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SENEGAL

USAID WULA NAFAA

QUARTERLY REPORT
JANUARY - MARCH 2010

APRIL 2010

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Contract No. 685-C-00-08-00063-00

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ACRONYMS

| | |
|----------|--|
| ABG | Amélioration de la Bonne Gouvernance (Governance Improvement Component) |
| ACF | Assistant Coordonnateur des Facilitators (Assistant Facilitator Coordinator) |
| ADF | African Development Foundation |
| ADRAO | Association pour le Développement de la Riziculture en Afrique de l'Ouest |
| AEPA | Alimentation en Eau Potable et assainissement |
| AG/GRN | Agriculture/Gestion des Ressources Naturelles |
| AMP | Aire Marine Protégée (Marine Protected Area) |
| ANCAR | Agence Nationale de Conseil Agricole and Rural |
| APD | Avant Projet Détaillé (Detailed Project Document) |
| APIL | Association pour la Promotion de l'Initiative Locale (Assoc. for Promot. of Local Initiatives) |
| ARD | Agence Régionale de Développement (Regional Development Agency) |
| ASPRODEB | Association Sénégalaise pour la Promotion du Développement à la Base |
| AUE | Association des Usagers de l'Eau (Water Users' Association) |
| BDS | Business Development Services |
| BF | Bas fond (lowland area) |
| BFC | Baobab Fruit Company (www.baobobfruitco.com) |
| BIC | Bureau Inventaire et Cartographie (Inventory and Mapping unit at the Regional level) |
| BV | Bassin Versant (Watershed) |
| CADL | Centre d'Appui au Développement Local (Local Center for Development Support) |
| CBAO | Compagnie Bancaire de l'Afrique Occidentale |
| CCGF | Comité Communautaire de Gestion de la Forêt (Community Forest Mgmt Committee) |
| CDC | Cadre de Concertation (Consensus-bldg meeting) |
| CDR | Création de Richesses (Wealth Creation) |
| CEA | Commission Eau and Assainissement |
| CF | Conservation Farming |
| CG | Comité de Gestion (Management Committee) |
| CGB | Comité de Gestion du Bloc (Block Mgmt Committee) |
| CL | Collectivité Locale (Local Collectivity) |
| CL | Local Convention (Local Convention) |

| | |
|-------|--|
| CLCOP | Comité Local de Concertation des Organisations de Producteurs |
| CLPA | Conseil Local de Pêche Artisanale |
| CLUSA | Cooperative League of United States of America |
| CMS | Crédit Mutuel du Sénégal |
| COP | Chief of Party |
| CR | Communauté Rurale (Rural Community) |
| CR | Conseil Rural (Rural Council) |
| CRS | Catholic Relief Services |
| CSE | Centre de Suivi Écologique (Ecological Monitoring Center) |
| CTA | Centre Technique de Coopération Agricole et Rurale (Technical Center for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation) |
| DAO | Dossier d'Appel d'Offres (Contract bidder dossier) |
| DRDR | Direction Régionale du Développement Rural |
| ENSA | École Nationale Supérieure d'Agronomie |
| ENSUT | École Nationale Supérieure de Technologie |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FComm | Forêt communautaire (Community Forest) |
| FCL | Forêt classée (Classified Forest) |
| FHI | Family Health International |
| FIARA | International Agricultural and Animal Resource Fair |
| GAF | Gestion Administrative et Financière (Administrative and Financial Mgmt) |
| GDRN | Gestion Durable des Ressources Naturelles (Sustainable Natural Resource Mgmt) |
| GDS | Gouvernement du Sénégal (Governmentt of Senegal) |
| GERME | Gérez Mieux Votre Enterprise (Manage your Enterprise Better) |
| GFSR | Global Food Security Response |
| GIE | Groupement d'Intérêt Économique (Economic Interest Group) |
| GP | Groupement de Producteurs (Producer Group) |
| GPF | Groupement de Promotion Féminine (Women's Interests Group) |
| GRN | Gestion des Ressources Naturelles (Natural Resource Management) |
| HACCP | Hazard Analysis of Critical Control Points (Analyse/Contrôle des points critiques) |
| IDEE | Intervenir pour le Développement Écologique et de l'Environnement en Casamance (Intervene for the Ecological and Environmental Development in the Casamance) |
| IEHA | Initiative to End Hunger in Africa |
| IREF | Inspection Régionale des Eaux et Forêts (Regional Forestry Inspection Office) |

| | |
|---------|--|
| IRG | International Resources Group |
| ISFAR | Institut Supérieur de Formation Agricole et Rurale (Higher institute for Agriculture and Rural Training) |
| ITA | Institut de Technologie Alimentaire (Food Technology Institute) |
| IUCN | International Union for the Conservation of Nature (Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature UICN) |
| JICA | Japan International Cooperation Agency |
| LAE | Lutte Anti Érosive (Fight against Soil Erosion) |
| LASF | Local Agriculture Support Fund |
| LCA | Leadership for Conservation in Africa |
| MAP | Méthode Avancée de Participation (Rapid Rural Appraisal) |
| OCB | Organization Communautaire de Base (Community-based Organization) |
| OMD | Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement (Millennium Development Objectives) |
| ONG | Organization Non Gouvernementale (Non-governmental Organization) |
| OP | Organization Paysanne |
| PAF | Plan d'Aménagement de la Forêt (Forest Mgmt Plan) |
| PAPIL | Projet d'Appui à la Petite Irrigation Locale (Support to small local irrigation projects) |
| PASMI | Projet d'Appui au Sous-secteur Minier (Mining sub-sector Support Project) |
| PCE | Programme Croissance Économique (Economic Growth Program ex-SAGIC) |
| PCR | Président du Conseil Rural (President of the CR) |
| PEPAM | Programme d'Eau Potable and d'Assainissement du Millénaire (Millenary Potable Water and Sanitation Program) |
| PEPTAC | Projet Eau Potable pour Tous et Appui aux Activités Communautaires (Potable Water for Everyone, and Support for Community Activities) |
| PERACOD | Programme pour la Promotion de l'Électrification Rurale et de l'Approvisionnement Durable en Combustibles Domestiques (Prog. to Promote Rural Electrification and Sustainable Supply of Household Fuels) |
| PERSUAP | Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safe Use Action Plan |
| PGIES | Projet de Gestion Intégrée des Écosystèmes (Integrated Management of Ecosystems Project) |
| PHAST | Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation |
| PLD | Plan Local de Développement (Local Development Plan) |
| PNDL | Programme National de Développement Local (National Program for Local Dvlpmt) |
| PNNK | Parc National du Niokolo Koba |
| POAS | Plan d'Occupation and d'Affectation des Sols (Land Use Plan) |

| | |
|----------|--|
| PROGEDE | Programme de Gestion Durable and Participative des Énergies Traditionnelles et de Substitution (Prog. for Sustainable Participatory Management of Traditional and Substitute Energies) |
| PTA | Plan de Travail Annuel (Annual Workplan) |
| RTS | Radio Télévision Sénégalaise |
| PCE | Economic Growth Program USAID (PCE) |
| SAGESPRO | Société d'Assistance, de Gestion et de Promotion (Assistance, Administration, and Promotion Company) |
| SERA | Suivi, Évaluation, Restitution et Analyse (Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Analysis) |
| SFD | Système Financier Décentralisé (Decentralized Financial System) |
| SIA | Salon International de l'Agriculture |
| SIGESCO | Simulation, Gestion, Comptabilité (Modeling, Management, Accounting) |
| SRI | Système de Riziculture Intensive (System of Intensive Rice Culture) |
| STABEX | Système de Stabilisation des Recettes d'Exportation (Export Revenue Stabilization System) |
| TDC | Techniciens du Développement Communautaire (Community Development Technicians) |
| TDR | Termes de Référence (Terms of Reference) |
| UICN | Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature (IUCN) |
| U-IMCEC | Union des Institutions Mutualistes Communautaires d'Épargne et de Crédit |
| UNAFIBS | Union Nationale des Acteurs de la Filière Banane (National Union for Banana Market Chain participants) |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| USDA | United States Department of Agriculture |
| USFDA | United States Food and Drug Administration |
| USG | U.S. Government |
| VCA | Value Chain Analysis |
| WADA | Water and Development Alliance |
| WARDA | Africa Rice Center |
| WN | Wula Nafaa |
| WWF | Fonds Mondial pour la Nature (Worldwide Fund for Nature) |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This quarterly report for USAID-Wula Nafaa (WN) presents activities carried out from January to March 2010 to reach targets set out for the Agriculture and Natural Resource Management Program.

The second phase of USAID-Wula Nafaa has been financed under the Agreement on Strategic Objective (SO) 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.

During the quarter, the **Wealth Creation Component** (CDR) concentrated on executing contracts in the baobab market chain and re-establishing collaboration with BFC. With this new form of collaboration, producers take on all costs of marketing from their collection areas up to Thiès, the site of BFC headquarters. This reduces the role of facilitators in the transaction considerably; the role is now restricted to facilitating signature of the contract and accompanying the seller on his first marketing trip. The component supported Koba Club GIE in its participation at the International Agriculture Salon 'SIA' that was held in Paris, France. Other activities in the quarter include building capacity of groups and enterprises, developing intergroup services, participating in the FIARA agricultural fair, and following the cashew marketing season.

The **Agriculture Component** completed several activities to manage lowland agricultural sites: development of model memorandums of understanding for the component to work in its Rural Communities; initiation of studies leading to starting up low area management; definition of the strategy for supporting fenced garden areas; and development of a Plan for Mitigating and Monitoring Environmental Impacts. These works will allow the component to proceed to invested agriculture in the upcoming quarter. Facilitators and other trainers were trained in Conservation Farming (CF) techniques and defining the strategy for the intervention. Implementation of training for a thousand producers has begun. So has the implementation of the action plan that was developed under the horticultural study, as evidenced by the training of low-cost pedal pump manufacturers and of traditional well drillers. Finally, the development of the baseline actions that will facilitate production and economic investments: land tenure decisions, a convention on straying animals, and the local convention.

For the **Governance Improvement Component**, the two major activities were the support for writing Rural Community budgets (which has been very successful), and the selection of those who will be responsible for assisting Rural Communities to better manage finances and administration of the management plans for community forests in the regions of Kolda and Tambacounda. A significant advance was also made in the partnership between the Project and the National Services. A protocol was signed with the PNDL and the Maritime Fisheries Directorate.

In the **Biodiversity Component**, the management plan for the community forest of Sakar/Oudoucar was deliberated and approved this quarter. This is the first management plan in the region of Sédhiou. It will now be possible for the populations to begin exploiting charcoal and sawtimber in earnest. In Kédougou, the Rural Community of Dindéfelo has created its community reserve of 13,000 hectares, in spite of institutional hurdles. The populations and the Rural Council maintain ambitions to increase the value of this reserve, considering its enormous ecotourism potential. In Ziguinchor, management and local convention activities have started up again after six months of suspension.

The **Fisheries Component** carried out important activities linked to the mollusk value chain and others concerning the validation of local fisheries management practices used by the CLPA of Missirah and Toubacouta. This is a big first for the zone, but also an advancement for the entire fisheries sector in the Sine Saloum Delta.

The principal activity of the **Water and Sanitation Component** was the initiation of well construction in the Rural communities of Missirah, Koulor, and Sinthiou Bocar Ali.

The revision of the Forestry Code continues under the **Policy and Communications Component**. The Project has pursued its meetings with the appropriate officials in the Directorate of the Forest Service to better account for the two priorities: introducing local conventions into the text of the law, and building capacity of local collectivities in forest fiscalty. In another domain, the project initiated a study on “In terms of reforestation, what strategy should be used to increase ownership of transferred management responsibility in the domain of environmental and natural resource management by local collectivities?” A federal decree on the organization of the 2010 forestry campaign dominated forest policy discussions. Advances were also made in the fisheries domain, with the initiation of contacts with the Directorates of Maritime and Continental Fisheries. Terms of reference were drawn up for hiring a consultant for bush fires; and a protected fishing zone was delimited inside the test zone in Boudié/Balantacounda with assistance from the project.

In terms of communications, television broadcasts were prepared and the project participated in the International Agricultural and Animal Resource Fair (FIARA).

I. WEALTH CREATION COMPONENT

I.1. TARGETED RESULTS AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

The main objective of the Wealth Creation component (CDR) is to contribute to poverty reduction by increasing revenues earned by 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 products.

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 adapting 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 learned have all been integrated, particularly in the following areas:

1. Organizing producers to form a better base for managing natural resources
2. Vertical integration of groups into networks as a way to relieve constraints in market chains and increase available providers of BDS
3. Contractualizing 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
4. Facilitation of access to credit.

ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR 2009-2010

Increasing the volumes and revenues of enterprises and small producers

- Assure the sustainable functioning of targeted producer groups and networks so that their management, quality control, and sustainable production skills can be improved;
- Progressively reduce technical assistance to enterprises, and support the provision of services at the local level to ensure sustainability
- Facilitate marketing of natural, non-traditional agriculture, and fisheries products
- Promote ecotourism and support the establishment of the Dindéfélo reserve
- Promote the export of targeted products (cashew, mbepp gum, baobab powder, fonio)
- Promote processing and marketing of agricultural and garden products.

Strengthening enterprise skills

- *Provide training in management:* Providing modules that were developed by the component, we will facilitate training of producer 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 US FDA), and mbepp gum. The component will facilitate acquisition of cold storage and transport equipment, storage warehouses, and wrapping that improves product presentation.
- *Obtain certification for natural, agricultural, and fisheries products:* Organic certification will be attempted in the demonstration fonio production fields. In collaboration with the Ministry of Maritime Economy, the Ministry of Commerce, the Institute of Food Technology (ITA), and the laboratory at the National School for High Technology (ENSHT), the component will support enterprises in labeling and obtaining authorizations for placing mbepp gum, baobab powder, cashews, fonio, and dried fish products in the market.
- *Provide training in negotiation techniques and in BDS:* The component will organize training sessions to build commercial capacity and will assure the development of services provided by networks to producer groups.

Value chain analysis and market studies

- A market study on vetiver grass will be carried out.
- In synergy with USAID-PCE, the component will carry out value chain analyses on fisheries products, timber, and garden produce.
- Collaboration with USAID-PCE that has already begun with the collaborative development of value chains for millet and sorghum will be enhanced, as the two programs hold reciprocal training sessions and joint field trips.

Facilitation of the signing of contracts

- ...between networks and exporters and other buyers
- ...between networks and fonio and baobab processors and other buyers
- ...between networks and cashew processors and other buyers
- ...between producer/processors and fisheries associations and other buyers
- ...between local grain producers, producer groups, and processors

I.2. PROGRESS ACHIEVED

A highlight of the quarter is the start of the baobab fruit marketing season, with the comeback of the Baobab Fruit Company (BFC), and the jujube fruit season, both taking place in Tambacounda and Kédougou regions. CDR stressed building capacity of processing units, particularly in terms of hygiene quality, based on the HACCP approach.

For the first time, the project supported the participation of one of its client enterprises in the International Agricultural Symposium (SIA) in Paris.

Finally, the end of the quarter gave us a chance to synergize with different project components in order to prepare the International Agricultural and Animal Resource Fair (FIARA) in Senegal.

OBJECTIVE 1 CDR: An increase in the value of sustainable natural products, non-traditional agricultural products, and fisheries products marketed by micro, small, and mid-size enterprises in targeted regions

Result 1: Increased revenues of the population and volumes marketed thanks to assistance from the U.S. Government (USG)

Cashew

CDR assisted in preparing the 2010 cashew marketing season by improving quality of the nuts by repeating training that started in 2009. It also began identifying the producers. In the region of Kolda where this activity began, 460 cashew orchards totaling 1,275 hectares were identified.

In Ziguinchor, the main activities were to reactivate producer groups and set up networks to prepare the 2010 season, which began in April.

Mbepp gum

As indicated in the preceding quarter, a reduction in gum production occurred due to climate issues, according to some producers. Nonetheless, the prices are starting to fall (1,100 FCFA per kg, compared to 1,300 FCFA last month) because of a slight rise in production in March and a weak resumption of purchases by gum exporters. The exporters stopped buying temporarily because the purchase price did not allow them to make a profit.

Producers in Bala, Kothiary, and Koussanar marketed 68.688 tonnes for revenues of 53,601,650 FCFA. Compared to the previous quarter, revenues increased by 300%, and volumes by 260%.

Charcoal

The delay in making the annual official decision on the charcoal exploitation campaign may have a negative influence on revenues of producers for the 2010 season, since production usually diminishes when producers switch to agricultural activities in the rainy season.

Trucks that have left managed areas did so at a high price, and producers have denounced this situation. 26 charcoal trucks carrying 10,300 sacks were marketed by producers in Koulor (5,900 sacks) and Missirah (4,400 sacks). Generated revenues have reached 46,080,000 FCFA.

In Kolda, four truckloads carrying 1,600 sacks were sold by three producer groups, for a sales figure of 6,120,000 FCFA. The GPC Naforé Laade sold 400 sacks on site to Gaye Charbonnage, for a total of 800,000 FCFA.

New producers that were formerly hostile to exploiting charcoal are now interested in charcoal production in the forest of Missirah.

Baobab

During the quarter, 361,215 tonnes of shelled baobab fruit were sold, generating revenues of 54,910,575 FCFA. The contracts with Baobab Fruit Company (BFC) included both whole fruits and fibers. Following a study on price structures and using prices suggested by BFC, the project facilitated contract signing by interested groups. Thus 8 groups and 15 individuals (bana banas and producers) in the Bala area were able to market 269,870 tonnes of shelled baobab (for revenues of 48,576,600 FCFA) and 34 tonnes of baobab fruits in the shell (for 6,120,000 FCFA).

A major change was noted in the execution of contracts signed with BFC since the first phase of USAID-Wula Nafaa: BFC started going into the field to buy produce, load trucks, and assure transport of its products to Thiès. The novelty of this approach is that producers are taking full responsibility for the costs

of marketing, from the collection areas up to Thiès, where BFC has its headquarters. This considerably reduces the role of the facilitator in the transaction, which is now restricted to facilitating the signing of the contract and assisting the groups during the first shipment.

In the beginning, producers were reticent, but once a volunteer producer returned from a trip to accompany a 5-tonne load upon which he was paid cash, the other producers organized themselves to share costs of doing the same.

Commercialization of baobab powder has begun in the regions of Kédougou and Tamba, where 5.011 tonnes of powder were sold, of which 4.6 tonnes from Kédougou, for revenues of 3,631,000 FCFA.



Loading a truck with baobab from Bala for BFC; verification and weighing baobab by BFC in Thiès

Our partner BioEssence transported a truckful of baobab seeds destined for oil production.

Jujube

In the area around Koussanar, women's groups who traditionally cultivated fonio have solicited capacity building in jujube processing into cakes so that they can diversify their revenues. Thus, 13 new jujube enterprises were created and trained, as compared to the first phase of the project wherein only one unit (Gadafaro) produced jujube cakes.

The commercialization of jujube cakes has begun in earnest in the zones of Koussanar and Kouthia.



Preparation of jujube cakes in Kouthia; bowls of jujube cakes

Fonio

Marketing of unprocessed and shelled fonio is ongoing in Kédougou and Tamba regions. The execution of contracts between processing units and producer groups is mostly satisfactory, except in a few villages having problems with the shelling around Kédougou.

In total, 5,252 tonnes of shelled fonio in Kédougou, and 1,492 tonnes of pre-cooked fonio in Tamba, have been sold this quarter, for a total value of 3,855,400 FCFA.

In the spirit of partnership, USAID-Wula Nafaa attended a Sédhiou workshop organized by the NGO VECO to detail an action plan. Also, the project sponsored the GIE Koba Club to participate in the International Agriculture Symposium (SIA) in Paris.

GIE Koba Club from Kédougou at the International Agriculture Symposium in Paris

USAID-Wula Nafaa program, through the Wealth Creation Component, sponsored the GIE Koba Club from Kédougou to participate in the SIA in Paris from February 27 to March 5, 2010.

“As president and beneficiary of this trip, I must thank USAID-Wula Nafaa project for its commitment to promoting development of small enterprises and in particular the promotion of market products in the region of Kédougou.

“This trip allowed us to measure the value of our products (pre-cooked fonio, shea butter (karité), and baobab) on the European market.” In the president’s opinion, visitors to the stand highly appreciated the exhibited products. Contacts made have led to solid orders: more than 30 tonnes per month for pre-cooked fonio, and good quantities of shea butter, baobab powder, and baobab fruits. These orders will end up with African clients who are part of the diaspora, and Europeans who are active in cereals distribution. “Karité butter was the most special product in the exposition, and the majority of visitors to the stand expressed a demand for this product. For fonio orders, the demand can be satisfied if the village processing units in Kédougou have buildings in which to process fonio and correctly apply the HACCP approach.”



Visit to the stand made by the Senegalese Minister of Agriculture

In addition, the participation of the GIE in FIARA brought in sales of 1,200,000 FCFA.

Traditional gold mining

During the current quarter, four activities highlighted the traditional gold mining sector:

- Writing a plan to mitigate and reduce negative environmental impacts of Wula Nafaa activities including traditional gold mining.
- The initiation of an environmental evaluation followed by a plan for reducing environmental impacts in January 2010: In applying this plan, the GIEs in gold mining become certified gold miners and implement a set of rules to sustainably mine gold.
- The organization of a final evaluation of the action plan for 2009, and writing a new action plan for 2010.
- The evaluation of the 2009 action plan brought to light a very good level of completion of activities, which is 76% of 87 total activities (54 activities carried out and 12 in progress). The evaluation also demonstrated that USAID/Health through its FHI Project and the Regional Medical Center at Kédougou, PASMI project, USAID-Wula Nafaa, the ONG La Lumière, Black Smith Institute, and the gold miners themselves were the major actors in implementing the action plan for traditional gold mining.



Presentation of activities carried out by traditional gold miners



Presentation of activities carried out by community "relays"



Presentation of activities carried out by the Rural Council

On the same occasion, the 2010 action plan integrating the Rural Communities of Bandafassi and Sabodala, as well as Tomboronkoto and Missira Sirimana, was drawn up.

Organization of gold mining groups and formalization of traditional gold mining GIES

Four gold mining groups were created at Bandafassi and Missira Sirimana, and these are being formalized. This brings the number of legally-created and formalized gold mining groups to 20, of which 10 have received a pre-notification letter from the Director of Mines and Geology for an exploitation of mining concessions.

Support for setting up gold treatment units

In the framework of the action plan, six traditional gold mining GIEs chipped in to make a dossier, then solicited and obtained credit with assistance from USAID-Wula Nafaa. They intend to acquire four gold treatment facilities to improve their productivity, increase revenues, and control utilization of mercury to respect environmental considerations.

The six gold mining GIES (Ngari, Ngari Sékoto, Tenkoto, Tomboronkoto, Kambeng, Diamadjigui) received assistance from USAID-Wula Nafaa through a credit for five million FCFA from Crédit Mutuel du Sénégal. This amount was freed up in February 2010, and it allowed the GIE to order two hammer pulverizers and two sifting screens from the Technical School in Kédougou.

These GIEs sold 7,152.8 grams of gold between January and March 2010, for a sales figure of 89,751,500 FCFA.

| Indicator: | Change in percentage volume marketed, for forest-based, fisheries, and non-traditional agriculture (NTA) products by small enterprises assisted | | |
|------------------------|---|-----------------|-------------|
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 450 % | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| Baobab - shelled | 361.215 tonnes in Tambacounda | | 361,215 kg |
| Baobab - powder | 4600 kg in Tamba, 411 in Kédougou | | 5,011 kg |
| Baobab in shell | 34 tonnes in Tamba | | 34,000 kg |
| Charcoal | 10,300 sacks marketed in Koulor, Missirah, and Saré Bidji | | 515,000 kg |
| Fonio - shelled | 5.252 tonnes in Kédougou | | 5,252 Kg |
| Fonio - precooked | 1,492 kg in Tambacounda | | 1,492 kg |
| Mbepp gum | 68,688 kg in Koussanar | | 68,688 kg |
| Gold | 7,152.8 g marketed by groups in Kédougou | | 7.153 kg |
| | From the previous quarter: | 0 | |
| | Total: | 0 | |

The volume marketed by enterprises in Tambacounda, Kolda, and Kédougou during this second quarter is about eight times that of the first quarter. This increase is due to the growth of the baobab campaign thanks to the return of BFC.

| Indicator: | Change in percentage of the value of products bought from small producers thanks to USG assistance | | |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------|
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 600 % | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| Baobab - shelled | 361.215 tonnes in Tambacounda | | 54,910,575 |
| Baobab - powder | 4,600 kg in Tamba and 411 in Kédougou | | 3,631,000 |
| Baobab in shell | 34 tonnes in Tamba | | 6,120,000 |
| Charcoal | 10,300 sacks sold in Koulor, Missirah, and Saré Bidji | | 46,080,000 |
| Fonio - shelled | 5.252 tonnes in Kédougou | | 2,363,400 |
| Fonio - precooked | 1.492 tonnes in Tambacounda | | 411,000 |
| Mbepp gum | 25,922 kg in Koussanar | | 53,601,650 |
| Gold | 7,152.8 g marketed by groups in Kédougou | | 89,751,500 |
| From the previous quarter: | | 0 | |
| Total: | | 0 | 256,869,125 |

The value of sales this quarter has tripled compared to the first quarter of the calendar year corresponding to the annual workplan. This growth comes mainly from shelled baobab, the marketing season of which was in progress during the current quarter, and from gold.

As of this quarter, there have been no data collected on exports of the products. Nonetheless, studies on the value chains for shrimp, ethmalose, and mollusks are being finalized.

| Indicator: | Increase in the export value of forestry, NTA, and marine fisheries products from sustainable sources | | |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------|
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 3 M USD | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| Value chain analyses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For shrimp - not complete For ethmalose and mollusks- being finalized | | |
| From the previous quarter: | | 0 | |
| Total: | | 0 | |

| Indicator: | Total value of sales | | |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------|-------------|
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 4 M USD | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| Baobab - shelled | 361.215 tonnes in Tambacounda | | 54,910,575 |
| Baobab - powder | 4,600 kg in Tamba, 411 in Kédougou | | 4,042,000 |
| Baobab in shell | 34 tonnes in Tamba | | 6,120,000 |
| Charcoal | 10,300 sacks sold in Koulor, Missirah, and Saré Bidji | | 46,080,000 |
| Fonio - shelled | 5.252 tonnes in Kédougou | | 3,855,400 |
| Fonio - precooked | 1.492 tonnes in Tambacounda | | 411,000 |
| Mbepp gum | 25,922 kg in Koussanar | | 53,601,650 |
| Gold | 7,152.8 g marketed by groups in Kédougou | | 89,751,500 |
| From the previous quarter: | | 0 | |
| Total: | | 0 | 256,869,125 |

OBJECTIVE 2 CDR: Increase in the number of persons who earn more revenues from sustainable management and conservation of natural resources

Result 1: Increase in the number of persons and enterprises whose capacity is built thanks to USG assistance

BDS: The main activity in Business Development Services during this quarter was the development of inter-group service contracts. In response to the demand of enterprises in Bala and Kouthia, Madame Kadiatou Ndao, President of the GIE Gadafaro was identified as a service provider. She assured the training of 24 groups, including 204 women, in techniques for processing shelled baobab fruit into powder, and in making jujube cakes. In the baobab and jujube market chains, she is a well-known service provider in processing techniques.



**Meeting for hands-on practice
in processing baobab into powder in
Bala**



**Meeting for hands-on practice making
jujube cakes in Kouthia**

CDR assisted the Agriculture Component and its trained conservation farming facilitators to identify service providers from six enterprises made up of local artisans from Koussanar, Koumpentoum, Tambacounda, and Kédougou so they can fabricate agricultural tools (the Magoye Ripper and the Shaka Hoe). In addition to the technical training for making the tools, the artisans received financial assistance to design the tools. The equipment was delivered to the producing farmers.

Assistance given to enterprises

Responding to training and technical assistance needs expressed by enterprises, several capacity-building sessions were held in the areas of intervention by the project, covering these themes:

- Creation and setting up of a producers' group: 24 enterprises
- Organizational dynamics: 1 enterprise
- Calculation of costs: 6 enterprises
- Administrative management: 1 enterprise
- BDS concepts: 2 enterprises
- Preparation for the cashew season: 1 enterprise
- Evaluation of the production and marketing season: 2 enterprises
- Techniques for processing jujube into cakes: 1 enterprise
- Techniques for processing shelled baobab into powder: 2 enterprises

In all, 40 enterprises were assisted.

Twelve enterprises were pre-selected and assisted in preparing to attend the 11th annual agricultural fair FIARA from April 7 – 18 in Dakar. These enterprises together realized sales of 7,235,100 FCFA.

Services provided to producer groups and processing units

The promotion of services provided between enterprises has been one of the main activities of the quarter, especially in the region of Tamba. Effectively, in response to the demand for training and assistance by enterprises, the project has requested and facilitated services from a local provider to assure training in processing techniques for baobab and jujube. This leads to a strong promotion and addition of value to expertise of some of the enterprises, and benefits others, in terms of processing techniques, hygiene, and quality control as in the HACCP approach.

This is the framework under which 24 groups made up of 204 women benefited from training in processing techniques for baobab fruit into powder, and for jujube into cakes.

Benefiting groups who paid for Madame Ndao's expertise have contributed to her good name. She received cash commissions in the form of transport and meal costs and rental of materials used for training, and in-kind compensation (as baobab or jujube) or compensation in the form of labor (in the pounding of baobab or cultivation work during the farming season).

This principle of paid services should be encouraged among new enterprises in all areas of intervention by Wula Nafaa.

| Indicator: | Number of persons who increase their economic profit by sustainably managing and conserving natural resources | | |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------|-------------|
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 3750 | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| Baobab | • Profit increased for 178 persons, of whom 150 are women | | 178 |
| Fonio | • Profit increased for 375 persons, of whom 192 are women | | 375 |
| From the previous quarter: | | 0 | |
| Total: | | 0 | 553 |

| Indicator: | Number of enterprises supported by USAID who improve their management practices | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------|-------------|
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 1250 | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| Creation of new enterprises 33 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 baobab enterprises created (4 - Kédougou, 7 - Kolda, 1 - Tamba) • 3 bamboo enterprises in Kolda • 12 charcoal enterprises in Kolda • 1 madd fruit enterprise in Kédougou • 1 gold mining enterprise in Kédougou • 1 fonio enterprise created in Kédougou • 3 cashew enterprises created in Kolda | 111 | |
| Reactivation of old enterprises 27 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 baobab enterprises (1 - Kédougou, 2 - Kolda, 13 - Tamba) • 3 cashew enterprises in Kolda • 5 charcoal enterprises in Tambacounda • 2 fonio enterprises in Kédougou • 1 gold mining enterprise in Kédougou | | |
| Training in business management 51 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 cashew enterprises trained in Kolda • 16 baobab enterprises trained (9 - Kédougou, 1 - Kolda, 6 - Tamba) • 5 charcoal enterprises of which 1 in Tambacounda and 4 in Kolda • 21 fonio enterprises of which 6 in Kédougou and 15 in Kolda • 5 gold mining enterprises in Kédougou | | |
| From the previous quarter: | | 86 | |
| Total: | | 197 | |

Other than training in management, baobab groups in particular were trained in the calculation of costs so that they can make informed decisions about proposed contracts for baobab in the shell, shelled, or in powder.

| Indicator: | Number of producer organizations, water users associations, commerce associations, and community organizations that receive assistance from USAID | | |
|------------------------|---|--|--|
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 300 | | |

| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------|-------------|
| Creation of GP and networks | • 24 enterprises created in gold, madd, bamboo, charcoal, baobab | 40 | |
| Organizational dynamics | • 1 baobab enterprise reactivated in Kolda | | |
| Business management | • 6 baobab, charcoal, and madd enterprises trained, of which 5 in Ziguinchor and 1 in Tambacounda | | |
| Preparation of the campaign | • 1 cashew enterprise in Kolda | | |
| Evaluation of the campaign | • 2 charcoal enterprises in Kolda | | |
| Writing an action plan | • 1 cashew enterprise in Sédhiou | | |
| BDS training | • 2 fonio enterprises in Sédhiou | | |
| Processing techniques | • 3 enterprises in the baobab market in Tambacounda | | |
| From the previous quarter: | | 17 | |
| Total: | | 57 | |

In the course of the quarter, 731 new jobs were created, of which 357 were for women in the baobab and fonio value chains.

| Indicator: | Number of full-time jobs created | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 5000 | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| Cashew | • 82, of which 5 for women | 731 | |
| Bamboo | • 68 for men | | |
| Baobab | • 276, of which 193 for women | | |
| Charcoal | • 118, of which 14 for women | | |
| Fonio | • 90 for women | | |
| Madd | • 18, of which 5 for women | | |
| Traditional gold mining | • 79, of which 50 for women | | |
| From the previous quarter: | | 553 | |
| Total: | | 1284 | |

In the course of the quarter, 460 cashew orchard producers were assisted in preparing for the season.

| Indicator: | Number of agricultural developments directly benefiting from USAID intervention | | |
|---|---|-----------------|-------------|
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 3500 | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| Training in producing high-quality nuts | Cashew | 0 | 460 |
| From the previous quarter: | | 0 | |
| Total: | | 0 | 460 |

26 women's enterprises were assisted, notably in the fonio, baobab, and jujube markets. 357 persons in women's groups are among the 460 with new jobs.

| Indicator: | Number of women's organizations/associations assisted | | |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------|
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 100 | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| Creation of a producer group | 4 women's enterprises created | 26 | |
| Training in HACCP | 6 women's enterprises trained in baobab in Tambacounda | | |

| Indicator: | Number of women's organizations/associations assisted | | |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------|
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 100 | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| Assembly of a credit dossier | 1 credit dossier for women's enterprises assembled | | |
| Processing techniques | 11 women's enterprises trained of which 1 in fonio, 2 in jujube, and 8 in baobab | | |
| Writing action plans | 1 women's enterprise assisted in Tambacounda | | |
| Reactivation | 3 women's enterprises reactivated, of which 2 in baobab and 1 in fonio | | |
| From the previous quarter: | | 5 | |
| Total: | | 31 | |

I.3. OTHER ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT

Increase in the number of commercial agreements negotiated by community groups

In this quarter, 63 commercial contracts were facilitated, for a total of 76 million FCFA. Shelled baobab is responsible for the greatest amount, with 32 contracts totaling 53 million FCFA.

Increase in the number of grants awarded by the project

During the quarter, seven requests for grants were submitted by enterprises in the fonio, baobab, and traditional gold mining chains.

Increase in the number of enterprises that have received credit thanks to project assistance

Nine GIEs received credit for a total amount of 11,500,000 FCFA, distributed as follows:

- 7 recipients financed by CMS for a total of 7,000,000 FCFA
- 2 recipients financed by U-IMCEC for a total of 4,500,000 FCFA

It is worth noting the 13 women's groups from Maka also received financing from Caurie Microfinance, for a total of 2,050,000 FCFA, thanks to facilitation by USAID-Wula Nafaa.

BDS services assured by processing units

Processing units capitalize on their training by assuring that it is passed on to other units and producer groups



Exterior of the Gadafaro processing unit in Koussanar

“In the old days, I expressed myself poorly in public during training; now, I no longer have a complex about speaking and people consider me a leader in this area.”

Mme Kadiatou Ndao, President of the Kambeng Gadafaro Group

Providing nonfinancial services - or “Business Development Services (BDS)” - is not only for specialists. Certain producer groups trained by the USAID-Wula Nafaa program assure the transfer of information between specialists by providing services to other groups. This is the case for processing units GIE Baobab Fruit in Bala, and Gadafaro of Koussanar, in the region of Tambacounda.

The GIE Baobab Fruit, thanks to its president, assures transfer of training in processing techniques for forest products. *“More and more, we are solicited to lead training sessions in product processing. We bill transport and food costs, for the moment,”* stated Khadiata Cissé, the president of Baobab Fruit. The president of Gadafaro is sought all over Tambacounda region to provide services to other groups. *“People come from all over with their unprocessed products and I show them how they can be processed. It’s the Wula Nafaa program that puts me into contact with groups that express a need. Certain groups come as far as here with their produce, and I do demonstrations on-site. The people who I train take care of their own living needs,”* explains Kadiatou Ndao of the Gadafaro Group.

These groups were supported for several years by USAID-Wula Nafaa, which intervenes in adding value to natural resources and creating wealth for local populations. Groups were thus supported in enterprise management and marketing, in commercial negotiation techniques, and in processing techniques for forest products. These units and groups were initiated into the approach “Analysis of critical hygiene requirements in the processing of consumable products” or HACCP.

Forest products market facilitates credit

The forest products market represents an opportunity for decentralized lending institutions



Photo: Madior Fall

A client reimburses his loan at a partner lending institution

“The USAID-Wula Nafaa Program has liberated us from a vicious cycle of debt.”

President of the Community Forest Producers of Missirah

Decentralized financial structures ignored the importance of forest products as a source of collateral for credit. The signing of a protocol between USAID Wula Nafaa and the Credit Mutual of Senegal to structure a loan guarantee fund permitted 31 enterprises working with the Program in 2009-2010 to benefit from credit that amounted to 37,800,000 CFA. One result of this is that a new level of confidence has been established between financial institutions and the enterprises.

At Missirah in the Tambacounda Region, the rate of reimbursement of loans is at 100% thus far for 2010. *“We work with many clients but those supported by USAID Wula Nafaa, especially those involved in the production of charcoal are the best clients in the zone of Missirah,”* explains Djibril Soumare, the office manager for the Crédit Mutual in Missirah. *“They respect their commitments and reimburse their loans without problems. We don’t need to chase them to recover their loans.”*

Credit has promoted some innovative and interesting initiatives like the establishment of savings accounts, the purchase of trucks and chainsaws, and improved cooperation between charcoal producer groups.

Such initiatives are in line with the main objective of the Program USAID-Wula Nafaa which is to combat poverty through local sustainable development and management of natural resources.

Agreement signed with the Union of Community Mutual Savings and Credit Institutions (U-IMCEC)



Signature of an agreement between the program and U-IMCEC



President of the federation Yakaar Niani Wuli with the signed loan agreement

In the first phase, Wula Nafaa signed an agreement with CMS that was renewed on July 10, 2009.

In the second phase, the program expanded the partnership to other decentralized financial structures to facilitate access to credit with more advantageous conditions for producers, groups, networks, and other enterprises.

This is the background against which USAID-Wula Nafaa signed an agreement with the Union of Community Mutual Savings and Credit Institutions (U-IMCEC) on February 23, 2010. The salient feature of this agreement is that the U-IMCEC accepts to work with program beneficiaries without the requirement to put a guarantee fund in place and with a preferred interest rate well below the usual 16 to 18 % rates in the market.

In this agreement, the program agreed to organize producers and to train the beneficiaries in simple management and business negotiation techniques, maintaining management books, and market research.

The training of 20 facilitators in the Kaolack and Fatick regions gave them information on the agreement and the procedures at U-IMCEC, so that they can accompany groups and enterprises interested in opening an account and assembling credit dossiers.

Other training will be planned for facilitators in the regions of Tambacounda, Kédougou, Kolda, and Ziguinchor, whose assistant facilitator coordinators have already received a copy of the agreement.

One month after the signature of the agreement, and less than 10 days after the first training session, the Federation of Yakaar Niani Wuli from Koussanar and the GIE Kambeng from Kothiary received financing of 4,000,000 and 500,000 FCFA respectively.

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

Constraints

- Late beginning to the national forest exploitation campaign
- Partial retreat of the project from the region of Ziguinchor

Opportunities

- Re-establishment of collaboration with BFC
- New markets opening for fonio, baobab powder, and baobab seed exports
- Beginning of the cashew campaign in the regions of Kolda, Ziguinchor, and Fatick
- Startup of the forest exploitation campaign
- Establishment of a purchase counter for gold in Kédougou
- Implementation of the new packaging system for powdered baobab and fonio
- Startup of activity in the processing units for fonio, baobab, and jujube

Priorities

- Promotion of forest, garden, agricultural, and fisheries products
- Development of a partnership with artisans and local service providers
- Establishment of pilot units for producing and marketing gold
- Improvement of packaging for processing enterprises
- Development of activities in the region of Fatick
- Organization of a Business Forum in Kaolack

2. AGRICULTURE COMPONENT

2.1. TARGETED RESULTS AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

The creation of the Agriculture component was a response by USAID to the food crisis in Senegal, which is one of the African countries targeted by USAID's Economic Growth Program. The component was added to the activities of USAID-Wula Nafaa by Modification Agreement Number 1 to the overall contract signed in August 2008.

The overall objective of this new program component is to fight food insecurity by improving rural agricultural production and access to markets. The component has two specific objectives and six results.

Objective 1: Increased productivity and agricultural production.

Objective 2: Promotion of basic, sound market principles and implementation of sound agricultural practices and food policies.

Agricultural activities are grouped in four categories:

- Watershed management sites
- Territory-wide management (Rural Community level)
- Market chain treatment
- Organization of producers and others

Inside the territories and watersheds, certain economic agricultural opportunities (value chains) will be adopted to contribute to development of the sites and local organizations. These opportunities will be supported by USAID-WN under the Agriculture component's Objective 1, "To increase agricultural productivity and production" by improving physical potential (managing land, agricultural practices); by developing human resources (producers and their organizations); by developing private services offered to producers upstream and downstream; and by land use planning.

These opportunities cannot completely unfold and be sustainable without an environment of enabling and favorable economic and business policy. Such a framework depends not only on national economic policy, but also on local policies elaborated in and between Rural Communities. Assistance will be provided by USAID-Wula Nafaa to contribute toward the development of this favorable economic policy, especially at the local level, under "Local Economic Development". This falls under the component's Objective 2, "To promote sound market principles and implement sound agricultural and food policies". The local economic framework will be the basic tool that WN will use to plan interventions for the coming years.

ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR 2009-2010

Objective 1 (to increase agricultural productivity and production) has four results:

Result 1: Improved or newly-created water systems

This result targets controlling water issues to secure irrigated production to produce rice for local consumption as well as horticultural cash crops.

The program will concentrate efforts in two areas: Kaolack and Fatick. They will mainly deal with rain-fed rice and dry season gardens.

In the areas of Tamba and Kédougou, several works will be undertaken although fewer than in Kaolack and Fatick for this year.

Rice cultivation activities will favor revamping existing sites or setting up sites that have already been identified by PAPIL.

Horticultural/gardening activities will be concentrated in sites where rain-fed rice fields are found, where dry season activity will permit use of the same soil structures. This year, existing sites such as those under PAPIL, and others proposed for exploitation in the 2009-2010 dry season, will be targeted. Women's groups created across multiple villages will have priority as much as possible for easier group management, as opposed to seeking several groups per village. The horticultural activities will also target individuals in proposing techniques and technologies that will be marketed by private service providers or suppliers

The prioritized sites for intervention are:

(in Kaolack and Fatick)

- **Revamping rice production sites and secondary installations:** Five sites that add up to 325 ha are planned for dry season 2010, in the Rural Communities of Djilor and Toubacouta (Djilor at 200 ha, Boly 2 at 10 ha, Nemaba at 20 ha, Ndour Ndour at 35 ha, Boly 1 at 100 ha)
- **New rice production sites:** Four sites that add up to 125 ha are planned for dry season 2010 in the Rural Communities of Toubacouta, Keur Samba Gueye, Medina Sabakh and Kaymor (Nderderling at 40 ha, Saloli at 100 ha, Pakane at 10 ha, Kaymor at 20 ha)
- **New horticulture/gardening sites:** Five sites totaling about 15ha are planned for dry season 2009-2010 in the Rural Communities of Djilor, Toubacouta, Keur Samba Gueye, and Nioro Alassane Tall

(in Kédougou and Tambacounda)

- **Revamping of rice cultivation sites and secondary works:** Two sites (Ferme 1 and Samé Kouta) making 35 ha planned for dry season 2010 in the Rural Community of Bandafassi
- **New rice cultivation sites:** One site of 20 ha planned for dry season in the Rural Community of Dialacoto to develop rice cultivation and possibly garden projects

The investment schemes to be proposed will account for lessons learned by past and existing projects. This will be accomplished with the help of an evaluation of the existing project that will make recommendations in the form of best practices.

Low area management will not be limited to the low areas alone; it will also encompass all activities that protect the sites, will optimize their uses (of which agricultural production is one), and will serve all community stakeholders including herders. Management will also include, as much as possible, the whole watershed, such as in the Sandougou watershed where other actors (IUCN, Caritas) will be associated. An evolutive management approach will be favored. Exterior intervention will assist in consolidating initial management, and will also serve as a demonstration for ideas that producers will adopt on their own, such as building secondary dikes.

These management propositions will be made after studies have been concluded, and will feed into the PLD of the Rural Communities.

Result 2: Improved agricultural and animal production

Value chain analyses have already been done, or are just about to be done, by several actors including USAID-PCE for rice, millet, and sorghum. USAID-WN will therefore concentrate on these horticultural products. According to the comparative advantages of each intervention zone, some target products are

already planned: onions, okra, Sahelian apple, potato, and sweet potato. Elements on this list will be confirmed as analyses are completed.

On the basis of value chain analyses, products and activities will be proposed related to best agricultural practices, seed sources, and soil fertility management. An action plan will be proposed for each selected product including any required introduction of techniques and technologies. Among the latter is the introduction of improved varieties of rice in the low areas and plateaus (such as Nérica); Conservation Farming technology; SRI; biological and mechanical LAE; browsing niébé beans in fallow fields; and fenced protected areas.

We note that a particular effort will be spent on collaborating with AfricaRice (ex ADRAO/WARDA), in the form of writing and implementing a work program in the USAID-Wula Nafaa intervention zones. This will allow low area and plateau rice varieties of Nérica to be produced and promoted; capitalizing on lessons learned; and making contributions to the Government of Senegal and its technical and financial partners via reflections, orientations, and informational sessions.

Emphasis will also be placed on promoting Conservation Farming techniques, including soil fertility and production improvement, on the basis of the pilot activities of the 2009 season.

As concerns animal husbandry, the secondary product of rice “bran” from shelling rice in Kédougou will be a chance to initiate cattle feeding activities from year one of the activity.

Result 3: A better integration of small farmers’ produce into the market, for selected key products

On the basis of value chain analyses done by USAID-PCE and WN, extension and training modules will be developed for each region. Assisted by leaders of producer organizations, business opportunities that create wealth and on which the component will devote effort can be identified; this includes every aspect from choice of production strategy to level of services that will be developed for members. The component will also identify activities to implement within the producer organizations. As examples, rice shelling seems to be a bottleneck to the product’s advancement in Kédougou; in Djilor, mechanized labor is the problem.

On the basis of the VCAs carried out by USAID-PCE and Wula Nafaa, regional training and animation modules will be developed so that the best opportunities for revenue-generating products can be identified and prioritized with input from producers’ organizations’ leaders and from commercial producer organizations. An example is found in the region of Kédougou where hulling rice is deemed a bottleneck in of the market chain. In Djilor, where labor is a bottleneck, mechanization will be introduced in the form of rototillers.

Also on the basis of the VCAs, BDS will be subsidized for producers and their organizations on three levels:

- Private services that offer agricultural inputs or equipment. Other opportunities to be considered are labor, hulling, pedal or hand pumps for wells around gardens, private tree nurseries for market fruit such as cashew, grafted jujube, and peppers, as well as chemical treatment of crops by private service providers.
- Access to financial services with banks and the IMF.
- Improved links with the market for better product flows.

Result 4: Improvement in land use practices by Rural Communities and community-based organizations

The management plan proposed by the Ag component concerns the watershed above lowlands (the talweg and slopes up to the plateau). The plan includes activities for preserving biodiversity, pastoral, forestry, and fisheries resources in coordination with the Biodiversity component.

Objective 2, Promotion of sound market principles and implementation of sound agricultural and food policies, has two results:

Result 1: A greater respect of production rules and use of technologies by small producers

Some parts of value chains require application of techniques and technologies that follow rules or demand that certain precautions be taken. Examples are the application of chemical treatments in gardens and conservation methods for cereal products. Detailed activities to attain this result will be based on the targeted market chains and their specific inputs, techniques, and technologies.

Result 2: Improvement in local understanding of applicable policies

Guidance provided to the Rural Communities (CR) as they develop a vision for agricultural development will include a variety of undertakings like rural roads and depots. Formulating these visions with help from the Governance component, an Economic Plan for Agricultural Development (EPAD) of the CR will be produced and incorporated into the PLD. The EPAD will feed into USAID-Wula Nafaa planning for future years as well as that of USAID-PCE and other partners who may take part in some components like the building of rural roads. The CR thus becomes more proactive toward its own development goals. The VAG will refer to these EPADs to organize its activities each year.

In order to reach a larger public audience, radio will be employed simultaneously with training sessions for CR, AUE, Organization Paysanne (OP), or CLCOP on agricultural economic policies or related topics.

2.2. PROGRESS ACHIEVED

OBJECTIVE 1 Ag: Increase in agricultural productivity and production

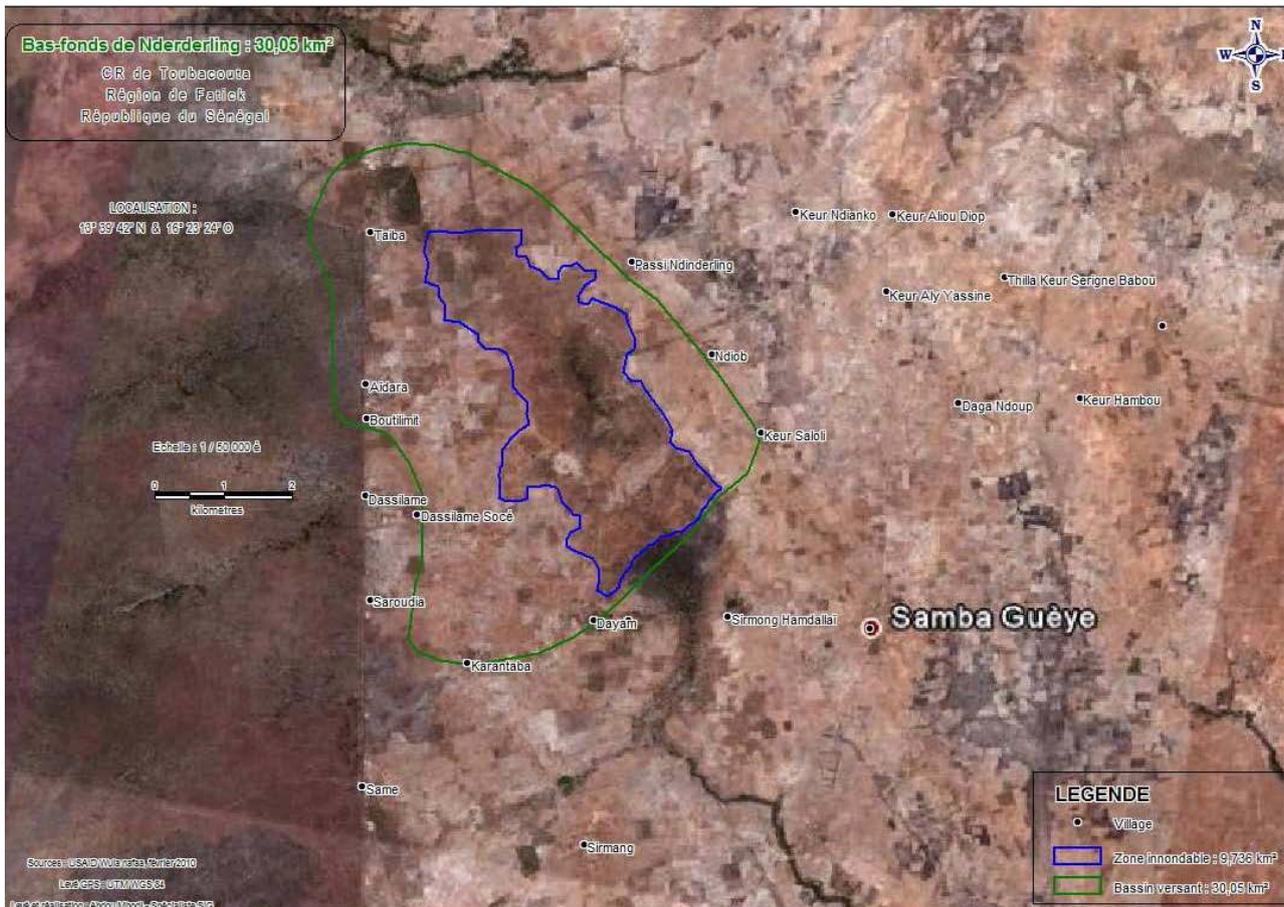
Result 1: Improved or newly-created water systems

In terms of managing lowland areas, in particular for rice production, the Agriculture Component (AG) organized the studies and establishment of managed areas as follows:

For the regions of Kaolack (two sites), Tambacounda (one site), and Kédougou (two sites), the tasks of carrying out the study and design of the scheme was subcontracted to consultancies that were recruited specifically for the work; one office will study two low areas in Kaolack, and the other will study three low areas in Tamba and Kédougou. Their work is in progress and will be turned in at the beginning of May 2010.

For the region of Fatick, the specialist in irrigation is responsible for supervising individual consultants hired to carry out specific studies (topography, socio-economics, mapping, soils), and for the design of the scheme or supervision thereof. Six low areas are targeted: Némabah, Djilor, Boly 1, Boly 2, Ndour Ndour, and Ndinderleng. For the first five of these, the management design studies are in progress. For Ndinderleng, the detailed draft project is complete, and a request for bids has been sent to shortlisted enterprises.

Map showing locations of lowland areas in Ndinderleng



An agreement with the Rural Communities concerned will be signed for oversight of the management works.

Concerning the organized group gardening areas, a basic strategy was worked out with each of the six groups for this calendar year before investment begins. Beyond the plan for making the ensemble of works sustainable (for example, putting in live fencing alongside man-made fencing), the basic strategy will be described in the paragraphs below.

The general consensus is that many investments have been left high and dry after the departure of projects or donors. An analysis of this fact shows

- ... a lack of involvement by the populations as “passive beneficiaries” in the process of elaboration, scheduling, and financing the activity;
- ... poor understanding of the target population on the part of donors (why this particular investment; for whom; what will it change; what will it contribute?);
- ... the thinking on the part of the population that assistance lent is but a gift of God (“It’s GOD who brings you this”);
- ... the rapid nature of analysis of peasant poverty by donors, which translates on its face as, “The populations don’t have anything; we must help them”, or, “We must give them a push.”

Thus, each group is brought to visit past history to see external supports that were offered and to take stock that sustainability of an activity must necessarily pass through the financial and physical participation of the groups. As an example, in the case of Diabang, these are the minimum steps that are taken:

- Make the benefiting cultivators into stakeholders of the fenced area. Each cultivator will contribute dues in the amount that is equivalent of the average of what cultivators spend on a traditional fence (4,000 to 6,000 FCFA per year).

- Use the common fund as a guarantee fund at a bank for farmers who will have no plot to garden within the greater fenced area (this promotes private gardening).
- Membership is renewable each year.
- The GIE is responsible for the managed plots.
- Before the season, a deliberation on allocation of plots by the Rural Community will assign the plots. USAID-Wula Nafaa will then sign an agreement with the GIE for its management services and for putting the land into use.

Finally, Conservation Farming as detailed in Result 2 below will contribute to a better conservation of water in the soil. Thus CF is considered a water management activity. This year it will be practiced on 1,000 ha.

| OBJECTIVE 1 AG: Increase in agricultural productivity and production | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Result 1: Improved or new water systems are installed | | | |
| Indicators: | | Targets for 2009-2010: | |
| Number of new water management systems put in place | | 10 | |
| Number of existing water management systems improved or extended | | 6 | |
| Number of hectares impacted by the new or improved water systems | | 500 | |
| Number of small households benefiting from new or improved water management systems | | 1000 | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| Identify potential sites and select those to work in | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write the NIP related to gardening plot management for Keur Saloum Diané, Keur Mama Lamine, Toubacouta, Némaba, Djilor, and Ndour Ndour • Write the final LASF request for Keur Mama Lamine • Write the NIP for the lowland area of Ndinderleng • Wrote the final LASF request for the lowland area of Ndinderleng | | |
| Make the LASF tool operational | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Impact Mitigation Plan is finalized | | |
| Design agricultural management projects (i.e. do studies) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An agreement for partnership with PAPIL was signed • A protocol for activities to be undertaken in 2010 with PAPIL/Fatick was signed • Elaboration of a strategy to support group garden fenced areas (within the requests to LASF written up, and the memorandums of understanding signed with the groups) • Socio-economic, topographic, mapping, malherbologic, soil studies carried out for Ndinderleng (with consultants) • APD carried out for Ndinderleng by WN, including environmental study • Presentation to the CR and village representatives of the studies and proposed management schemes for Ndinderleng • Start studies on low areas of Djilor, Boly 1, Boly 2, Ndour Ndour, Némaba: topography, mapping, soils, malherbology, and design (with consultants) • Selection of two consultant offices to conduct studies on managed sites in Kaolack (low areas of Pakane and Kaymor) and in Kédougou/Tamba (low areas of Dialacoto, Ferme 2, and Samé Couta); and startup of the studies | | |
| Carry out the management activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two notices for expression of interest were published in national newspapers to solicit and preselect potential interested and skilled enterprises for management activities | | |
| Develop skills of the CR, communities, and supporting organizations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training to gardening group GIEs that wish to invest in the fenced areas | | |
| Monitor performance of the system and its management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put a monitoring and evaluation system in place for the Agriculture Component (cf. WN's SERA manual) | | |
| From the previous quarter: | | 0 | |
| Total: | | 0 | |

Result 2: Improved agricultural and animal production

The component focused on two activities leading to this result this quarter: analysis of the value chains in horticulture, and conservation farming.

Horticultural value chain analysis began with finalizing the report on studies carried out and the beginning of implementation of the action plan that was drawn up. The action plan starts this quarter with paid training sessions on simple and low-cost technologies to manage water, and training producers to better understand production techniques.

In conservation farming, an agreement was signed with ASPRODEB to take advantage of their support in implementing activities in Tambacounda region; staff (particularly the main facilitators responsible for implementation) were trained in CF techniques by a consultant (Mike Mailloux); the year's strategy was detailed; six artisans were trained in making CF equipment (manual and animal traction); and a booklet was produced for CF trainers.

Elements of the strategy for conducting conservation farming

The scaling-up of CF will include at least 1,350 producers distributed throughout four regions in the country. Producers are organized by village. This year CF will be practiced in 93 villages. Therefore the organization of CF training sessions involves starting at the smallest collective unit, the village. The lesson learned is to avoid introducing village animators who usually lose the status of producers when they are being paid to do training. **For Wula Nafaa, we are using "village leaders" and not animators.**

The table below shows the planned training sessions for producers in target locations.

| REGION | DEPARTMENT | ZONE WHERE CF WILL BE USED | NO. OF FARMERS TO BE REACHED | NO. OF TRAINING SESSIONS |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Tambacounda | Tambacounda | Koussanar | 90 | 6 |
| Tambacounda | Tambacounda | Kouthiagaydi | 90 | 6 |
| Tambacounda | Tambacounda | Faskoto | 90 | 6 |
| Tambacounda | Koumpentoum | Mérito | 90 | 6 |
| Tambacounda | Koumpentoum | Bamba | 90 | 6 |
| Tambacounda | Koumpentoum | Ndam | 90 | 6 |
| Tambacounda | Koumpentoum | Maka | 90 | 6 |
| Tambacounda | Tambacounda | St Maléme | 90 | 6 |
| Fatick | Foundiougne | Keur S | 90 | 6 |
| Fatick | Foundiougne | Keur S Gueye | 60 | 4 |
| Fatick | Foundiougne | Nioro A Tall | 90 | 6 |
| Fatick | Foundiougne | Toubacouta | 30 | 2 |
| Fatick | Foundiougne | Djilor | 60 | 4 |
| Fatick | Foundiougne | Ndourndour | 90 | 6 |
| Tambacounda | Tambacounda | Dialacoto | 30 | 2 |
| Kédougou | Salémata | Bandafassy | 60 | 4 |
| Kaolack | Nioro du Rip | Pakane | 30 | 2 |
| Kaolack | Nioro du Rip | Kaymor | 45 | 3 |
| Tambacounda | Tambacounda | Ville | 15 | 1 |
| Kédougou | Salémata | Salémata | 30 | 2 |
| Kaolack | Kaolack | Latmingué | 30 | 2 |
| Fatick | Foundiougne | Toubacouta | 15 | 1 |
| 4 REGIONS | 6 DEPARTMENTS | TOTAL | 1 395 | 93 |

Presently, training is in progress in various locations. A guide was given to trainers to facilitate communication: it is written for facilitators and trainers. It gives many details and a logical sequence of topics. The overall training is divided into six sections, going from one full day for the first training session to three hours average for the other five.

OBJECTIVE 1 AG: Increase in agricultural productivity and production**Result 2. Improved agricultural and animal production**

| Indicators: | Targets: |
|--|----------|
| Increase in the overall percentage volume of key agricultural or animal products | 5% |
| Number of small households that increase their production of key agricultural or animal products | 2000 |

| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
|---|--|-----------------|-------------|
| Conduct value chain analysis on key products | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signature of a MOU between USAID-PCE and USAID-Wula Nafaa | | |
| Introduce better practices for key products (maize, millet, sorghum, fonio, rice) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training in CF carried out by international consultant (report) Training of 6 equipment makers Order CF equipment for manual and animal traction, to distribute among 1,380 farmers Write strategy for scaling up training to 1,380 farmers divided into 92 producer groups, plus detailed action plan Sign protocol with ASPRODEB to spread CF training in Tamba area | | |
| Strengthen producer organizations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sign protocol with each producer group | | |
| Improve animal production | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elaborate a convention in Keur Saloum Diané for straying cattle | | |
| From the previous quarter: | | 0 | |
| Total: | | 0 | |

Result 3: Better integration of products from small farmers into the market, for selected key products

The major contributions to this result are the development of service and suppliers of equipment for pedal pumps and irrigation, and for hand-drilled wells.

The two manufacturers trained in Fatick and Kaolack have proposed pumps at a price of 30,000 FCFA per unit, compared to “Djambar” pumps that cost 70,000 FCFA in Dakar. The first sales have already taken place.

Also, two teams of well diggers are being trained: one comes from the area of Kaymor, and the other from Toubacouta. The teams should be able to propose wells at a price less than 100,000 FCFA, to be finalized.

Finally, USAID-Wula Nafaa developed a protocol with U-IMCEC. The information on this event, and training of facilitators in the process, has already begun and has started having an impact with the first requests of producers.

OBJECTIVE 1 AG: Increase in agricultural productivity and production**Result 3. Better integration of products from small producers into the market, for selected key products**

| Indicators: | Targets: |
|--|----------|
| Percentage increase in household revenues from key agricultural products and animal products | 10% |
| Relative increase in volume of zone-based key agricultural and animal products that enter into regional and national markets | 10% |

| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
|---|--|-----------------|-------------|
| Develop a supply of services that improve yields and support the market for produce | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hiring of a consultant to train two artisans in making low-cost pedal pumps for irrigation Hiring of a consultant and beginning of training of two artisan well-digging teams to drill garden wells by the manual drill | | |

| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
|--|---|-----------------|-------------|
| Work with local financial institutions to improve access to credit for producers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of Agriculture facilitators in development of links between IMF and farmers/producer groups, as in the case of U-IMCEC | | |
| From the previous quarter: | | 0 | |
| Total: | | 0 | |

Result 4: Improvement in land use practices in the Rural Communities and by community-based organizations

Outside the elaboration and signature of the local convention in Toubacouta (a process carried out with other components of the project), the Ag Component worked on:

- Obtaining land tenure deliberations for the GIEs of cultivators who want to partake (Némaba, Darsilamé Sérère, Keur Mama Lamine)
- Signing an agreement on cattle straying in the area around Keur Saloum Diané.

OBJECTIVE 1 AG: Agricultural productivity and production is increased

Result 4: Improvement in land use practices on the part of CRs and community-based organizations

| Indicators: | Targets: |
|--|----------|
| Number of land use practices adopted by local authorities | 11 |
| Number of households affected by agreed land use practices | 17,600 |

| Indicator: | Number of land use practices adopted by local authorities | | |
|--|--|-----------------|-------------|
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 11 | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| Set up a new BIC in Kaolack (with Bio Component) | • | | |
| Prepare land management plans in all target zones | • | | |
| Put local conventions in place in all target areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local convention for Toubacouta has been signed • 3 land tenure deliberations obtained for garden cultivation | 4 | |
| Prepare watershed management plans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention on stray cattle signed | 1 | |
| From the previous quarter: | | 0 | |
| Total: | | 5 | |

| Indicator: | Number of households affected by agreed land use practices | | |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------|
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 17,600 | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| See progress described above | | | |
| From the previous quarter: | | 0 | |
| Total: | | 6,378 | |

OBJECTIVE 2 Ag: Sound market principles, and implementation of sound agricultural and food policies are promoted

Result 1: A more strict respect of production rules and use of technologies by small producers

The IRG Head of Environment finalized the plan for monitoring and mitigation of environmental impacts that applies to USAID-Wula Nafaa activities and environmental edicts of USAID. A specific study on pesticides was completed during the quarter, which will lead to drawing up a PERSUAP. The mitigation plan that will result from these studies will be integrated for the activity described under Objective 2, Result 2: “Administer training in the utilization of applicable rules and regulations of techniques and technology that is used in agriculture.”

The training sessions that were conducted this quarter are conservation farming and demonstration training on pedal pumps for irrigation.

We note that the approaches developed for these activities that scale up conservation farming and the promotion of pedal pumps respond to a concern for assuring its expansion by (1) not paying relay producers who contribute to spreading conservation farming techniques, rather letting them live off the benefits of the activity; and (2) not subsidizing pedal pumps; rather, the project is facilitating availability of quality pumps made by the private sector, and marketing products.

| Indicator: | Number of small producers receiving instruction and training on appropriate production rules | | |
|--|---|-----------------|-------------|
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 1,100 | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| Provide training on controlling the use, rules, and regulations that apply to agricultural techniques and technologies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translation of the Fertilizer Fact Sheet into French for the Monitoring and Mitigation Plan for Environmental Impacts (EIMMP) (the proposed mitigation plan integrates this activity) • Support headquarters mission in the development of a plan for pesticides (PERSUAP) under the EIMMP • Beginning of the training of facilitators in conducting pump demonstrations and promotions • Beginning of the first radio broadcasts on new equipment being put on the market | 135 | |
| From the previous quarter: | | 0 | |
| Total: | | 135 | |

| Indicator: | Number of Producers' Organizations receiving instructions and training in appropriate production rules | | |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------|
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 50 | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| See progress described above | | 6 | |
| From the previous quarter: | | 0 | |
| Total: | | 6 | |

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------|-------------|
| Indicator: | Number of proven and effective technologies that are identified and developed for small-scale harvesters to use | | |
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 3 | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| See progress described above | | 3 | |
| From the previous quarter: | | 0 | |
| Total: | | 3 | |

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------|
| Indicator: | Number of small producers receiving training in new technologies | | |
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 1100 | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| See progress described above | | 2065 | |
| From the previous quarter: | | 0 | |
| Total: | | 2,065 | |

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------|-------------|
| Indicator: | Number of Producers' Organizations receiving training in new technologies | | |
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 50 | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| See progress described above | | 183 | |
| From the previous quarter: | | 0 | |
| Total: | | 183 | |

Result 2: Improvement in local understanding of applicable policies

| | | | |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------|
| Indicator: | Number of Rural Councils, Rural Communities and Community organizations receiving instruction in policy issues and their implications at the local level | | |
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 75 | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| From the previous quarter: | | 0 | |
| Total: | | 0 | |

2.3. CONSTRAINTS, OPPORTUNITIES, AND PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

Constraints

Indicators related to increase in production and in revenues will be soon be quantified. On the basis of detailed measurement of these results, and without an option for sampling, quantifying these indicators seems difficult to carry out.

Opportunities

Signature of agreements that complement our activities with AfricaRice, DRDR, ANCAR.

Priorities

- Signature of commitments with Rural Communities related to managing lowland areas
- Selection of and signing with an enterprise to manage Ndinderleng and then starting up the work
- Selection of and signing with an enterprise to manage Dialacoto, Samé Couta, and Ferme 2, and then starting up the work
- Signature of agreements with the GIEs of cultivators to invest in and add value to the parcels
- Realization of five to six managed cultivated parcels that are planned

- Realization of BDS labor activities
- Pursuit of training in conservation farming, with a goal of treating almost 1,000 ha
- Signature of a MOU with AfricaRice, ANCAR, and DRDR
- Elaboration of a strategy to develop a sustainable production of rice
- Beginning of a paper on the question of the vision for agricultural economic development, for discussion with the Rural Communities
- Identification of relevant policy themes to broadcast or sensitize to enable economic development

3. GOVERNANCE IMPROVEMENT COMPONENT

3.1. TARGETED RESULTS AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Good governance activities were tested during the first phase of USAID-Wula Nafaa in three Rural Communities according to perceived needs and within the existing workplan. Now, in the second phase, Governance Improvement has become a separate component and it encompasses various aspects of the program, including water and sanitation. This new concept and the lessons learned during the test phase pointed to the need for a defined strategy that includes formalizing relations between the program and its partners, especially the Rural Communities. The process has been led with assistance from the IRG specialist in governance.

An action plan and appraisal on water and sanitation was validated by key people at the regional level. This was followed by meetings with the rural communities and other actors in the zones of intervention of the program to discuss incentives and roles of key actors. A specialist from the regional technical service was involved in overseeing the process.

ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR 2009-2010

The activities planned for fiscal year 2009/2010 are as follows:

Improved implementation of the PAF/GAF and CLPA

- Evaluate the implementation of the forest management plan and its accompanying administrative document (PAF/GAF)
- Build capacity for the Rural Councils so they can monitor, supervise, and control implementation of the PAF/GAF and CLPA
- Support the functioning of the local artisan fishing councils

Development of a partnership with other actors

- Select new local collectivities to work with and write action plans
- Sign partnership conventions/agreements with rural and regional councils, technical services, the PNDL, and the ARD

Provide assistance to CL partners in identifying and mobilizing additional financial resources

- Support the mobilization of direct and indirect taxes
- Assist the CRs with PAFs in optimizing forest exploitation
- Support the CRs in establishing rights to fish offloading and matriculation of pirogues
- Support partner local collectivities that write and implement budgets in a participatory way
- Support CR partners in holding forums and budgetary assessments
- Assist management committees in the PAFs to write and implement annual workplans and budgets
- Assist the CRs in developing viable financial management systems for their PAFs

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- Support CR partners in holding forums and budgetary assessments
- Assist management committees in the PAFs to write and implement annual workplans and budgets
- Assist the CRs in developing viable financial management systems for their PAFs

Capacity building of Rural and Regional Councils, technical services, community-based organizations, ARDs, and other partners

- Write a manual /informational paper on good governance for trainees
- Identify and train village “relays” in good governance
- Train rural councils and populations in good governance
- Strengthen capacities of regional and rural councils, ARDs, and community organizations
- Organize exchange visits between communities in the context of sustainable natural resource management including fisheries and agriculture

Develop and implement a participatory management process in local collectivities that is based on NRM

- Support the establishment and functioning of consensus-building meetings at the intercommunity, zone, and village levels
- Support the functioning of local artisan fishing councils in the CRs where WN works, and work out modes of collaboration
- Subsidize better organization of women’s associations active in harvest and processing of products
- Support making land use plans as part of the content of local conventions

3.2. PROGRESS ACHIEVED

Result 1: The capacity and performance of local collectivities are improved, resulting in profitable and sustainable management of natural resources

The preceding quarter focused on the evaluation of GAF/PAF at Koulor, Sita Niaoulé (CR of Missirah) and Saré Bidji; during this quarter, the ABG worked on applying recommendations from the evaluation. This involved developing action plans for each of the forests. The action plans will be implemented by qualified consultants who will work with the administrative/management structures already in place. To achieve this, two qualified NGOs were selected (one for Koulor and Missirah and another for Saré Bidji and Sakar). The NGOs will work being work in May according to the action plans approved by the respective Rural Councils. Contracts for this work are underway. The main task of the NGOs will be to develop a simpler organizational framework of the management structure and assure that they work closer with the Forestry Department and the Rural Council to implement the PAF.

In addition, terms of reference are in progress to assist the Rural Councils to put into place an inter-community structure to follow the management of the community forests of Koulor, Saré Bidji, and Sakar.

Also during the quarter, the Project undertook a study of the community facilitators (“relays”). The main objectives of the study are: (1) look at potential to improve their performance and (2) look at the opportunity to extend the community facilitator approach to other rural communities of the Project. This study that will finish in May, 2010 will focus on the roles of the relays and look at how the rural communities can continue to motivate these important agents of development after the financing of the project has terminated.



Relay Bady Ndao of Kouthiakoto, CR/ Koussanar

The community facilitator (relay) is a concept initiated in several partner CRs of USAID WN to assist in communication and sensitization of all aspects of the local conventions. The relay is nominated by the Rural Council but designated by the population, based on clearly defined criteria such as being available and willing to work on a voluntary basis. The nomination of the relay is legalized by an decree signed by the President of the Rural Council.

Named officially by decree of the Rural Council of Koussanar to assist in the implementation of the local convention, the relay **Bady Ndao** (zone of Kouthiakoto) plays a crucial role for the population of the villages of Kouthiakoto.

According to the local population, “Bady Ndao has greatly helped us to understand the local convention. He also facilitated the work of the community forest guards who were designated by the community.” They further explained, “In addition to the work of information and sensitization, he also helped the producer groups to be officially recognized and assisted to prepare applications for credit with the banks.”

According to the PCR of Koussanar as well as the PCE (who is the direct supervisor of the relay), Bady Ndao, like the five other relays, is the unofficial representative of the Rural Council in Kouthiakoto, in charge of preserving natural resources of the zone.

“The Rural Council is looking at ways to substantially motivate the relays, and the rural populations would not find this idea as useless,” explained the President of the Rural Council of Koussanar.

Depending on the findings of the study on the relay mentioned above, the Project is considering the expansion of the idea of using relays in other partner rural communities. The communities under consideration to benefit from this expansion are those involved in implementing forest management plans. This should help improve communication which is one of the important factors needed to succeed.

In fisheries, WN is considering whether to support certain CLPA activities within the framework of local conventions for Toubacouta and Missirah which have completed their documents.

Work on the formulation of budgets at the CR also took place during the quarter. This involved: (1) a forum on the budget, and (2) technical assistance on the practical formulation of budgets in 14 Rural

Communities. The forums on were an initiation of the general population on the budgetary processed and involved 611 people of which 126 women (20.6%). The forums were greatly appreciated by the elected officials and the general population and one positive result is an increased capacity to generate financial resources.

In addition to the community forums, workshops were organized at administrative headquarters of departments involved to support the presidents and their collaborators in the formulation of budgets. Forty eight men and four women (8%) participated. This activity will be followed during the next quarter with qualified technical assistance to work to improve the mobilization of financial resources for participating communities.

With regard to training of trainers in good governance, terms of reference have been developed, consultants selected and sent to USAID for approval. This will involve developing training modules and manuals for local trainers.

| Indicator: | Number of local collectivities receiving assistance from USG to increase their sources of annual revenues | | |
|---|--|-----------------|-------------|
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 10 | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| Forest management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harmonize and validate the recommendations of the evaluations Formulation and validation of action plans linked to recommendations of the evaluations Identification and selection of consultants to implement recommendations according to the action plan Develop TOR to set up inter-community structure to monitor forest management for the forests of Koulor, Sakar, and Saré Bidji | 0 | |
| Support the mobilization of financial resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on the formulation of budgets using a participatory approach | 0 | |
| From the previous quarter: | | 0 | |
| Total: | | 0 | |

| Indicator: | Number of individuals trained to reinforce local governance and/or decentralization | | |
|---|--|-----------------|-------------|
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 200 | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| Good Governance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulate TOR to develop training modules Formulate TOR and select consultants to train OCB in citizenship | 659 | |
| Improve the mobilization of financial resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forums on budgetary process held in 14 partner CR Representatives from partner CR trained in the formulation of budgets | | |
| From the previous quarter: | | 174 | |
| Total: | | 833 | |

Budgetary assistance, end of troubles

Troubles related to budgets have finished for local administrative authorities who are assisted in budget planning and formulation.



A training session on formulation of a budget

“This year, for the first time, one trip to the sub-prefect was all that was necessary to have our budget approved. We will not cease to thank the Program for its support.”

M. Diouldé Sow, President of the Rural Council of Pass Koto

The formalisation of relations between local communities and USAID Wula Nafaa through the signing of protocols was a turning point for the Program. The vision of the program to support its institutional partners in the promotion of good governance has evolved at all levels of activities carried out in the respective communities.

At the request of the local communities, the program is involved in offering assistance in the formulation and implementation of budgets.

According to several Presidents of Rural Councils, the assistance offered to them to facilitate the preparation of budgets has spared them many of the problems and troubles of the past. According to the President of the Rural Council of Pass Koto, *“Each year, my community assistant and myself went back and forth to the sub-prefect many times before the budget was finally approved. The constant corrections and changes were the source of the many visits to the sub-prefect that costed us much time and money.”*

The workshops and technical assistance provided by USAID Wula Nafaa assisted the rural councils to better understand the procedures of budget preparation as well as public procurement and market regulations.

Result 2: Transparency and responsibility improved in natural resource management

During the previous quarter, the CR of Sakar and Oudoucar were assisted in the development of a financial and administrative management system (GAF) to improve implementation of their respective management plans. During this quarter, the GAF were validated and approved by the administrative authorities. Action plans were developed and approved by the participating communities to assure the implementation of the recommendations. In light of the work load of the facilitators and in view of the recommendations of the evaluations, a consultant was selected to work under the supervision of the Rural Councils to facilitate the process of adopting the recommendations of the GAF and PAF. In collaboration with the two Rural Councils, several actions were defined for the start up of the consultant: to review the management plans with the population and put into place the management structures. The consultant will begin work in May.

Moreover, protocols with some of the rural communities who have been participating with the project for some time were renewed to cover the remaining time in the Project. Thus, each year, action plans will be developed to correspond to the PTA. In addition, in communities involved with the agriculture component, protocols and action plans have been signed. The same was done for the Rural Councils and the protocol for Tambacounda is already signed and several activities have already started.

Another protocol has been signed with the PNDL and will be followed by the formulation of a convention with regional ARD where the Project is working. The convention with the ARD of Tamba is almost completed.

With regard to national Directorates, the protocol with Maritime Fisheries is signed.

| Indicator: | Number of external systems of supervision of utilization of public funds supported by the USG | | |
|--|--|-----------------|-------------|
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 2 | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| Forest management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize and validate action plans for the implementation of the GAF at Koulor, Missirah, and Saré Bidji Recruit consultant to assist management structures at Rural Councils within the framework of the GAF and PAF Finalize and validate system of GAF and PAF by administrative authorities Elaborate and validate action plans for the implementation of GAF and PAF at Sakar and recruit a consultant to follow the process | 0 | |
| Renew protocols with rural communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protocol was signed with all the partner CR targeted including those participating in agriculture | | |
| Sign protocols with the Regional Councils | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signature of protocol with Regional Council of Tamba | | |
| Sign protocols with National Directions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signature of protocol with the Direction of Maritime Fisheries | | |
| Follow and evaluate the protocols and action plans signed by partner | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In all of the 'old' partner CR that had protocols, evaluations have been carried out and new protocols developed to the end of the Project | | |
| From the previous quarter: | | 0 | |
| Total: | | 0 | |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|--------------------|
| Indicator: | Number of local collectivities that use locally generated resources in a sustainable and participatory manner | | |
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 10 | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| Forest management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elaboration and validation of action plans for the implementation of GAF and PAF of Sakar and recruitment of consultants | | 2 |
| From the previous quarter: | | 0 | |
| Total: | | 0 | 2 |

| | | | |
|---|--|------------------------|--------------------|
| Indicator: | Number of processes supported by USG to allow citizens to participate in the activities of their respective local collectivities | | |
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 30 | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| Renew protocols with Rural Communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protocols signed with all of the partner CRs including where agriculture is taking place | 0 | |
| Follow and evaluate the protocols and action plans signed with partner CR | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluations carried out of protocols in old 'old' CR and new protocols signed until end of Project | | |
| Signed protocol with producers for management of natural resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signature of protocols between producers and the Program for Conservation Farming Signing of protocols with artisans to construct pedal pumps | 2 | |
| Formulate local conventions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Process of elaboration of local convention at Tambacounda is completed | 1 | |
| Elaboration of the local convention for mgmt of fisheries resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings with the CLPA for the elaboration of the local convention for the management of fisheries in Toubacouta and Missirah | 1 | |
| Elaboration of PAF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Process of elaboration of PAF for Sakar is completed | 1 | |
| From the previous quarter: | | 2 | |
| Total: | | 7 | |

3.3. OTHER ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT

Following the signing of the protocol with the Direction of Water and Forests, the Project developed an action plan with the IREF of Tambacounda referring to the PTA of USAID Wula Nafaa with an aim of improving communication with the IREF.

In addition, the component worked with a student from ENSA of Thiès on the transfer of competence to the CR regarding reforestation.

3.4. CONSTRAINTS, OPPORTUNITIES, AND PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

Constraints

There is a problem regarding the roles and responsibilities of the different actors involved in management in general especially within the framework of this year's charcoal harvesting program. As late as March 31, 2010, cutting had not yet begun for groups in the concerned CRs, who waited for authorization to begin. The fundamental problem is a difference of interpretation of the transfer of competence to the Rural Council.

This is somewhat exacerbated by the lack of willingness by local elected officials to advocate and lobby to reclaim their rights and alleviate barriers in the management of natural resources.

Priorities for the next quarter:

- Implementation of the recommendations of the evaluation of the GAF and PAF of Koulor, Sita Niaoulé and Saré Bidji
- Begin the implementation of the management plan of Sakar/Oudoucar
- Begin the training of trainer in good governance and the training of population on decentralization and good governance
- Training on roles and responsibilities and duties of citizens and organization of ‘citizen days’
- Support to water and sanitation management committees
- Follow the evaluations of the community facilitators (relays)
- Negotiation for the placement of relays in all of communities that have a PAF
- Follow the elaboration of action plans with the IREF of Kolda, Kédougou, Sédhiou and Ziguinchor
- Support to the process of embarkation of pirogues
- Support to recruitment of relays for fisheries component
- Begin technical assistance to the partner CR regarding budgetary and financial resources
- The development of tools of reinforcing capacity of citizens and the beginning of training of citizens in the rights and responsibilities
- Organize ‘citizen days’
- Signature of a protocol with the Ministry of Collectivities and Ministry of Agriculture

4. BIODIVERSITY AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: BGDRN/BIO COMPONENT

4.1. TARGETED RESULTS AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES

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 detailed and 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.

ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR 2009-2010

Strengthening biological diversity conservation and sustainable use of biological resources

Chimpanzee management

- Organize a workshop to consider how to plant madd fruit “orchards” along chimpanzee corridors
- Revisit sites where chimpanzees often pass on the paved road between Saraya and Moussala
- Organize a prospection and verification mission for data on the presence of chimpanzees; use interviews in villages, travel the known sites and paths with the Forest Service mapping agents
- See the sites where chimpanzees were recorded within gold-mining areas (industrial and traditional) in the CR of Khossanto to determine and analyze eventual ecological disturbances linked to mining
- Subsidize organizations in charge of developing sustainable ecotourism based on protection and conservation of chimpanzees; set up a strategy based on the problem of managing biologically significant areas inhabited by chimpanzees; promote survival of chimpanzees in the region of Kédougou
- Organize a workshop to select sites for marine protected areas
- Establish a marine protected area (AMP)
- Write management plans for marine protected areas

- Establish a protected area in Dindéfelo for its ecological value (ecosystems, typical landscapes, migration corridors for threatened species including chimpanzees and derby elans) and to develop ecotourism on the site

Management of lands and community forests within the framework of conservation and managing biological diversity

- Formulate and implement forest management plans (PAF)
- Expand the use of sawtimber inventories to other forests
- Organize a workshop to consider modalities for harvesting timber in Kédougou
- Establish a community forest in the open lands of Kédougou
- Write a PAF for Koussanar
- Mark boundaries for harvest parcels for the 2010 season
- Establish biodiversity monitoring plots in managed and open forests
- Materialize community forest boundaries with cement markers or signs
- Evaluate the capacity for regeneration of harvested species within activities of the PAF in order to validate the rotation used (zone USAID WN and zone PROGEDE)
- Carry out harvest inventories in the community forest of Sakar
- Write a co-management plan for the mangroves of Diogane

Formulate new local conventions or update existing ones

- Update local conventions
- Train resource guards
- Write new local conventions
- Draw up land use plans (POAS)
- Organize a national workshop on a strategy for managing migrant herding
- Organize local workshops to discuss the national strategy on migrant herding

Training and capacity building of populations and communities in agricultural productivity and natural resource management and/or conservation of biodiversity

- Organize training sessions in techniques to raise productivity (agricultural, livestock, forestry)
- Organize training sessions in tree nursery techniques for mangroves
- Train collectivities in aquaculture techniques
- Train producers in modern beekeeping techniques

4.2. PROGRESS ACHIEVED

OBJECTIVE 1 Bio: The number of biologically significant protected areas that benefit from improved and sustainable management is increased

Result 1: Protected areas, community forests, village hunting reserves, and chimpanzees corridors are identified, deliberated, and mapped

| Indicator: | Number of hectares under improved natural resource management | | |
|--|---|-----------------|-------------|
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 421,814 ha | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| Update existing local conventions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization of zone meetings to evaluate the local convention (CL) of the RC of Sinthiou Maléme • Community presentation of results from evaluation of the CL • Draft of the re-activated CL | 97,532 ha | |
| Writing new local conventions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with decentralized gvt services to validate the CL for Toubacouta • Community meeting to adopt and deliberate the CL for Toubacouta • Approval by the sub-prefect for the CL of Toubacouta • Zoning and detailing of rule outlines to elaborate CLs for Bassoul and Sabodala • Harmonization of rule outlines to finish drafting the CL for Bassoul • Presentation and validation of maps for the POAS of the CR of Missira Sirimana • Evaluation of the model CL produced by IDEE Casamance | | |
| Management of community forests | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalization of the forest management plan (PAF) • Technical validation by the Forest Service • Deliberation by Rural Councils of Sakar and Oudoucar • Approval by the sub-prefect of Diendé • Sensitization of the populations on management of the community forest of Mangagoulack • Finalization of the map for the community forest of Mangagoulack • Writing of the inventory protocol for Mangagoulack • Writing of a partnership agreement with the forestry school in Ziguinchor • Sensitization of the populations on management of the community forest of Koussanar • Writing the inventory protocol for the community forest of Koussanar • Selection of a consultant to lead inventories in Koussanar • Startup of inventory in Koussanar • Identification of a trainee in charge of the Socio-Economic studies for the forest of Koussanar | | |
| Comanagement of classified forests | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • | | |
| Management of biologically significant zones | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold a meeting for persons concerned to reflect on conservation of threatened species • Prospecting chimpanzee corridors in the area of Salémata • Mapping of chimpanzee corridors in the area of Salémata • Drawing the map of land uses for the CR of Dindéfélo • Write the TDR for characterization of the Dindéfélo Reserve • Select a consultant for the characterization of Dindéfélo • Write TDR for the socio-economic study • Start the socio-economic study | | |

| Indicator: | Number of hectares under improved natural resource management | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------------|-------------|
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 421,814 ha | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| Management of mangroves | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study on the status of mangrove management in Diogane • Finalization of the grant request for the partnership with APIL • Consideration by the staff of USAID-WN of the grant request • Protocol for collaboration with the IREF of Fatick to manage mangroves | | |
| From the previous quarter: | | 0 | |
| Total: | | 97,532 ha | |

Activities completed in the writing of Forest Management Plans (PAFs)

During this quarter, the Bio component assisted in the technical validation of the PAF for the community forest of Sakar with the Forest Service staff in Sédhiou. This validation allowed the two Rural Councils concerned (Sakar and Oudoucar) to proceed with deliberation, which was followed by approval of the plan by the Sub-Prefect of Diendé, as required by the decentralization aspect of the Forestry Code.

Under the heading of restarting activities in the region of Ziguinchor, meetings were held with the Regional Council and the Forest Service concerning management of forest blocks and their contribution to the resolution of the security crisis. Afterwards, the project and the Ziguinchor Forest Service planned the writing of a PAF for the community forest of Mangagoulack, supported by the Rural Council. The Council was supported by the technical services as it led a sensitization campaign in the villages, which are split by the community forest. The sensitization campaign led to agreement between villages and the validation of forest boundaries, which led to being able to finalize the map of the forest. The skill of the BIC of Ziguinchor was improved during this exercise, and cartographic equipment has now been rendered operational there.

Activities completed in the writing of an Administrative and Management Plan for Dindéfelo Reserve

A meeting in Kédougou was organized between actors engaged in conservation of threatened species to reflect and to share information. Following the meeting of April 2009 on defining a strategy, the various actors had committed to a certain number of actions. For USAID-Wula Nafaa, the commitments related mainly to supporting the establishment of a biodiversity reserve with the Rural Council of Dindéfelo. The running of this reserve should be supported by an integrated, participatory administrative and management plan. To complete the plan, these are the steps that have been taken by/ with USAID-Wula Nafaa:

- The Rural Council and the ARD of Kédougou are going through the process of re-allocating at least part of the concession-based hunting zone to the community reserve, through Council deliberations and approval by the Sub-Prefect.
- The land use map in the Rural Community has been completed.
- The TDR for a consultant to characterize the biodiversity in the reserve have been written.
- A socio-economic study has been started.

Dindéfélo: Progress in ecotourism

With the creation of a reserve to protect chimpanzees, ecotourism will boost the economy of Dindéfélo



Photo: Madior FALL.

The magnificent waterfall of Dindéfélo is frequently visited by tourists

“During the first attempt to create the reserve, people were afraid of being removed from the area. The forum and the study tour helped us to understand that this was not the case.”

M. Kikali Diallo, President of the Rural Council

The Dindéfélo Reserve in southeastern Senegal will be one of the most important ecological reserves in the country. The reserve is an initiative of the local population and the Rural Council. This initiative is a follow-on to an earlier attempt to create a reserve at Dindéfélo in 1984. “The approach was not good,” explains an expert from the Jane Goodall Institute who is based at Dindéfélo with support from the USAID-Wula Nafaa Program. “The timing was bad because it corresponded with the removal of villages from the Niokolo Koba Park and the people were afraid. The participatory approach is an important tool to assure that local people understand.”

The USAID-Wula Nafaa Program supports the state and local communities in the management of natural resources. The approach of the Program began with a forum and a study tour for local elected officials to another community in Senegal that had already established a reserve. There is an apparent majority of the community who are in favor of the reserve at Dindéfélo. *“This is a victory, a source of pride, and a hope for us. Victory because the idea of the reserve did not start today, but it never worked. Source of pride because the chimpanzees are an endangered species and making known our contribution to save the species is important. Hope, because apart from the chimps, the reserve offers us an opportunity to promote ecotourism based on other characteristics of the reserve like the waterfall,”* declared the President of the Rural Community of Dindéfélo.

The reserve, which will cover 13,000 hectares, will be administered according to a management plan that will take into account local culture, the chimpanzees, ecotourism, the waterfall, other sites of interest, and facilities to receive tourists.



Training of interviewers for the socio-economic study; focus group in Dindéfélo

Activities completed in the conservation of chimpanzees in the region of Kédougou

Under the general heading of Kédougou Region chimpanzee conservation activities, we have carried out several sensitization activities in the areas around Dindéfélo, in the area of Missirah Sirimana (under the drafting of the POAS), and prospecting chimpanzee corridors in the area of Salémata. During these prospecting missions, a strong presence of chimpanzees was noted in the Rural Communities of Ethiole and Darsalam, validated through discussions with populations and visualization of fresh nests. This pushed us to map corridors in the area of Salémata, targeting the Diarha River, Bilel, and Missirah Bakaouka.

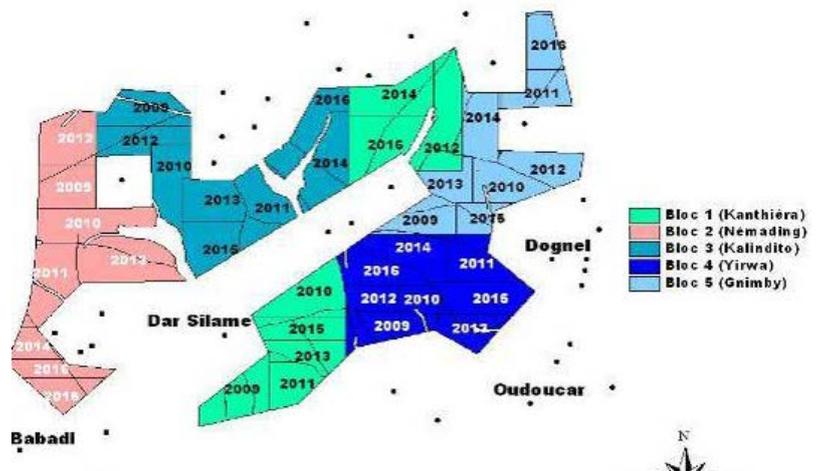
Activities completed in writing the management plan for the mangrove of Diogane

A reconnaissance mission and assessment of the status of mangrove management in Diogane were carried out. After the mission, the grant request was finalized, submitted, and considered by the staff of WN. Given the exorbitant administrative costs (47% of the requested budget), it was decided to work directly with the IREF of Fatick using an agreement that is being written up.

In the mangrove zone, a study was done on putting a beekeeping project in place. The objective of the study is to assess the status of beekeeping in the area as well as the ecological and socio-economical potential for a viable mangrove honey market.



Community presentation of the beekeeping study in Toubacouta; Community forest of Sakar-Oudoucar and its work blocks



| Indicator: | Number of hectares in biologically significant areas that benefit from improved management | | |
|--|--|-----------------|-------------|
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 30,000 ha | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| Management of community forests | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalization of the forest management plan (PAF) Technical validation by the Forest Service Deliberation of Rural Councils of Sakar and Oudoucar Approval by Sub-Prefect of Diendé Sensitization of populations on management of the community forest of Mangagoulack Finalization of the map for the Fcomm of Mangagoulack Writing the inventory protocol for Mangagoulack Writing the partnership agreement with the forestry school in Ziguinchor Sensitization of populations on management of forest of Koussanar Writing the inventory protocol for the Fcomm of Koussanar Select a consultant to carry out inventories in Koussanar Start up inventory work in Koussanar Identify intern to lead socio-economic studies in Koussanar forest | 14,000 | |
| Management of biologically significant zones | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold a workshop for actors to reflect on conservation of threatened spp Prospecting chimpanzee corridors in the area of Salémata Mapping of chimpanzee corridors in the area of Salémata Draw the land use map for the CR of Dindéfelo Draft TDR for characterization of the Dindéfelo Reserve Select a consultant for the characterization of biodiversity in Dindéfelo Write TDR for the socio-economic study Begin the socio-economic study | 13,000 | |
| Mangrove management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study on the status of mangrove management in Diogane Finalization of the grant request for a partnership with APIL Study of the grant request by WN staff Protocol for collaboration with IREF/ Fatick in management of mangrove | | |
| From the previous quarter: | | 0 | |
| Total: | | 27,000 | |

Under the heading of supporting the Rural Communities of Sakar / Oudoucar, the Bio Component assisted in finalizing the management plan for the community forest, and it was validated by the Forest Service entities and representatives from the two CRs. After deliberation by the two Rural Councils, the Sub-Prefect gave his approval.

| Indicator: | Number of hectares with a forest management fund managed by local communities | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------|
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 14,000 ha | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalization of the PAF Technical validation by the Forest Service Deliberation by the Rural Councils of Sakar and Oudoucar Approval by the Sub prefect of Diendé | 0 | |
| From the previous quarter: | | 0 | |
| Total: | | 0 | |

Local taxes motivate forest guards

Forest guards increase their level of effort after being paid from taxes on forest products



Venn logs confiscated by forest guards

“The population derided us for lack of surveillance of the forest. But, the problem is that the guards were not compensated for their time. This tax is a motivation.”

*– M. Bocar Diamanka,
Technical Director for the Community
Forest of Saré Bidji*

Monitoring abusive practices is a major concern for the population of southern Senegal. The resource guards in the forest of Sare Bidji continue to monitor the forest to track down individuals who do not respect the laws and regulations. Financial incentives derived from taxes on local forest products are key to motivating the guards who continue to play an important role. For the first time since the inception of the forest management plan in 2008, the committee of forest guards received their portion of taxes, which amounted to 113,100 CFA.

This initiative was greatly appreciated by the committee, which now recognizes the need to reinforce their level of effort to conserve the forest. In practical terms, this means an increase in the number of patrols in the forest, which has had a positive impact. About 30 sacks of charcoal, 16 logs of Venn (*Pterocarpus erinaceus*), and six wagons (charettes) were confiscated and handed over to the closest village chief. The individuals responsible for the illegal acts were fined by the Forest Service authority according to the law.

These initiatives were made possible due to the USAID-Wula Nafaa Program that supports the state and the local communities to improve management of natural resources.

Before the application of the forest management plan by the USAID-Wula Nafaa Program, surveillance of the forest of Sare Bidji was mediocre to nonexistent, which resulted in much illegal cutting of timber to satisfy the market in Kolda (9 kilometers from the forest) despite continual efforts by the Forest Service agents to sensitize the population. With the arrival of the USAID-Wula Nafaa Program, a forest management plan with a method to distribute funds to the various actors was formulated and put into practice.

OBJECTIVE 2 BIO: The number of hectares outside protected areas that benefit from improved, sustainable management is increased

Result 1: Local conventions are drawn up or updated and implemented

In view of reaching this result, the activities planned by the project concern two points: the updating of existing local conventions (CLs), and writing new CLs including a mechanism to monitor their application.

Renewing existing local conventions

Only one Rural Community was targeted for this activity, according to the annual workplan: that is the Rural Community of Sinthiou Maléme, near the commune of Tambacounda.

Zonal meetings were held this quarter to evaluate the application of the CLs. The results of the meetings were presented to the community, and regulations were re-adopted after this. The rules are being validated by technical services and a deliberation of the Rural Council.

Writing new local conventions

Three local collectivities were targeted: Bassoul, Sabodala, and Toubacouta.

The process was completed in Toubacouta. The CL document contains common rules for all the zones, specific rules, and a management plan for fisheries that is in an annex of the CL. For Bassoul and Sabodala, activities carried out during the quarter include zoning, detailing rule outlines, and harmonizing rules for Bassoul.

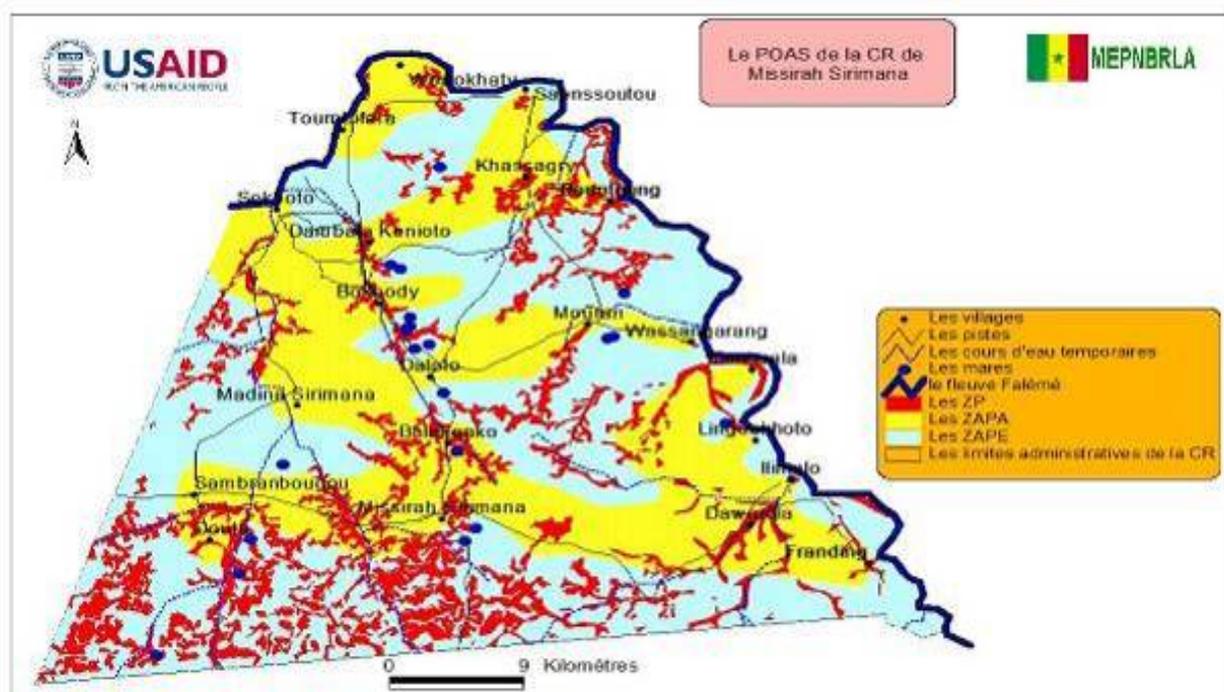


Participants in the meeting to harmonize outlined rules for the local convention in the Rural Community of Bassoul

For fishing zones in the Casamance region (Ziguinchor and Sédhiou), an evaluation of the model local convention produced by IDEE Casamance was completed by the specialist in fisheries and the WN Director.

Making the land use plan (POAS)

Three Rural Communities were targeted for POASs in the annual workplan: Tomboronkoto, Missira Sirimana, and Bambali.



The process was completed at Missira Sirimana by a student intern from ENSA who used it for his thesis. Thanks to this work, we now have maps of the grazing corridors, agricultural land, village areas, socio-economic infrastructures, and rules for using the land.

For the other Rural Communities, the POAS process should begin in the next quarter.

| Indicator: | Number of additional hectares that are managed thanks to adequate technologies and mgmt practices thanks to USG assistance | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------|-------------|
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 391,814 ha | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| Update existing local conventions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organization of zone meetings to evaluate the local convention (CL) of the RC of Sinthiou Maléme Community presentation of results from evaluation of the CL Draft of the re-activated CL | 70,532 Ha | |
| Writing new local conventions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with decentralized gvt services to validate the CL for Toubacouta Community meeting to adopt and deliberate the CL for Toubacouta Approval by the sub-prefect for the CL for Toubacouta Zoning and detailing of rule outlines to elaborate CLs for Bassoul and Sabodala Harmonization of rule outlines to finish drafting the CL for Bassoul Presentation and validation of maps for the POAS of the CR of Missira Sirimana Evaluation of the model CL produced by IDEE Casamance | | |
| From the previous quarter: | | 0 | |
| Total: | | 70,532 Ha | |

The Rural Community of Bambali was targeted thanks to a commitment by actors in the area, a sign that the results will be achieved. Activities completed during the quarter are organization of a workshop with the technical services in Sédhiou on the method for controlling and applying the local convention; and presenting the method to the community so it could be adopted as a way to do surveillance and monitoring of the CL.

Meanwhile, the Rural Communities of Tomboronkoto, Koussanar, and Bambali have provided for compensating resource guards in their budgets. The Project should encourage this trend and promote it in other CRs, as it motivates key actors in the implementation of the CLs.

| Indicator: | Number of hectares where local resource guards paid by the community follow the implementation of conventions | | |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------|
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 391,814 ha | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organization of a workshop in Sédhiou with the technical services on a process for monitoring and applying the CL in Bambali Presentation of surveillance plan for adoption as it applies to Bambali. | | |
| From the previous quarter: | | 0 | |
| Total: | | 0 | |

Activities realized during the quarter include sensitization and information of the populations in the process of managing the community forest of Koussanar, doing extension on the local convention of Tomboronkoto, the training of some of the facilitators in biodiversity, and evaluation meetings to apply the local convention for Sinthiou Maléme.

| Indicator: | Number of persons who benefit from a training on NRM and/or biodiversity | | |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------|-------------|
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 3,750 | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitization and information of the populations in the process of management of the community forest of Koussanar Disseminating information on the local convention of Tomboronkoto Training of some of the facilitators in biodiversity Evaluation meetings on the application of the CL for Sinthiou Maléme | 2,699 | |
| From the previous quarter: | | 446 | |
| Total: | | 3,145 | |

The next indicator will entail intense activity during the next quarter with training of producers in technical packages for fonio and madd fruit harvest.

| Indicator: | Number of individuals that benefit from short-term training on agriculture sector | | |
|------------------------|---|-----------------|-------------|
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 3,500 | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| | No activities this quarter | | |
| Total: | | 0 | |

“Thon” saves the palm grove

The local convention is a tool for managing community natural resources. In Senegal, the application of this tool leads to saving a palm grove



[Photo: Madior FALL]

A palm grove around the edge of a valley bottom that is managed for rice cultivation

“To better manage the forest under the local convention, we set up zoning. In each zone, we have a relay and two resource guards. We also asked village chiefs to help monitor resource use.”

– Younouss Mbo Massaly,
President of the Rural
Council of Bambali

The nature of southern Senegal is characterized by its abundant vegetation. Among others, one finds beautiful palm groves, such as that in Bambali, a place in the administrative region of Sédhiou. Palm groves line the valley bottoms and the length of the Casamance River.

Threatened by abusive exploitation for several years, the palm groves are being managed and monitored by the local populations. They have initiated a management method called “thon” (which signifies in local language a moratorium on exploitation to allow the palms to mature).

The implementation of the local convention that was initiated by the Rural Council (CL) and the populations, assisted by the USAID-Wula Nafaa program, has led to the safeguard of these forest patches.

“The USAID-Wula Nafaa program has contributed much toward a better management of natural resources in the Rural Community”, says the President of the Rural Council.

“We monitor the nut harvest and the removal of leaves from the palms, which are used in making brooms for women”, notes the President of the Environmental Commission of the Rural Council.

In 2007, the Rural Council initiated the writing of a local convention to save palm groves and other forest tree species. The CL has allowed the population, and especially women, to obtain revenues to deal with poverty. About 10,000 liters of palm oil are extracted each year from palm groves in the area.

4.3. CONSTRAINTS, OPPORTUNITIES, AND PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

Opportunities

- Restarting activities in Ziguinchor
- Initiation of newly elected officials who are up to date on laws of decentralization
- Writing action plans with the Regional Forestry Inspections, following signature of a memorandum of understanding with the Directorate of the Forest Service

Priorities for the next quarter

- Writing a management plan for the Dindéfélo Reserve
- Writing a PAF for Koussanar
- Writing a PAF for Mangagoulack
- Writing local conventions for Bassoul, Sabodala, and Sinthiou Maléme
- Drawing up the POAS for Tomboronkoto and Bambali
- Training a short course in agricultural productivity
- Writing an action plan for accounting for the environment and sustainable natural resource management in the traditional gold mining zones of Kédougou

5. BIODIVERSITY AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: FISHERIES COMPONENT

5.1. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

With more than 400,000 tonnes of annual offload and sales figures at more than 270 billion FCFA, fisheries provide the number one export in the Senegalese economy (30% of all export receipts).

Nonetheless, in spite of its strategic position, the fisheries sector is falling deeper and deeper into a structural crisis. For several years, Senegal has been confronted with a preoccupying problem of sustainable management of its marine and coastal resources. Everyone now admits that the current situation holds no guarantee of sustainability in the exploitation of Senegal's aquatic riches.

The overall objective of the USAID-Wula Nafaa program in the fisheries sector is to generate wealth in communities actively harvesting fisheries resources in the Sine Saloum and Casamance estuaries.

These opportunities can only be sustainable in a framework of business development that relies on good management of marketable fisheries resources and decentralized governance.

ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR 2009-2010

Activities will be based on four goals:

- Support small-scale fishermen, women who gather mollusks, and artisan processors to better integrate their fisheries products into the market and to add more value to their production so that substantial revenues can be generated
- Contribute to sustainable management of fisheries and improve biodiversity in mangrove ecosystems
- Strengthen capacity of Rural Communities and local artisan fishing councils (CLPA) for better governance of local fisheries in the estuaries
- Improve collaboration with fisheries professionals and the Ministry of Maritime Economy to bring reforms to the fisheries sector and to develop an action and advocacy plan for fisheries policies in the estuaries of Sine Saloum and Casamance

Control over fisheries is a responsibility that has not been transferred to local collectivities. Thus the best strategy for decentralized participatory governance over the resource is the implication of local artisan fishing councils (CLPA) in formulating and approving management measures. This is the approach being used in the region of Fatick: USAID-Wula Nafaa is implementing eight conventions in the Rural Communities with the CLPA where fishing represents the main economic activity.

5.2. PROGRESS ACHIEVED

Important progress was achieved in the Casamance fisheries component, managed by IDEE Casamance. The consensus-building meetings organized this quarter led to a better visibility of the project and a recentering of objectives for validating the constraints, solutions, and management actions defined by the

community base. With support from the project, stakeholders the boundaries of a protected fishing zone inside the pilot area of Boudié/Balantacounda, with the idea of creating a protected fishing zone (ZPP).

As for fisheries policy, numerous meetings were held, especially with the Fisheries Directorates (maritime and continental), GIRMAC, and the group of donors to fisheries in Senegal and USAID. These meetings resulted in the signing of agreements with the Directorate of Maritime Fisheries. A work meeting between WWF and USAID led to the finalization of the logical framework of intervention for the fisheries component.

OBJECTIVE 1 Fisheries: Support stakeholders in marketing and adding value to their production to increase revenues

- Meeting in Foundiougne between CVCR, Fisheries Service, shrimp fishermen, industrial partners, ice makers, fish traders, and technical services in the framework of the activity **“support to the production and distribution of ice and acquisition of ferries, transport means, and isothermal boxes to improve the cold chain.”**
- Workshop with stakeholders to launch work in Foundiougne starting with the market chain analyses for Mollusks and cobos.

OBJECTIVE 2 Fisheries: Contribute to sustainable management of fisheries and improve biodiversity in mangrove ecosystems

- Organization of a meeting of the CLPA to validate management practices for fishing that are in the local convention for Toubacouta.
- Participation in the workshop organized by Wetlands International on “Analysis of Actions in Conserving and Identifying an Interproject Partnership Model.”
- Organization of a meeting with technical services, facilitators, and community relays on the closure of mollusk harvest areas in project work zones.
- Workshop to validate the constraints and their solutions linked to fishing in the zone around Boudié/Balantacounda, in order to finalize the local convention; this CL is being implemented in a test area that is 40 km long. The test will be extended for the whole length of the “Ria Casamance.”
- Technical evaluation of phase 1 of the IDEE Casamance grant: Virtually all the results expected could be considered as being reached. This will allow the active start of basic fisheries comanagement in the pilot area, and the financing of the second phase of the grant which is for 30 million FCFA. The second phase will validate lessons learned in the first phase, but also will operationalize management committees and consensus-building meetings from the first phase.

OBJECTIVE 3 Fisheries: Strengthen capacity of Rural Communities and local artisan fishing councils (CLPA) for better governance of local fisheries

- Startup of the process of installing the CLPA of Niodior (covering the zone of Bassoul), in collaboration with the DPM
- Submission of the proposed fisheries management practices to the CLPA (Sub-Prefect) for signature, to be annexed to the local convention for Toubacouta

OBJECTIVE 4 Fisheries: Assist commercial fishermen and the Ministry of Maritime Economy to initiate reforms in the fisheries sector

- Presentation on the Fisheries Component of USAID-WN given to the Directorate of Fisheries
- Signature of a memorandum of understanding between the Maritime Fisheries Directorate and USAID-Wula Nafaa
- Finalization of the agreement between USAID-Wula Nafaa and the Directorate of Continental Fisheries
- Under the heading of collaborating with partners, various manuals from JICA were accessed to be photocopied; they cover sustainable exploitation of mollusks and reforestation of mangroves
- Presentation of the logical framework for Fisheries Component to USAID
- Work meeting with the staff of the GIRMAC program in Foundiougne
- Documentation of the Toubacouta women mollusk harvesters' issues advocacy by WWF
- Compilation of legislative and regulatory texts and documents on halieutic resource management is ongoing; the fact that the fisheries code has not yet been adopted is causing the extension process to be delayed.

5.3. CONSTRAINTS, OPPORTUNITIES, AND PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

The major constraint of the quarter is a lingering breakdown of the vehicle. This situation has made movement of the fisheries specialist and consultants for the value chain analysis planned for this quarter difficult.

The second constraint is the delay in implementing the fisheries management plans. USAID had wished to bring substantially more clarification to the definition of a "management plan for fisheries". Thus it was necessary to rewrite the document, limiting the management rules to a local code of conduct that would be annexed to the local convention for Toubacouta. This approach is better adapted to the purpose of the CLPA and leads to a much more localized management of fisheries that is validated by the CLPA.

6. WATER AND SANITATION COMPONENT

6.1. TARGETED RESULTS AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

With regard to water and sanitation, the overall goal of the USAID-Wula Nafaa Program is to improve the life of rural populations in rural communities of the program through assistance to provide clean water and improved sanitation systems towards better health to contribute to objectives of the Millennium Development Objectives (OMD).

The program will realize these overall activities through the following activities:

- Improve access to clean water through the construction of various types of water works
- Assist in the creation of permanent water committees to assure good management and maintenance of the water works
- Assist in the construction of latrines to promote better hygiene. The latrines will be constructed in public places such as schools, markets, etc.
- Conduct sensitization and education programs in the vicinity of the latrines and in schools
- Promote the involvement of the private sector as a service provider in the water and sanitation sector (AEPA) to assure proper and continual maintenance of the works put in place as well as carry out the actual construction of the works

ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR 2009-2010

To reach the principal objective of the AEPA component, the following activities will be carried out:

Carry out a participatory, in-depth socio-economic analysis of target villages

- Organize 24 village assemblies

Set up a participatory system at the local level

- Train 9 facilitators, 2 ACF, and 24 village focal points in the PHAST/SARAR method
- Train 10 Water and Sanitation Commissions in local water governance
- Sign memorandums of understanding on water and sanitation with 10 CRs

Carry out technical feasibility studies

- Make the list of water works and draw up the DAO
- Draw up a list of accompanying actions

Make a communication and sensitization plan

- Make a plan for communication and sensitization on water and sanitation issues
- Inform the actors involved in the subject of activities undertaken
- Cooperate with schools and health units in the intervention zone so they will participate in sensitization activities for identified topics

Strengthen capacity of local actors

- Train Water and Sanitation Commissions in their roles and responsibilities
- Train 24 management committees in organization, financial management, daily maintenance, making contracts, transparency, association functions, and management tools
- Organize two study tours for the 24 management committees

Carry out hygiene and health sensitization and promotion activities

- Organize informational and extension meetings in the 24 villages targeted this year

Build infrastructures

- Construct 24 hydraulic wells
- Construct 15 sanitation works

Put a system of incentives for private initiatives in place

- Urge local populations to acquire sanitation structures autonomously
- Train local masons in latrine construction techniques

Monitor and evaluate the activities

6.2. PROGRESS ACHIEVED

Objective 1: Increase the number of people having access to new sources of clean water

Result 1: Improve the quality of clean water delivery systems through the introduction of appropriate technology

Improvement in the quality of clean water delivery systems is not totally a function of the number of wells constructed. It involves the implementation of a dynamic step-by-step grass roots process in direct collaboration with communities. The signing of protocols to facilitate implementation of action plans is one of the tools employed by the Water and Sanitation Component to promote sustainability which is an overarching principal of the Project. Five protocols were signed during the quarter with the Rural Communities of Bala, Koar, Goumbayel, Sinthiou Bocar Ali, and Koulor. In addition to the signing of protocols, committees have been put into place at the village level to monitor the implementation of the action plan. The committees benefited from a training on supervision and defining their roles and responsibilities.

Construction has begun on works to promote hygiene and improved health. The participation of the communities was exemplary in the realization of activities that will create a cleaner, healthier environment. In addition, clean-up days (*set-setal*) were organized in the villages of Sitaoulé Issac, Velingara, Yaya, Sinthian Samba Courou, Damamba, Sinthiou Bougouté Diouf, Mbocka, Daara, and Malen Hama Seydi. In certain villages (like Sinthian Samba Courou), women were the driving force behind the daily use of bleach as a cleaning agent as well as conducting sensitization sessions that mobilized villagers to participate in the program. Moreover, there has been a spread effect of the water and sanitation message in neighboring villages who have asked to be included in the water and sanitation activities. For example, the process has already started in Medina Diakha (CR of Missirah), a village close to Sitaoulé Isaac.

During the quarter the Project has expanded to the Rural Communities of Bala, Koar, Goumbayel and Sinthiou Maléme. The same approach is underway in the targeted villages to begin to construct water and sanitation works.

| Indicator: | Number of hydraulic works constructed | | |
|---|---|-----------------|-------------|
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 24 | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| Establish mechanisms to assure local management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signature of 5 protocols with partner CR to implement water and sanitation activities 19 local committees established to follow the action plan and designate local representatives Formalization of the implementation of activities with 18 villages | 16 | 4 |
| Reinforce the capacity of local actors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train facilitators of the members of water and sanitation commission and the village representatives in PHAST/SARAR Support to water and sanitation commission at partner CR Training on supervision of construction of wells for 8 local monitoring committees | | |
| Carry out a participatory socio-economic appraisal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a socio-economic diagnosis in 19 villages | | |
| Carry out sensitization sessions on hygiene and health | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize sensitization sessions in 8 villages on hygiene and health Monitoring and supervision of 8 representatives following the training on PHAST/SARAR to sensitize villagers on hygiene | | |
| Construction of the works | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 08 wells are under construction | | |
| Participate in the improvement of policies and regulations linked to water and sanitation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in national meetings on water and sanitation Participate in <i>Cadre de Concertation</i> of the main actors involved in rural water and sanitation programs | | |
| From the previous quarter: | | 0 | |
| Total: | | 16 | 4 |



Visit with the monitoring committee of Sitaoulé Issac to check on progress of construction (CR of Missirah)



Well diggers at Damamba (CR of Koulor)



Well diggers at work



Inspecting quality of work at Daara (CR de Sinthiou Bocar Aly)

| Indicator: | Number of people in targeted zones with improved access to clean water, thanks to assistance from the Government of the U.S. | | |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------|
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 4500 | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| Realization of the works | 16 wells programmed and 8 are underway | | |
| From the previous quarter: | | 0 | |
| Total: | | 0 | |

| Indicator: | Number of persons trained to improve access to water and sanitation | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------|
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 500 | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| Capacity building of local actors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training facilitators, members of the Water and Sanitation Commissions, and village relays in the methods of PHAST/SARAR; providing them with the tools • Accompaniment of Water and Sanitation Commissions for better functioning in the CR partners | 351 | |
| From the previous quarter: | | 0 | |
| Total: | | 351 | |

| Indicator: | Number of persons trained in technical upkeep of water works | | |
|--|---|-----------------|-------------|
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 100 | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| Reinforce the capacity of local actors | Training of 8 local committees on supervision and monitoring of works | 47 | |
| From the previous quarter: | | 0 | |
| Total: | | 47 | |

Objective 2: Increase the number of people having access to adequate sanitary facilities

Result 1: Construction of improved sanitation works to provide privacy and improved hygiene

| Indicator: | Number of water projects begun in the field | | |
|--|---|-----------------|-------------|
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 15 | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| Technical feasibility studies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conception of the works and elaboration of DAO • Develop measures of motivations | | |
| Carry out sensitization session to promote hygiene and health at schools | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up health and hygiene clubs at schools | | |
| Promote good hygienic habits to reduce diarrhea | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote use of bleach cleaning agents in households • Promote washing of hands and plastic washing basins | | |
| Establish private sector support structures for sanitation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reception of requests for grants to construct latrines at the level of the household • Approval and implementation of grants | | 138 |
| Total: | | 0 | 138 |

| Indicator: | Number of people in the targeted zones with access to an improved sanitary system | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------|-------------|
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 1500 | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| See progress description above | | | |
| From the previous quarter: | | 0 | |
| Total: | | 0 | |

6.3. CONSTRAINTS, OPPORTUNITIES, AND PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

Constraints

The major constraint during the quarter was the delay of start up of the works which caused a work buildup for field supervisors.

Opportunities

The main opportunity for the quarter was the mobilization of villagers who benefited from the water and sanitation program once the work began. As a result, much progress was made in the changing of habits and attitudes regarding hygiene and sanitation and potable water as well as the adoption of bleach as a cleaning agent at the household level to disinfect drinking water. After two months of sensitization and mobilization of the population, the focus shifted to organizing villagers in order that they contribute in a meaningful way to the activities. As a result, there is a significant positive change resulting in increased engagement in hygiene and sanitation activities in their respective communities. Women especially have taken the lead in carrying out activities and organizing the communities to work towards a cleaner, healthier environment.



Materials to promote better hygiene presented to villagers of Sinthian Samba Courou (CR of Missirah)



Women rejoice as they observe progress of water works at Sinthiou Bougouté Diouf (CR of Koulor)

Priorities for the next quarter

For the following quarter, the Water and Sanitation Component will focus on the following priorities:

- Set up management committees for construction works
- Assure the sustainability of works related to hygiene and health
- Continue to promote good habits with regard to hygiene to reduce incidence of diarrhea
- Set up a decentralized antenna on habits and risks associated with sanitation and hygiene especially in view of the oncoming rainy season
- Organize a workshop with other partners on local policy of water within the context of decentralization
- Complete the construction of community sanitation works as planned.

7. POLICY AND COMMUNICATIONS COMPONENT

7.1. TARGETED RESULTS AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES

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 (OCBs), 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.

ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR 2009-2010

The following activities are planned for the fiscal year.

- Continue revising the Forestry Code, using results from analyzing current systems, presenting reports, and following up with the committee in charge of editing the text
- Work toward improving forest fiscality and taxation
- Register community forests and protected areas created in the program onto national maps
- Contribute to improvement of forest exploitation harvest season and practices through lengthening the legal season, eliminating the bamboo quota, defining taxes on sawtimber in managed forests, and organizing early burning practices in zones where WN works
- Carry out studies on policy issues, especially forest certification in Senegal, putting a game ranching model in Kédougou area, and harmonizing fisheries management practices

- Support media entities as they increase coverage of results from impacts of applying reforms and the questions raised by the reforms
- Sensitize the management tools for natural resources so partners may use them (local convention and PAF guides)
- Support activities developed by the various components that fall under the objectives of Policy and Communications component

7.2. PROGRESS ACHIEVED

Result 1: Increase in the number of significant policy reforms approved by USAID that target improvements in commerce, governance, and sustainable management of natural resources

With regard to the revision of the forestry code, the project initiated meetings with the key people concerned at the Direction of the Water and Forest Service to advocate for priority issues of the program that include introduction of local conventions into the law, reinforcement of capacity of local collectivities, and forestry fiscal issues.

Terms of reference have been developed to recruit a consultant to follow the process of the revision of the forestry code.

With regard to this year's harvesting plan, note that the official notice from the Ministry came out late resulting in a delay in activities programmed for this year's workplan such as forestry fiscality, bush fire management, the elimination of the quota on bamboo, and the extension of production in managed forests.

In addition, the project initiated a study: "What reforestation strategy should the collectivities adopt within the framework of transferred competence?"

| Indicator : | Number of policies, laws, protocols, or regulations promoting the conservation of natural resources that are put into practice thanks to USG assistance | | |
|---|--|-----------------|-------------|
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 3 | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| Revision of the Forestry Code | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with authorities at DF involved in revision of the code • Terms of reference for consultant to follow the process for the Project | | 1 |
| Reforestation policies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TDR on decentralized reforestation by local collectivities | 1 | |
| Signature of protocols to promote the conservation of natural resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signature of protocols with 32 CR • Signature of protocol with PAPIL, U-IMCEC, and ASPRODEB • Signature of protocol with Directorate of Maritime Fisheries • Signature of protocol with PNDL • Signature of protocol with Regional Council of Tamba • Signature of protocol with Directorate of the Forest Service • Signature of 2 protocols with artisans for pedal pumps • Signature of protocols with producers from Ndenderleng Valley • Signature of protocols for management of Keur Mama Lamine gardeners • Protocol in progress for the management of Nemabah gardeners • 93 protocols in progress for Conservation Farming | 43 | 96 |
| From the previous quarter: | | 0 | |
| Total: | | 44 | 97 |

With regard to a model for game ranching, a meeting was organized in December to present the findings of the study tour to Burkina Faso. A feasibility study is in progress.

The reserve of Dindéfelo continues to evolve and the project is assisting the local collectivities to develop a management plan.

With regards to fishing, the project has met with the Directorates of Maritime Fisheries and Continental Fisheries. Protocols are being drawn up to be signed by both of these Directorates.

WWF is in the process of formulating an advocacy campaign regarding the activities of women's groups involved with shell fish in Toubacouta.

Work on the legal and regulatory texts related to the fisheries continues. This is hampered by the fact that the new fisheries code has not yet been approved.

| Indicator : | Number of significant policy reforms approved by USAID that target improvements in commerce, governance, and sustainable management of natural resources | | |
|--|--|-----------------|-------------|
| Targets for 2009-2010: | 2 | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| Creation of the reserve Dindéfelo | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of a management plan | | 01 |
| Fish policies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protocol with the Direction of Continental Fisheries • Protocol with the Direction Maritime Fisheries | | 01 01 |
| Advocacy for fisheries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy for advocacy for women's shell fish groups in Toubacouta | | 01 |
| Reform of the decree organizing forest harvesting for 2010 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correct paragraphs of the arrêté that do not correspond with the laws | | 1 |
| Forestry fiscality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment of a consultant to pursue the process of revising the forestry code • Meeting with DEFCCS | | 1 |
| Bush fires | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop terms of reference for a consultant | | 1 |
| Certification | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Terms of Reference for a consultant | | 1 |
| Natural regeneration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Terms of Reference for a consultant | | 1 |
| Reforestation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with a consultant from ENSA to develop a strategy on how local collectivities can participate in reforestation activities | | 1 |
| From previous quarter | | 1 | |
| Accumulated total : | | 1 | 10 |

Result 2: Policy and communications tools that improve commerce, governance, and sustainable NRM are developed and implemented

With regard to communication, the project continues to follow radio broadcasts to a large audience of the rural population. Various themes developed by the staff cover all of the activities of USAID-Wula Nafaa and its partners. These include:

Kédougou: Sensitization on the protection of chimpanzees; evaluation of action plans of artisan gold mining; evaluation of the signing of protocols; formulation of budgets, and the zoning of the rural community of Sabodala.

Kolda: Formalization of producer groups; organization of the harvesting of baobab; advantages of creating networks; commercialization of charcoal; organizational chart on management of the forest of Sakar/Oudoucar; training in good governance; formulation of budgets; forest guards; local conventions; training of elected officials in good governance.

Tambacounda: hygiene and sanitation; commercialization of baobab; sensitization on bush fires; sensitization on transhumance; management and organization of OP.

Fatick: implementation of the local convention at Toubacouta; sensitization on transhumance; development of action plans.

In addition to the radio broadcasts, the project worked with television stations to develop protocols with the station at Tambacounda and the national TV with the Regional Council of Tambacounda in February.

The project developed sensitization programs for hygiene, water and sanitation.

The project also participated in the International Agriculture and Livestock Fair in Dakar (FIARA) on April 7 – 8. The objective was to promote the activities of the project and promote the products and make contacts with other businesses and commercial organizations. The event was covered by a large part of the media that included RTS, RDV as well as the magazine of the FIARA as well as several interviews on the radio.



Front view of the USAID-Wula Nafaa stand at FIARA: the stand lends good visibility to the program

| Indicator : | Number of public educational and sensitization events that are organized | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Targets for 2009 – 2010 : | 25 | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| Conceive and put into practice a communication system in collaboration with community and commercial radio in the zones of intervention | Coordination - Kolda <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RTS Kolda (08 broadcasts) • CMC Tanaff (03 broadcasts) • CMC Samine (04 broadcasts) Coordination - Tambacounda <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RTS Tamba (07 broadcasts) Coordination - Fatick <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMC Toubacouta (03 broadcasts) Coordination - Kédougou <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMC Saraya (07 broadcasts) • CMC Kédougou (03 broadcasts) | 8 3 4 7 3 7 3 | |
| Inform and sensitize the population, the actors and the partners on the tools of management of natural resources (CL, POAS, PAF) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signing of Protocol with Regional Council of Tambacounda • Participation to FIARA in Dakar | 01 01 | |
| Inform and sensitize populations on water, hygiene, and sanitation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village general assembly • Information and sensitization meetings • Social mobilization | 04 04 02 | |
| | From Previous quarter | 20 | |
| | Accumulated Total: | 67 | |

The project developed six success stories on the following themes:

- The Reserve of Dindéfélo
- Budgetary assistance
- Forest products to facilitate credit
- BDS
- The preservation of palm groves in Bambali
- Motivation of forest guards.

With the agriculture division, the project produced a brochure for farmers on Conservation Farming.

The second edition of the Newsletter was finished and diffused to the public, partners, and other programs and projects that work in the same sectors as USAID-Wula Nafaa.

With regards to artisan gold mining, the program developed a communication plan.

The project reproduced and distributed different technical manuals furnished by JICA on the harvesting of shell fish and the reforestation of the mangrove.

| Indicator : | Number of extension meetings held and bulletins or communiqués published on policy reform | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------|-------------|
| Targets for 2009-2010 : | 5 | | |
| Principal activities | Progress achieved | Targets reached | In progress |
| Writing Success stories | 6 success stories written and sent to USAID <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reserve Dindéfélo • Training in budgets • Forest products and credit • BDS • Preservation of palm grove at Bambali • Forest guards | 6 | |
| Conception of Newsletter | • Newsletter published and distributed | 1 | |
| Thematic documents and publication | • Brochure on Conservation Farming | 1 | |
| From Previous Quarter | | 5 | |
| Total: | | 13 | |

7.3. CONSTRAINTS, OPPORTUNITIES, AND PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

During the second quarter of the 2009-2010 fiscal year, significant progress was made in communication to promote the project and its activities. The signing of the protocol with the Regional Council of Tambacounda was covered on television. Moreover, the international agricultural fair was a tremendous opportunity to publicize the project, its partners, and the products of producer groups.

On the other hand, the tardiness of the signing of the government decree on forest exploitation was a constraint in terms of carrying out activities of the workplan.

The next quarter will be an occasion to work closely with the Forest Department on policy issues to improve the organization of this year's exploitation campaign.

The project will increase its efforts in fish policy during the next quarter.

8. CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES

The six technical components of the program are supported by cross-cutting components. These are Coordination and Administration; Small Grants; and Monitoring-Evaluation-Reporting-Analysis. These components do not directly target contractual results of the program, but they contribute to reaching the objectives. The three sections following present activities carried out by each.

8.1. COORDINATION AND ADMINISTRATION

Administrative management

Two facilitators were recruited this quarter for activities in Water and Sanitation. This enabled a good start to achieving results in the Rural Communities and a good monitoring of activities. Another hiree this quarter was the head of maintenance for the office in Kaolack.

The Administrative and Financial Management Manual was completed this quarter.

In Kédougou, the offices of the regional Forest Service were too narrow to house the Inventory and Mapping Unit (BIC) and the Assistant Facilitator Coordinator; thus, an agreement was reached with the NGO La Lumière to share their offices. The installation of equipment was completed this quarter.

The activity planning system that was put in place has improved the use of staff and vehicles. It plans activities by the month by component, and activities by the week for specific field trips with a week's notice. The strategy has brought to attention that the number of vehicles is not adequate for the volume of work, as the administration has regularly been obliged to rent vehicles.

Significant advances have been made in developing partnership agreements with hotels in the regions of Sédhiou, Kaolack and Fatick that have facilitated payment for lodging personnel traveling to these areas.

Facilitator management

Three new facilitators, one of which is a woman, were recruited this quarter. Two of them will replace facilitators who are leaving the program, and the third will replace a facilitator who was promoted from the field to carry out administrative tasks at headquarters. The bases concerned are Tanaff (Sédhiou), Saré Bidji (Kolda), and Saraya (Kédougou). Each of the new recruits has already gone through orientation and field immersion and has taken up his/her position.

As is done for all facilitators on the project, the 12 facilitators in the Agriculture Component and the three new ones were trained in the MAP or advanced methods of participation, a technique for practical facilitation that is adapted for animation of activities the project carries out. Other staff trained in the technique includes the staff of the Ag Component and the head of the BIC in Fatick region.

Training of the Tamba and Kédougou facilitators in biodiversity concepts was carried out to better equip them for implementation of the BGDRN Component and to eventually propose and develop appropriate activities that contribute to the objectives. Other facilitators will benefit from this training during the next quarter.

Facilitators in the coordination areas of Kédougou, Tamba, Kaolack, and Kolda/Sédhiou received monitoring and technical assistance visits during the quarter, with a goal of looking in detail at their respective workplans and understanding and taking responsibility for them. The facilitators visited received operational planning improvement skills. Monitoring facilitators was carried out to verify a correct and regular use of the tools for collecting data on project clients.

Also under the heading of monitoring and technical assistance to facilitators and their coordinators, an exchange meeting between coordinators was planned, but could not be held because of an overloaded workplan. All dispositions will be taken so that this instructive activity will be held in the next quarter in May.

8.2. SMALL GRANTS FUND

One of the activities carried out by the Small Grants Fund Component during this quarter is awarding a grant to the Education and Census of Chimpanzees of Senegal Project (PERCS). This financing falls under the heading of reducing pressure on chimpanzees, their habitat, and critical resources, but it also improves living conditions for neighboring people.

Another activity carried out by the Component this quarter is the grant awarded to the Commission de Développement in the Community of Bembou in the department of Saraya, represented by the Peace Corps Volunteer in that area. This grant's objective is to support the construction of 60 latrines in the arrondissement of Bembou, following norms established by USAID. This support will contribute to the fight against dysentery and infant mortality, sicknesses to which village inhabitants often fall prey.

Grant requests submitted by the GIEs Kambing of Kérékonto, Ngari of Seekoto, Tinkoto, and Tomboronkoto, with the objective of supporting the installation of equipment adapted to artisan gold exploitation, were rejected. After the supervisory visit of the CTRO in these areas, USAID requested a suspension of the grant to these groups. All transactions related to the grant have been cancelled.

The dossier for the grant to IDEE Casamance for building capacity of the actors in fisheries and for outlining a co-management strategy for fisheries in Ria Casamance was accepted. The grant will contribute to the creation of consensus-building workshops for fisheries actors, as it will result in a reproducible model for managing fisheries and supporting setting up the CLPA.

The Nourou Enterprise dossier was accepted. Materials for construction of its office building were purchased.

Summary table of grants awarded

| Beneficiary | Use of the grant | Amount awarded (FCFA) | Amount paid out so far (FCFA) |
|---|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| PERCS (Janis Carter) | Promotion of chimpanzee survival in eastern Senegal | 26,305,070 | 6,576,270 |
| Commission de Développement for the Community of Bembou | Construction of 63 latrines in the village of Bembou | 1,485,580 | 1 485,580 |
| IDEE Casamance | Capacity building for fisheries actors and outline of fisheries co-management in the Ria Casamance | 30,069,000 | 9,963,500 |
| Nourou Enterprise | Construction and equipment of a fonio processing unit | 7,335,500 | 2,252,000 |
| TOTAL | | 65,195,150 | 20,277,350 |

8.3. TRAINING

FINANCING OF LONG-TERM STUDY SCHOLARSHIPS

Context

In December 2009, International Resources Group (IRG) issued a request for bids to recruit a consultant to coordinate the identification, selection, preparation, and placement of candidates for long-term training in upper-level studies in the United States, as per the contract with USAID-Wula Nafaa.

Following approval by USAID, a contract for provision of services was signed January 25, 2010, with Mamadou Diarra, up to October 31, 2010, to carry out these specific activities:

- Evaluate training with USAID
- Prepare a detailed strategy document on the process of selecting candidates

- Coordinate the recruitment of candidates with ministries and organizations of the Government of Senegal, helping them to understand and implement the process
- Organize the evaluation and selection of candidates in coordination with the Government of Senegal, USAID, and USAID-Wula Nafaa

Chronology of activities carried out by the consultant, to date

- Meeting and contract signing on January 25, 2010
- Criteria for selection to be examined during a meeting planned with USAID-WN
- Meeting with USAID on January 27, 2010
- Presentation of the meeting to the USAID Director on January 28, 2010
- Meeting with the National Coordinator of the Project on February 5, 2010
- Letter addressed to the Coordinator on February 9, 2010, to announce the wish of USAID-Wula Nafaa to finance study scholarships
- Beginning of identification of members of the consultative committee
- Authorization of the Ministry of Environment to begin evaluating training needs on March 8
- Writing a guide to maintenance of the student for the MENR of the Government of Senegal
- Organize meetings with component heads and personnel of MERN between March 15 and May 16, 2010
- Meeting, and presentation to the Director and National Coordinator

PARTICIPATION IN THE TRAINING SESSION ON MANAGEMENT OF BUFFER ZONES AND PROTECTED AREAS IN WEST AFRICA

From March 8 to 13, 2010, a training module on managing interfacing areas between buffers and protected areas and managing human-wildlife conflicts was organized by IUCN and Program for Protected Areas in West and Central Africa (PAPACO) in Ouagadougou. USAID-Wula Nafaa financed the participation of the deputy conservator of the Niokolo Koba National Park.

The objective of the mission was to build the participants' capacities in managing the buffer zones in protected areas, given individual's responsibilities at his/her job as responsible for the management of the buffer area around the National Park. The content of the module's themes match the concerns of the participant perfectly.

PARTICIPATION IN THE TRAINING ON POVERTY EVALUATION TOOLS

USAID and the Center IRIS of the University of Maryland organized a 4 day training session for trainers entitled Poverty Assessment Tool (PAT) from the 6th to the 9th of April 2010 in Washington, DC. In a recent notice, USAID reminded its projects in partner countries that it is required to use PATs to quantify the level of poverty of its clients as defined by law.

Thus, although Senegal has not yet implemented the PAT, USAID-Wula Nafaa's head of Monitoring and Evaluation attended the training, which was an occasion to re-examine the implementation of quantitative interviews such as socio-economic studies. Such studies should evaluate the impact on poverty, using sampling techniques and statistical analysis by software programs developed by the IRIS center. An initiation to the software (EPI INFO) was given during the workshop; it is a way to enter and analyze data from interviews.

8.4. MONITORING, EVALUATION, REPORTING, AND ANALYSIS (MERA)

For the 2009-2010 fiscal year, this component plans these series of activities:

- General MERA activities in the regions of Tamba, Kolda, Fatick, Kaolack, and Ziguinchor (development of the MERA guide, training of facilitators, data form control, and methods for collecting data)
- Analysis and reporting of data
- Providing data to partners

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities

The main activity of the MERA Component of the project is revising the M&E manual. It was developed to serve as a guide and reference source for all actors in the USAID-Wula Nafaa project that involved in M&E activities: the Direction, staff, facilitators, technical development partners, target populations, and others.

After the manual was drawn up, the new facilitators in the Agriculture Component were initiated in M&E.

In addition to these activities, MERA supported the Direction of the project in planning and decision making, and supported the other components in M&E and access to information.

Information and utilization of information activities

Storing and providing data are primordial activities of the MERA. During this quarter, MERA made an outline for collecting baseline data available to facilitators.

Plans for the coming quarter

MERA foresees re-training existing facilitators as needed. A mission to monitor and verify collected data is planned.

ANNEX I: DOCUMENTS PRODUCED DURING THE QUARTER

CDR Component

- Report on the workshop to evaluate the 2009 traditional gold mining action plan and writing the new 2010 action plan
- Report on the mission on reconnaissance of sites to construct wells and drilled water sources in the area of Kédougou in collaboration with the Water and Sanitation Component
- Report on the mission to participate in the second session of training of trainers in improved gold treatment techniques, written by PASMI in Kédougou

Agriculture Component

- Request for financing by LASF - 2009-02 - Gardening management in Keur Mama Lamine
- Request for financing by LASF - 2010-02 - Scaling up Conservation Farming training
- Request for financing by LASF 2010-03 - Development of Horticultural Activities
- Request for financing by LASF - 2010-04 - Management in Ndinderleng
- NIP - LASF - 2010 01 - Garden Management at Némaba
- NIP - LASF – 2010-02 -Scaling up of Conservation Farming training
- NIP - LASF - 2010-03 - Development of Horticultural services
- NIP - LASF - 2010-04 - Management in Ndinderleng
- Translation of “Fertilizer Fact Sheet” into French - Information from the Africa Bureau of USAID on fertilizer
- “Report on the technical training and support to conservation agriculture” (French version) and “Conservation Farming technical training and support” (English version), January 2010
- Horticultural sector study in Wula Nafaa work areas of Senegal, January 2010
- Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan, January 2010
- Partnership Agreement with PAPIL – USAID-Wula Nafaa
- Protocol for activities with PAPIL Fatick 2010 – USAID Wula Nafaa
- Notice for manifestation of interest for selection of enterprises
- Plan for scaling up Conservation Farming: “Démultiplier le Conservation Farming au niveau de 1380 producteurs dans la zone couverte par le Volet Agriculture du Projet USAID-Wula-Nafaa”
- Booklet on Conservation Farming

- Report on the technical training on making low cost suction pedal pumps and on promoting the pumps, March 2010
- Studies of the APD on restoring the lowlands of Ndinderleng in the Rural Communities of Keur Samba Guèye and Toubacouta in the region of Fatick, March 2010

Governance Component

- Mission report on assistance to budget writing for partner local collectivities of Wula Nafaa in the region of Kolda: Forum on the budget in the Rural Communities of Saré Bidji, Bambali, Sakar, Oudoucar, and Thièty
- Mission report on assistance to budget writing for partner local collectivities of Wula Nafaa in the region of Tamba: Forum on the budget in the Rural Communities of Pass Koto, Kouthia Gaïdy, and Sinthiou Maléme
- Mission report on assistance to budget writing for partner local collectivities of Wula Nafaa in the region of Kédougou: Forum on the budget in the Rural Communities of Sabodala, Missira Sirimana, Dindéfélo, and Tomboronkoto
- Mission report on assistance to budget writing for partner local collectivities of Wula Nafaa in the region of Fatick: Forum on the budget in the Rural Communities of Djirnda and Bassoul
- Synthesis of the mission to support writing budgets in the Rural Communities
- Synthesis of recommendations issued from evaluations of the PAFs

Biodiversity Component

- Local convention for a sustainable management of halieutic resources in the zone of Toubacouta (Constraints and solutions)
- Logical framework for the Fisheries Component
- Evaluation report for the grant awarded to IDEE Casamance
- Memorandum of understanding between USAID Wula Nafaa and the Directorate of Maritime Fisheries
- Local convention for a sustainable management of halieutic resources in the zone of Missirah (Constraints and solutions)
- Forest Management Plan for the community forest of Sakar /Oudoucar
- Land Use Plan for the Rural Community of Missira Sirimana
- Report on the training of facilitators in biodiversity
- Training module for biodiversity
- Inventory protocol for the community forest of Koussanar
- Inventory protocol for the community forest of Mangagoulack.

Water and Sanitation Component

- TDR to recruit a hydrogeologist for drilling wells in the area of Kédougou.

Policy and Communications Component

- Strategy document for communications for the project (Laurie Chamberlain)
- Plan for communications on supporting activities for traditional gold mining

ANNEX 2: TABLE OF INDICATORS

| Indicator | Target over 5 years | Target 2009-10 | Completed this quarter | Complete since Oct. 2009 | Observations |
|---|---------------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| WEALTH CREATION COMPONENT | | | | | |
| Change in percentage volume marketed, for forest-based, fisheries, and non-traditional agriculture (NTA) products by small enterprises assisted | 2250 % | 450 % | 0 | 0 | Quantify at the end of the marketing campaigns for each product |
| Change in percentage of the value of products bought from small producers thanks to USG assistance | 3000 % | 600 % | 0 | 0 | Quantify at the end of the marketing campaigns for each product |
| Increase in the export value of forestry, NTA, and marine fisheries products from sustainable sources | 20 M USD | 3 M USD | 0 | 0 | Quantify at the end of the marketing campaigns for each product |
| Total value of sales | 25 M USD | 4 M USD | 0 | 0 | Quantify at the end of the marketing campaigns for each product |
| Number of persons who increase their economic profit by sustainably managing and conserving natural resources | 27000 | 3750 | 0 | 0 | Quantify at the end of the marketing campaigns for each product |
| Number of enterprises supported by USAID who improve their management practices | 9000 | 1250 | 111 | 197 | |
| Number of producer organizations, water users associations, commerce associations, and community organizations that receive assistance from USAID | 1500 | 300 | 40 | 57 | Most data will be collected towards the end of the marketing campaigns for each product |
| Number of full-time jobs created | 18000 | 5000 | 731 | 1284 | |
| Number of agricultural developments directly benefiting from USAID intervention | 12200 | 3500 | 460 | 460 | Most data will be collected towards the end of the marketing campaigns for each product |
| Number of women's organizations/associations assisted | 500 | 100 | 26 | 31 | |
| Number of commercial agreements negotiated by community groups | 250 | 50 | 63 | 77 | |
| Number of grants awarded by the project | 50 | 10 | 4 | 11 | These grants concern all components of the program |
| Number of enterprises that have received credit thanks to project assistance | 100 | 20 | 22 | 22 | The program signed a protocol with U-IMCEC with attractive conditions for trained enterprises |

| AGRICULTURE COMPONENT | | | | | |
|--|-----|----|---|---|--|
| Number of new water management systems put in place | 60 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 4 new sites: Low areas=Ndinderleng, Samé Couta Garden mgmt sites=Diabang, Némabah (1) |
| Number of existing water management systems improved or extended | 118 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 5 improved: Low areas = Boly (2), Ndour Ndour (1), Ferme deux (1); Conservation Farming (1) |

| Indicator | Target over 5 years | Target 2009-10 | Completed this quarter | Complete since Oct. 2009 | Observations |
|--|---------------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| AGRICULTURE COMPONENT -- continued | | | | | |
| Number of hectares impacted by the new or improved water systems | 3560 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 1884 ha: Low areas = Ndinderleng (974), Samé Couta (20), Boly (115), Ndour Ndour (50), Ferme deux (35); Garden mgmt sites = Diabang (10), Némabah (5); Conservation Farming (675) |
| Number of small households benefiting from new or improved water management systems | 11280 | 1000 | 0 | 0 | 1840 households: Low areas = Ndinderleng (267), Samé Couta (15), Boly (50), Ndour Ndour (23), Ferme deux (60); Garden mgmt sites = Diabang (293), Némabah (120); Conservation Farming (1012) |
| Increase in overall percentage volume of key agricultural or animal products | 25 % | 5 % | 0 | 0 | Quantify at the end of the marketing campaigns for each product |
| Number of small households that increase their production of key agricultural or animal products | 11250 | 2000 | 0 | 0 | Quantify at the end of the marketing campaigns for each product |
| Percentage increase in household revenues from key agricultural products and animal products | 50 % | 10 % | 0 | 0 | Quantify at the end of the marketing campaigns for each product |
| Increase in volume of zone-based key agricultural and animal products that enter into regional and national markets | 50 % | 10 % | 0 | 0 | Quantify at the end of the marketing campaigns for each product |
| Number of land use practices adopted by local authorities | 208 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 4 practices: 4 COGIRBAF in low areas of Ndinderleng, Samé Couta, Ferme deux, Boly |
| Number of households affected by agreed land use practices | 77800 | 17600 | 6378 | 6378 | 392 households: COGIRBAF = Ndinderleng (267), Samé Couta (15), Boly (50), Ferme deux (60) |
| Number of small producers receiving instruction and training on appropriate production rules | 11250 | 1100 | 135 | 135 | 1 000 producers (SIGESCO) |
| Number of Producers' Organizations receiving instructions and training in appropriate production rules | 450 | 50 | 6 | 6 | 50 associations (SIGESCO Groups) |
| Number of proven and effective technologies that are identified and developed for small-scale harvesters to use | 20 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 technology (garden wells) |
| Number of small producers receiving training in new technologies | 11250 | 1100 | 2065 | 2065 | 2,000 producers (especially in Conservation Farming) |
| Number of Producers' Organizations receiving training in new technologies | 450 | 50 | 183 | 183 | 33 associations (especially in Conservation Farming) |
| Number of Rural Councils, Rural Communities and Community organizations receiving instruction in policy issues and their implications at the local level | 658 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 10 n progress; others being planned |

| Indicator | Target over 5 years | Target 2009-10 | Completed this quarter | Complete since Oct. 2009 | Observations |
|--|---------------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| GOVERNANCE IMPROVEMENT COMPONENT | | | | | |
| Number of local collectivities receiving assistance from USG to increase their sources of annual revenues | 50 | 10 | 0 | 0 | The component organized training sessions on budget and additional resources in 14 Rural Communities. A consultancy is in progress in the CRs to increase sources of revenues. A GAF system is being set up in 2 CRs. |
| Number of individuals trained to reinforce local governance and/or decentralization | 1000 | 200 | 659 | 833 | |
| Number of external systems of supervision of utilization of public funds supported by the USG | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 | A GAF system is being set up in 2 CRs. |
| Number of local collectivities that use locally generated resources in a sustainable and participatory manner | 50 | 10 | 0 | 0 | A GAF system is being set up in 2 CRs. A consultancy is in progress in 14 CR to show them how to use resources generated in a participatory way. |
| Number of processes supported by USG to allow citizens to participate in the activities of their respective local collectivities | 120 | 30 | 5 | 7 | Processes are being drawn up to elaborate Local conventions in Sinthiou Malème and Bassoul |
| BIODIVERSITY AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT | | | | | |
| Number of hectares under improved natural resource management | 1,662,200 | 421,814 | 97,532 | 97,532 | PAF: 14,000 New CL: 70,532 New Comm. Res/ Dindéfélo: 13,000 |
| Number of hectares in biologically significant areas that benefit from improved management | 161 755 | 30,000 | 27,000 | 27,000 | With financing from WN, IDEE Casamance is setting up a protected fishing zone. PAF: 14,000 New Comm. Res./Dindéfélo: 13,000 |
| Number of hectares with a forest management fund managed by local communities | 407,679 | 14,000 | 0 | 0 | The program is in the process of putting the GAF in place in the community forest of Sakar/Oudoucar; community forest of Mangagoulack is being managed |
| Number of additional hectares that are managed thanks to adequate technologies and mgmt practices thanks to USG assistance | 501,000 | 391,814 | 70,532 | 70,532 | Drawing up local conventions for sustainable mgmt of fisheries resources in the zones of Missirah and Toubacouta (Constraints and solutions) New CL: 70,532 |
| Number of hectares where local resource guards paid by the community follow the implementation of conventions | 4 200 000 | 391 814 | 0 | 0 | The program is assisting the CR of Bambali to find means to pay resource guards. |
| Number of persons who benefit from a training on NRM and/or biodiversity | 27700 | 3750 | 2699 | 3145 | |
| Number of individuals that benefit from short-term training on agriculture sector | 12200 | 3500 | 0 | 0 | In the next quarter, we will begin training in the technical packages for fonio and cashew. |

| Indicator | Target over 5 years | Target 2009-10 | Completed this quarter | Complete since Oct. 2009 | Observations |
|--|---------------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| WATER AND SANITATION COMPONENT | | | | | |
| Number of hydraulic works constructed | 39 | 24 | 16 | 0 | The indicator "Number of works constructed" has been split into two: "Number of works started" and "Number of works signed over to local communities" in order to capture progress made. |
| Number of people in targeted zones with improved access to clean water, thanks to assistance from the Government of the U.S. | 5850 | 4500 | 0 | 0 | Grants awarded for well construction |
| Number of persons trained to improve access to water and sanitation | 2000 | 500 | 351 | 351 | |
| Number of persons trained in technical upkeep of water works | 400 | 100 | 47 | 47 | |
| Number of water projects begun in the field | 30 | 15 | 0 | 0 | Grants awarded to construct 138 latrines in Kédougou and Tamba |
| Number of water projects handed over to beneficiaries | 69 | 39 | 0 | 0 | Works will be handed over during the next quarter |
| Number of people in the targeted zones with access to an improved sanitary system | 3000 | 1500 | 0 | 0 | Grants awarded to construct 138 latrines in Kédougou and Tamba |
| POLICY AND COMMUNICATIONS COMPONENT | | | | | |
| Number of policies, laws, protocols, or regulations promoting the conservation of natural resources that are put into practice thanks to USG assistance | 18 | 3 | 44 | 44 | 97 protocols being signed |
| Number of significant policy reforms approved by USAID that target improvements in commerce, governance, and sustainable management of natural resources | 11 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 10 reforms in progress |
| Number of extension meetings held and bulletins or communiqués published on policy reform | 24 | 5 | 8 | 13 | |
| Number of public educational and sensitization events that are organized | 120 | 25 | 47 | 67 | |

ANNEX 3: PARTICIPATION IN MEETINGS, SEMINARS, AND WORKSHOPS

Wealth Creation Component

- Training of trainers in the guide for best practices in development of artisan mines, organized by PASMI February 9-11, 2010 in Kédougou
- Workshop to write an action plan on fonio, organized by VECO March 24, 2010 in Sédhiou
- Seminar on Gender Assessment, organized by USAID in Dakar
- Workshop to launch analysis of value chains of mollusks and ethmaloses in Foundiougne and Ziguinchor
- Workshop on constraints and opportunities in the shrimp market, organized by the project in Foundiougne
- Workshop to train facilitators in credit with U-IMCEC
- Workshop to evaluate the GAFs and PAFs in Tambacounda and Kolda
- Workshop to evaluate the action plan on traditional gold mining
- Presentation of the evaluation of the action plan on traditional gold mining
- Presentation of the Wealth Creation Component to Peace Corps/ Thiès

Agriculture Component

- Training in Conservation Farming - January 2010
- Training for pump manufacturers - February and March, 2010
- Training for artisan well drillers - March 2010
- Training in MAP - March 2010
- Mission 1 PERSUAP - March 2010
- Training of new Wula Nafaa facilitators in conducting Monitoring and Evaluation - March 2010
- 4 Meetings to discuss and negotiate protocols of collaboration and writing action plans for the Rural Communities of Djilor, Nioro Alassane Tall, Keur Saloum Diané, and Keur Samba Gueye

Biodiversity and Sustainable NRM Component

- Foundiougne: Workshop on supporting the production, distribution of ice, and acquisition of stackable cartons, means of transport, isothermal cases to improve the cold chain: 9 February 2010 at the headquarters of WAAME
- Foundiougne: Workshop to launch the study on the mollusk value chain: 8 February 2010 at the headquarters of WAAME
- Ziguinchor: Workshop on validation of constraints linked to fisheries and solutions in the zone of Boudié/Balantacounda, so that the local convention could be finalized: 17 March 2010 at UR SANTA YALLA
- Dakar: Workshop organized by Wetlands International on analysis of conservation actions and identification of a model for partnerships between projects: 30 and 31 March 2010 at Hotel Ngor Diarama
- Workshop to train some of the facilitators in biodiversity in Kédougou
- Workshop on reflection about chimpanzees

Water and Sanitation Component

- Workshop to reflect on chimpanzee conservation in Kédougou
- Workshop to write an action plan with key actors in traditional gold mining in Kédougou
- Workshop to write a plan of action on a regional basis, for actors in the water, hygiene, and sanitation field in the region of Tambacounda

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