</sup> 1 \$ = 500 FCFA

# APPENDIX 3: DOCUMENTS

## WRITTEN DURING THE QUARTER

- Reports from Malang Mané on Ndinderling supervision
- 4 Reports on estimation of yields using conservation farming compared to yields without it in the regions of Fatick, Kaolack, Tambacounda, and Kédougou, December 2011
- Limited memorandum of understanding between USAID-Wula Nafaa and the DRDR of Fatick concerning “Evaluation of rice yields and production in seven lowland areas in Foundiougne department (Fatick region)”
- Memorandum of understanding between USAID-Wula Nafaa and PAPIL, August, 2011
- Management plan for the RNC of Dindéfelo
- Report on the complementary study to identify unknown species in the Community Forest of Mangagoulack
- Report on the mission to elaborate the local convention for the CRs of Dar Salam and Ethiolo and the management plan for the RNCD
- Report on the presentation and validation of the management plan for RNCD (15-16 November, 2012)
- Report on the mission to negotiate and validate an action plan with the IREF in Ziguinchor to complete the PAF for Mangagoulack (October 10 - 14, 2011)
- Report on the mission to attend meetings organized during the visit by the USAID CO’TR in the CR of Dar Salam, Ethiolo, and Dindéfelo (December 5 - 7 December, 2011)
- Report on participation in the Mission by the Directorate of the Forest Service in Kolda region - “Evaluation of the performance of forest operators and village committees in the exploitation of 2011 annual yields in managed forests” (November 21 - 23, 2011)
- Report on the mission to restart information/sensitization activities for local populations and stakeholders about the process of managing the community forest of Mangagoulack, December 8-10, 2011
- COGIRBAF for Wassadou
- End of mission report by the consultancies ACA and Aide 18 Safar for monitoring and technical assistance to the management bodies of the PAFs
- Report on the monitoring mission for the GAFs for the PAFs of Saré Bidji and Sakar, by the head of the PAF activity
- Report on the training of management committees of Koussanar’s PAF in GAF
- Report on the training of management committees for Bambali’s local convention
- Administrative and financial management document (GAF) for the local convention of the CR of Bambali
- Report on setting up management committees for the local convention of the CR of Bambali
- Report on the training of management committees in the local convention of the CR of Bambali in administrative and financial management (GAF)

- Report on draft rules for the local convention of the CR of Dionewar
- Report on preparatory workshops for restructuring meetings of local village committees/ CLPAs of Toubacouta and Missirah
- Report on the mapping mission for areas adapted to rice or being farmed for rice in the lowlands of the CR of Djilor and for the CR of Keur Samba Guèye, and evaluation of the impact of site work on trees
- Mission report on the exchange visit of Samécouta producers to Ngayène Sabakh from November 16-19, 2011
- Report on the mission to monitor AKAD activities and participate in the quarterly meeting with AKAD from September 6-9, 2011
- Report on the mission to prepare and assist the USAID mission in Kédougou region, from September 14-18, 2011
- NDI training for rice producers in Ndinderling lowlands on enterprise management, October, 2011
- Report on the technical support mission to agricultural producers and to the traditional gold mining GIEs in forecast revenue-based accounting (CEP) and nominal accounts
- NDI training of trainers in mobilizing savings, November, 2011
- Report on the training of trainers in mobilization of savings from November 28 to December 2011 in Kaolack
- Report on the mission to review the facilitator distribution in Kédougou coordination from November 2 to 3, 2011
- Terms of reference for recruiting a consultant to train millers in Keur Samba Guèye, November 2011

# APPENDIX 4: PARTICIPATION IN MEETINGS, SEMINARS, OR WORKSHOPS

- Participation in the information sharing meeting on the sensitive issue of climate change, and setting up a regional committee on climate change (COMERCC), December 20, 2011 in Dakar
- FAO training sessions in GIPD for rice (second part), November 10-11, 2011
- FAO training sessions on seed production, December 10-11, 2011
- Closing workshop for PROMISO, December 27-29, 2011
- Participation in the DAPF mission to evaluate the 2011 forest exploitation campaign
- Participation in meetings to evaluate and formulate PTAs and budgets for management bodies of the PAFs for Koussanar, Sinthiou Bocar Aly, Koulour, Sita Niaoulé, Saré Bidji, and Sakar
- Training workshop in GAF for management bodies of the PAF for Koussanar
- Training workshop in GAF for members of the management bodies for the local convention for Bambali
- Training module for wells management committees
- Participation in the workshop to present the Local Economic Development Plan for Kaolack region, and to set up a monitoring committee
- Exchange visit trip to Ngayène Sabakh for Samécouta producers, November 16-19, 2011
- Mission to monitor AKAD activities and participation in the quarterly meeting with AKAD, September 6-9, 2011
- Mission to prepare and accompany USAID in Kédougou region, September 14-18, 2011
- Technical support mission for agricultural producers and for traditional gold miners in the formulation of forecast revenue-based accounting (CEP) and nominal accounts
- Organization of a workshop in Kaolack to train trainers in mobilization of savings, November 28 to December 2, 2011
- Participation in the DAPF mission to evaluate the 2011 forest exploitation campaign, November 2011
- Mission to review the distribution of facilitators in Kédougou coordination unit, November 2-3, 2011
- Mission to participate in an information-sharing workshop with microfinance institutions in Kaolack, November 2011

**U.S. Agency for International Development**

1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20523

Tel: (202) 712-0000

Fax: (202) 216-3524

**[www.usaid.gov](http://www.usaid.gov)**