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AGRICULTURE – NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
PROGRAM

USAID WULA NAFAA

QUARTERLY REPORT

JANUARY– MARCH 2009

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International Resources Group

1211 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 700

Washington, DC 20036

202-289-0100 Fax 202-289-7601

www.irgltd.com



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ACRONYMS

AMP	Aire Marine Protégée (Marine Protected Area)
APIL	Association pour la Promotion de l'Initiative Locale
ARD	Agence Régionale de Développement (Regional Development Agency)
BDS	Business Development Services
BFC	Baobab Fruit Company (www.baobabfruitco.com)
BIC	Bureau Inventaire and Cartographie (Inventory and Mapping Unit)
CDC	Cadre de Concertation (Consensus-Building Discussions)
CDR	Création de Richesses (Wealth Creation)
CFA	Communauté Financière de l'Afrique
CL	Collectivité Locale (Local Collectivity)
CL	Convention Locale (Local Convention)
CLPA	Conseil Local de Pêche Artisanale (Local Artisanal Fisheries Council)
CLUSA	Cooperative League of United States of America
CMS	Crédit Mutuel du Sénégal
CR	Communauté Rurale (Rural Community)
CR	Conseil Rural (Rural Council)
EIE	Étude d'Impact Environnemental (Environmental Impact Study)
EXPERNA	Entente Inter-villageois pour la Préservation and l'Exploitation des Ressources Naturelles and Agricoles
FComm	Forêt communautaire (Community Forest)
FCI	Forêt classée (Classified Forest)
FM	Fréquence Modulaire
GAF	Gestion Administrative and Financière (Administrative and Financial Mgmt)
GDRN	Gestion Durable des Ressources Naturelles (Sustainable Mgmt of Natural Resources)
GDS	Gouvernement du Sénégal
GERME	Gérez Mieux Votre Entreprise
GIE	Groupement d'Intérêt Économique
GIRMAC	Programme de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources Marines and Côtières
GP	Groupement de Producteurs (Producer Group)
GPA	Groupement de Producteurs d'Cashew (Cashew Producers' Group)
GPC	Groupement de Producteurs de Charcoal (Charcoal Producers' Group)
GPF	Groupement de Promotion Féminine
GRAS	Generally Regarded As Safe
GREP	Groupe de Recherche and d'Étude pour la Presse
GRN	Gestion des Ressources Naturelles
GUS	Government of the United States

HACCP	Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (Analyse/Contrôle des points critiques)
IDEE	Intervenir pour le Développement Écologique and l'Environnement en Casamance
IED	Innovation, Environnement, Développement
IREF	Inspection Régionale des Eaux and Forêts (Regional directorate for the Forest Service)
IRG	International Resources Group
ITA	Institut de Technologie Alimentaire
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LCA	Leadership for Conservation in Africa
MAP	Méthode Avancée de Participation (Rapid rural appraisal)
MEPNBRLA	Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Protection de la Nature, des Bassins de Rétention and des Lacs Artificiels
OCB	Organisation Communautaire de Base (Community-based Organization)
ONG	Organisation Non Gouvernementale (Non-governmental organization)
PAEM	Projet d'Appui à l'Enseignement Moyen
PAF	Plan d'Aménagement de la Forêt (forest management plan)
PASMI	Projet d'Appui au Sous-secteur Minier (Mining Subsector Support Project)
PCR	Président du Conseil Rural
PEPAM	Le Programme d'Eau Potable and d'Assainissement du Millénaire
PEPTAC	Projet Eau Potable pour Tous and Appui aux Activités Communautaires
PNDL	Programme National de Développement Local
POAS	Plan d'Occupation and d'Affectation des Sols (Land Use Plan)
PTA	Plan de Travail Annuel (Annual workplan)
PUE	Prise par Unité d'Effort (Catch per Unit of Effort)
RTS	Radio Télévision Sénégalaise
SAGIC	Support for Accelerated Growth and Increase Competitiveness for Trade
TDR	Termes de Référence
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VCA	Value Chain Analysis
WN	Wula Nafaa (AG/GRN)
WWF	Fonds Mondial pour la Nature (Worldwide Fund for Nature)

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the second quarterly report presented by Wula Nafaa Phase 2. It describes the activities that were carried out between January and March 2009. These activities were undertaken to work toward the targeted results of the Agriculture and Natural Resource Management Program (Ag/NRM), otherwise known as USAID-Wula Nafaa, 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.

The Wealth Creation component (CDR) continued with its previous quarter's emphasis on analyzing value chains for cashew nuts and cashew fruit in Kolda Region, in preparation for the 2009 season. By the end of February, 46 producer groups including 1,367 members were created.

The lifting of a government subsidy for butane gas became an opportunity for charcoal producer groups to increase their revenues by 25%.

Business Development Services (BDS) were enhanced after training sessions led by CDR that targeted the program's regional facilitator coordinators as well as producer groups in Kédougou and Kolda. The implementation of BDS concepts began in Kédougou with a training session in quality control that was co-organized by USAID-Wula Nafaa and the GIE Koba Club to benefit selected fonio processing units. In addition, considerable progress in BDS was observed after CDR encouraged groups to start saving their revenues and networks to pre-finance their members.

CDR strengthened its partnership with VECO and attracted new partners in cashew, mbepp gum, and baobab seeds.

In implementing its action plan for artisanal gold-mining, CDR developed its synergies with key actors with the aim of sharing costs.

In collaboration with the Biodiversity component, a consensus-building workshop was held on saw timber. The information obtained is a basis for analysis of a saw timber value chain.

Finally, CDR put out calls for bids to analyze value chains for mollusks (oysters, cockles, toufa) and to produce feasibility studies for cobo (*Ethmaloses*) and shrimp.

In the **Governance Improvement component** (ABG), protocols were signed to enable the environment for collaboration with Rural Communities and other partners.

In water and sanitation, a consultant has finished a report on the status of these services in six Rural Communities that are partners with USAID-Wula Nafaa.

ABG participated in two meetings organized by USAID to harmonize the training module used for local collectivities in good governance. It also represented the Team Leader in the Ag/GRN steering committee meeting at USAID.

The **Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources component** (BGDRN) worked on getting its strategy in place and putting together documents that will assure efficient execution of its many tasks. These include the developing terms of reference for two socio-economic studies; a saw timber and ecological inventory in Sakar; a pre-harvest inventory and test-cutting design with accompanying receipts in Saré Bidji; the organization of a workshop to brainstorm management of threatened chimpanzee colonies; and establishing a partnership with APIL and JICA to manage mangroves in Foundiougne.

The **Policy and Communications component** (PC) continued its work on establishing a system for communicating via rural and commercial radio in program intervention areas. Agreements were signed and broadcasts were produced to publicize USAID-Wula Nafaa activities.

PC also worked on branding with the design of local signage for the program. Signs were erected in some of its work areas.

On the policy side, PC participated in the revision of the forestry code and the hunting code. It is in the process of compiling documents to better understand the fishing policies of Senegal.

2 WEALTH CREATION COMPONENT

2.1 Targeted results and planned activities

2.1.1 General Considerations

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

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

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

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

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

2.1.2 Targeted results

Results targeted in the Wealth Creation component (CDR) are measured by the following indicators:

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

2.1.3 Activities planned for 2008–2009

Increase the volumes and revenues of small producer enterprises

- Assure the sustainable functioning of targeted producer groups and networks so that their management, quality control, and sustainable production skills can be improved. To document the attainment of this objective, a system for collecting data will be put in place. A review of the overall fishing effort in the zone will be carried out as a baseline study. After this review, the best adapted collection system will be chosen. For target species, the quantities offloaded will be recorded regularly for each motorboat along with the fish effort. These data will allow us to regularly calculate the Catch per Unit of Effort (PUE) for each motorboat and also will indicate the species making up the catch.
- Progressively reduce technical assistance to enterprises, and support the provision of services at the local level to ensure sustainability;

- Facilitate the marketing of natural, non-traditional agriculture, and fisheries products;
- Study the feasibility of promoting ecotourism based on the experience of the Marine Protected Area (MPA) of Bamboung. The creation of this MPA has had a positive impact on the reconstitution of aquatic fauna and flora. This in turn attracts numerous marine mammals and birds that come here as a refuge or to reproduce. This situation is made profitable by the management committee of Bamboung as they develop ecotourism in the area. One of the principal sources of revenues for the committee is a tourist camp from which the receipts allow them to pay “eco-guards” who watch over the MPA.
- Promote the export of targeted products.

Strengthening of enterprise skills

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

Product research

- Market studies for saw timber, bissap, sesame, ecotourism, karité, vetiver, fisheries products, and honey
- Roundtable discussions on fisheries, artisanal gold-mining, and sawtimber
- Market value chain analyses for new products: The approach of Value Chain analysis or VCA is an excellent practice that the Program will use to update their analyses of certain product chains. It will utilize information already available from SAGIC, as well as their database of consultants. As for other target products not yet analyzed in a VCA but having been treated in a consensus-building workshop, the Program will carry out VCAs. Contacts have already been made with SAGIC, and both programs are in agreement that a synergy needs to be developed.

Signing of contracts

- Between networks and Setexpharm, Socogomme, and other buyers;
- Between networks and fonio, baobab, and other processors;
- Between networks and cashew processors;
- Between networks and BFC;
- Between producer-processors, fishing associations, and other buyers.

2.2 Progress achieved

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

The fonio and baobab fruit seasons began this quarter, while the mbepp gum production season slowed down with the end of the rainy season. Nonetheless, considerable progress was made in terms of commercialized volumes and diversification of supplies, due to the promotion of processing before selling the product, which had a direct effect on target population revenues.

Beyond the marketing of unprocessed products, a general trend towards processing before selling has been observed, with the increase in numbers of processing units after the program facilitated their relationships with enterprises that use byproducts of processing, such as baobab seeds.

Other progress was made in terms of facilitating access to credit and identifying and promoting business services that favor enterprise development.

Mbepp gum

Following the distribution of test dryers in Koussanar and Bala, CDR did a preliminary evaluation showing that drying time for gum can be cut in half. Usually, gum that is collected in the first few

months of the year takes 2 to 3 days to dry. The dryer allows the gum to dry in one day. The dryer was conceived together with the association “AIES 37” that was formed during a local cooperative agreement between the sister communes of Saint Cyr and Koussanar.

The most recent experiences of optimizing processing skills will allow producers to increase their revenues as the quality of their product improves.

In addition, CDR’s promotion of pre-treatment of gum is starting to give positive results following the identification of new enterprises operating in the sector. These new actors will provide a wider demand for cleaned gum.

In spite of the end of gum produced in the rainy season, sales of 56 tonnes with a value of 27 million FCFA were still recorded for the months of January and February in Koussanar area.

Baobab

The arrivals of new partners like Bio Essence and Baobab des Saveurs are good opportunities for groups in the region of Kédougou to process more baobab fruit and seeds.

A contact meeting with producers was organized by the Director of Bio Essence at the headquarters of Koba Club GIE. This resulted in the signature of contracts with processing units for a minimum of 32 tonnes of baobab seed. The meeting was facilitated by USAID-Wula Nafaa and Koba Club, which is the leader enterprise in fonio production. It not only offers a new opportunity for baobab processing units, but also foretells a good future for horizontal relations between actors in different market chains.

The Bio essence enterprise extracts oil from baobab seeds for use in cosmetics. It foresees opening a factory in Kédougou in the very near future. This will allow the company to get closer to the supply sources and to assure better tracking of finished products.

It is important to note that with the presence of Bio essence in Kédougou, karité is becoming a new market product to be studied for USAID-Wula Nafaa intervention given the sizeable revenues generated from karité in Salémata and Saraya by women producers.

Baobab Fruit Company purchased a truckful of 247 sacks of baobab fruits in the husk. Still the proposed price of 1600 FCFA per sack was not accepted by all the groups. This led USAID-Wula Nafaa to find an alternative by putting producer groups in contact with processing units, thus benefiting vertical relations in the market chain. Establishing this contact allows processing units to position themselves as suppliers of baobab powder and also of seeds as a byproduct.

Fonio

Marketing of product is proceeding as planned in Kédougou area. The president of Koba Club GIE organized a meeting on her own initiative to sign agreements with the other units to fill an order for pre-cooked. Koba Club GIE presents itself as a resource that provides services to other processing units and to groups in Kédougou.

USAID-Wula Nafaa is developing more and more partnerships to work together in the market chains. In fact, the partnership with VECO in Kolda area has led to sharing tasks and optimizing support to fonio producers and processing units. An organizational diagnostics exercise was accomplished at Nimzatt (Sédhiou) as well as a training session in processing techniques, hygiene, and quality control at Hamdany (Sédhiou) with help from the Food Technology Institute (ITA). The training dealt with improvement of the quality and presentation of the final product, especially in 80- to 400-gram pouches, which are better suited to market demands.

A request for authorization for specially controlled packaging has been sent to the Ministry of Commerce by our partner on behalf of target groups.

Cashew

Preparations for the cashew season are in progress with a particular accent on Kolda and Sédhiou, where the program is slowly pulling out.

46 cashew producer groups (GPA) were created during the quarter, of which 30 are in Kolda and Sédhiou. The new groups include 1367 members.

In order to facilitate marketing, the USAID-Wula Nafaa will link exporters and processors that have been identified, such as 3S company and Jatropha Oil, with producer groups. This will be done during meetings planned for mid-April.

Charcoal

Charcoal marketing is on course in the three managed forests of Koulor, Sita Niaoulé, and Saré Bidji. The price of butane gas went up during the quarter, and this worked in favor of the charcoal market.

Since the government subsidy for butane was been lifted, leading to the price increase, and also because of the unstable supply, charcoal producers improved their revenues by more than 25%: the price of a sack of charcoal in Dakar is now between 5000 and 8000 FCFA, whereas it was only 4000 to 5000 FCFA before.

Producers took advantage of this opportunity and marketed 31 truckloads of charcoal in the first two months of the year alone, amounting to sales of 61,582,000 FCFA.



The growth of profit margins has led to the program promoting banked savings, a strategy first adopted by the group in Niaoulé Tanou (Missirah). The group has saved almost 2 million FCFA during the first two months of the year. The goal of the savings is to acquire transport, which still remains a major constraint for producers in the market chain.

Collaboration between the networks and charcoal producer groups (GPC) is happening more and more. To illustrate, networks are beginning to supply services to the GPC and other individual enterprises through technical and financial assistance. These services include training of new GPCs and pre-financing certain production and marketing activities.

Fisheries

USAID-Wula Nafaa recognized that the time needed to put a management plan in place for the fisheries could exceed the length of the program. That is why it has outsourced the feasibility study for possible intervention in the Ethmaloses and shrimp sectors in Fatick and Ziguinchor zones.

In the mollusk market chain, terms of reference have been drawn up for the market value chain analyses. In contrast to other products, oysters and cockles (pagnes) are resources that are harvested and utilized by the local populations.

In Fatick area, the principal activities of the quarter are:

- Identification of intervening actors in the oyster, cockle, and cobos markets;
- Identification of and meeting with groups working in gardening and honey production;
- Market study and value chain analysis out to bid for oysters, cockles, and other shellfish;
- Feasibility study on exploiting cobos in the Sine Saloum and in Casamance;
- Organizing and re-activating groups in the oyster, cockle, and cashew markets;
- Training groups in organizational dynamics (roles and responsibilities of members of a producer group);
- Participating in an international workshop to brainstorm marketing fisheries products such as smoked fish.

For all these products, data on increases in the number of persons who have increased economic profits, sales, and volumes marketed will be reported after the third and fourth quarters. That is when the end of various marketing seasons will occur.

BDS services

The facilitators produced a SWOT analysis (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats) in order to define what the BDS providers and coordinating clients should offer to enterprises.

CDR's strategy that integrates BDS concepts into facilitator training will assure that networks will provide these services to producer groups as well as to emerging enterprises.

The notion that financial contributions will be made by enterprises toward the costs of receiving BDS will be gradually introduced.

Traditional gold-mining

A workshop organized by USAID-Wula Nafaa was held on 26-27 January to draw up a vision and coordinated action plan for working with traditional gold miners. The resulting action plan includes activities that will be fueled by each actor's own resources.

For those activities that were not taken into consideration by the participants, the program decided to support the NGO La Lumière and the PASMI project for technical training of miners, good local governance, and advocating/lobbying for trade in gold produced without mercury, which will preserve the health of miners.

The identification and organization of the traditional gold-miners in pilot Rural Communities of Tomboronkoto and Missirah Sirimana was undertaken by program facilitators.

Saw timber

The consensus-building discussions around saw timber that was held in Kolda on 3-4 March resulted in the identification of issues in the different segments of the sawtimber market chain: production, processing, and marketing.

The workshop dealt with questions of how to market logs, how local collectivities would be involved, and how quotas and taxes are assigned.



Partners prepare for the traditional gold-mining workshop

After the presentation of a model management plan by the saw timber consultant, the participants better appreciated the strategies for administering a management plan that will doubtless produce significant revenues for the local communities.



Indicator 1 CDR:	Number of persons who increase their economic profits because of sustainable management or conservation of natural resources		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	3000		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Creation of new enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 15 baobab fruit enterprises in Kédougou, Kolda ▪ 19 fonio enterprises in Kédougou ▪ 46 cashew enterprises in Kolda and Ziguinchor ▪ 05 charcoal enterprises in Kolda ▪ 01 mbepp enterprise in Tamba ▪ 03 néré enterprises in Ziguinchor 	0	
Re-activation of enterprise groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 7 baobab fruit enterprises (type A) in Kédougou and 2 enterprises (type B) in Tamba ▪ 2 fonio enterprises (type A) and 1 enterprise type B in Kédougou and Kolda ▪ 01 jujube enterprise (type B) in Tamba ▪ 03 cashew enterprises (type A) in Kolda and Ziguinchor ▪ 12 mbepp gum enterprises (type B) in Tamba 		
Training in administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 17 baobab fruit and fonio enterprises in Kédougou ▪ 14 charcoal enterprises in Tamba 		
From the previous quarter		0	
Cumulative total:		0	

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

CDR based its re-activation process on BDS concepts so that enterprises could improve their administrative practices. Training in credit management and was provided; management structures were re-organized so that client enterprises could be better governed.

Initiation of networks and producer groups in BDS concepts

Facilitators received skills training in BDS concepts so that they could introduce them during re-activation of groups and networks begun in the first quarter. The following activities were then facilitated.

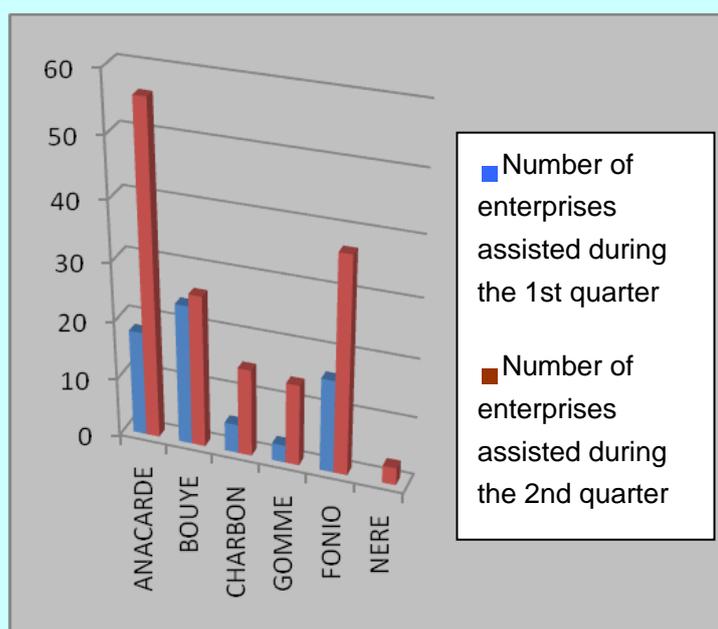
Product	Zone	Activities undertaken
Charcoal	Missirah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training of new producer groups in charcoal-making techniques ▪ Financial assistance provided to new producer groups in terms of production costs and charcoal marketing ▪ Establishment of a savings system for producer groups for the acquisition of transport trucks ▪ Facilitation of charcoal marketing
Fonio	Kédougou	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Search for partners in fonio marketing ▪ Material and financial organization of a meeting with small processing units to discuss contract terms and modes for execution for an order of 40 tonnes of pre-cooked fonio ▪ Agreement signed between the GIE Koba Club and the other fonio processing units
Baobab and mbep gum	Tambacounda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Analysis of needs for support by facilitators to networks and active producer groups

Training in management/administration

Kolda enterprises benefited from administration skills training. CDR conceived a simplified training module that is better adapted to the realities faced by target enterprises and groups.

Technical assistance to producer groups for establishing receipt books was provided by facilitators.

The following graph indicates the breakdown of enterprises assisted by product and zone.



In the second quarter, the number of enterprises assisted more than doubled compared to the first quarter, mostly due to the cashew market in Kolda.

Product	Number of enterprises assisted by product		
	TRIM 1	TRIM 2	TOTAL
Cashew	18	56	74
Fruit de baobab	24	26	50
Charcoal	5	15	20
Mbepp gum	3	14	17
Fonio	16	37	53
Néré	0	3	3
TOTAL	66	151	217

The breakdown by zone is presented in this table.

In Fatick area, results will be reported next quarter because of the last date of data collection.

Zone	Number of enterprises assisted by zone		
	TRIM 1	TRIM 2	TOTAL
Kédougou	25	33	58
Kolda	24	66	90
Tamba	12	31	43
Ziguinchor	5	21	26
TOTAL	66	151	217

Indicator 2 CDR:	Number of enterprises supported by USAID that have improved their management practices		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	1000		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Creation of new enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 15 baobab fruit enterprises in Kédougou, Kolda ▪ 19 fonio enterprises created in Kédougou ▪ 46 cashew enterprises in Kolda and Ziguinchor ▪ 05 charcoal enterprises in Kolda ▪ 01 mbepp gum enterprises created in Tamba ▪ 03 néré enterprises created in Ziguinchor 	148	
Re-activation of old enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 7 baobab fruit enterprises (type A) in Kédougou and 2 enterprises (type B) in Tamba ▪ 2 fonio enterprises (type A) and 1 enterprise (type B) in Kédougou and Kolda ▪ 01 jujube enterprise (type B) in Tamba ▪ 03 cashew enterprises (type A) in Kolda and Ziguinchor ▪ 12 mbepp gum enterprises (type B) in Tamba 		
Training in administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 17 baobab fruit enterprises and fonio in Kédougou ▪ 14 charcoal enterprises in Tamba 		
From the previous quarter		83	
Cumulative total:		231	

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

Fonio harvesting has begun, but other major markets such as cashew and baobab have not yet begun. Increases in marketed volumes will be recorded in the next quarter.

327 tonnes of charcoal and 77 tonnes of mbepp gum were sold this quarter.

Indicator 3 CDR:	Percent volume of forest, fisheries, and non-traditional agriculture products marketed by assisted small and medium enterprises		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	400 %		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Marketing of mbepp gum	▪ 56 tonnes sold in Koussanar	0	
Charcoal	▪ 630 tonnes sold in Koulor and Missirah		
Shelled Baobab	▪ 55.22 tonnes sold in Bala		
Unshelled Baobab	▪ 7.904 tonnes sold in Bala		
Baobab powder	▪ 80.5 kg sold in Bala and Koulor		
From the previous quarter		0	
Cumulative total:		0	

Result 4 CDR: Change in the percent value of products that are purchased from small producers with USG assistance

Indicator 4 CDR:	Percent of value of products that is purchased from small producers due to USG assistance		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	500 %		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Gum marketing	▪ 56 tonnes sold Koussanar		27 000 000
Charcoal	▪ 630 tonnes sold in Koulor, and Missirah		70 332 000
Shelled Baobab	▪ 55.22 tonnes sold in Bala		5 020 000
Unshelled Baobab	▪ 7.904 tonnes sold in Bala		395 200
Baobab powder	▪ 80.5 kg sold in Bala and Koulor		80 500
From the previous quarter		0	
Cumulative total:		0	

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

Indicator 5 CDR:	Export value of natural resources, non-traditional agricultural products, and fisheries products from sustainable sources		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	2 M USD		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Value chain analyses	▪ TDR for shrimp feasibility study written		▪
	▪ TDR for Ethmaloses feasibility study written		▪
From the previous quarter		0	▪
Cumulative total:		0	

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

Indicator 6 CDR:	Number of producer organizations, water use associations, chambers of commerce, and OCB receiving USAID assistance		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	300		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Creation of groups	▪ 83 producer groups created	140	
Organizational dynamics training	▪ 21 groups trained		
Administration/mgmt training	▪ 18 groups trained		
Training in production and processing techniques	▪ 18 groups trained		
Identification of groups to work with	▪ Groups identified in oyster and cockles markets		
From the previous quarter		44	
Cumulative total:		184	

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

With an eye toward preparing the new cashew, fonio, and baobab fruit seasons, CDR facilitated the creation of new enterprises, which created new jobs at the same time.

Indicator 7 CDR:	Number of full-time jobs created		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	6000		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Cashew	▪ 1245 persons, of whom 141 are women, found work	1938	
Fonio	▪ 152 persons, of whom 115 are women, found work		
Baobab	▪ 332 persons, of whom 225 are women, found work		
Charcoal	▪ 98 persons (men) found work		
Mbepp gum	▪ 15 persons (men) found work		
Néré	▪ 96 persons (women) found work		
From the previous quarter		1123	
Cumulative total:		3061	

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

Indicator 8 CDR:	Number of agricultural exploitation sites directly benefiting from USAID intervention		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	4000		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
	No activity at this time		
Total:			

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

29 women's enterprises were assisted by USAID-Wula Nafaa in the second quarter, compared to 4 in the first.

Indicator 9 CDR:	Number of women's organizations or associations assisted		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	100		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Creation of new women's producer associations (GPF)	16 GPF created for fonio, néré, baobab, in Kédougou, Kolda, Ziguinchor	33	
Organizational dynamics training	03 GPF organized for fonio and baobab fruit in Kédougou and Tamba		
Administrative management	4 GPF trained in administrative management in Kédougou		
Processing techniques training	6 GPF trained in Kédougou and Kolda		
From the previous quarter		4	
Cumulative total:		37	

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

As of this quarter, charcoal producers have marketed 630 tonnes of product for a total sales figure of 70,332,000 FCFA.

In contrast to previous yours, marketing of baobab in the shell did not achieve great success, due to the fact that groups prefer more and more to market shelled and powdered baobab.

Indicator 10 CDR (non-contractual):	Total value of sales		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	3 M USD		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Marketing of mbepp gum	▪ 56 tonnes sold in Koussanar		27 000 000
Charcoal	▪ 630 tonnes sold in Koulor and Missirah		70 332 000
Shelled Baobab	▪ 55.22 tonnes sold in Bala		5 020 000
Unshelled Baobab	▪ 7.904 tonnes sold in Bala		395200
Baobab powder	▪ 80.5 kg sold in Bala and Koulor		80 500
From the previous quarter		0	
Total:		0	

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

In this quarter, five contracts have been signed between the GIE Koba Club and other processing units to deliver 40 tonnes of precooked fonio. 15 contracts were signed between Bio Essence and processing enterprises in Kédougou for baobab seeds. Four contracts were signed between BFC and baobab producer groups in Kothiary and Bala. One enterprise in Kédougou signed a contract for delivering 1200 kg of shelled baobab fruit.

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

USAID-Wula Nafaa subsidized IDEE Casamance for a total of 26.535.000 FCFA. This subsidy is destined to support roundtable discussions among actors in the fisheries sector, so that the program can be more effective in those activities sited at Fatick and Ziguinchor. The first payment of the grant has already been delivered to the organization.

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

The rate of reimbursing credit loans is satisfactory; not a single late payment was noted this quarter. Three loans totaling 6 million FCFA were disbursed and 24 credit files are being considered at CMS.

Enterprises who have signed contracts with the GIE Koba Club that have benefited from credit have begun to buy raw materials (raw or shelled fonio) to satisfy their part of the contracts.

CDR also put the enterprise Gaye Charbonnage with CBAO to obtain credit that will allow it to buy a truck for transporting charcoal.

2.3 Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for the next quarter

Constraints

- Difficulties in executing the contract between BFC and producers for delivery of baobab in the shell
- Administrative delays in implementing partnerships with commercial banks

Opportunities

- Establishing a factory for making products based on karité and baobab seed oil in Kédougou
- Lifting of the government subsidy on butane gas

Priorities

- Introduction of BDS concepts to new enterprises
- Skills building for networks in supplying services to producer groups
- Beginning of cashew activities in Fatick region
- Research for commercial partners in cashews
- Coordination with SAGIC on cashew activities
- Organization of traditional gold miners
- Search for potential gold clients

3 GOVERNANCE IMPROVEMENT COMPONENT

3.1 Targeted results and planned activities

3.1.1 General Considerations

During USAID-Wula Nafaa's first phase, certain pilot activities in governance were carried out in three Rural Communities as part of the program's regular workplan. In the second phase, the lessons learned from the test activities have been incorporated into the strategy of the Governance Improvement component (ABG), which is now a separate component. The ABG also addresses water and sanitation issues, another new addition to the workplan. Therefore part of the quarter was spent with a specialist from IRG to refine the strategies to be used and to formalize relationships with partners in these development domains.

The newest aspect to ABG's work is the negotiation and signature of memorandums of understanding with target Rural Communities (CRs) so that they can develop proper annual workplans that integrate all the activities being assisted by USAID-Wula Nafaa. The CRs' workplans are opportunities to encourage the Presidents of the CRs to pass responsibility to their collaborators, the other councilors, instead of trying to do all the tasks themselves and thus not being able to do them correctly.

For training and support activities, ABG will sign conventions or other agreements with the following partners: Regional Development Agencies (ARD), Regional Forestry Inspectorates (IREF), National Fisheries Directorate, National Hydraulic and Forests Directorates, certain national and local fisheries

projects such as GIRMAC, and certain water and sanitation organizations (PEPAM, PEPTAC, Eau Vive).

3.1.2 Targeted results

The Governance Improvement component (VABG) aims to achieve these seven key results:

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

3.1.3 Activities planned for 2008–2009

Activities planned for 2008 – 2009 are presented as follows:

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

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

Selection of RC partners and signature of working agreements with them

- Finalize the criteria for selection of Rural Community (CR) partners;
- Select new CR partners;
- Sign agreements between the Program, the central services, regional services, and the CR partners;
- Organize a workshop to validate the proposed intervention zones for the fisheries sector;

- Write and validate an action plan with fisheries partners.

Improvement of the administration of management plans and local conventions

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

Strengthen capacity for mobilization and for financial management of CR partners

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

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

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

Improvement of financial management skills in the CR partners

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

Strengthen the skills of key actors in partner RCs

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

- Support compiling, translating, and broadcasting laws and regulations relative to natural resources.

3.2 Progress achieved

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

After the selection of new CR partners in the Fatick region during the preceding quarter, ABG signed memorandums of understanding with action plans in their appendices. The action plans describe those activities that will be carried out together with USAID-Wula Nafaa. The Rural Council is responsible for carrying them out, in particular through the technical commissions in charge of natural resource management. The commission is assisted by local resource persons called focal points in each activity field, and also by local technical services.

ABG had intended to organize a study on the status of governance in its areas of intervention this quarter. Because of local elections, the study could not take place, but the up-side of this is that the process of supporting the CRs will now begin with newly elected officials who will be able to take advantage of the status report to define their own approaches to managing their local collectivities. The other advantage is that the information, training, and technical assistance plans will be implemented with the new counselor teams, who mostly have never had training in the jobs that they will be expected to do. The same will be true for the Regional Councils.

As far as collaborating with other partners, contact was made last quarter with the National Local Development program (PNLD) and the ARDs of Tambacounda, Kolda, Ziguinchor, and Fatick; now these contacts are being formalized through memorandums of understanding or conventions.

In the field of water and sanitation, a consultant has already finished his report on the status of these services in the six RC partners.

Indicator 1 ABG:	Number of external systems for supervising the use of public resources that are supported by the government of Senegal		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	2		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Sign memorandums of understanding between USAID-Wula Nafaa and the CRs, the central services, regional services, and partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Signature of protocols with CRs Djirnda, Bassoul, Toubacouta, Missirah, Koulor, Sakar, and Saré Bidji ▪ Contacts made with Direction Nationale des Pêches maritimes, the ARDs of Fatick, Tamba, Kolda, and Ziguinchor ▪ Draft agreement with PNDL 		
Promote exchanges between WN and other projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contacts made with Eau Vive, GIRMAC, PEPAM, PEPTAC, JICA, and PAEM 		
From the previous quarter:		0	
Cumulative total:		0	

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

ABG supported the CRs that are managing a community forest in terms of writing and implementing their annual workplans and budgets.

Indicator 2 ABG:	Number of local collectivities receiving USG assistance to increase their sources of annual revenues		
Target for the year 2008-2009:	10		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Evaluate the GAFs and pilot program in governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evaluation finished ▪ Evaluation of pilot programs planned for 3rd quarter 		1
Tester la mise en place de la GAF dans les conventions locales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proposal for content and strategy for putting GAFs in place and implementing local conventions has been made; will be finalized with the CR partners concerned 		1
From the previous quarter:		0	
Cumulative total:		0	2

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

The greater part of planned activities for Result 3 have been postponed to the third quarter because of local elections in March. However, documents to support these activities have already been prepared.

Indicator 3 ABG:	Number of local collectivities that use financial resources generated at the local level in a sustainable and participatory way		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	10		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Support the CR in organizing orientation sessions for writing a budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No reply received from letters written to CR partners to assist with planning 	0	1
Assist the CG of the PAFs to write PTAs and budgets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accomplished in Sita Niaoulé; planned for next quarter in Koulor and Saré Bidji 		2
From the previous quarter:		1	

Indicator 3 ABG:	Number of local collectivities that use financial resources generated at the local level in a sustainable and participatory way		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	10		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
	Cumulative total:	1	

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

AGB has not yet begun activities towards Result 4 for the same reason as cited above: the holding of local elections in the target areas. Upon the request of USAID, AGB did elaborate a standardized training module for good governance together with the input from other financed programs in the health and education fields. USAID-Wula Nafaa partner collectivities are expected to submit training plans for their personnel in the ARDs.

Indicator 4 ABG:	Number of individuals trained to strengthen local governance and/or decentralization		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	200		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Draft an intervention strategy for governance improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Document on overall strategy for governance improvement is available ▪ Document on good governance relative to OCBs is in process of finalization 		
Draft standardized training and technical assistance modules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One module on orientation to good governance is in progress ▪ TDR on the status report on governance are written for Toubacouta, Bassoul, Djirnda (Fatick Region) ▪ Choice of consultants to do the status study and begin training and provide technical assistance, is made ▪ First draft of training module in good governance for the local collectivities written with input from USAID and its health and education programs 		
Build skills of the regional councils, Rural Councils, ARDs, and OCBs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strategy for building capacity in process of being written ▪ Contact meetings to identify training needs are in progress 		
Support the compiling, translation, and broadcasting of legislative texts and regulations on natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identification of applicable laws in progress; list to be finalized in collaboration with new rural council members 		
From the previous quarter:		0	
Cumulative total:		0	

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

Agreements were signed and action plans were written just before local and regional elections in March. This is why certain activities within Result 5 were postponed, pending the nomination of new officials. Only activities centered on local organizations were undertaken.

Indicator 5 ABG:	Number of processes supported by the US Government (GUS) that allow citizens to participate in activities in their local collectivity		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	20		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Support the establishment and functioning of consensus-building workshops at the intercommunity, zone, and village levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not yet begun 	0	
Support the functions of the local council on artisanal fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status assessment of the CLPA is completed 		
Write and validate an action plan with fisheries partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informational note on this activity has been written; activity planned for April 2009 		
Help to better organize women's associations that are active in collecting and processing products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status report on women's associations in progress in 3 CR partners in Fatick One women's association identified in Kédougou (Salémata) and accompanying activities in process of being identified 		
Make contact with the CLPA at the local level: assist its structuring, and its relationship with the RC and populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact made with the CLPAs and other fisher organizations; structure of these organizations well studied Exchange workshop held in January 		
Define ways to collaborate with the CLPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity carried out 16 to 23 Jan. 2009 		
Organize training in citizens' participation and control for CBOs where they operate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training modules in process of being written; OCBs to benefit from test version are identified 		
From the previous quarter:		0	
Cumulative total:		0	

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

An assessment of the status of water and sanitation issues in six Rural Communities (CRs) was begun in Tambacounda this quarter: Koulor, Kothiary, Sinthiou Malème, Malème Niani, Koussanar, and Missirah. After a visit to various institutions that work in this sector in Tamba, including Caritas, Eau Vive, DRH, and JICA, a diagnosis of the region's access to clean water and sanitation was carried out in the field by two consultants. Thus USAID-Wula Nafaa will better understand the nature of the issues. A plan of action has been proposed to and validated by the program staff. The next step is validation of the proposed action by the CRs.

Indicator 6 ABG:	Number of Rural Communities (RC) that benefit from an assessment study and an action plan on water and sanitation		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	6		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Write the program strategy for water and sanitation support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Situation assessment done 	0	6
Identify those working in the same sectors and sign collaboration agreements with them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Actors identified at the national and local levels ▪ Documents exchanged to define priorities for collaboration 		
From the previous quarter		0	
Cumulative total:		0	

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

Indicator 7 ABG:	Number of RCs that are actively involved in water and sanitation management		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	3		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Assess the status of water and sanitation access in the areas of intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment done and validated by WN staff 	0	6
Propose and implement an action plan in water and sanitation with CR targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proposal for action plan made 		
From the previous quarter		0	
Cumulative total:		0	

3.3 Other activities carried out

ABG took part in two meetings organized by USAID to harmonize governance training modules for local collectivities. It also represented the Team Leader at a meeting of the steering committee for USAID-Wula Nafaa. By invitation from the ARD of Kolda and CARITAS/Tambacounda, ABG also attended the planning meetings of these organizations.

ABG contributed to the preparation and beginning activities of a test local convention for Toubacouta.

3.4 Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for the next quarter

The main constraint encountered by ABG was the suspension of several activities due to local elections. Validation of the action plan for water and sanitation was postponed; the program is waiting for the new rural counselors to take office before beginning the plan in earnest.

Another constraint that must be mentioned is the lack of information on the 2009 forest exploitation season expected by the forest management plans' management committees. This situation prevented

the committees from completing their 2009 annual workplan budgets on time, not knowing what their share of the quotas would be.

For next quarter, we have the following priorities.

- Finalizing memorandums of understanding with Rural Communities and other partners, particularly the ARDs and regional councils
- Supporting the elaboration of CR budgets and implementing action plans that go with them
- Supporting consensus-building discussions and assuring their effectiveness among communities and within villages
- Formalizing relations with the ARDs and with the regional councils
- Finishing assessments of governance in Djirnda, Bassoul, and Toubacouta
- Following up on exchange meetings with partners
- Supporting and reinforcing skills of PAF block management committees as they write their 2009 budgets
- Supporting improvements on the GAF in the three sites with PAFs
- Supporting the drawing up of an organizational plan and a GAF for the community forest of Sakar
- Finalizing the “orientation module” on good governance and its application by facilitators and directing organizations in the partner CRs
- Finalizing the list of appropriate laws that should be presented in the villages
- Beginning of the implementation of improvement activities in organizing women’s groups active in harvest and processing products

4 BIODIVERSITY AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COMPONENT

4.1 Targeted results and planned activities

4.1.1 General Considerations

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

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

In the fisheries sector, BGDRN will strive to integrate as many socio-economic and ecological factors as possible, which will be vital to achieving sustainable reforms.

4.1.2 Targeted results

- Increase in the number of additional hectares managed, thanks to technology and adequate management practices as achieved through US Government assistance;
- Increase in the number of hectares in biologically-significant areas benefiting from improved management;
- Increase in the number of hectares under improved management of natural resources;

- Increase in the number of hectares where local guards who are paid by the community follow the implementation of local conventions;
- Increase in the number of hectares with a forest management fund administered by the community;
- Increase in the number of individuals benefiting from a short training in productivity in the agricultural sector;
- Increase in the number of persons benefiting from a training in natural resource management and/or biodiversity training.

4.1.3 Activities planned for 2008–2009

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

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

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

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

- Support the implementation of improved pague production techniques (periodic closing of harvest areas, selective harvest of pagnes).

Number of hectares under improved management of natural resources

- Organize a workshop to assess and become informed on the chimpanzee corridors and those for other endangered species;
- Organize a workshop to review marine protected areas (MPAs) of Senegal;
- Begin the process of writing a management plan for MPAs;
- Support the development of a management plan for shrimp (collection of bio-economic information in Program intervention areas);
- Support the collection of bioeconomic information on the harvest of Ethmaloses in Program intervention areas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.2 Progress achieved

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

The organization and crystallization of the consensus-building meetings on traditional gold-mining were a highlight of the quarter.



Consensus-building in Kédougou

In order to re-activate the Local Conventions (CL) put in place in USAID-Wula Nafaa phase one, the program adopted a novel approach in initiating roundtable discussions with partners such as local collectivities, development collaborators, and technical services to exchange ideas on proposed improvements to the CLs. Effectively, the program assisted in the drafting of 20 Local Conventions in Tambacounda, Kédougou, Kolda, and Ziguinchor

regions during the first phase; they helped local authorities take more control of natural resources problems such as bush fires, grazing infractions, and anarchic forest fruit and gum harvesting. But in spite of this progress, certain aspects need to be improved. The roundtable discussions provided a way to identify the way forward in terms of re-invigorating the CLs.

The Rural Community of Toubacouta, in Fatick Region was selected to test a way to draft and implement the Local Convention idea in a new area. Since it is an area that combines diverse natural resource-based activities including fisheries, the fight against invasive plant species, regeneration of threatened and endangered species, preservation of significant marine biology areas, and especially the active Conseils Locaux de Pêche Artisanale (CLPA), two consensus-building workshops were held in Toubacouta on the 19th and 20th of February. In addition to USAID-Wula Nafaa staff and supporting organizations, the technical services and local populations were present. The two workshops resulted in the definition of the right approach to get a Local Convention in place.

After the workshops, an action plan was drawn up to begin the process. In each identified management zone, resource or contact persons will be identified to work alongside program facilitators

to implement agreed-upon activities. Promotion of the local convention by the contact persons will help facilitate the process of local communities taking ownership of it.

USAID-Wula Nafaa decided to take on traditional gold-mining as a new market activity in Kédougou region. In view of the importance of biodiversity and natural resource management in this region, BGDRN has placed itself to work alongside CDR in order to facilitate the integration of a sustainable NRM system with the marketing aspect. After various meetings with the actors in this market chain, a number of associated environmental problems were noted, such as:

- deforestation to access mining pits and for household needs
- bush fires due to lack of surveillance
- pollution of the waters by mercury used in extracting gold
- emergence of diseases such as bloating in children and cancer

On the whole, these constraints indicate the great need for Local Conventions for a better, healthier process for exploitation of gold that takes environmental conservation into account, resolves conflicts, and prevents sickness. Two Rural Communities, Missirah Sirimana and Tomboronkoto, were selected as test zones for Local Conventions to address these issues.

Examples of environmental degradation taking place in gold mining areas



Deforestation for opening a well



Bush fire near a gold-mining site

Indicator 1 Bio:	Number of additional hectares managed, thanks to technology and adequate management practices as achieved through US Government assistance		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	1,035,890 ha		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Reactivation of phase 1 local conventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Finalizing the organization of consensus workshops on CLs in Kédougou; production, distribution, and presentation of a report on the workshops ▪ Conception of documents to prepare action plans ▪ Edition and finalization of the Guide for CLs 	0	
Elaboration of new Local Conventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Brainstorming workshop on the CL for Toubacouta ▪ Distribution of the workshop report ▪ Action plan written 		
From the previous quarter		0	
Cumulative total:		0	

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

The final report on sawtimber and ecological inventory for Saré Bidji was produced and presented to the Forest Service of Kolda and Sédhiou. The restitution resulted in a few improvements to the report and lead into the next activities that are to initiate a sawtimber experiment in the forest. The presentation also allowed some characterization of the nature of timber operations in the area.

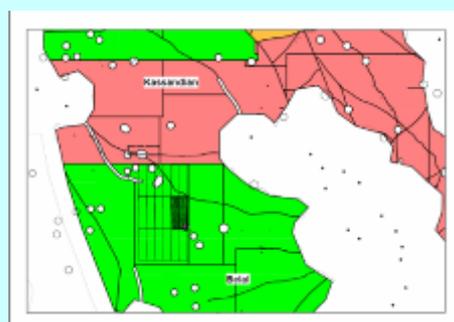
- Sawing is concentrated in the regions of Kolda and Sédhiou, while Ziguinchor's timber potential is unjustifiably off limits;
- Poor sawing practices prevail because of a lack of control by the Forest Service and a lack of management plans with details on how to proceed;
- The quota and taxation system is outdated, undervalues the wood, produces little tax revenues, is too rigid, and reserves revenues exclusively for the central government;
- Huge fraud is taking place by officially-recognized operators and in the informal sector, including a wide network of beneficiaries;
- The nation's sawtimber demand could be better satisfied by local production, which would reduce the large volume imported every year.

Because of these observations, the program recruited a consultant to try to bring all possible points of view to the table for reflection and decisions on how to proceed with a test cut. The elements brought to light will allow a test harvest of sawtimber in the community forest of Saré Bidji within the definitions of decentralization and sustainable management of forests.

A proposal for a test cutting plan and an "exploitation inventory" were produced with Kolda's regional Forest Service office. An environmental impact study will be carried out using terms of reference already produced.



Illegal sawtimber cut



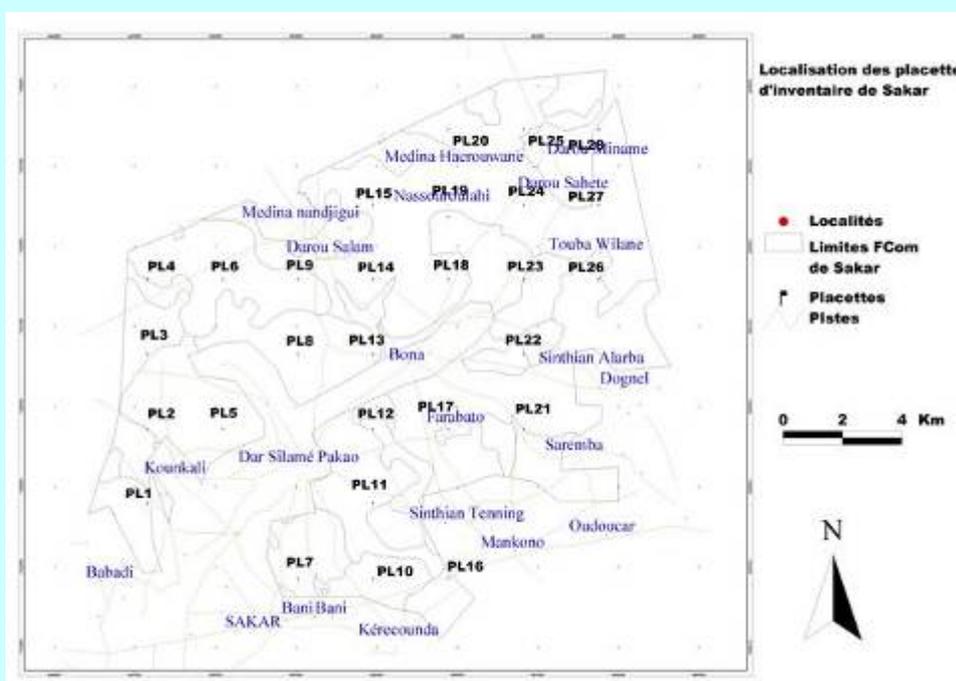
Plan for an "exploitation inventory"

For the community forest of Sakar, in the new region of Sédhiou, an action plan was written and validated with the IREF of Kolda, who was in charge of Sakar’s management at the beginning of the year. The action plan defines the framework and chronology for USAID-Wula Nafaa’s intervention. Just after the validation of the action plan, the interview sheets for Sakar’s socio-economic study were updated and validated in preparation for administration in Sakar’s villages.



Mission underatken to see the bamboo stand in Sakar

During the same time period, an ecological and tree inventory was begun in Sakar. The protocol was developed with Kolda’s IREF and plots were started on the ground. The number of plots that seemed appropriate would fit into an accelerated deadline of 8 days, using 2 teams.

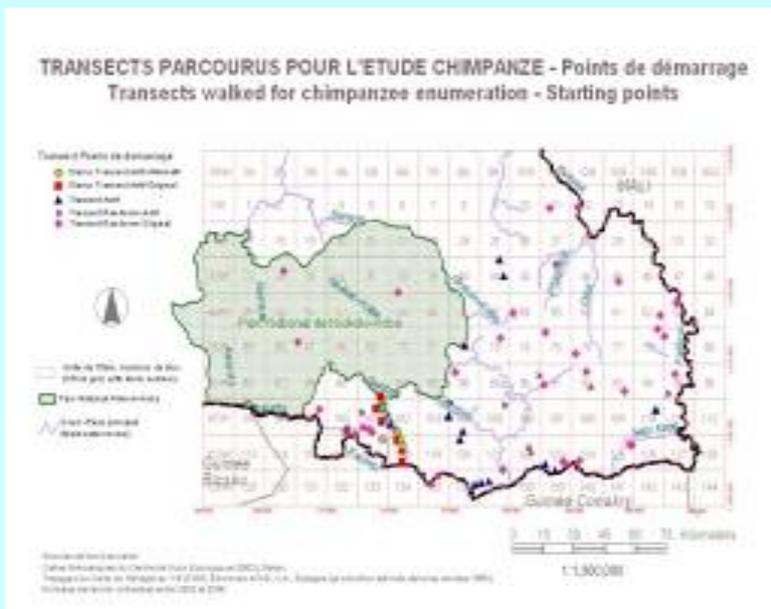


In the Forêt Classée de Paniates, an action plan was developed, observations from the IREF were integrated in the socio-economic study, and a draft comanagement plan was written up to the point of zoning work blocks. Since management will be based on ecosystems present in the forest, within the plan, biodiversity, populations, household income sources, and principal management objectives are being identified.

Management in biologically-significant areas

In view of an imminent threat to Senegal’s chimpanzee population, USAID-Wula Nafaa brought together several experts in the field with university researchers and other actors with an interest in the subject at a meeting on 5 February. The objective was to brainstorm the conservation of protected

areas inhabited by chimpanzees in the region of Kédougou. The meeting produced some important results: putting many key actors on the same page, including six local collectivities with habitat corridors (Saraya, Salémata, Bandafassi, Tomboronkoto, Missirah Sirimana, and Dakatély); identifying factors responsible for the threat to chimpanzees; and a consensual identification of activities that will allow objective management of the situation by joining the corridors involved.



Chimpanzee habitat in southeast Senegal



Plants preferred by chimpanzees include madd

Mangroves

Mangrove forests in the program’s intervention zone in Fatick cover 60,000 hectares inside classified forests. They make up a relatively rare ecosystem that assures the existence of a certain amount of biodiversity.

Local people have always used mangroves not only as a source of fuelwood and construction poles, but also as a source of fish and agricultural resources. In addition, eco-tourism in mangrove areas is on the rise. Nonetheless, a reduction in mangrove cover is occurring because of the lessening of rainfall

recorded since the 1970s, over-use of the wood by local populations, and reduced regeneration related to salinization and mud composition.

To resolve these problems, USAID-Wula Nafaa developed a partnership with the Association for the Promotion of Local Initiatives (APIL) to write and implement a co-management plan for mangroves.

Indicator 2 Bio:	Number of hectares in biologically-significant areas benefiting from improved management		
Targets for year 2008-09:	54 900 ha		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Management of marine protected areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparation of a brainstorming workshop on marine protected areas 		
Management of community forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Amendments and finalization of the guide for writing local conventions ▪ Compiling of data and presentation of the sawtimber and ecological inventory for Saré Bidji ▪ Conception of an action plan for the community forest of Sakar ▪ Formulation and validation of interview forms for the socio-economic study for the Community Forest of Sakar (with IREF of Kolda) ▪ Socio-economic interviews in 42 villages around Sakar ▪ Conception of an inventory protocol and forms for Sakar; 28 plots sampled ▪ Identification and presentation of a consultant for sawtimber and his plan for test cut in Saré Bidji; writing his TDR for March activities ▪ Carrying out an exploitation inventory for sawtimber in Saré Bidji ▪ Writing TDR for an environmental impact study for sawtimber and for a POAS ▪ Amendments to and finalization of the guide on participatory forest management plans 		14000
Comanagement of classified forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Elaboration and validation of the action plan for Paniates (with IREF of Tamba) ; ▪ Draft of the comanagement plan for Paniates 		40900
Management of biologically significant areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organization of a workshop to reflect on chimpanzee issues and production of a report 		
Management of mangroves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evaluation mission on the status of mangroves and previous activities in mangrove management in the area ▪ Establishment of a partnership to collaborate on a mangrove management plan ▪ Writing an action plan for mangrove management at an experimental site in Diogane, with APIL 		
From the previous quarter:		0	
Cumulative total:		0	54900

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

Important progress has been made in Local Conventions, forest management, and management of biologically significant areas.

Indicator 3 Bio:	Number of hectares under improved management of natural resources		
Targets for year 2008-09:	1,090,790 ha		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Reactivation of Local Conventions from Phase 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Finalization of organized consensus-bldg workshops on CLs in Kédougou; report produced and distributed to participants ▪ Conception of preparatory docs for writing action plans to re-activate CLs (NDI and roles and responsibilities of the Steering Committee) ▪ Amendments to and finalization of guide on writing CLs 		
Writing new Local Conventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Workshops to reflect on and brainstorm CLs in Toubacouta; writing and distributing reports on the workshops 		
Management of community forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compiling data and reporting on the inventory on sawtimber and ecology for Saré Bidji ▪ Conception of an action plan for the PAF for Sakar ▪ Design and validation of socio-economic study interview forms for the community forest of Sakar with the IREF of Kolda; interviews in 42 villages ▪ Conception of an inventory protocol and forms for Sakar; 28 plots sampled ▪ Identification and presentation of a consultant for sawtimber and his plan for test cut in Saré Bidji; writing his TDR for March activities ▪ Carrying out an exploitation inventory for sawtimber in Saré Bidji ▪ Writing TDR for an environmental impact study for sawtimber and for a POAS ▪ Amendments to and finalization of the guide on participatory forest management plans 		
Co-management of classified forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Elaboration and validation of the action plan for Paniates (with IREF of Tamba) ; ▪ Draft of the comanagement plan for Paniates 		
Management of biologically significant areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organization of a workshop to reflect on chimpanzee issues and production of a report 		
Management of mangroves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evaluation mission on the status of mangroves and previous activities in mangrove management in the area ▪ Establishment of a partnership to collaborate on a mangrove management plan ▪ Writing an action plan for mangrove management at an experimental site in Diogane, with APIL 		
Management of marine protected areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparation of a workshop to brainstorm management of marine protected areas 		
From the previous quarter:		0	
Cumulative total:		0	

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

In order to implement the resource guard program and to integrate their work into sustainable practices, BGDRN updated the guide on writing local conventions. Once formalized in this way, the local collectivities will select local resource guards to be trained.

Indicator 4 Bio:	Number of hectares where local guards who are paid by the community follow the implementation of local conventions		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	1,035,890 ha		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Putting resource guards in place to implement Local Conventions	Re-activation of the guide to writing and implementing local conventions		
From the previous quarter:		0	
Cumulative total:		0	

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

Reaching this result will be impacted by the suspension of the Union Nationale des Coopératives du Sénégal by the President of the Republic because of a lack of renewal and because of dissension from within the organization. The forest management fund could be compromised since it is funded largely by taxes cited in the cutting agreements that populations sign with external parties. Nonetheless, local producers are set up and have started to exploit the forests as per the management plan.

Indicator 5 Bio:	Number of hectares with a forest management fund administered by the community		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	77,021 ha		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Administration of the forest management fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local producers installed in community forests of Saré Bidji, Sita Niaoulé, and Koulor 	0	
From the previous quarter:		77,021	
Cumulative total:		77,021	

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

Technical sheets on agricultural topics were conceived or updated and will be made available to field facilitators for training populations in work areas.

Indicator 6 Bio:	Number of individuals benefiting from a short training in productivity in the agricultural sector		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	4000		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Confection des fiches techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Design of a technical sheet on cashew plantation ▪ Design of a technical sheet on composting 	0	
From the previous quarter:		0	
Cumulative total:		0	

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

During this quarter, BGDRN sealed a partnership with the Japanese Agency for International Cooperation (JICA) that is will give them responsibility for training populations in techniques for planting mangroves.

In terms of oyster culture and training for production, the facilitators will be trained and will use technical sheets that are already available to pass training on to producers.

Indicator 7 Bio:	Number of persons benefiting from a training in natural resource management and/or biodiversity training		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	3000		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Updating technical sheets and teaching materials, and putting them into practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical sheet on oyster culture ▪ Technical sheet on production of quality cockles ▪ Technical sheet on <i>Avicenia</i> mangrove plantation ▪ Technical sheet on <i>Rhizophora</i> mangrove plantation ▪ Finalization of Local Convention and PAF guides 	0	
From the previous quarter:		0	
Cumulative total:		0	

4.3 Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for the next quarter

Due to local elections and Independence Day celebrations, certain activities that were planned could not be carried out.

The following opportunities presented themselves for contributing to results in the BGDRN.

- Immediate engagement by local communities after the roundtable discussions on Local Conventions and sawtimber exploitation were held;
- Revitalization of the regional Mapping and Inventory offices (BICs);

- Carrying out a test sawtimber cutting plan with receipt books in Saré Bidji community forest;
- Conception and validation of an inventory system for Sakar community forest;
- Definition of a methodology to identify biodiversity within forests.

For next quarter, the priorities that were defined are:

- Drawing up action plans for renewing existing Local Conventions, and following implementation of activities;
- Followup of implementation of action plans for writing the Local Convention in Toubacouta;
- Selection and training of community focal persons (relais) in Toubacouta;
- Training of target groups in plantation of cashews and mangroves;
- Training in oyster culture;
- Division of Sakar community forest into management units, and establishment of an organizational system for management;
- Study of the environmental impact of sawtimber exploitation with chainsaws in order to gain approval of the proposed activity;
- Pursuit of biologically-significant area management through the delimitation and mapping of chimpanzee corridors;
- Meetings with actors in chimpanzee conservation to write an action plan together;
- Organization of a training workshop for BIC mapping foresters;
- Continuation of co-management plan writing for the classified forests of Paniates and Balmadou;
- Launch of biodiversity activities around the National Park of Niokolo Koba as game ranching is promoted.

5 POLICY AND COMMUNICATION COMPONENT

5.1 Targeted results and planned activities

5.1.1 General Considerations

The goal of the Policy Reform and Communications component (PC) is to increase public dialogue on experiences and problems encountered in decentralized management of natural resources, so that the processes can be improved. PC promotes implementation of (1) democratic environmental reforms within the government of Senegal; (2) policy reforms that were proposed by donors and overseen by the Environmental Working Group; (3) policy dialogue between the appropriate levels of USAID and the Government of Senegal.

The PC will build capacity and provide technical assistance in order to identify needed reforms and in order to exert influence on key policy decisions at the national and local levels. The power held by bodies such as Regional Councils, community-based organizations (OBCs), Rural Councils, and enterprise networks to become defenders of policy reform must be strengthened. Through empowerment of these stakeholders, dialogue on public policies and overall comprehension of laws pertaining to resource use will be improved. Better management practices will be another outcome.

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

For USAID, communication is a necessary tool to promote fruitful dialogue, advance policy changes, and to promote economic growth and better natural resource management. USAID-Wula Nafaa will do its best to take advantage of a widespread visibility through the implementation of a robust media campaign for public information.

5.1.2 Targeted results

- Increase in the number of policies, laws, protocols, or regulations targeting promotion and conservation of natural resources that are implemented;
- Increase in the number of significant policy reforms approved by USAID that target improvements in commerce, governance, and sustainable management of natural resources;
- Increase in the number of public educational events and extension meetings organized;
- Increase in the number of meetings and publications (bulletins, success stories, research notes, communications props, websites) conceived for the promotion of natural resources, their conservation, and policy reforms.

5.1.3 Activities planned for 2008–2009

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

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

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

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

Number of public educational events and extension meetings organized

- Establish a mass communications system that uses community and commercial radio in USAID-Wula Nafaa zones of intervention;
- Support the advocacy by key actors in the Program for training of their staff in communications tools such as MAP and radio media;

- Organize a field visit with journalists from Groupe de Recherche et d'Etude pour la Presse (GREP) to touch base with WWF;
- Participate in the launch workshop for USAID-Wula Nafaa 2;
- Develop a partnership with Peace Corps on environmental education;
- Work on branding according to USAID regulations.

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

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

5.2 Progress achieved

Result 1: Increase in the number of policies, laws, protocols, or regulations targeting promotion and conservation of natural resources that are implemented

During this quarter, USAID-Wula Nafaa through the PC continued its participation in the revision of the Forestry Code. It also participated in the Working Group meeting on forest management as well as the one on forest certification.

Indicator 1 PC:	Number of policies, laws, protocols, or regulations targeting promotion and conservation of natural resources that are implemented		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	3		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Participate in the process of writing the new forestry code	▪ Participation in the revision		1
Participate in the process of writing the new hunting code	▪ Participation in the revision		1
Organize a workshop to unite and advocate for an increase in the length of the annual forest exploitation campaign	▪ Discussions with regional inspectors of Forest Service in Programme intervention zones		1
From the previous quarter		0	
Cumulative total:		0	3

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

The program is preparing an advocacy paper on fisheries policy with WWF as a partner and participating in the process of Leadership for Conservation in Africa (LCA).

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

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

Begun in the previous quarter, the signing of agreements between USAID-Wula Nafaa and community radios has continued. Two are signed with community radio stations in Ndiombato (Toubacouta) and Radio Sud FM (Ziguinchor).

While these agreements were being signed, a task force was organized to validate the themes for programs that were proposed by assistant facilitator coordinators and to assure planning over three months. Four broadcasts were produced with community radio of Kédougou; three with RTS Kolda; and three with Dunya FM Kolda. Various subjects were covered, going from presentation of USAID-Wula Nafaa to issues encountered in Local Conventions pertaining to gold-mining to seasonal harvest of fonio to charcoal.

As a public event, the official opening ceremony of USAID-Wula Nafaa phase 2 was organized in Fatik under the Ministry (MEPNBRLA) and USAID. The ceremony provided an important communication opportunity, with the participation of several press agencies.

In order to inform actors and partners in our work tools, the program organized a series of workshops on Local Conventions (CLs). They were held in Tambacounda, Kédougou, Vélingara, Sédhiou, Bignona, and Toubacouta, and had several objectives: harmonizing people's understanding of CL concepts; presenting and exchanging ideas on the lack of data for implementing CLs; presentation and validation of proposals for improvements in the application of CLs already legalized; and presentation and validation of steps in the revised approach from this year.

Indicator 3 PC:	Number of public educational events and extension meetings organized		
Targets for year 2008 – 2009:	20		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Conceive and implement a system for mass communications via community and commercial radio stations in work areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conception and signature of protocols ▪ Organization of a task force to validate proposed topics ▪ Signature of 2 agreements with community radio (Ndiombato and Sud FM Ziguinchor) ▪ 4 broadcasts produced with community radio of Kédougou ▪ 3 broadcasts produced with Radio Dunya FM/ Kolda ▪ 3 broadcasts produced with RTS/ Kolda 	10	
Organize the launch of the Program in Fatick, with USAID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Program launch 	1	
Inform and sensitize populations, actors, and partners on NRM tools (CL, POAS, PAF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organization of 6 workshops on Local Conventions for technical partners and rural councilors (Tambacounda, Kédougou, Vélingara, Sédhiou, Bignona, and Toubacouta) 	6	
From the previous quarter		2	
Cumulative total:		19	

Result 4: Increase in the number of publications (bulletins, success stories, research notes, communications props, websites) produced on policy reforms

To attain this result, PC is in the process of designing and broadcasting supporting messages via mass communication; publishing success stories; and circulating internal publications.

The electronic poster project is almost complete; the remaining element is validation by the Team Leader.

A topic for the next success story was chosen as the forest guards of Kothiary were able to provide themselves with needed transportation and equipment through financing acquired from marketing their own charcoal. The next site that will be able provision itself will be Sita Niaoulé's charcoal producers, where they plan to carry out additional activities and buy a truck with their profits.

An internal newsletter will be published once a task force that was organized to select articles for the first issue completes its work, and once an editorial committee is put in place.

Indicator 4 PC:	Number of publications (bulletins, success stories, research notes, communications props, websites) produced on policy reforms		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	4		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Conception of mass communications support for broadcasting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Draft conception of electronic posters 		1
Publication of success stories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Make a list of potential success stories in WN zones of intervention (forest resource guards provided with bicycles in Kothiary thanks to forest resource revenues) 		1
Development of internal newsletters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mock-up drawn up and first articles in process of being written ▪ Editing committee set up 		1
From the previous quarter		0	
Cumulative total:		0	3

5.3 Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for the next quarter

Opportunities noted are those relative to a good understanding of the planning tools, such as the PTA, made available to the program.

The priorities for next quarter are the following:

- Production of props to be used in mass communication efforts (electronic posters; brochures for Local Convention guides and forest management);
- Production of radio broadcasts through partners signing agreements with the program;
- Publication of a newsletter on USAID-Wula Nafaa activities;
- Training of staff on MAP;
- Development of a partnership with Peace Corps.

6 CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES

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

6.1 Coordination and Administration

All material and equipment for phase 2 of USAID-Wula Nafaa were received this quarter. Also, the signage around Tambacounda and field sites is being updated and replaced.

Two consultants were recruited to lead studies on water and sanitation and biodiversity. These consultants are to return as the activities of the program are expanded. An intern from the United States is also working in the new water and sanitation component.

The Administrative and Financial Management manual as it applied to Wula Nafaa 1 was finalized, but its publication has been postponed so that processes related to new program activities can be integrated into the organizational diagram and the execution of activities.

Health insurance for program staff began functioning as it should during the quarter.

6.2 Small Grant Fund

Small grants from USAID-Wula Nafaa are supposed to assist the realization of activities that contribute to poverty reduction and improvement of well-being in zones where the program works. The grants can be distributed to the private sector, to local collectivities and community-based organizations, and to any partner with these goals.

During the last quarter, the Small Grant support staff met IDEE Casamance to discuss a protocol for their request for a grant to set up roundtable discussions among actors in Casamance fisheries. The grant was ultimately awarded and the first installment was paid out.

A meeting with the GIE Pampey in Oudoucar was also organized so their subsidized activities could be assessed.

A request for a grant from APIL (Association pour la Promotion de l'Initiative Locale) is being considered for mangrove management in Fatick. Also EXPERNA (Entente inter villageoise pour la

préservation and l'exploitation des ressources naturelles and agricoles) has asked for financing to rehabilitate a baobab fruit storage warehouse.

Among other dossiers being considered is Orange Bleue, which was subsidized during the first phase. The guide for the Small Grants Fund was also completed.

The component participated in the workshop on Local Conventions organized in Toubacouta to study the possibilities for grants to the Rural Community. A provisional budget for an action plan was drawn up for implementing Local Conventions in Toubacouta.

Finally, the component participated in the workshop on chimpanzees held in Kédougou.

In the next quarter, the component is expected to carry out the following:

- Supervision of subsidized activities and their financial aspects;
- Support to grant requests and the composition of their dossiers, especially in the drafting of budgets;
- Financing latrine construction in collaboration with the Peace Corps;
- Financing of APIL for purposes of mangrove plantation in Fatick;
- Subsidy of activities linked to the process of writing and implementing Local Conventions;
- Subsidy of partners assisting with activities in traditional gold-mining in Kédougou;
- Financing of activities for conserving chimpanzees in the region of Kédougou;
- Subsidy of any other activities whose objectives contribute to achieving results of the USAID-Wula Nafaa.

Summary table of activities subsidized in the second quarter

Description	Subsidized activities	Sum granted
IDEE Casamance	Set up roundtable discussion meetings for actors in Casamance fisheries	26 535 000
Amount granted this quarter		26 535 000

6.3 Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Analysis

For the 2008/2009 fiscal year, MERA foresees four series of activities:

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

Monitoring and Evaluation activities

The main activity of this quarter has been training facilitators in the use of the MERA manual and of the various tools for data collection put at their disposal. The facilitators have two months from the date of training to put the tools into place in the field. Verification of the tools will commence in April.

In addition to training in monitoring and evaluation, MERA supported the Management Unit of the program in planning and decision-making activities. The PTA was revisited to assess planned activities and the status of their execution.

Activities related to storage and utilization of information

Baseline data collection for Fatick was planned and carried out during the quarter. The next step will be the analysis of collected data in order to determine the reference situation of the different organizations with which the program works.

APPENDIX 1 : DOCUMENTS PRODUCED DURING THE QUARTER

Wealth Creation component

1. Report on the workshop for elaborating a vision and consensual action plan for traditional gold-mining in Kédougou
2. Training module on BDS concepts for the trainer
3. Training module on BDS concepts for the trainee
4. Training module on enterprise management for the trainer
5. Training module on enterprise management for the trainee
6. Report on the training on BDS concepts in Kolda and Fatick
7. Report on the training on enterprise management in Kolda
8. Report on the consensus-building workshop on sawtimber in Kolda

Governance component

1. Draft Proposal for a Water and Sanitation program for USAID-Wula Nafaa

Biodiversity component

1. Guide for writing and implementing Local Conventions (revised)
2. Guide for writing and implementing PAFs (revised)
3. Inventory report for the Community Forest of Saré Bidji
4. Synthesis report on consensus-building workshops for Local Conventions in Toubacouta
5. Report on the internal review on Local Conventions
6. Report on the chimpanzee reflection workshop in Kédougou