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# USAID WULA NAFAA PROJECT

QUARTERLY REPORT

APRIL-JUNE 2010

July 2010

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

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Quarterly Report  
April- June 2010

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 et Rural
APD	Avant Projet Détaillé
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 or valley)
BFC	<i>Baobab Fruit Company</i> ( <a href="http://www.baobabfruitco.com">www.baobabfruitco.com</a> )
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
CDC	Cadre de Concertation (Consensus-bldg meeting)
CDR	Création de Richesses (Wealth Creation)
CEA	Commission Eau et Assainissement
CF	Conservation Farming
CFA	Communauté Financière de l'Afrique
CG	Comité de Gestion (Management Committee)
CGB	Comité de Gestion du Bloc (Block Mgmt Committee)
CGF	Conseil de Gestion de la Forêt
CL	Collectivité Locale (Local Collectivity)
CL	Local Convention (Local Convention)
CLCOP	Comité Local de Concertation des Organisations de Producteurs (Local Congress of Producers' Organizations)
CLPA	Conseil Local de Pêche Artisanale (Local Artisanal Fishing Council)
CLUSA	Cooperative League of United States of America
CMS	Crédit Mutuel du Sénégal
COGIRBAF	Convention de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources du Bas Fond (Agreement on Integrated Management of Valley-bottom Resources)
COPROCAN	Coopérative des Producteurs de la Casamance Naturelle

	(Cooperative of Producers of Natural Casamance Products)
COTR	Contracting Officer's Technical Representative
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)
CVCR	Chef de Volet Création de Richesses
DAO	Dossier d'Appel d'Offres (Contract bidder dossier)
DRDR	Direction Régionale du Développement Rural
EMMP	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
ENSA	École Nationale Supérieure d'Agronomie
ENSUT	École Nationale Supérieure de Technologie
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
Fc	Forêt communautaire
FCL	Forêt classée (Classified Forest)
FComm	Forêt communautaire (Community Forest)
FHI	Family Health International
FIARA	Foire Internationale de l'Agriculture et des Ressources Animales (Int.. Agriculture 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 (Government of Senegal)
GERME	Gérez Mieux Votre Entreprise (Manage your Enterprise Better)
GFSR	Global Food Security Response
GIE	Groupe d'Intérêt Économique (Economic Interest Group)
GIRE	Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau
GIRMAC	Programme de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources Marines et Côtières (Integrated Marine and Coastal Resources Management Program)
GP	Groupe de Producteurs (Producer Group)
GPF	Groupe de Promotion Féminine (Women's Interests Group)
GRN	Gestion des Ressources Naturelles (Natural Resource Management)
GUS	Gouvernement des États-Unis (Government of the U.S.)
GW	Global Water Initiative
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)
MOU	Memorandum of understanding
MR	Maraîcher de référence
NCBA	National Cooperative Business Association
NIP	Note d'Informations sur le Projet
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 (Peasant Organization)
OS	Objectif Stratégique (Strategic Objective)
PAF	Plan d'Aménagement de la Forêt (Forest Mgmt Plan)
PAPIL	Projet d'Appui à la Petite Irrigation Locale
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)
PCE	Economic Growth Program USAID (PCE)
PCR	Président du Conseil Rural (President of the CR)
PEA	Programmatic Environmental Assesment
PEAT	Projet Eau Potable et Assainissement in Tambacounda (Potable Water and Sanitation Project, Tambacounda)
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
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)
RDBS	Réserve de Biosphère du Delta du Saloum
RNC	Réserve Naturelle Communautaire
RTS	Radio Télévision Sénégalaise
RV	Représentation Villageoise
SAGESPRO	Société d'Assistance, de Gestion et de Promotion (Assistance, Administration, and Promotion Company)
SARAR	Self-esteem, Associative strengths, Resourcefulness, Action-planning and Responsibility
SCPL	Société de Commercialisation des Produits
S-E	Suivi-Évaluation
SERA	Suivi, Évaluation, Restitution et Analyse (Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Analysis)
SFD	Système Financier Décentralisé
SFD	Système Financier Décentralisé (Decemtralized Financial System)
SIA	Salon International de l'Agriculture
SIEF	Système d'Informations Écologique et Forestier
SIGESCO	Simulation, Gestion, Comptabilité (Modeling, Management, Accounting)
SP	Spécialiste Pêche (Fisheries Specialist)
SRI	Système de Riziculture Intensive (System of Intensive Rice Culture)
STABEX	Système de Stabilisation des Recettes d'Exportation (Export Revenue Stabilization System)
SUAP	Safe Use Action Plan
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
VABG	Volet Amélioration de la Bonne Gouvernance
VCA	Value Chain Analysis
WAAME	West African Association for Marine Environment
WADA	Water and Development Alliance
WARDA	West Africa Rice Center
WN	USAID-Wula Nafaa
WWF	Fonds Mondial pour la Nature (Worldwide Fund for Nature)

# I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This quarterly report for USAID-Wula Nafaa 2 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 S.O.11 that was signed between USAID and the Government of Senegal.

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

This is the framework within which the **Wealth Creation Component** (CDR) participated in the International Agriculture and Animal Resources Fair (FIARA). This is the first time the program participated in the fair at such a large scale, and it was an occasion to support its client enterprises in better marketing of target products.

Deliveries of baobab fruit based on contracts signed with BFC led to sales of 68.731 tons for a value of 63,578,880 FCFA. Producer groups were directly implicated in deliveries sent to the client's factory in Thiès, which contributed to an increase in their revenues. In addition, the quarter falls in the beginning of the harvest and marketing season for cashew, which is getting off to a worse start this year compared to 2009 in terms of quantities of nuts available. The good news is that prices are up by almost 28% compared to last year.

CDR traveled to Toubacouta for a presentation of the analyses of fisheries product market chains (ethmaloses and mollusks) to local stakeholders. This presentation was an occasion for setting up action plans to develop the market chains in a more rational and sustainable way, assuring growth in revenues earned by the populations.

In the **Agriculture Component** (AG), the quarter's activities stressed the signing of agreements to work in the Rural Communities where the component works this year, in five valley sites and two market garden sites.

More than a thousand producers working on 1,000 hectares received on-site training in conservation farming.

The action plan developed during the writing of the horticultural study continues to be implemented. Training of reduced-cost pedal pump welders last quarter was followed by training of artisanal well drillers this quarter, and they are now operational.

The PERSUAP study was completed as a follow-up to the EMMP that was produced in the previous quarter. The two studies are being implemented. A programmatic environmental assessment started during the quarter following a change in the environmental category of activities carried out by USAID-Wula Nafaa and USAID-PCE.

In the **Good Governance Component** (ABG), activities to implement management plans were carried out; in particular, management structures were organized, PTA and budgets for 2009 were evaluated, and fisheries and cashew community groups were trained. The most noteworthy news is the installation of local artisanal fisheries councils (CLPAs) in Bassoul and Niodior, as up until now the program has only collaborated with the CLPAs in Toucoute and Missirah who existed before the program came to Fatick region. New protocols were signed with partners in the area.

The **Biodiversity Component** (BIO) began inventory work in two community forests (Koussanar and Mangagoulack). The interest of the populations in forest management in these two Rural Communities

foretells certain success. The Ziguinchor Forest Service requested that the program train local forest agents in the SIEF inventory method so that they could participate to the maximum extent possible.

In terms of training, a session was organized in Foundiougne in May for BIC agents from Fatick, Kédougou, and Ziguinchor. This training was the pretext for beginning the drawing up of a POAS for Bassoul. Similarly, under a grant awarded to the Regional Council of Tambacounda, a training session was organized for beekeepers of Boundou (GIE Limban).

The process of updating Local Conventions proceeded as expected in Sinthiou Malème, and new conventions are being drawn up at Sabodala and Bassoul. In the new approach, the Forest Service is responsible for working with the technical services involved.

For zones for biodiversity and conservation of threatened species, socio-economic studies were carried out in Dindéfelo; biodiversity characterization was initiated; and prospection and mapping of chimpanzee corridors were carried out.

For the **Fisheries** subcomponent of BIO, two major events occurred this quarter. The first is the startup of the CLPAs in Bassoul and Niodior, allowing for implementation of management measures for mollusks according to Local Conventions that cover fisheries in Toubacouta and Missirah. The local Fisheries Councils constitute co-management bodies that are vital for local governance of fisheries and for implementing management rules defined by the communities of fishermen and mollusk gatherers.

The second event is the implementation of Local Conventions validated in January 2010 by the CLPAs of Toubacouta and Missirah. Some 20 village sensitization meetings took place with local village committees of the CLPA to cover management practices in mollusk harvesting areas. This will be followed by the organization of a workshop to validate these practices before they are implemented on the ground.

Annual workplan activities of the quarter also included participation in several informational exchange meetings and finalizing the market chain value study on fisheries products.

In the **Potable Water and Sanitation Component** (EAU), activities began in additional Rural Communities of Tambacounda: Sinthiou Malème, Bala, Koar, and Goumbayel. Also, deployment has begun in the region of Kédougou with a training session on the PHAST/SARAR, where well-drilling is reputed to be difficult from a hydro-geological point of view.

In all, 14 wells are being constructed of which seven are to the stage of filling with water; 20 sensitization meetings on hygiene and sanitation were conducted in villages benefiting from water works; 189 persons (including 139 women) were trained in good hygiene practices and are ready to work with the program to achieve targeted results for sustainable change in behavior at the community level.

Thanks to a grant, the program supported the startup of two family-level latrine-building projects in partnership with Peace Corps volunteers. Thus 198 persons (of which 89 are women) have improved access to sanitation facilities thanks to assistance from the program. The foundation of Janis Carter also received a mission from USAID-Wula Nafaa to supervise a grant that was awarded for the installation of three wells and three latrines in Salémata zone where chimpanzees have conflicts with humans over water sources.

The program animated a regional workshop to reflect on putting management committees in place for wells equipped with manual pumps. All the technical services in the hydraulic sector were implicated in the workshop, along with local collectivities and various partners and programs working in the water and sanitation sector in Tambacounda. Partnerships with other actors were developed to synergize our actions; this includes contacting WAAME (West African Association for Marine Environment) to carry out latrine-building in the Saloum islands area, collaboration with the U.S. Peace Corps who played a key role in training Wula Nafaa facilitators, community relays, and technical service agents working in Kédougou in hydraulics and hygiene using the PHAST/SARAR method, without even using a consultant.

The **Policy Component** achieved remarkable things this quarter. Better collaboration with the Forest Service was enabled by sharing terms of reference for an informational exchange meeting on writing a technical document on sawtimber exploitation in the forest of Saré-Bidji and Thiéty. Progress was also made on studies on bush fires, natural regeneration in managed forests, and establishing the Dindéfelo Reserve with its biodiversity characterization and socio-economic studies.

Fisheries policy made great strides as a Local Convention to manage fishing in the Ria Casamance was set up for the Boudié-Balantacounda zone.

The major feat in policy is no doubt the submission of the draft revised Forestry Code to the Minister on June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2010. This is a significant advance in the process that is being followed by the program.

In **Communications**, the program pursued important steps toward better exposure of its activities to involved populations and technical and institutional partners, steps started in the second quarter. Two new radio agreements with RTS Kaolack and Radio Gabou FM were signed, reinforcing local communications. Implementation of a nationwide communications plan is in progress.

# 2. WEALTH CREATION COMPONENT

## 2.1. Targeted results and planned activities

### 2.1.1. General considerations

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

Because of CDR’s strategy of progressive disengagement and the increased size of the enterprises we work, the Business Development Services (BDS) approach was adapted 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:

- Organizing producers to form a better base for managing natural resources;
- Vertical integration of groups into networks as a way to loosen constraints in market chains and increase the number of available providers of BDS;
- 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;
- Facilitation of access to credit.

### 2.1.2. 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.

## 2.2. Progress achieved

This quarter, the marketing seasons for cashews, fisheries products, and shelled baobab all started up.

Also, the program supported the participation of 12 processing enterprises in FIARA 2010. It contributed to improved presentation and packaging of precooked fonio and baobab powder, packaged in smaller bags.

Capacity of enterprises was built in management, facilitation of contract signing, and techniques for negotiations that brought producers to considerably improve their revenues.

## **Objective 1: 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 GUS**

#### **Cashew**

This quarter began the start of the cashew season, but it has not had a good start in terms of volume in the zones of Ziguinchor and Kolda. Climate change has been blamed for the decrease, according to technical service agents. This possibility has been corroborated by the producers and processors, who noted the passage of a dry hot wind that had a negative impact on flowering in February.

Meanwhile, and in parallel with this reduced production, prices fluctuated between 300 and 400 FCFA per kg, with exceptional prices reaching 450 FCFA for nuts, compared to 200 to 250 FCFA/kg last year in the same period. As a result, the decrease in volumes marketed will be offset by the increased price as far as revenues.

The program assisted re-organization of processing groups so that they could resolve common problems: finances, stockpiling, container storage, and marketing products that are of higher quality.



Picture 1: Raw cashew nuts



Picture 2: Shelled cashew nuts

The finishing and packaging unit by SCPL that was established in partnership with Lead International offers a chance to grow the marketing capacity for volumes of processed nuts.

On the producers' side, the emphasis was placed on improving quality of nuts through training dissemination that was first given to trainers belonging to assisted groups. In addition, the consolidation of networks and organizational support were continued with seven networks put in place and assistance given to the Casamance Natural Producers' Cooperative COPROCAN, which already boasts 111 members in four groups. This assistance had to do with the dissemination of principles that govern cooperatives as well as impacts on the training of members and strengthening negotiation skills.

The harvest of marketed volumes for the current campaign already includes 722,281 kg of which 556 tons have been exported in Fatick area, and an additional 143,050 kg exported in the area of Ziguinchor. At this point in the harvest, revenues are at 337,961,150 FCFA.

One major constraint still remains: the lack of a common storage warehouse that would mean an assured supply to processing units, which cannot support the costs of holding large volumes because of the short season and the requirement to have buffer stock covering eight months of production.

## Mbepp gum

As noted in the previous quarter, a reduced production of gum persists. As an example, the GPL of Séno recorded 1.09 tons in May 2009, but in the same period of 2010, it only recorded and sold 233 kg. These are the factors that explain the phenomenon, according to producers:

- A higher abundance of rain last year
- A tendency for Peuhl gum producers to migrate over to charcoal exploitation to compensate for lower gum revenues, as charcoal is becoming a better opportunity in this area -- even if it is done illegally

In Koussanar, Bala, and Kothiary, 75.070 tons were marketed, for revenues of 70,215,600 FCFA. Compared to 2009, the production is lower by 33.529 tons. Nonetheless, revenues are higher than the same quarter in 2009 due to the increase in gum prices, which went from 900 FCFA to 1200-1700 FCFA per kg.

## Charcoal

Charcoal production ceased in three program-supported managed forests this quarter. The fundamental reason is the failure for the exploitation season to start officially. After the official decision came out in May, a note from the Director of the Forest Service was published concerning the organization of the campaign. This led to the Kolda and Tamba IREFs being able to work with the PCRs in dividing up the allowable cut for managed forests.

Local producers in Koulor liquidated their charcoal by selling on-site to external operators to avoid confiscation of their stockpile. This sale involved 15 truckloads (5,775 sacks) for 5,130,000 FCFA. Producers in Saré Bidji, on the contrary, sold 1,170 sacks for a profit of 5,104,500 FCFA. Producers in Missirah are worried about the quantity of charcoal remaining in certain blocks.

In the managed forest of Sakar/Oudacar, producer group installation is happening at the same time that management structures are being set up. Thus there are 12 groups involving 88 members. A difference with other managed areas supported by WN is that women have integrated with the groups, especially in Mankonoba in the Rural Community of Oudacar.

## Baobab

The participation in FIARA was a success for the program and for the enterprises that it sponsored. This international event was an occasion not only to promote our enterprises' products, but also to improve visibility of WN activities.

Considering the results of this participation and from contacts made by the enterprises, the program should systematically accompany enterprises it works with so that they participate regularly in this type of gathering in the subregion of West Africa, or in international fairs. 12 enterprises that WN supports were able to bring in revenues of 7,235,100 FCFA in 10 days at the FIARA.

The quarter brought great success in the facilitation of marketing contracts for baobab in Tamba area, where 30 contracts were signed and properly executed. This success is thanks to a good preparation of the season involving organization of meetings to build consensus and negotiating between stakeholders ahead of time. The contracts were between:

- Village producer groups and processing units, for baobab powder;
- Village producer groups and the Baobab Fruit Company;
- Village producer groups and local merchants;
- Local merchants and Baobab Fruit Company;
- Individual village producers and Baobab Fruit Company.

In the areas around Tamba and Ziguinchor, 687.310 kg of shelled baobab was marketed for revenues of 63,578,880 FCFA. In Bala and Kothiary, 270 producers, of which 117 are women, sold 34,993 kg of baobab in the shell for revenues of **5,075,095 FCFA**.

The processing units for baobab powder sold 2,033 kg for sales of **2,054,300 FCFA** in Bala, Kothiary, Koussanar, and Tambacounda; 1,570 kg in Dindéfélo; and 218 kg in Mako, for revenues of **1,390,350 FCFA**.

Marketing of baobab seeds has not been successful this quarter, so no revenues are forthcoming from Kédougou and Tamba. Discussions with the partner Bioessence are in progress.

### Fonio

For better visibility of precooked fonio in Dakar and Kédougou, the GIE Koba Club opened two new boutiques. This will contribute to the promotion of precooked fonio in the Dakar market.

In all, 19,609 kg of precooked fonio were sold in Tamba and Kédougou for revenues of 17,891,100 FCFA. Quantities sold are broken down as follows:

- Tamba: 1,184 kg at 1,159,000 FCFA for processing units Nourou Enterprise and Yakar Niani Ouly
- Kédougou: 18,425 kg at 16,732,100 FCFA for the processing units Koba Club, Mère Thereza, Wakilaré Bandafassi, and Afia Dalaba.

*The program brought some innovations this quarter, in particular in the improvement of product preparation, packaging, and labeling by enterprises. This will contribute to the improvement of presentation and ultimately of sales and revenues. Two products are concerned: baobab powder and precooked fonio. According to the Mme. Raby Cissé, president of the GIE La Baraka, the fonio and processing unit based in Tambacounda, "It is the wrapping that will sell our products."*



### Madd

The madd season began this quarter. In Mako, 29,940 kg of madd were sold for revenues of 3,742,500 FCFA.

### Jujube

Training was given by the president of the Gadafaro unit to 24 groups in Bala and Kouthia in processing techniques to turn jujube into cakes. 32,768 cakes were produced as a result. The sale of 17,980 cakes in Bala and Kouthia brought 449,500 FCFA in revenues. In Koussanar, 14,788 cakes brought in 369,700 FCFA.

### Traditional gold mining

During this quarter, grants that had been given to the GIEs of traditional gold miners were suspended. Children were observed working in the mine commonly called the Tenkotoding community diouras during a contact mission of USAID's COTR that visited miners, NGOs, producer groups, the Rural Council, and others in Kédougou region from April 2 to 6.

This observation ended in USAID's decision to suspend grants awarded to gold mining GIEs for three months. Reinstatement of the grants is conditional on a firm commitment by the local authorities and by miners to preserve the environment and respect legislation and work regulations concerning children in gold mining zones.



Picture 3: Visit to the dioura with the COTR of USAID



Picture 4: The Director visits the dioura of Tenkotoding

Additional measures must be taken by the gold miners' GIE to integrate the environmental and social aspects of mining into the Local Convention. Missions to explain, re-orient, and sensitize the miners are being organized by the program in traditional gold mining zones. These missions have helped the miners understand that application of mitigating measures to reduce negative environmental impacts, prohibiting children from working in the mines, and controlling mercury use are obligatory practices that mining groups must respect if they are to receive support from USAID.

In the field, traditional gold miners are committed to assuring respect for the environmental and social measures, and they have taken to monitoring the sites. Better yet, the GIEs benefiting from USAID support have elaborated quarterly action plans to effectively start up the activities in new gold extraction sites assigned by the Rural Council of Tomboronkoto.

A workshop will be held to validate whether the new environmental and social requirements have been integrated by the miners. The workshop will allow key actors in traditional gold mining to establish a commission to follow the plan to control, monitor, and supervise the application of the measures.

As of this quarter, the GIEs of Ngari, Ngari Sékoto, Tomboronkoto, Linguékphoto, and Kérékonko have sold 1,901 g of gold, for revenues of 28,515,000 FCFA.

### Fisheries products

During this quarter, stakeholders were presented with the findings of analyses of two value chains subcontracted by WN: the ethmalose (cobo), and the mollusks which include cockles (pagne), oysters (yokhoss), murex (toufa), and cymbium (yet). The presentations given were a chance to validate the constraints noted in the analyses and to brainstorm action plans to preserve the resource, improve production, and increase revenues to stakeholders.

For ethmalose, the participants described problems to be resolved and the following activities to help resolve them:

Activities to be undertaken	Problems that this will resolve
Build processing sites and equip producers with equipment	Quality, marketing, production
Facilitate access to credit for actors in the market chain	Financial capacity of the actors
Facilitate acquisition of a pirogue adapted to transporting finished products and a pirogue for fishing cobos	Access to the resource Transport of final product
Manage the fishing quay	Quays for leaving and quays for coming in Health - food preparation - hygiene
Build capacity of actors in organization, management, marketing negotiation, hygiene, and quality production	Quality control, good governance Low productivity Low revenues
Train producers in good fishing practices	Bad fishing practices: net fineness, fish size and gender
Put participatory management plans in place in the mangroves	Deforestation of mangroves

For mollusks, the activities and problems are the following:

Activities to be undertaken	Problems that this will resolve
Put participatory management plans in place for exploitation of resources (mollusks)	Degradation of mollusk habitat and increasing scarcity of resources
Write Local Conventions based on resources	Lack of agreement on resource management
Organize a consensus-building workshop to define a marketing strategy	Local rules are not legally recognized
Establish pre-treatment units in production sites	Weakness in the marketing part of the chain
Support the GPs in accessing the offloading site in Dakar	Lack of consensus on how to manage resources
Train actors in improved production, processing, management, and security techniques	Processing techniques are too crude
Support the GP in transport and security needs	Insufficient offloading sites
	Insecurity in the exploitation and transport of producers to fishing sites
	Processing techniques are too crude
	Weakness in the marketing part of the chain
	Insecurity in the exploitation and transport of producers to fishing sites

Data collected on marketing during the quarter show an overall volume of 52,345 kg, for a total value of 120,095,225 FCFA, broken down as follows:

- Oysters (yokhoss): 30,938 kg, for a value of 98,689,725 FCFA
- Cockles (pagne): 21,406 kg for a value of 21,406,500 FCFA

Indicator:	Change in percentage of forest, fisheries, and non-traditional agricultural product volumes marketed by small and mid-size enterprises assisted			
Target for year 2009-2010:	450 %			
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress	
Shelled baobab	687,310.2 kg of Shelled baobab in Tamba et Ziguinchor	0	687,310.2 kg	
Baobab powder	3821.8 kg of powder in Tamba and in Kédougou		3,821.8 kg	
Baobab unshelled	54,640 kg of unshelled baobab from Tamba		54,640 kg	
Charcoal	6,945 sacks marketed in Koulor and Saré Bidji		347,250 kg	
Precooked fonio	19,609 kg in Tambacounda and Kédougou		19,609 kg	
Mbepp gum	75,070.5 kg in Koussanar, Bala, and Kothiary		75,070.5 kg	
Madd	29,940 kg in Kédougou		29,940 kg	
Jujube	32,768 jujube cakes in Bala, Kouthia, and Koussanar		32,768 cakes	
Cashew	855,431 kg in Fatick and Ziguinchor		855,431 kg	
Fisheries products	52,345 kg in Fatick (oysters, pagnes)		52,345 kg	
Gold	1,901 g marketed by groups in Kédougou		1,901 g	
<b>From the previous quarter:</b>			0	
<b>Cumulative Total:</b>			0	

Contracts signed between BFC and baobab producer groups from the area around Bala, marketing of cashew and fisheries products represent the bulk of marketed quantities during the quarter.

Indicator:	Change in percentage volume marketed, for forest-based, fisheries, and non-traditional agriculture (NTA) products by small enterprises assisted		
Target for year 2009-2010:	600 %		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Shelled baobab	687,310.2 kg of Shelled baobab in Tamba and Ziguinchor		63,578 880
Baobab powder	3821.8 kg of powder in Tamba and in Kédougou		3,444,650
Baobab unshelled	54,640 kg of unshelled baobab de Tamba		5,075,095
Charcoal	6,945 sacs marketed à Koulor and Saré Bidji		10,234,500
Precooked fonio	19,609 kg in Tambacounda and Kédougou		17,891,100
Mbepp gum	75,070.5 kg in Koussanar, Bala, and Kothiary		70,215,600
Madd	29,940 kg in Kédougou		3,742,500
Jujube	32,768 jujube cakes in Bala, Kouthia, and Koussanar		819,200
Cashew	855,431 kg in Fatick and Ziguinchor		337,961,150
Fisheries products	52,345 kg in Fatick (oysters, pagnes)		120,095,925
Gold	1,901 g marketed in Kédougou		28,515,000
<b>From the previous quarter:</b>		0	256,869,125
<b>Cumulative Total:</b>		0	918,442,725

For this quarter, growth in sales is mainly linked to the cashew and fisheries products. The contribution resulting from participation in the FIARA also helped boost revenues for enterprises.

The value chain analyses on ethmalose and mollusks were presented and validated by actors in the market chain in Toubacouta. Action plans were drawn up during the meetings.

<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Increase in the export value of forestry, NTA, and marine fisheries products from sustainable sources</b>		
<b>Target for year 2009-2010:</b>	<b>3 M USD</b>		
<b>Principal activities</b>	<b>Progress achieved</b>	<b>Targets reached</b>	<b>In progress</b>
Value chain analysis	Ethmalose study completed		
	Mollusk study completed		
<b>From the previous quarter:</b>			0
<b>Cumulative Total:</b>			0

<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Total value of sales</b>		
<b>Target for year 2009-2010:</b>	<b>4 M USD</b>		
<b>Principal activities</b>	<b>Progress achieved</b>	<b>Targets reached</b>	<b>In progress</b>
Shelled baobab	687,310.2 kg of Shelled baobab in Tamba and Ziguinchor		63,578,880
Baobab powder	3821.8 kg of powder in Tamba and in Kédougou		3,444,650
Baobab unshelled	54,640 kg of unshelled baobab in Tamba		5,075,095
Charcoal	6,945 sacks marketed in Koulour and Saré Bidji		10,234,500
Precooked fonio	19,609 kg in Tambacounda and Kédougou		17,891,100
Mbepp gum	75,070.5 kg in Koussanar, Bala, and Kothiary		70,215,600
Madd	29,940 kg in Kédougou		3,742,500
Jujube	32,768 jujube cakes in Bala, Kouthia, and Koussanar		819,200
Cashew	855,431 kg in Fatick and Ziguinchor		337,961,150
Fisheries products	52,345 kg in Fatick (oysters, pagnes)		120,095,925
Gold	1,901 g marketed in Kédougou		28,515,000
<b>From the previous quarter:</b>			0
<b>Cumulative Total:</b>			918,442,725

## Objective 2: 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 GUS assistance

#### BDS

During the quarter, the highlighted activity in BDS was the organization of a training session on management of enterprises and governance of community organizations in Fatick. Seventeen enterprises in the mollusk, ethmalose, cashew, and gardening market chains were able to build capacity in administration and management. The major innovation of the training was the integration of governance in the program. This made governance tools available to heads of the producer organizations so they can apply the principles to make their groups more effective.



Picture 5: Skit showing a seller and a buyer



Picture 6: Session on governance for community organizations

Support was given to the Agriculture Component in orienting its consultant in writing a study on labor to be provided in the zones of Djilor and Kédougou. A list of consultants and potential partners for carrying out the labor in Kédougou Region was supplied so that the study could be properly completed.

### Assistance given to enterprises

Two noteworthy contributions to enterprises occurred this quarter: subsidizing their participation in the FIARA, and a supply of packaging.

**Participation in FIARA:** The program participated in the 11<sup>th</sup> annual international agriculture and animal resources fair, and also sponsored 12 enterprises that market fonio, baobab, cashew and fisheries products. It took place from the 7<sup>th</sup> to the 18<sup>th</sup> of April, 2010. USAID-Wula Nafaa had a stand 18 meters in length, and paid a grant of 75,000 FCFA per enterprise to cover transport and lodging. The enterprises earned revenues of 7,235,100 FCFA in 10 days.

Besides making sales, enterprises were able to make contact with many potential clients. These contacts turned into sources for product orders, especially for baobab powder, precooked fonio, jujube cakes, and cashew nuts.

In summary, FIARA made an important contribution toward improving the portfolio of client enterprises and toward their business revenues. It enhanced the visibility of the program and was a good forum for promoting its products, especially:

- Precooked, packaged fonio;
- Baobab powder;
- Cockles (pagnes);
- Fresh and dried packaged oysters;
- Syrups made from Agroforestry products (madd, baobab, bissap, tamarind);
- Shea butter;
- Honey;
- Cashew nuts;
- Charcoal in bags;
- Jujube cakes;
- Cosmetic products from baobab seed oil;
- Samples of rice and corn.



Picture 7: USAID Wula Nafaa Stand



Picture 8: Visit to enterprise stands by the Program Director

### Packaging:

To help improve the commercial presentation of the products sold by enterprises, the program subsidized the purchase of 236,600 plastic wrappers from SIMPA Company in Dakar. The packaging came in these sizes:

- For baobab powder - 250g and 500g baggies
- For fonio - 500g and 1kg baggies

In addition to the bags, enterprises also got electric heat sealers for closing them up.

To go with the distribution of more attractive packaging to enterprises, the program designed a module to train them in techniques for using the electric heat sealers and in the HACCP approach. Now the enterprises will benefit not only from the packaging subsidy but also from knowing the entire process of preparing bags for sale, as well as from a refresher course on HACCP.



Picture 9: Baggies of fonio and baobab powder



Picture 10: Presentation of electric bag sealers

### Other assistance to enterprises

70 enterprises were assisted with the following topics this quarter:

- Re-activation
- Setting up a producer group
- Evaluating a marketing season
- Facilitated access to credit
- How to collect data with forms
- Roles and responsibilities of members

The 70 assisted beneficiary enterprises are based on agriculture (30), agroforestry (23), and fisheries products (17).

24 additional enterprises were trained in processing techniques for fonio, baobab powder, cashew, and fisheries products (cobos, oysters) in the regions of Tamba, Kolda, Kédougou, and Fatick.

In summary, 129 enterprises have improved their management practices through the creation of a network or producer group, organizational dynamics, and management training.

### Development of inter-group hired services

The development of services between groups had its beginning in the establishment of commercially profitable partnerships between producer groups in Tambacounda. The networks, local and national processing centers, local merchants, and baobab fruit processing enterprises developed business relationships for providing services among themselves. These relationships are valuable assets, so much so that other services and staff should be developed between the businesses to guarantee the longevity of the partnerships.

Indicator:	Number of persons who increase their economic profit by sustainably managing and conserving natural resources		
Target for year 2009-2010:	3750		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
From the previous quarter:		0	
Cumulative Total:		0	

129 enterprises improved their management practices this quarter.

Indicator:	Number of enterprises supported by USAID who improve their management practices		
Target for year 2009-2010:	1250		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Creation of new enterprises 63	8 agriculture enterprises created in Fatick 16 agriculture enterprises created in Tamba 4 cashew enterprises created in Kolda 2 baobab enterprises created, of which 1 in Tamba and 1 in Kédougou 2 charcoal enterprises in Kolda 10 cobos enterprises in Fatick 12 shrimp enterprises in Fatick 3 karité enterprises in Kédougou 2 fonio enterprises created: 1 in Kolda and 1 in Kédougou 2 madd enterprises created in Kédougou 1 oyster enterprise in Fatick 1 fishing enterprise in Fatick	129	
Reactivation 44	15 baobab enterprises (8 in Kédougou and 7 in Tamba) 12 charcoal enterprises in Tamba 5 fonio enterprises in Kédougou 2 karité enterprises in Kédougou 1 mbepp gum enterprise in Tamba 5 madd enterprises in Kédougou 4 honey enterprises in Kédougou		
Training in management 22	6 agriculture enterprises trained in Kaolack 3 cashew enterprises trained in Kolda 4 baobab enterprises trained in Kédougou 1 baobab and jujube enterprise trained in Tamba 1 charcoal enterprise in Kolda 1 fonio enterprise in Kédougou 1 karité enterprise trained in Kédougou 4 madd enterprises trained in Kédougou 1 gold enterprise trained in Kédougou		
From the previous quarter:		197	
Cumulative Total:		326	

70 enterprises were assisted this quarter, in these market chains: agriculture, baobab, karité, honey, charcoal, and fisheries products.

Indicator:	Number of producer organizations, water users associations, commerce associations, and community organizations that receive assistance from USAID		
Target for year 2009-2010:	300		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Setting up producer groups	49 enterprises created in the market chains of agriculture, cashew, charcoal, cobos, baobab, shrimp, madd, and fish	70	
Organizational support	3 charcoal enterprises in Tamba		
Help in collecting data	1 karité enterprise in Kédougou		
Re-activation	1 charcoal enterprise in Tamba		
Season evaluation	1 charcoal enterprise in Tamba		
Elaboration of action plans	1 cashew enterprise in Sédhiou		
Help in accessing credit	6 enterprises in Kaolack		
ROles and responsibilities of members	7 enterprises in Kédougou		
Techniques for improved processing of fisheries products	1 oyster enterprise in Fatick		
From the previous quarter:			57
Cumulative Total:		127	

1366 new jobs were created this quarter, of which 446 are for women.

Indicator:	Number of full-time jobs created			
Target for year 2009-2010:	5000			
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress	
Agriculture	347, of which 1 is a woman	1366		
Cashew	81, of which 3 are women			
Baobab	63, of which 53 are women			
Charcoal	21, of which 11 are women			
Cobo	178, of which 98 are women			
Shrimp	410, of which 93 are women			
Fonio	35 women			
Oysters	14, of which 8 are women			
Karité	96 women			
Madd	82, of which 38 are women			
Fish	39, of which 10 are women			
From the previous quarter:			1284	
Cumulative Total:			2650	

839 exploitation sites for cashew, fonio, and market gardening were assisted as producers prepared the season.

Indicator:	Number of agricultural developments directly benefiting from USAID intervention		
Target for year 2009-2010:	3500		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Setting up Producer Groups	Cashew	107	
Cultivating techniques training	Fonio	702	
Conservation farming	Market gardening	30	
From the previous quarter:		460	
Cumulative Total:		1299	

19 women's enterprises were assisted this quarter, in the market chains of fonio, baobab, karité, and fisheries products.

Indicator:	Number of women's organizations/associations assisted		
Target for year 2009-2010:	100		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Creation of producer groups	13 women's enterprises created	19	
Training in HACCP	4 women's enterprises trained in the HACCP approach for baobab and fonio in Kédougou		
Roles and responsibilities of members	2 karité enterprises in Kédougou		
From the previous quarter:		31	
Cumulative Total:		50	

## 2.3. Other activities carried out

### Increase in the number of commercial agreements negotiated by community groups

10 commercial contracts were facilitated for baobab enterprises this quarter, for a total of 5,255,100 FCFA, of which 2,244,100 FCFA is for baobab powder (6 contracts) and 3,011,000 FCFA for shelled baobab (4 contracts).

### Increase in the number of grants given out by the program

Four grants to traditional gold mining GIEs that were being distributed were temporarily suspended this quarter.

### Increase in the number of enterprises receiving credit, thanks to program support

The main activity in credit this quarter is the assembly of dossiers for agricultural producers that are being submitted to buy fertilizer for Conservation Farming application that will be used to grow corn, millet, sorghum, cowpeas, rice, and sesame. U-IMCEC is the principal source of financing these 77 producer groups, for a total of 39,642,000 FCFA.

In Koussanar and Maka areas, 40 groups received credit amounting to 20,292,000 FCFA; 23 groups in Fatick region for a total of 13,450,000 FCFA; and 11 groups in Kaolack for a total of 3,900,000 FCFA. In Kolda, 03 dossiers for a total of 2,000,000 FCFA have not yet been released.

The dossiers belonging to gold mining groups in Kolda and to charcoal producers in Kolda to be financed by CMS are late. In the case of the gold miners, it is due to the suspension of their grant money; in the case of the charcoal producers, it is because of the postponement of the charcoal season. Producers are in the process of trying to reimburse these credits. In spite of the situation, five GIEs in Kédougou were financed by CMS for a total of 4,300,000 FCFA, but there is still a risk of financing being stopped for other credit requests that are in the process of being approved.

In Koussanar zone, thanks to facilitation by USAID-Wula Nafaa, the micro-finance institution Cauri financed three GPF composed of 185 women active in market gardens in Kolibantang, Maka, and Sitacourou. Le total amount of the credit is 9,250,000 FCFA.

## 2.4. Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for next quarter

### Constraints

- Late start to the national forest exploitation campaign;
- Partial withdrawal of the program from the region of Ziguinchor;
- Suspension of the grants to traditional gold mining GIEs.

### Opportunities

- Resumption of collaboration with BFC;
- New export markets found for fonio and baobab powder and seeds;
- Startup of the cashew season in the regions of Kolda, Ziguinchor, and Fatick;
- Startup of the forest exploitation season;
- Putting new packaging for powdered baobab and fonio on the market;
- Resumption of activity for fonio, baobab, and jujube processing units.

### Priorities

- Promotion of forest products, market garden produce, and agricultural and fisheries products;
- Development of partnerships with artisans and local service providers;
- Improvement of packaging for processing enterprises;
- Backstopping activities in Fatick region;
- Organization of a business forum in Kaolack;
- Development of partnerships with local artisans.

# 3. AGRICULTURE COMPONENT

## 3.1. Targeted results and planned activities

### 3.1.1. General considerations

The creation of the Agriculture Component (VAG) 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 agricultural productivity and production.

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

Agricultural activities are grouped into four categories:

- Watershed management sites;
- Territory-wide management (Rural Community level);
- Market chain intervention;
- Organization of producers and other stakeholders.

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.

### 3.1.2. 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 tasks 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:** 5 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, Nemabah at 20 ha, Ndour Ndour at 35 ha, Boly 1 at 100 ha);
- **New rice production sites:** 4 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 (Ndinderling at 40 ha, Saloli at 100 ha, Pakane at 10 ha, Kaymor at 20 ha);
- **New horticulture/gardening sites:** 5 sites totaling about 15 ha 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:** 2 sites (Ferme 1 and Samé Kouta) making 35 ha planned for dry season 2010 in the Rural Community of Bandafassi;
- **New rice cultivation sites:** 1 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 valleys bottoms 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 (UICN, 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 NERICA); 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 NERICA 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 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, OP, or CLCOP on agricultural economic policies or related topics.

## **3.2. Progress achieved**

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### **OBJECTIVE 1 Ag: Increase in agricultural productivity and production**

#### **Result 1: Improved or newly-created water systems**

##### **Management of lowland areas and valleys**

The management of lowland areas especially concerns rice production. These are the results achieved this quarter.

- Studies on the low areas of Kaolack (Kaymore and Pakane), Tambacounda (Wassadou), and Kédougou (Samé Kouta and Ferme 2) are being followed up.
- The two consultancies chosen to do the studies have finalized the first drafts and presented them to Wula Nafaa's Agriculture Component (VAG). They are currently correcting the documents following observations made by members of the VAG team.
- VAG is editing various documents related to environment (the Environmental Impact Checklist and the EMMP) for Ndinderling so that its dossier can be finalized and approved by USAID.
- The component is sorting through bids for Ndinderling management, selecting an enterprise, and preparing a contract for tractor labor, which will take place after rainy season.
- Terms of reference are being drawn up for studies on the valleys of Ndour Ndour, Boly 1, Boly 2, Djilor, and Némabah. A consultant is being selected, and the pre-project study and DAO are completed.

- The EMMP has been drawn up for five valleys.
- Studies on the management of four works (under four signed agreements with the Rural Communities) are being presented to the populations concerned.
- The bid offers for five valley management schemes have been turned in; selection of enterprises (in concert with the two Rural Councils concerned) is done; and works have been put under contract.
- Terms of reference are written and a supervisor for water management works has been selected for the five valleys.
- Labor has begun on the sites.



Picture 11: Ndour Ndour dike being built



Picture 12: Re-building of the dike at Néma Bah

### **Market garden management**

Experience has shown that in order to achieve a sustainable project, it is necessary to involve beneficiaries from the very beginning; the process must be participatory. In return they feel that they own the project. This is to say that the beneficiaries themselves must have an interest in the project; they must understand that they will lose something tangible such as money or work if the project fails. That has always been the philosophy of USAID-Wula Nafaa, and it will continue to be the case up until the end of the project.

Ideally, USAID-Wula Nafaa would like to see a group start up a project on its own initiative before going to outsiders for help. WN could intervene at that time, if a group has no technical or financial means to accomplish their goal. In accordance with this philosophy, WN has set up the LASF as a means to provide a mechanism to finance and invest in activities directly in the field.

VAG has observed the following points concerning community garden fences:

- Certain members of the GIE are afraid to take risks, so they are naturally reticent to participate actively in day-to-day activities of the project.
- Certain members do not share the same vision as the rest of the group, and are less interested in the success of the project.
- Certain groups or sites have a tendency to be more coherent, be better managed and less fragmented than others. As an example, the GIE at Ndour Ndour is well organized and very efficient compared to Diabang where the group is fragmented and whose members do not speak with one voice. The consequence in the latter case is that decisions made at one time can be easily changed at a later time.

On this basis, USAID-Wula Nafaa has been very active in terms of strengthening the organization of groups to begin to make them more efficient and profitable.

After signing agreements with the GIEs involved, one fence was put up this quarter in Diabang, and a second was started in Nemabah. VAG is in the process of selecting fence providers for the rest of the GIEs.

### **Conservation farming**

The practice of conservation farming (described under Result 2 below) will contribute to better conservation of water in the soil. This activity is thus considered as a water management component. It will eventually be demonstrated to almost 1,300 producers on an area of about 1,000 ha this year.

### **Agreement with ANCAR**

In three of the four regions where the VAG is working under the current PTA (Fatick, Tambacounda and Kédougou), USAID Wula Nafaa signed agreements with the regional directorates of ANCAR to providing technical assistance to the Agriculture Council in rainy season. The agreements are for:

- Implementation of the plan to support rice production as a cash crop in rainy season (as much for increasing value of the part of managed areas under WN support, as for improving the production on existing rice areas);
- Implementation of the rice seed multiplication program;
- Action-research to develop the appropriate doses for conservation farming.
- More precisely for Fatick region, the accord provides for:
  - Producing rice seed on 11.5 ha of fertilizer trials;
  - Extend area of marketable rice compared to the 2009 area so that 242 additional hectares will be subsidized by as much as 90% of the labor costs and up to 90% of the seed cost;
  - Introduce improved seed on areas formerly sowed with unimproved seeds, covering 39 ha;
  - Train producers in producing commercial rice, in seed multiplication, in conservation of commercial rice and seeds to be exchanged among themselves; bring general support and technical assistance to producers so they may reach an average production of 3 tons per hectare;
  - Develop a mechanism with valley management committees that aims to recuperate the cost of inputs from producers for the additional 242 hectares, within the framework of the current purchase order (in order to assure that producers have the needed financial resources to sow the identical number of hectares when next season arrives);
  - Carry out fertilizer trials on conservation farming fields, in two agro-ecological zones.

And in the regions of Tambacounda and Kédougou, the content of the agreements concern the following:

- Extend the area of commercial rice compared to 2009 so that 63 additional hectares are cultivated, up to 90% of labor costs and 90% of seed costs are covered;
- Train producers in commercial rice production, in seed multiplication, in conservation of commercial rice and seed;
- Train producers in growing marketable rice, in seed multiplication, in conservation of market rice seed; lend general support and technical assistance to producers so they may reach an average production of 3 tons per hectare;
- Develop a mechanism with valley management committees that aims to recuperate the cost of inputs from producers for the additional 63 hectares, within the framework of the current

purchase order (in order to assure that producers have the needed financial resources to sow the identical number of hectares when next season arrives);

- Carry out fertilization trials for conservation farming in two agro-ecological zones, as well as socio-economic studies.

These agreements are currently being implemented. The goal is to produce an additional 915 tonnes of rice on 305 hectares of additional area with a partial control of the water needed.

### Agreement with AfricaRice

USAID Wula Nafaa is in the process of signing an agreement with AfricaRice to test varieties of rice in productive river valleys and to test integrated fertilization methods. The work will be done in two types of valleys in the Fatick region: a saline one (Ndour Ndour) and a non-saline one (Ndinderling).

### LASF funding

Here is a table depicting grant payments from LASF funds to date:

Designation	Payment in Feb	Payment for March	Payment in April	Payment in May	Payment in June	Pending Payment
<b>TOTAL</b>	24 776 426	18 962 347	6 448 852	29 195 077	36 260 887	95 225 767



Picture 13:  
Workshop co-organized by AfricaRice, USAID PCE, and USAID Wula Nafaa

Indicator:	Number of new water management systems put in place		
Target for year 2009-2010:	10		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Identify and select sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Final LASF request written for Némabah and Dassilamé Sérère</li> <li>▪ NIP written for the valleys of Boly 1, Boly 2, Djilor, Ndour Ndour, Némabah</li> <li>▪ LASF grant request written for Boly 1, Boly 2, Djilor, Ndour Ndour, Némabah</li> </ul>		
Put the LASF mechanism in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Almost 72 million FCFA dispersed on top of 44 million FCFA previous quarter</li> <li>▪ Pending payments of 95 million FCFA</li> </ul>		
Design water management projects; do studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Carry out studies for Djilor, Boly 1, Boly 2, Ndour Ndour, Némabah: topography, cartography, soils, weed analysis, design (with consultants)</li> <li>▪ Present studies and management proposals for Djilor, Boly 1, Boly 2, Ndour Ndour, Némabah in the Rural Community and to village representatives</li> <li>▪ Reception of draft studies carried out by two businesses for the projects in Kaolack (Pakane and Kaymor valleys) and Kédougou / Tambacounda (Dialacoto, Ferme 2 and Samé Couta valleys)</li> <li>▪ Garden management: topographic, soils, cartographic studies received</li> <li>▪ Signature of work agreements for rehabilitation, extension, and reviving Ndour Ndour, Némabah, Djilor, Boly, and Ndinderling valleys</li> <li>▪ Signature of work agreements for management and optimization of the Market Garden areas in Diabang, Némabah, and Dassilamé Sérère</li> </ul>		1

Indicator:	Number of new water management systems put in place		
Target for year 2009-2010:	10		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Carry out management activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DAO and posting of Request for Bids for two valley projects in the region of Fatick: Djilor, Némabah, Ndour Ndour, Boly 1, Boly 2</li> <li>▪ Recruitment of a consultant to monitor the two water mgmt projects</li> <li>▪ Beginning of labor</li> <li>▪ Fenced projects in progress for market gardens of Diabang and Némabah</li> </ul>		
Build capacity for the CR, communities, and supporting organizations			
Introduce economical agricultural practices and natural resource mgmt in the water mgmt areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Agreement signed with ANCAR (Fatick and Tamba) in preparation</li> <li>▪ Agreement signed with AfricaRice in preparation</li> <li>▪ Training of producers in conservation farming techniques</li> </ul>		
Monitor system and management performance	Implement the monitoring-evaluation system for the VAG (using the SERA manual)		
Train personnel	Participate in the rainfed rice workshop in Tamba Participate in the small irrigation project workshop in Burkina Faso		
<b>From the previous quarter:</b>		0	0
<b>Cumulative Total:</b>		0	1

Indicator:	Number of existing water management systems improved or extended		
Target for year 2009-2010:	6		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
See descriptions of progress above		0	6
<b>From the previous quarter:</b>		0	0
<b>Cumulative Total:</b>		0	6

Indicator:	Number of hectares impacted by the new or improved water systems		
Target for year 2009-2010:	500		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
See descriptions of progress above		0	620
<b>From the previous quarter:</b>		0	0
<b>Cumulative Total:</b>		0	620

Indicator:	Number of small households benefiting from new or improved water management systems		
Target for year 2009-2010:	1000		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
See descriptions of progress above		0	750
<b>From the previous quarter:</b>		0	0
<b>Cumulative Total:</b>		0	750

## Result 2: Improved agricultural and animal production

### Conservation farming

The major activity for the quarter was implementing conservation farming in the field. This meant holding a series of training sessions in various villages. The results of this hands-on training in 93 villages partnering with the program are as follows:

- 2,766 producers attended the various training sessions in the target Rural Communities (CRs).
- At least 15 CRs in Fatick and Kédougou were impacted by conservation farming training.
- Capacity was built in 33 producer organizations (OP).

- A partnership was built with ANCAR under the direction of Fatick and Tambacounda to monitor the organic fertilizer test under conservation farming.

Six pilot test fields for organic fertilizer were initiated with the purpose of responding to the needs of



**Picture 14: Preparation of a conservation farming field (animal traction technique) in Toubacouta**



**Picture 15: Preparation of a conservation farming field (manual technique) in Nioro Alassane Tall**



**Picture 16: Field in which conservation farming is being practiced with plowing and seeding in the zone of Bandafassi (June 2010)**

all village social strata. The breakdown is thus: three fields in Tamba zone (Sinthiou-Malème, Maka, and Bamba-Thialène) and three in the zone of Fatick (Nioro Alassane Tall, Toubacouta, and Keur Samba Guèye).

Conservation farming is being implemented using the logic of learning at the rhythm of the producers in the rural environment, that is, “step by step”. Each level of training must be well-mastered before taking on the next. This strategy allows producers to have a good notion of the technique and it allows USAID Wula Nafaa to ensure quality in implementing the technique in the field. The idea behind this cautionary approach is that producers will appropriate the technique in coming years. Effectively, if the technique is poorly practiced this year, if the producers do not see advantages, it will be difficult to convince others to use the method when the time comes to disseminate the technique further.

The table below gives information on the training given in conservation farming.

Rural Community	No. of villages	No. of training sessions	No. of OP represented	Participants	
				Men	Women
Keur Sambagueye	4	2	14	115	6
Toubacouta	1	1	2	16	0
Nioro Alassane Tall	6	2	45	183	0

Keur Saloum Diané	6	3	27	202	0
Toubacouta	2	3	12	96	4
Djilor	1	1	1	11	4
Médina Sabakh	2	2	9	49	0
Kaymor	3	1	7	45	4
Djilor2	6	3	17	174	4
Bandafassi 1	3	2	10	140	0
Bandafassi2	1	1	0	7	3
Sinthiou Malème1	1	3	4	31	0
Dialokoto	3	3	9	87	0
Tamba East <sup>1</sup>	24	3	86	1109	0
Tamba West <sup>2</sup>	15	3	32	501	10
<b>Totals</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>2766</b>	<b>35</b>

This June, producers are at the point of sowing their crops. In certain areas, like Bandafassi, the corn has reached 40 cm in height and millet has reached 50cm.

### Support to Producer Organizations

Support to producers' organizations (OP) is continuing with training in market gardening and conservation farming. At least 33 OPs have received the training in conservation farming. Training in market gardening was reserved for lead gardeners.

### Support for producing valley rice

This activity is being done through agreements with ANCAR Fatick and ANCAR Tambacounda/Kédougou. Results are described in Result 1 above.

Indicator:	Increase in the overall percentage volume of key agricultural or animal products		
Target for year 2009-2010:	5 %		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Conduct a value chain analysis on key products			
Introduce best practices for key target crops: corn, millet, sorghum, fonio, rice	Implementation of Conservation Farming: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make CF tools available to producer groups</li> <li>Disseminate CF in the Rural Communities (train producers)</li> <li>Support solid establishment of crops in all target zones</li> </ul>		
Strengthen Producer Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resume writing work protocols between the program and CF producer groups to facilitate follow-up and implementation</li> <li>Submit protocol to producer groups and village chiefs for signature</li> </ul>		
Promote multiplication and distribution of improved varieties of seeds (rice, corn, millet, sorghum)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See the agreement with ANCAR described in Result 1</li> <li>Agreement with AfricaRice in preparation</li> </ul>		
Promote practices to improve soil fertility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In liaison with the Biodiversity Component, write terms of reference for Assisted Natural Regeneration</li> <li>Begin tests on various doses of organic fertilizer used with CF</li> </ul>		
Improve animal production	Agreements on straying livestock problem are being written up in Bandafassi and Nioro Alassane Tall		
<b>From the previous quarter:</b>		<b>0</b>	
<b>Cumulative Total:</b>		<b>0</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Tamba East is comprised of the Rural Communities of Haltou Fass, Koussanar, Kouthia Gaydi, Pass Koto, Sinthiou Malème, Kouthia Gaydi.

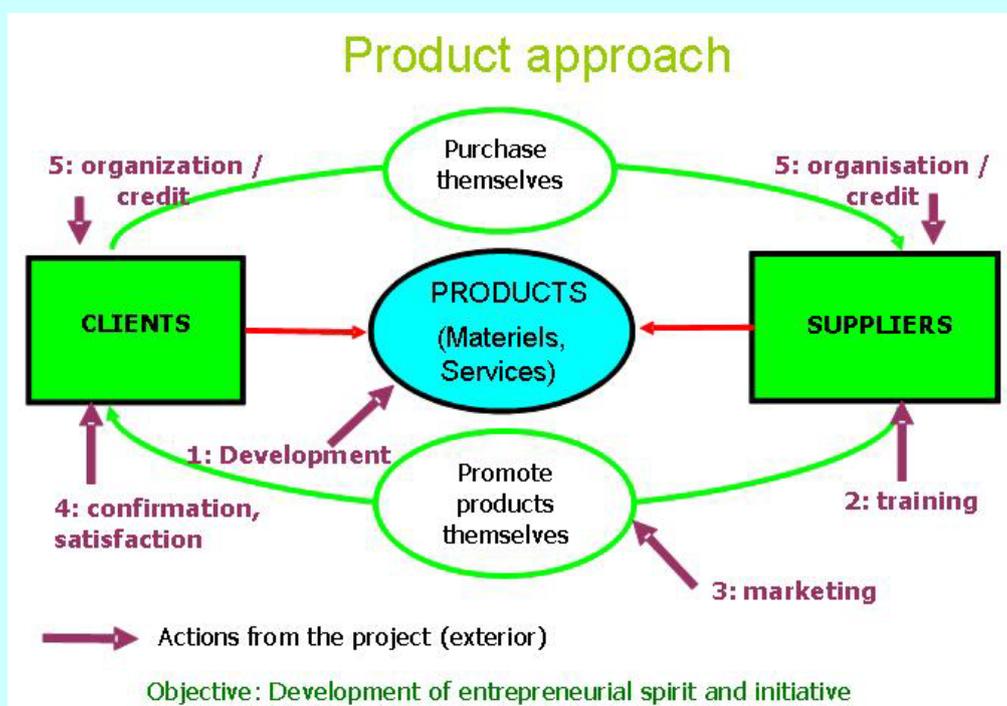
<sup>2</sup> Tamba West is comprised of the Rural Communities of Méréto, Maka, Bamba, Thialène Ndamé

Indicator:	No. small households that increase their production of key agricultural or animal products		
Target for year 2009-2010:	2000		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
	From the previous quarter:	0	
	Cumulative Total:	0	

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

#### Pedal pumps, garden wells, and contracted labor services

The strategy for reaching this result is broken down into the “product approach”, which is being applied to certain technologies and services available on the market by the private sector, particularly pedal pumps, mini-garden wells dug by hand, and labor hired out in the farmed valleys.



As a reminder, two pump welders were trained last quarter. They are starting to sell the pumps to garden producers. To assist in their marketing, the program bought some of their pumps to use in a demonstration given by facilitators to the producers (these are mentioned in Result 1 of Objective 2).



Picture 17: Training in using market garden manual well-drilling equipment

The training of two drilling teams was completed during the quarter. They were also provided with equipment that will be reimbursed in part, as per the protocol that links them with the program. The first wells will be drilled shortly but the bulk of their orders will start next dry season. Their training has also been an opportunity to drill real wells in the field as apprentices. The wells will serve to market a product using their skills (as per Result 1 of Objective 2).

In terms of the possibility for hiring out tractor disking, a study is in progress.

### Access to credit

The agreement developed with U-IMCEC has truly led to financing of producer groups using conservation farming (CF) in the regions of Fatick, Kaolack and Tambacounda.

Region	CR	No. of groups financed	No. of producers involved
Fatick	Keur Saloum Diané	6	
	Nioro Alassane Tall	6	100
	Toubacouta	3	46
	Keur Samba Gueye	4	61
	Djilor	9	109
Kaolack	Kaymor	2	26
	Pakane	3	54
Tambacounda (East and West)	16 Rural Communities involved	40	557
<b>Totals</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1046</b>

Financing concerns mainly the purchase of fertilizer (NPK formula 15-15-15) and urea (N formula 46). Overall, 1,046 producers accessed a reimbursable loan to implement conservation farming.

Indicator:	Percentage increase in household revenues from key agricultural products and animal products		
Target for year 2009-2010:	10 %		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Strengthen producer organizations in the use of tools for development of their business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Train the lead gardeners using the SIGESCO tool, module1</li> <li>▪ Start the study on tractor disking</li> </ul>		
Set up services for the improvement of yields and market support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Hire a consultant and train two teams of artisans to drill garden wells using the manual drill</li> <li>▪ Hold demonstrations on pumps and drills</li> </ul>		
Develop links to the market			
Work with local financing institutions to improve access to credit for producers	Arrange business relations between producers and credit providers from U-IMCEC in the zones of Kaolack, Fatick, and Tambacounda		
From the previous quarter:		0	
Cumulative Total:		0	

Indicator:	Relative increase in volume of zone-based key agricultural and animal products that enter into regional and national markets		
Target for year 2009-2010:	10 %		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
From the previous quarter:		0	
Cumulative Total:		0	

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

VAG worked mainly on sensitive negotiations in the Rural Community of Bandafassi to reduce damage caused by stray cattle, as well as conflicts that develop in such situations. A local agreement has been drawn up, validated by the group of stakeholders, and presented to the local authorities for approval.

A similar agreement is being negotiated in the Rural Community of Nioro Alassane Tall in Fatick.

The program is also assisting with obtaining land tenure status for the gardening GIEs that want to invest in the sector, and these are about to be signed for Djilor and Ndour Ndour.

Indicator:	Number of land use practices adopted by local authorities		
Target for year 2009-2010:	11		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Set up a new BIC in Kaolack with BIO Component			
Prepare management plans for lands in all the target zones			
Elaborate Local Conventions in all target work areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2 land tenure rulings are in process for market gardens in Djilor and Ndour Ndour</li> <li>▪ 1 Local Convention on stray cattle issues is about to be signed</li> </ul>		3
Prepare management plans for watersheds (BV)			
From the previous quarter:		5	
Cumulative Total:		5	3

Indicator:	Number of households affected by agreed land use practices		
Target for year 2009-2010:	17600		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
See descriptions above			
From the previous quarter:		6,378	
Cumulative 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

Training of producers with the SIGESCO kit began at the start of June. SIGESCO training involves lead gardeners that are referred to as MR. They are model gardeners selected according to a number of criteria defined in agreement with other producers in the same valley. The MR is not an animator or relay, but simply a working gardener. His or her role is to support other gardeners after going through a series of technical capacity-building exercises. The number of MRs varies according to the size of the gardening area or valley, but normally follows 9 to 14 other gardeners with sites close to his own.

The following table describes the size of the area covered by the MRs in the VAG program.

Place	Number of gardeners to train	Number of training sites
Kaymor	20	2
Pakane	12	1
Toubacouta (Némabah, Darsilamé Sérère, Némading, Mansarinko)	63	4
Nioro Alassane Tall	55	2
Keur Samba Gueye (	34	2
Keur Saloum Diané	14	1
Djilor	20	1
Ndour Ndour Boly	20	2
Koussanar	12	1
Maka	19	1
Dialacoto	15	1
Bandafassi	20	1

### Technical and other training

As mentioned above, technologies for drilled garden wells and for tractor disking services were presented to producers. In addition, training was given on conservation farming, pedal pumps, and simple garden wells.

### PERSUAP, SUAP

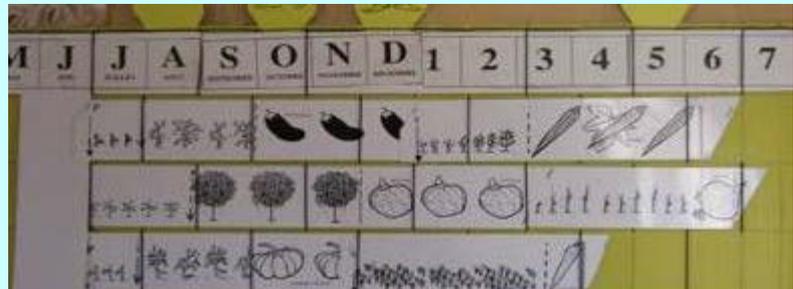
A study on ‘Pesticide Evaluation Report & Safe Use Action Plan’ was conducted this quarter in accordance with USAID rules. This study was carried out by an IRG consultant. A separate report describes the recommendations found in the study.

USAID-Wula Nafaa has already begun implementing the Safe User Action Plan for pesticides, as it is described within the PERSUAP, in collaboration with NCBA/CLUSA. The Farmer to Farmer program led by CLUSA is also financed by USAID. It is beginning its activities and intends to send about 10 volunteers for training in specialized themes during field trips lasting three weeks. USAID-Wula Nafaa and the Farmer to Farmer program have met to consider possible synergies. The result is a list of possible themes for collaboration. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) for market gardening is one of the themes identified, and terms of reference have been written up for it. A volunteer specializing in pesticide use and IPM was selected. A ‘Project Strategy’ was also written in collaboration with the CLUSA staff. The volunteer will carry out the mission next quarter.

The first training module is broken down into a trainers' manual given to all WN facilitators.



Picture 18: Training of lead gardeners in Boly: exercise in filling out a gardening schedule



Picture 19: Example of the gardening schedule filled in (Bandafassi)



Picture 20: Group of lead gardeners (women and men in the Djilor area)

Indicator:	Number of small producers receiving instruction and training on appropriate production rules		
Target for year 2009-2010:	1100		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Develop a complete communications strategy for Results 1 and 2		78	
Deliver training on mastering the use, the rules, and regulations that apply to agricultural techniques and technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conduct SIGESCO training end of June for 78 gardeners and 34 producer associations</li> <li>▪ Develop and present two new technologies for producers: manually-dug wells and drilled wells, and the contracts for tractor disking</li> <li>▪ Follow-up on implementation of various training modules in conservation farming: demonstrations of pumps and wells to 3,202 small producers and 330 producer associations</li> <li>▪ Radio emission on Toubacouta's Niombato FM chain on CF and the agriculture program of USAID-Wula Nafaa</li> </ul>		
<b>From the previous quarter:</b>		<b>135</b>	
<b>Cumulative Total:</b>		<b>213</b>	

Indicator:	Number of Producers' Organizations receiving instructions and training in appropriate production rules		
Target for year 2009-2010:	50		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
See activity description above		34	
<b>From the previous quarter:</b>		<b>6</b>	
<b>Cumulative Total:</b>		<b>40</b>	

Indicator:	Number of proven and effective technologies that are identified and developed for small-scale harvesters to use		
Target for year 2009-2010:	3		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
See activity description above		2	
<b>From the previous quarter:</b>		<b>3</b>	
<b>Cumulative Total:</b>		<b>5</b>	

Indicator:	Number of small producers receiving training in new technologies		
Target for year 2009-2010:	1100		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
See activity description above		3,202	
<b>From the previous quarter:</b>		<b>2,065</b>	
<b>Cumulative Total:</b>		<b>5,267</b>	

Indicator:	Number of Producers' Organizations receiving training in new technologies		
Target for year 2009-2010:	50		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
See activity description above		330	
<b>From the previous quarter:</b>		<b>183</b>	
<b>Cumulative Total:</b>		<b>513</b>	

## Result 2: Improvement in local understanding of applicable policies

Some of the meetings held with beneficiaries were enlightened by presentations made by the technical services or by USAID-Wula Nafaa.

**Meetings on problems with straying cattle:** Two meetings were held, in Bandafassi and Nioro Alassane Tall. The first is the only one reported in the indicator table for this quarter.

**Presentation of results from the valley management study:** Results from the management studies for five valley areas were presented in the Rural Communities concerned. However, the studies for the valleys in Kaolack and Kédougou have not yet been completed. The ensemble of presentations will be noted in final progress reports for the year.

Indicator:	Number of Rural Councils, Rural Communities and Community organizations receiving instruction in policy issues and their implications at the local level		
Target for year 2009-2010:	75		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Organize training workshops and local action plans with the CLCOP	Meeting on stray cattle problems in Bandafassi with 7 CR, OCB and ST	7	
Organize information campaigns on different aspects of the LOASP, PAGIRE, and local agricultural development plans			
From the previous quarter:		0	
Cumulative Total:		7	

### 3.3. Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for next quarter

#### Constraints

The change in the environmental impact ruling for USAID agriculture programs from “negative with conditions” to “positive” has required some additional activities that were not programmed in the workplan.

#### Opportunities

- Support to VAG given by volunteers in the Farmer-to-Farmer program so that the Safe Use Action Plan (SUAP) could be implemented;
- Collaboration between USAID-Wula Nafaa and Peace Corps in terms of disseminating conservation farming in intervention zones of the program.

#### Priorities for next quarter

- Finalization of labor in five valleys of the department of Foundiougne;
- Follow-up of garden cultivation in target valley bottoms;
- Writing the COGIRBAF for Ndinderling and lending organizational support;
- Training of management committees for water works;
- Presentation of studies on valleys in Kaolack, Tambacounda, and Kédougou;
- Reception of the work done in the five valleys;
- Mid-term evaluation of conservation farming in each Rural Community or in certain zones in the arrondissements;

- SIGESCO training (modules 2 and 3);
- Technical support for gardening;
- Finalization and signing of protocols for conservation farming producer groups and village chiefs;
- Monitoring of ANCAR and ASPRODEB agreements;
- Design the hydraulic and garden management scheme for Diabang (well and retention basin sites);
- Continue garden management in Dassilamé Sérère, Djilor and Ndour Ndour;
- Sign the MOU with AfricaRice and DRDR;
- Hold discussions with Rural communities on the question of defining a vision for economic agricultural development.

# 4. GOVERNANCE IMPROVEMENT COMPONENT

## 4.1. Targeted results and planned activities

### 4.1.1. General considerations

By creating a component on good governance, the USAID Wula Nafaa Program is making a concerted effort to work on governance with its local partners (rural communities, regional councils and other community-based organizations) and therefore giving governance a priority especially on order to attain sustainable results. Based on lessons learned from pilot activities tested during the first phase, a strategy and technical package of activities was developed to respond to the numerous governance issues that were identified with our local partners. The strategy is twofold: first, it addresses capacity building of local elected leaders to enable them to carry out their functions; second, it works with citizen's organizations and civil society to assure that they understand their rights and responsibilities in order to increase their participation in the management and supervision of the ongoing activities of their respective collectivities.

Conceived as a way to improve transparency in the management of the resources of the community, good governance is a transversal activity that touches all the other components of the Program. In this regard, the strategy adopted by the governance component is based on GRN tools and the valuation of targeted natural and agricultural products developed by the Program. In view of this, the key clients of the component are the institutions and organizations of the local collectivities as well as grassroots organizations (social and economic) working in the rural communities. In addition to these clients, the program is working with other key institutions involved in responsibilities that have been handed over to rural communities. These include: regional councils as well as technical services working with the concerned local collectivities (Forest Department, ARD, CADL, ANCAR, etc.). The component is therefore involved in the following themes.

- Reinforcing the capacity of local executives in the development, execution and evaluation of GRN tools like local conventions, POAS and management plans;
- Reinforcing the capacity of local government in the development of a vision and strategy in the agricultural sector;
- Reinforcing the capacity of grassroots community organizations (natural product and agriculture producer groups, management committees and various associations) to enable them to improve their overall management skills and assure their participation in the internal affairs of the community;
- Reinforcing the capacity of the technical services in order that they better understand their roles in the ongoing decentralization process to work directly with local actors;
- Another key element of the component is the formalization of partnership between the Program and partner collectivities and institutions. This involves the signing of a protocol that defines the activities to be undertaken in an action plan.

During this quarter, the component has focused on (i) reinforcement of capacity of Rural Councils and local organizations to implement forest management plans and Local Conventions; (ii) development of

good governance practices linked to GRN tools as cited above; (iii) development of good governance practices with grassroots producers groups of natural and agricultural products.

#### **4.1.2. 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 artisanal 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 artisanal 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.

## **4.2. Progress achieved**

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

During the quarter, a number of activities linked to the implementation of various forest management plans were developed. These include: (i) set up of management committees for the PAF of Sakar/Oudacar, (ii) the renewal of the management committees for the PAF of Koulor, Sinthiou Bocar Ali, Missirah and Saré Bidji/Thiéty and Sita Niaoulé. Also, the producer groups of Fatick involved in cashews and fish products were trained in governance of OCB with a focus on management and entrepreneurial spirit.

The component also finished the study that was initiated during the previous quarter on the use of Relays to assist partner rural communities to develop and implement Local Conventions.

#### **Setting up forest management committees at Sakar/Oudoucar**

As a result of this activity which is one of the critical steps in the implementation of the PAF, 24 village representatives, five block management committees and two management councils for the forest were put into place in the two rural communities involved, Sakar and Oudacar. The workshop to set up the management committees finished with a constructive discussion with all the involved actors to share ideas on all aspects of the Forestry Code and the Code of the Collectivities. The discussions addressed the participation of the population with regard to natural resource management in general as well as the management of the community forest. Moreover, apart from the learning experience that such discussions bring forth for the participants concerning the texts on decentralization, the occasion also was an opportunity for the population to dialogue with local elected leaders from the community on other management and governance issues.

#### **Renewal of management structures of the PAF for Koulor/Sinthiou Bocar Ali, Sita Niaoulé and Saré Bidji/Thiéty**

Each one of the management plans has been in effect for three to four years and the management structures responsible for the implementation of the PAF were set up early on in the process. The renewal of the management structures addressed two issues: (a) the term of the existing structures had expired and (b) the necessity to make changes based on the evaluation of the PAF and GAF carried out in December 2009. The key recommendations of the evaluation are:

- Standardize the organizational framework for all forests;

- Set up a central financial management system at the community level as opposed to managing finances at the block level;
- Intensify the role of the Rural Council in the management system;
- A larger representation of all socio-professional categories in the management system to lend more legitimacy to the management structures.

Within the different scenarios of setting up or renewing the management structures, beyond their actual installation, a particular accent was put on sensitization of people on the technical content of the management plan, the organizational structure, and the system of administrative and financial management (GAF). The various meetings and workshops served as opportunities for training on decentralization related to GRN and good governance at the local level. In addition, during the meetings the discussions focused on some very pertinent questions such as:

- What are the responsibilities of the Rural Council in the GRN in general and the management of forests in particular?
- What are the prerogatives of the Forest Service within the context of decentralization and what is its relationship with the Rural Community?
- What are the prerogatives of the management structures of the PAF and their relation to the Rural Council and the Forest Service?
- What are the normal procedures and conditions to access forest resources?

The renewal and set up of the management structures of the forest management plans were approved by the PCR and the government technical services involved and the process served as a school for all actors in decentralization and good governance. All of the actors from the two rural communities and the technical services were placed in a dynamic whereby local populations and elected officials make decisions with the support and under the supervision of the technical services of the state (forest service, CADL, etc). Also, one of the positive spin offs of the process that affected all of the rural communities involved is the transparent manner by which management committee members were elected. For example, in several communities, the management committee members were elected by secret ballot using procedures that were developed by the local population. Another positive aspect of this process was the number of people who participated in the meetings and elections and the strong presence of women (about 55%).

Finally, it is noteworthy to recognize that in all of the four management sites, the Forest Service participated prominently as it worked in collaboration with the rural communities to plan, put into action, and evaluate the process of the establishment or renewal of the management structures. In addition to the strong presence of the Forest Service, one could add the strong leadership of concerned PCRs who carried out their responsibilities and benefited from the exercise by enhancing their legitimacy in the eyes of the population.



Picture 21: Forest Service was present during the entire PAF process



Picture 22: The PCR of Sakar

### **The evaluation of the 2009 PTA and Budgets of the management structures of the PAF of Koulor/Sinthiou Bocar Ali, Sita Niaoulé and Saré Bidji/Thiéty**

As it has been done in the past before formulating the new PTA (for 2010), the management structures of the PAF (cited above) carried out an evaluation of the PTA and budgets of the previous year (2009) during the month of June 2010 - more than five months behind schedule. The delay was due to the tardiness of the arrêté organizing the forestry exploitation campaign for 2010, which wasn't made official until the end of May 2010. The evaluations carried out this year were unique in character as they were done at the same time as the set up and renewal of the management structures. The results of the evaluations are as follows:

- As in the past, the percentage of the activities carried out was weak: 40% to 60% of the activities defined in the workplan were actually completed. This is due to: (1) the low number of local charcoal producers at Saré Bidji, and (2) the lack of external charcoal workers at Saré Bidji despite the signing of protocols between external charcoal groups and the Rural Community.
- One of the determining factors is the level of production of local charcoal groups that sell charcoal and generate tax revenues. The taxes varied from 800,000 FCFA to 4,000,000 F CFA between blocks. Also, there was a wide range of transparency in the collection of the taxes from one block to another. In three blocks out of the eleven (Koulor, Sinthiou Bocar Aly, and Saré Bidji) there are outstanding financial issues that need to be resolved.

The evaluations of the PTA also demonstrated some serious progress in work related to the implementation of the management plans. These include:

- The construction of offices for more than 70% of the blocks as planned in the 2009 PTA with funds generated from forest management activities by the blocks (CBG);
- The creation of nurseries for the blocks to contribute to reforestation efforts and provide seedlings (forest and fruit) for managed forests and unmanaged forests;
- The creation of firebreaks (between 4 and 8 kilometers in length according to the needs);
- The purchase of materials and equipment (bicycles and fire fighting equipment) for the protection and conservation of the forest.



**Picture 23: Evaluation of PTA/Budgets of the management structures of the PAF**



**Picture 24: A village assembly for choosing representatives for management structures under the PAFs**

### **Training in governance of OCB enterprises in Fatick**

From the 18<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> of June, 2010, 17 GP were trained in good governance in addition to their training in small-business management at Toubacouta. In preparation for the activity, a training module and manual were developed by the governance component. The OCBs had never received training in good governance and it was greatly appreciated. Several key points like the tools to promote good governance, and what the indicators are, were the subject of some lively discussions. The training was an opportunity for the GP to carry out a self evaluation on the principles of good governance and to

develop action plans to lead to improved governance within their respective organizations. The training methods included role playing, skits, work in groups, and proverbs. Overall the training was greatly appreciated, as summarized by one of the participants: *“The training permitted us to understand better the importance of governance in the GP. We knew that there were certain things that didn’t work well within our groups but couldn’t pinpoint what exactly was happening. With this training, we are going to work in a different manner to the satisfaction of all members of the respective organizations.”*

In view of the positive results and evaluation of this training, the component will expand similar trainings to at least a dozen other GP/OCB during the next quarter, with a focus on management of resources and services by the various committees.



**Picture 25: A representative of a GP presents the evaluation of principles of governance in her GP**

### **The study on the role of Community Facilitators (*Relays*)**

A study that began last quarter was finalized during this quarter. The conclusions and recommendations of the study were presented in a report that was submitted to the Direction of the program for approval and follow up actions. The key points raised in the report are as follows:

- There is no doubt of the important role that the *Relays* play in the project.
- Compensation of the *Relays* is a key factor that was expressed by the Rural Councils and the beneficiaries of their services. Despite the fact that compensation of the *Relays* has not yet been covered by the various councils, there is a willingness by the communities to include their compensation in future budgets.

In view of the positive role that these community facilitators have played to date, the component will research opportunities to expand their roles to include other activities than they are involved in at present. During the next quarter, the opportunities to expand the roles of the *Relays* will be studied and implemented.

Activities planned for next quarter include: (i) the preparation and carrying out of training on the rights and obligations of citizens and the organization of ‘citizen days’, and (ii) the formulation of workplans and budgets of management structures involved in implementing the forest management plan at Sakar/Oudoucar.

According to the action plan at Sakar/Oudoucar, there are certain activities to be carried out before any extraction of forest products occurs. These include training in GAF and negotiation of the management structures; the formulation of management forms; the selection of consulting firms to follow the implementation of management plans. It is important to note that other resource organizations will be identified and recruited to follow up the implementation of management plans in the three other forests.

Following the evaluation and recommendations of the GAF at Sakar, the two rural communities involved (Sakar and Oudacar) have begun to tax other forest products like artisanal wood for sculptures. Also, in the CR of Bambali and Saré Bidji, as a result of the training on budgets, the rural council has begun to look for other sources of revenue and has initiated a parking tax. At Saré Bidji new revenues are already generating considerable amount (700,000 FCFA land survey fee and 50,000 FCFA on parking taxes).

Indicator:	Number of local collectivities receiving assistance from GUS to increase their sources of annual revenues		
Target for 2009-2010:	10		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Forest management	▪ Creation of tax on artisanal wood in Sakar and Oudacar		02
Support to mobilize new sources of revenue	▪ Initiation of parking taxes in the CR of Bambaly	01	
	▪ Initiate land survey fees and parking taxes in the CR of Saré Bidji	0	
From the previous quarter:		0	
Cumulative total:		01	02

Indicator:	Number of individuals trained to reinforce local governance and/or decentralization		
Target for year 2009-2010:	200		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Forest management	▪ Workshop on GAF and set up of management structures of PAF in Sakar, Oudacar, Koulor, Sinthiou Bocar Ali, Missirah, Saré Bidji, Thiéty	5920	
	▪ Decentralized satellites structures for the PAF of Sakar/Oudoucar		
Local Conventions	▪ Reactivation of the CVGD of Bambaly		
Build capacity of OCB	▪ Governance training for GP and OCB		
Fisheries	▪ Workshops for set up of CLPA		
From the previous Quarter:		833	
Cumulative total:		6753	

## Result 2: Transparency and responsibility improved in natural resource management

As part of its mission to create and improve an attitude of transparency to its clients, the component initiated training sessions in good governance for certain OCB partner like the GP. As a result, 20 producers in 17 GP were trained in good governance at Fatick (30 participants) and Dindéfélo. A training manual on good governance of OCB was developed for this activity.

The main objects of these trainings that were carried out for targeted GPs were to improve understanding of the principles of good governance of a GP; to instill an appreciation of good governance by the members of the respective GPs in the management of their organizations; to formulate action plans to improve governance; and to provide a set of materials on good governance for the GP. As a result, the two GPs of Dindéfélo formulated and formalized a set of rules and procedures to assist in their day to day operation. With regard to the GP in Fatick, action plans on good governance were developed to improve functionality.

### Community forums of evaluation of PTA of the management structures of the PAF

As part of the evaluations of the PTA and budgets of the blocks, the component supported the CRs of Sinthiou Bocar Aly, Koulor, Missirah, Saré Bidji and Thiéty in organizing a series of community forums on the implementation of the respective management plans for the harvesting season of 2009. The forums presented occasions for the key actors involved in management to explain to the population administrative, technical and financial issues and to solicit their expectation regarding the implementation of the management plans. The forums also provided an opportunity to continue to discuss issues raised during the evaluations of the PTA and the budgets of each block.

### Setup of management structures of the PAF Sakar/Oudoucar and the renewal of the management structures of the PAFs of Koulor, Sita Niaoulé and Saré Bidji

The meetings and workshops to set up and renew the management structures of the PAF that were carried out during the quarter placed sufficient emphasis on the roles and responsibilities of the different actors in the involved in management, especially those involved in financial management. During the various exercises, the participants showed that they understood their roles as part of the

process of assuring a good management of the forests in question. The different rural councils, the PCR and technical commissions demonstrated their ability to make difficult decisions to dissolve structures that weren't functioning, to set up new structures or renew old structures, and to exercise their prerogatives that were transferred to them within the framework of the decentralization process.



Picture 26: A village meeting at Koulor



Picture 27: A village meeting at Saré Bidji

### The selection of technical assistance to follow up on work related to the GAF

In order to lighten the burden of facilitators and in light of the amount of important work that remains to be carried out on the GAF since the previous quarter, the Governance component began to research the recruitment of technical assistance for training and periodic follow up of recommendations for the management structures of the PAF. This resulted in a request for assistance to various local consulting firms specializing in governance issues. A preselection was made and TDR were shared with the firms, who will formulate technical and financial proposals for consideration. The proposals of the firm will soon be received and analyzed and a final selection will be made within several weeks. Note that it was agreed that one firm will be selected for each region (Tamba and Kolda/Sédhiou).

<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of external systems of supervision of utilization of public funds supported by the GUS		
<b>Target for year 2009-2010:</b>	2		
<b>Principal activities</b>	<b>Progress achieved</b>	<b>Targets reached</b>	<b>In progress</b>
Forest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Evaluation of the PTA and budgets of 2009 of the management structures of the PAF for Koulor, Sita Niaoulé and Saré Bidji</li> <li>▪ Formulation of PTA and budgets for 2010 for the management structures of the PAF for Koulor, Sita Niaoulé and Saré Bidji</li> <li>▪ Community forums to present the implementation of the PTA and budgets of the management structures of Koulor, Sita Niaoulé, and Saré Bidji</li> </ul>		
<b>From the previous quarter:</b>		<b>0</b>	
<b>Cumulative total:</b>		<b>0</b>	

<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of local collectivities that use locally generated resources in a sustainable and participative manner		
<b>Target for year 2009-2010:</b>	10		
<b>Principal activities</b>	<b>Progress achieved</b>	<b>Targets reached</b>	<b>In progress</b>
Manage forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Elaboration of 2010 Budgets for management structures under the Koulor, Sita Niaoulé, and Saré Bidji PAFs</li> </ul>		
<b>From the previous quarter:</b>		<b>0</b>	
<b>Cumulative total:</b>		<b>0</b>	

Indicator:	Number of processes supported by the GUS that allow citizens to participate in activities in their local collectivity		
Target for year 2009-2010:	20		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Renew the protocols with the Rural Communities	▪ 31 meetings to set up and renew the protocols with the rural communities	03	
Follow and evaluate the protocols of the action plans signed with the CR partners.	▪ 92 meetings to renew the management structures of the PAF of Koulor, Sita Niaoulé and Saré Bidji	03	
Set up technical commissions	▪ 1 decentralized satellite set up for the PAF of Sakar/Oudoucar	01	
Set up local committees to follow up the implementation of the PAF	▪ 5 Community forms to share the results of the evaluation of the implementation of the PAF for Koulor, Sita Niaoulé and Saré Bidji	01	
	▪ Develop and action plan at Bambali		
	▪ Set up CLPA of Bassoul	1	
From the previous quarter:		7	
Cumulative total:		16	

### 4.3. Other activities carried out

**Support to the start up of the process to construct wells and sanitation works:** A document was produced in collaboration with the component EPA to serve as an animation guide to the TDC and facilitators in the organization and animation of actors involved in the set up of water and sanitation management committees.

**Creation of management committees for valleys:** ABG Component provided support to the Agriculture Component to set up a strategy for the creation of management committees working in valleys. This work will continue next quarter with the development of a guide for the facilitators and technical agents of the state and other partners involved with the Agriculture component.

### 4.4. Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for next quarter

#### Constraints

The delay of the arrêté for the timber and charcoal harvesting was a major constraint that delayed activities that should have been started in the previous quarter.

#### Priorities for the next quarter

The next quarter will focus on the following activities:

- The finalization of the activities related to exploitation of forest products of the PAF of Koulor, Sita Niaoulé, Saré Bidji and Sakar (training of GAF structures, training in charcoal production according to needs and potential);
- Preparation and test training on rights, duties/obligations of citizens, and the organization of a 'citizen's day';
- Evaluation of training and the module/manual on governance of OCB
- Formulation of the PTA of 2010/2011;
- The evaluation of the protocols signed with the partner CRs as well as the action plans;
- Follow up of the protocols with institutional partners (IREF, the Regional Councils and the ARD) in the intervention zones;
- Work with the Agriculture component to finish a strategy to set up management committees in lowlands and valleys;
- Work on Annual Report of the Program.

# 5. BIODIVERSITY AND NRM COMPONENT

## 5.1. Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management Component

### 5.1.1. Targeted results and planned activities

#### 5.1.1.1. General considerations

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

In order to achieve BGDRN goals, the activities to undertake include implementing forest management plans (PAFs), protected area management plans, and Local Conventions. In the process of drawing up these various tools, the roles that local organizations such as village committees, Regional Councils, and Rural Councils will play are 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 sub-sector, BGDRN will strive to integrate as many socio-economic and ecological factors as possible, which will be vital to achieving sustainable reforms.

#### 5.1.1.2. Activities planned for 2009-2010

##### 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.

## 5.1.2. Progress achieved

### Objective 1: 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

##### Writing forest management plans

During this quarter, the BIO Component supported the Rural Communities of Koussanar and Mangagoulack in the process of writing the forest management plans for their community forests.

In Koussanar, an ecological and resource inventory was needed for the forest of 40,000 hectares. The program hired a consultant who worked closely with the Rural Council and the Forest Service. The finished work relied on the *Système d'Informations Écologique et Forestier* (SIEF) method used by PROGEDE. This led to the possibility of integrating treated data into the SIEF

database.

The same approach was used in Mangagoulack (1,793 ha). In this case, the role of the consultant acted as trainer of forest agents at the same time that he supervised execution of the 29 plots.

It is worth remembering that the Rural Communities of Sakar and Oudacar are rather advanced in their forest management planning process. They are at the stage of organizing and setting up their management structures.

##### Writing the management plan for Dindéfélo Reserve

A team that included a member of WN staff, the ACF, a facilitator, the BIC forester from Kédougou, and persons designated by the Rural Council of Dindéfélo carried out the socio-economic studies in the 10 official villages. These studies led to the diagnostic of the Rural Community and the results combined with the study on characterizing the biophysical environment will form the basis of the management plan.

The preliminary results of the study showed that the villages in the CR are divided into two groups: six villages on the plain area and four villages on the plateau. The most densely populated villages are generally on the plain. The production system is agropastoralism.

##### Chimpanzee conservation in the Region of Kédougou

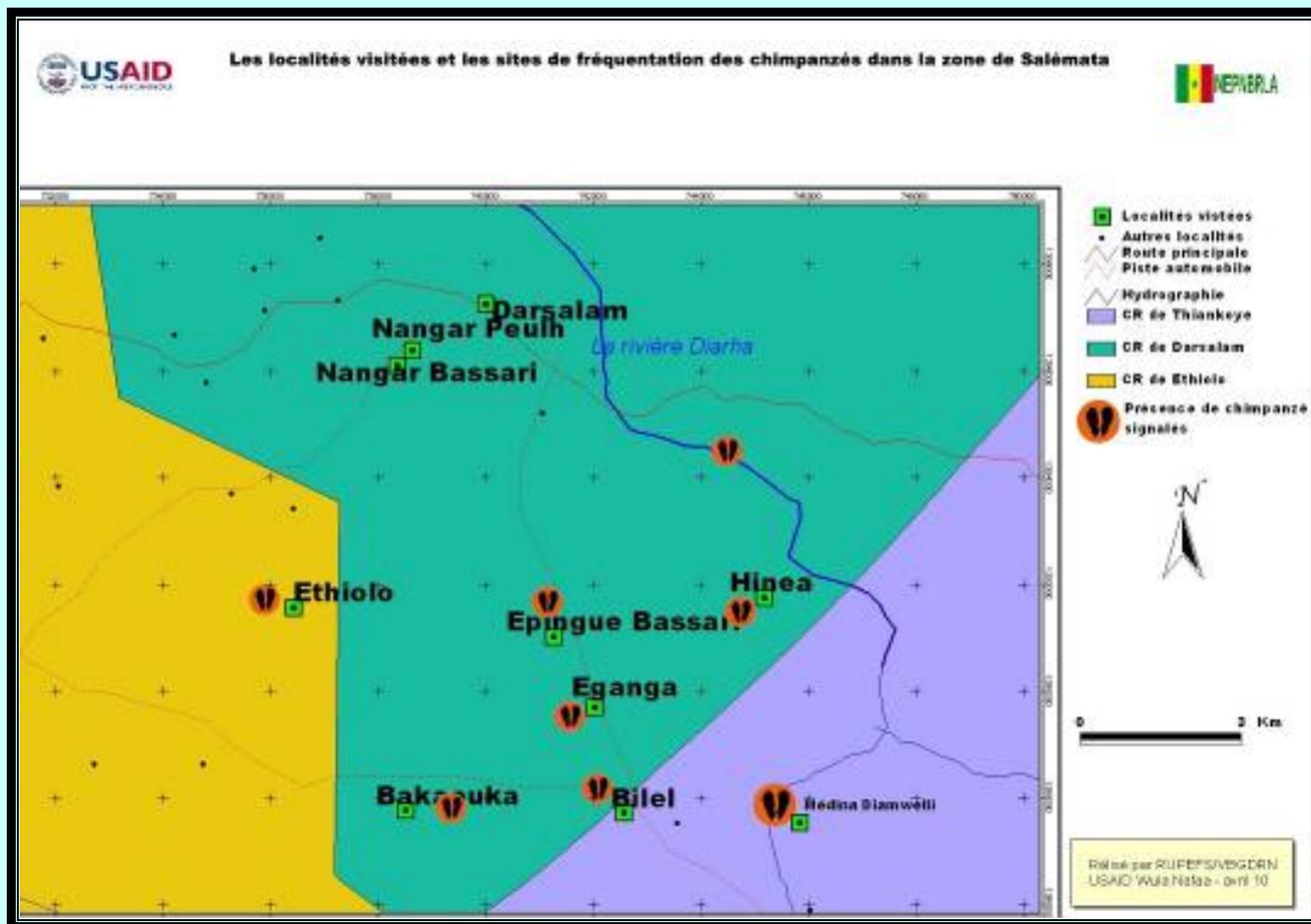
The program carried out sensitization and prospection missions in the zones where chimpanzee corridors are found, in Salémata and Dindéfélo. In collaboration with Peter Stirling, a community forest was identified in Salémata. Likewise, consensus-building meetings were held with PGIES to work together under the next annual workplan towards putting a management plan together for the RNC of Ethiolo.



Picture 28: Inventory in the Community Forest of Koussanar



Picture 29: On-site training in inventory techniques



### Writing a management plan for managing the mangroves of Diogane

The strategy that WN is using for mangroves has been re-worked. Now it will work at the level of the whole mangrove area. A new action plan has been worked out with the Fatick Forest Service. The new plan will integrate other actors in the region that also work in environment and natural resources.

Picture 30: Replanting mangroves

Indicator:	Number of hectares under improved natural resource management		
Target for year 2009-2010:	421 814 ha		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Updating Local Conventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organizational a consensus-building meeting with technical services on the draft Local Convention to gather their observations and suggestions on new rules proposed</li> <li>Organization of a community meeting to present the draft Local Convention; present were village chiefs, councilors, project and program representatives, and technical services</li> </ul>	0	79593

Indicator:	Number of hectares under improved natural resource management		
Target for year 2009-2010:	421 814 ha		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Writing new Local Conventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Organization of two meetings to harmonize and validate draft rules in the Local Conventions for the CRs of Bassoul and Sabodala</li> <li>▪ Information and sensitization sessions ahead of drawing up the POAS in the CR of Bambali</li> <li>▪ Elaboration of documents for the POAS in CRs of Missirah Sirimana and Toubacouta</li> </ul>		
Management of community forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Community Forest of Koussanar inventory carried out (82 plots); sampling error calculated at 11.3%</li> <li>▪ Finalization of terms of reference for socioeconomic studies in Koussanar, and selection of a consultant</li> <li>▪ Inventory in the Community Forest of Mangagoulack on 1793 ha, 29 plots</li> <li>▪ For the Community Forest of Sakar / Oudacar, processes of validating the PAF, organizing and setting up management structures continue</li> </ul>		
Comanagement of classified forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪</li> </ul>		
Management of biologically significant zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Beginning of studies by consultant to characterize the biophysical aspect of the Dindéfelo Reserve</li> <li>▪ Continuation of prospection missions on Salémata chimpanzee corridors</li> <li>▪ Periodic consensus meetings with members of the Working Group on Chimpanzee conservation (JGI, Jill Pruetz, Peter Stirling, ...)</li> <li>▪ Publication of an article in the University of Dakar magazine</li> <li>▪ Activity follow-up visit by the National Coordinator and the Head of Wildlife and Hunting Division of DEFCCS</li> <li>▪ Finalization of the socio-economic studies for Dindéfelo</li> </ul>		
Mangrove management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Start writing the POAS for Bassoul with a methodology for the study on mangroves</li> <li>▪ Define an action plan for mangroves and with the Fatick regional Forest Service</li> </ul>		
<b>From the previous quarter:</b>		97,532	0
<b>Cumulative Total:</b>		97,532	79,593

Indicator:	Number of hectares in biologically significant areas under improved management		
Target for year 2009-2010:	30,000 ha		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Management of community forests	Inventory of Koussanar forest	0	40000
	Inventory of Mangagoulack		1793
Forest comanagement			0
Management of biologically significant areas	Elaboration of a management plan for Dindéfelo		0
Mangrove management	Draw the land use map for Bassoul		0
<b>From the previous quarter:</b>		27000	0
<b>Cumulative Total:</b>		27000	41793

Indicator:	Number of hectares with a forest management fund managed by the community		
Target for year 2009-2010:	14,000 ha		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
	Management structures put in place for Sakar	0	14000
<b>From the previous quarter:</b>		0	
<b>Cumulative Total:</b>		0	14,000

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

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### 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.

#### Updating existing Local Conventions

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

Having written a draft Local Convention during the previous quarter, the program carried out two meetings this quarter:

One consortium with the technical services on the draft Local Convention to incorporate observations and suggestions from the government side on proposed new rules; and

A community meeting to report on the convention to village chiefs, councilors, project and program representatives, and technical services.

After these two meetings, positive results were noted:

- The technical services conserved the fundamental proposed convention, and actively participated in its enrichment.
- The populations brought threw their weight behind the approach and supported the measures to be taken under the convention.
- The local elected officials commenced their deliberations on the document and its approval.



Picture 31: Local elected officials during the adoption of the Local Convention of Sinthiou Malème

#### Writing new Local Conventions

Three local collectivities were targeted: Bassoul, Sabodala, and Toubacouta. For the CR of Toubacouta, the Local Convention document has been completed and approved by the sub-prefect of Toubacouta.

The program held two harmonizing and validation meetings for the draft rules to be included in the Local Conventions for the CRs of Bassoul and Sabodala. These meetings led to writing the draft Local Convention.

The results obtained from the process allowed the program to precisely identify and define the respective problems in the two CRs. Sabodala's relate to mining and Bassoul's relate to fisheries.

The program will resume the process by organizing a consensus-building meeting with all the technical services to validate the draft convention.

For the fisheries zones in Casamance (Ziguinchor and Sédhiou), a document on the Local Convention for Boudié Balantacounda was produced by the non-governmental organization Idée Casamance. This document will be used in studies by the Biodiversity Component after collecting further information in the field.

### Writing a land use plan or POAS

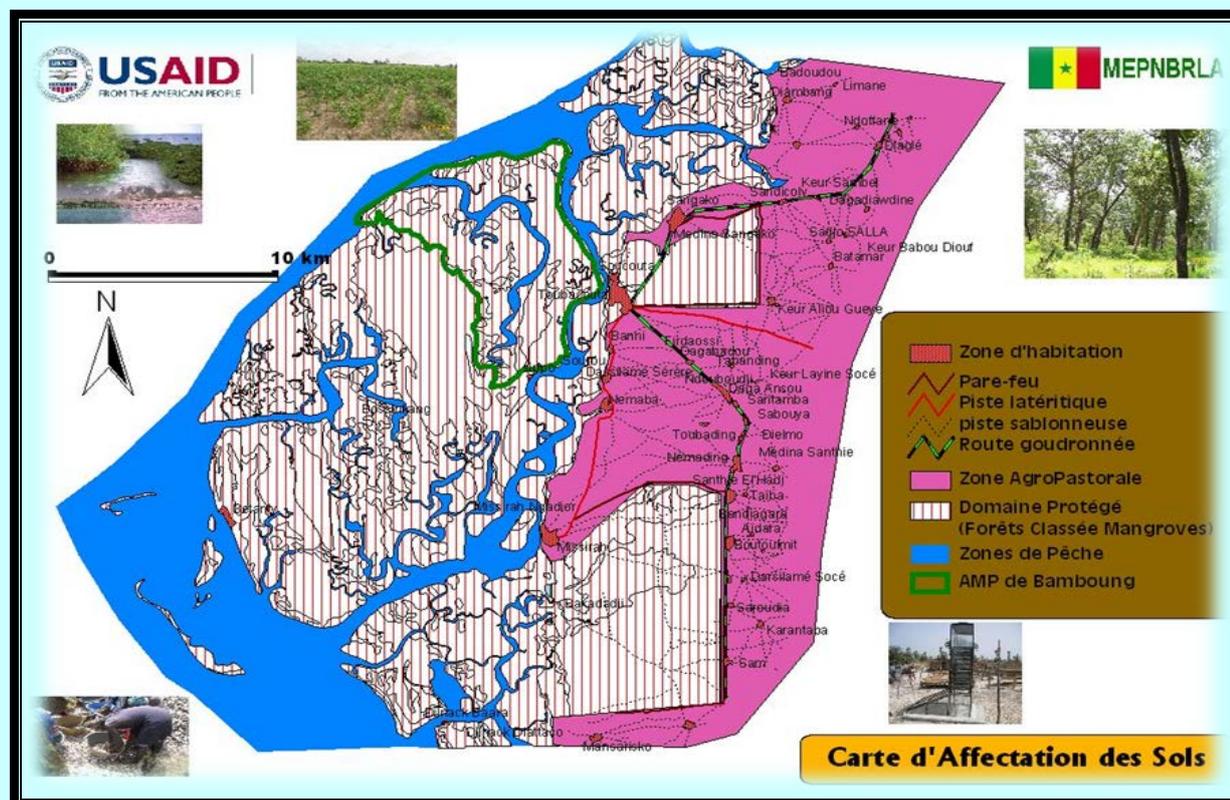
Four Rural Communities were cited to get land use plans in the annual workplan: Missirah Sirimana, Tomboronkoto, Bambali, and Bassoul. For the CR of Missirah Sirimana, the process is complete and it has been entirely handled by a student intern from ENSA as his thesis.

Other activities were carried out this quarter:

A meeting to harmonize methods with the Forest Service in Sédhiou, so that a POAS can be drawn up for the CR of Bambali. An action plan was written, to be guided by the IREF of Sédhiou.

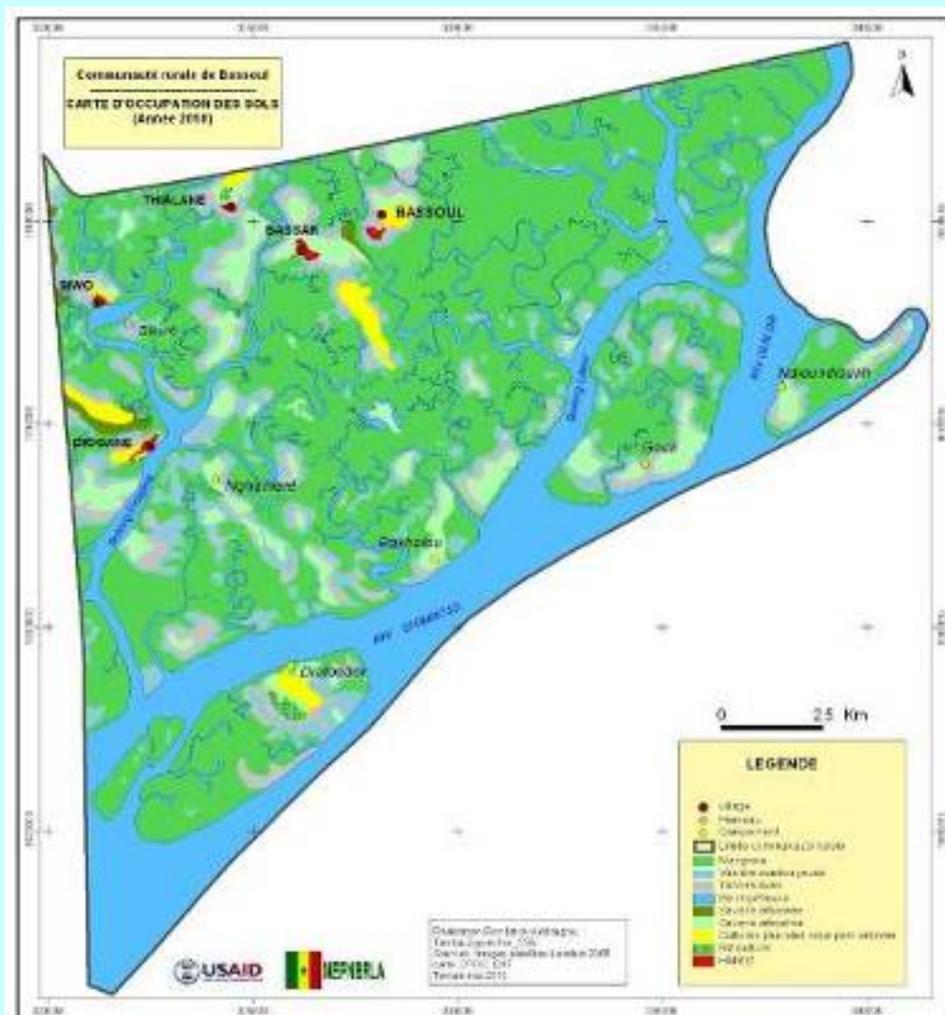
Several informational and sensitization meetings were held to write the POAS in four zones of the CR of Bambali. During these meetings, the populations demonstrated a true interest in the process.

The program also produced two POAS documents for Missirah Sirimana and Toubacouta, which have been handed over to USAID.



For the Bassoul land use plan, the basic land use, demography, and social infrastructure maps were drawn with the support of the IREFs of Fatick and Ziguinchor and the CSE.

The other activities that require traveling by pirogue will be finished at the end of rainy season. These include presentation and validation meetings on fisheries harvest sites.



Land use map for Bassoul

Indicator:	Number of additional hectares that are managed thanks to adequate technologies and mgmt practices thanks to GUS assistance		
Target for year 2009-2010:	391 814 ha		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Updating Local Conventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organization of a consensus meeting with the technical services on a draft Local Convention for Sinthiou Malème to take their observations and suggestions on the new proposed rules in advance</li> <li>Organization of a community presentation on the draft Local Convention of Sinthiou Malème; present were the village chiefs, the councilors, project and program representatives, and the technical services</li> </ul>	0	132 396
Writing new Local Conventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organization of two harmonization and validation meetings on draft rules for Local Conventions of Bassoul and Sabodala</li> <li>Information and sensitization on the Bambali POAS</li> <li>Elaboration of the POAS documents for the CRs of Missirah Sirimana and Toubacouta</li> </ul>		214 610
<b>From the previous quarter:</b>		70 532	
<b>Cumulative Total:</b>		70 532	347 006

The Rural Community of Bambali was selected as part of the targeted results. However, it is important to note that the budget for Tomboronkoto’s local collectivity planned for their resource guards to be paid. The program should encourage this trend and promote it in other Rural Communities so that key actors in implementing Local Conventions will be motivated.

Indicator:	Number of hectares where local resource guards paid by the community follow the implementation of conventions
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Target for year 2009-2010:	391 814 ha		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
	Renewal of management structures and resource guard system in the CR of Bambali		
From the previous quarter:		0	
Cumulative Total:		0	32 683

The activities carried out in the trimester include extension meetings for Local Conventions in the Rural Communities of Tomboronkoto, Missirah Sirimana, and Toubacouta; the reactivation of village development committees; and meetings to inform people about the elaboration of the POAS for the Rural Community of Bambali.

Indicator:	Number of persons who benefit from a training on NRM and/or biodiversity		
Target for year 2009-2010:	3750		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Extension on Local Conventions for the Rural Communities of Tomboronkoto, Missirah Sirimana, Toubacouta</li> <li>▪ Reactivation of fire fighting committees in the Rural Community of Bembou</li> <li>▪ Sensitization and information on writing the POAS in the CR of Bambali</li> <li>▪ Training of new agents responsible for the BICs</li> <li>▪ Training of Forest Service agents in Ziguinchor and a technical team in Mangagoulack in the SIEF inventory method</li> <li>▪ Training of beekeepers in Koussan (Boundou)</li> </ul>	680	
From the previous quarter:		3145	
Cumulative Total:		3825	

Activities completed for this indicator this quarter include the training of producers in conservation farming, improving production and productivity by establishing furrows by animal traction or pockets dug manually to add fertilizer and compost. The method conserves soil fertility over the long-term and prevents overcutting of the forest to increase field production. Other training involved technical methods for fonio and madd harvest in Kédougou.

Indicator:	Number of individuals that benefit from short-term training on agriculture sector		
Target for year 2009-2010:	3500		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training of farmers in conservation farming</li> <li>▪ Training in fonio production techniques</li> <li>▪ Training in improved techniques for madd harvest</li> </ul>	456	
From the previous quarter:		0	0
Cumulative Total:		456	0

### 5.1.3. Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for next quarter

#### Opportunities

- Work with local collectivities at Ziguinchor, Koussanar and Dindéfelo in various management schemes;
- New elected officials in the rural communities;
- Better define relationship of the program with the Forest Department through planning, joint missions and periodic meetings.

#### Priorities for the next quarter

- Formulate a management plan for the Reserve of Dindéfelo;
- Formulate a forest management plan for the community forest of Koussanar;

- Formulate a forest management plan for the community forest of Mangagoulack;
- Finalize Local Conventions at Bassoul, Sabodala, and Sinthiou Malème;
- Continue work on POAS of Tomboronkoto and Bambali;
- Short training session on agricultural productivity;
- Work on PTA 2010-2011.

## 5.2. Fisheries Component

### 5.2.1. 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.

### 5.2.2. Activities planned and Strategy

Activities will be based on four goals:

Support small-scale fishermen, women who gatherer 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; 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.

### 5.2.3. Progress achieved

The third quarter was highlighted by three major activities: setting up Local Artisanal Fish Councils (CLPA) at Bassoul and Niodior; a series of village meetings to sensitize actors in good management and collection of shellfish; and the presentation of the value chain studies for fisheries products.

Important progress was also made in the Fisheries Project of the Casamance managed by IDEE Casamance. Local conventions on the fisheries are in progress and ready for approval by the local

collectivities in the test zone of Boudié/Balantacounda. The objective of the Local Convention approach is to improve fisheries management through an assembly of actors to develop regulations and assure that they are adhered to.

With regard to fisheries policy, a number of meetings were held with the Direction of Fisheries (maritime and continental) and GIRMAC. The meetings resulted in the signing of a protocol with the Direction of Continental Fisheries. Note that a similar protocol has already been signed with the Direction of Maritime Fisheries.

### **Objective 1: Support stakeholders in marketing and adding value to their production to increase revenues**

- In collaboration with the Creation of Wealth Component, the results from the value chain analysis on shellfish and ethmaloses were presented and an action plan was developed.
- The component facilitated setting up shrimp producer groups in the Department of Foundiougne.
- Installation of shellfish treatment facilities in the Rural Communities of Toubacouta, Bassoul and Djirnda was prepared. The sites have been identified and Terms of Reference developed.

### **Objective 2: Contribute to sustainable management of fisheries and improve biodiversity in mangrove ecosystems**

- Fisheries Component participated in the celebration of International Biodiversity and Environment Days in the RDBS by presenting the program at the quay in Missirah (3-5 June).
- It organized a meeting on the rotation of shellfish fishery zones and harvesting techniques attended by representative from the Fisheries Department, the facilitators, and community facilitators of the program, in Sokone.
- It organized village meetings to prepare for the implementation of the management plan for shellfish in intervention zones of the program. Meetings were held in 20 villages of the RDBS from the 9-30 of June.
- It participated in the training workshop for the head of the BIC on planning and mapping tools for natural resources in rural communities of the program (organized at Foundiougne with the Biodiversity Component).
- It participated in the work to elaborate a POAS for Bassoul.
- It attended the opening day of fisheries exploitation season at Nétéboulou (Tamba Region).
- It attended a meeting on shrimp management with the Regional Technical Committee of GIRMAC in Foundiougne.
- It provided support for finalizing the Local Convention of the zone of Boudié/Balantacounda.
- It provided support for the extension of the oyster bed zone of Sanghako.

### **Objective 3 Fisheries: Strengthen the capacity of rural communities and Local Artisanal Fishing Councils (CLPA) for better governance of local fisheries**

- The component provided support for the formulation and sensitization on the arrêté for the validation of the Local Conventions of Toubacouta and Missirah related to fisheries management.

- In collaboration with the Direction of Maritime Fisheries (DPM), it facilitated the process of setting up and installing CLPAs at Bassoul and Niodior (a consultant was selected and a contract signed).
- It facilitate the process of formulating an agreement between the Direction of Continental Fisheries and USAID Wula Nafaa, based on the recently signed protocol.

#### **Objective 4 Fisheries: Assist commercial fisher people and the Ministry of Maritime Economy to initiate reforms in the fisheries sector**

- The component developed a signed a protocol between the Direction of Continental Fisheries and USAID Wula Nafaa.
- It disseminated and distributed various technical manuals by JICA on shellfish harvesting techniques and reforestation of the mangroves.
- During the quarter, a documentary review of associated with women's focus groups in Toubacouta to advocate for shell fisheries was carried out. The next step is to organize a workshop to analyze certain constraints in the sector and reinforce the capacity of the actors in advocacy methods. Terms of Reference are underway.
- Sensitization on laws and regulations of the CLPA of Toubacouta and Missirah was carried out among all actors involved in the management of the fisheries in the two rural communities.

#### **5.2.4. Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for next quarter**

The delay of the adoption of the new code for continental fisheries is an ongoing constraint.

Another constraint was the delay of the set up of the technical committees for shrimp management by GIRMAC, due to the fact that the report from the consulting firm of BRLI has not yet been finalized. This will cause delays in the calendar of activities that has been developed between the Fisheries Component and GIRMAC regarding management of the shrimp fisheries. .

# 6. WATER AND SANITATION COMPONENT

## 6.1. Targeted results and planned activities

### 6.1.1. 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 OMD.

The program will realize this 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.

### 6.1.2. Activities planned for 2009-2010

To reach the principal objective of the VEPA 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 (CEA) 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 (CEA) 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**

During the quarter, significant progress was made to achieve the activities of the PTA 2009-2010 with regard to water and sanitation.

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### **Objective 1: Increase the number of people with access to new sources of improved potable water.**

#### **Result 1: To improve the quality of services to provide clean drinking water through the introduction of appropriate technologies**

The improvement of the qualities of services to provide clean drinking water depends to a large extent on changing habits. In view of this, much progress was made during the quarter especially with regard to habits linked to methods of transport and conservation of water at the domestic level. The use of improved containers (PHAST/SARAR) is one example of a change of practices (from bad to good) that has led to cleaner water and improved hygiene.

Twenty sensitization sessions on hygiene and sanitation were organized in 14 villages where wells are in the progress of construction. A total of 189 people, of which 139 are women, were trained in good hygienic practices.

In response to a concern on sustainability, the program signed protocols with the CR of Sinthiou Malème and Missirah to develop a solid partnership with these communities to implement and follow water and sanitation activities of the program. One of the highlights of the quarter was a workshop on wells equipped with manual pumps. The workshop was an occasion for USAID Wula Nafaa to present its approach and assure an active participation of Rural Councils in the management of community water points. Moreover, the program carried out a series of socio-economic diagnostic studies in the villages of Bantaco, Khassagri, Dindéfelo and Dandé which led to the establishment of local monitoring committees to follow the activities in each village. A similar diagnostic was carried out in the Region of Kédougou.



Picture 32: The press was on site to pass on information on the event



Picture 33: Active participation by the PCR during the workshop



Picture 34: Technical services are deeply involved in the meeting

The construction of wells is on track. Of the 11 wells started, 7 are providing water and 2 are on standby due to a breach of contract by a contractor.

A training carried out in collaboration with Peace Corps volunteers in Kédougou was an opportunity to work closely with regional technical services and develop a solid footing for future interventions.



Picture 35: Active participation by community relays and facilitators



Picture 36: Active participation of water and sanitation technical services

The program actively contributed to ongoing efforts by various actors to effectively address water and sanitation in a meaningful way. For example, the program participated in the workshop organized by the Global Wager Initiative (GWI) to advocate for activities of The Integrated Management of Water Resources (GIRE) as well as a meeting to improve the effectiveness of all programs and projects involved in water and sanitation in the Region of Tambacounda.

Indicator:	Number of people in targeted zones with improved access to clean water, thanks to assistance from the Government of the U.S.		
Target for year 2009-2010:	4500		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Set up management mechanisms at the local level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish 4 local committees and focal persons to follow</li> <li>Signing of protocols with 2 CR</li> </ul>	0	2700
Reinforce the capacity of local actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training of facilitators and water and sanitation technical service staff and relays on the PHAST/SARAR method and provide appropriate materials in Kédougou zone.</li> </ul>		
Carry out a participatory socio-economic diagnosis with participating villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Socio-economic diagnostic carried out in 4 villages in the region of Kédougou</li> </ul>		
Organize sensitization session on the promotion of better hygiene and health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sensitization sessions on hygiene and health carried out in 14 participating villages</li> <li>Follow up and supervise 14 focal persons on the training of PHAST/SARAR and the sensitization on hygiene</li> </ul>		

Indicator:	Number of people in targeted zones with improved access to clean water, thanks to assistance from the Government of the U.S.		
Target for year 2009-2010:	4500		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Construction of wells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14 wells are under construction</li> </ul>		
Improve policy, planning of the legislative framework regarding regulations linked to water, sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participate in meetings at the national level on water and sanitation policy</li> </ul>		
From the previous quarter:		0	
Cumulative Total:		0	2700

Indicator:	Number of persons trained to improve access to water and sanitation		
Target for year 2009-2010:	500		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Reinforce the capacity of local actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train facilitators, technical services staff and the community on PHAST/SARAR and provide materials in the zone Kédougou</li> </ul>	18	
Organize sensitization sessions on hygiene and health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sensitization sessions organized in 14 villages</li> <li>Monitor and supervise the work of 14 village focal persons on the promotion of PHAST/SARAR and the organization of sensitization sessions on hygiene and health</li> </ul>	189	
From the previous quarter:		351	
Cumulative Total:		558	

## Objective 2: Increase the number of persons with access to adequate sanitation facilities

### Result 1: Installation of improved sanitation facilities to provide privacy and proper hygiene

To achieve this objective, much effort was made in collaboration with Peace Corps Volunteers based at Bembou (Kédougou Region) and Ndam (Tambacounda Region). A total of 63 private latrines are in various stages of construction at Bembou (16 finished) and 75 latrines are under construction at Ndam. In addition, the Janis Carter Foundation is constructing 3 community latrines at Salémata, Kédougou.

During the quarter, the program worked in collaboration with WAAME to construct community latrines in the zones of the Saloum Islands. Also, the program worked with the Project of Water and Sanitation of Tambacounda (PEAT) under the coordination of Eau Vive to share data on local masons trained by the PEAT. This collaboration with Eau Vive assisted the program to source qualified masons to build community latrines. Work remains to assure that the latrines are maintained and properly used by the participating communities.

Much of the work during the quarter involved consolidating work that was begun last quarter especially with regard to improving hygiene and sanitation conditions in communities through sensitization. Several methods of communication were used. In collaboration with the Hygiene Service of Tambacounda, three radio programs were transmitted on the management of water points and hygiene.

The training on PHAST/SARAR in Kédougou focused on how latrines could improve the overall health of the population. In effect, maternal and child health is directly linked to accessibility of clean water and proper sanitation conditions at the village level.

During the quarter, 6 environmental clubs were organized in primary schools in the villages of Sinthiou Diaobé 2, Sinthiou Bocar Aly, Koundel, Saby Khassé, Troumcoupé and Médina Diakha. In addition, teachers from the schools are assisting in the organization of sensitivity sessions on hygiene and health in the schools and villages.



Picture 37: Groups work during the training



Picture 38: Contamination routes and barriers shown during the method PHAST/SARAR



Picture 39: Condition of 'traditional' domestic latrines in the zone visited



Picture 40: Improved latrines constructed at the elementary school of Fadiga

Indicator:	Number of people in the targeted zones with access to an improved sanitary system		
Target for year 2009-2010:	1 500		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Carry out technical feasibility studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No activity this quarter</li> </ul>	198	1341
Organize sensitivity sessions to promote better hygiene and health in schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set up 6 environmental clubs on health and hygiene</li> </ul>		
Promote good habits on hygiene to reduce incidence of diarrhea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage households to use chlorine bleach</li> <li>Encourage people to wash hands with soap and use plastic wash basins</li> </ul>		
Set up local support resources to assist in private sanitation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review grant requests for household latrines</li> <li>Approve and manage grants for latrines</li> </ul>		
From the previous quarter:		0	
Cumulative Total:		198	1341

### 6.3. Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for next quarter

#### Constraints

There were no major constraints during this quarter apart from the delay in signing the protocol with WAAME at Foundiougne and the startup of agriculture that drew people away from water and sanitation activities.

## Opportunities

An important opportunity of the quarter was the collaboration with Peace Corps Volunteers who assisted in the training of PHAST/SARAR in Kédougou.

## Priorities for the next quarter

- To set up management committees for wells equipped with manual pumps by following the approach of water *kiosque* whereby water is sold by a the pump operator who oversees the distribution of water and maintains the well and pump
- To continue to organize sensitization program on better hygiene and health
- To continue to promote good hygienic habits to reduce the incidence of diarrhea
- To establish a decentralized antenna to promote better hygiene and sanitation before the rainy season

# 7. POLICY AND COMMUNICATION COMPONENT

## 7.1. Targeted results and planned activities

### 7.1.1. General considerations

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

The PC will build capacity and provide technical assistance in order to identify needed reforms and in order to exert influence on key policy decisions at the national and local levels. The power held by bodies such as Regional Councils, community-based organizations (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.

### 7.1.2. 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**

The program is involved in the process of revising the forestry code and will continue to do so until it is presented to the Ministry of Environment for approval. Note that USAID Wula Nafaa has focused on three issues that have been introduced in the new code. These include: Local Conventions, reinforcement of the capacity of local collectivities, and forestry fiscal issues.

With regard to improvements on management of the annual forestry harvest, despite the tardiness of the approval of the new arrêté, the program was in touch with the grassroots organizations involved to keep them informed of the process. The delay in the approval of the arrêté disrupted the implementation of management plans, including sourcing revenue through taxes, early burning, the elimination of the quota on bamboo, and an extension of the harvest period in the managed zones.

With regard to timber, the program continues to work in collaboration with the Forest Service to begin harvesting timber in the forest of Saré Bidji. The terms of reference for a workshop to advance the process have been sent to the Regional Inspector's Office of the Forestry Department of Kolda for approval; he will fix the date of the workshop.

During the quarter, the program initiated a study on bushfires.

Indicator:	Number of policies, laws, protocols or regulations that promote the conservation of natural resources are put into practice		
Targets for 2009-2010:	3		
Principal activities	Progress	Targets reached	In progress
Revision of the Forestry Code	• Send revision to the Minister of Environment for approval		01
Revise bushfire policy	• Consultants recruited and study is underway		01
Previous quarter		44	
Total:		44	02

The establishment of the natural reserve in Dindéfélo continues to advance with an inventory of the reserve and a socio-economic study.

With regard to fishing, IDEE Casamance is making significant progress in management of the fisheries in the Ria Casamance in the fishing zone of Boudié-Balantacounda. A Local Convention is in the process of being validated by seven collectivities that include five rural communities and two communes in the test zone of Boudié-Balantacounda. An important component of the process of approval of the Local Convention has been the establishment of a committee composed of representatives of all participating collectivities. This will allow for an effective sensitization on management decision and a better functioning of the *Cadre de Concertation sur la Pêche*, a structure that is essential for the surveillance of the fisheries in this zone.

In collaboration with WWF, the program is working on the identification of advocacy activities to support the Fishing component of the program.

With regard to timber harvesting, the program is working with the Forestry Department to organize a workshop to develop a technical document to begin implementing timber management in the community forest of Saré Bidji. This will allow a sustainable management of the resource in collaboration with the rural communities of Saré Bidji and Thiéty.

The study on bush fire management is underway. The Institute of Environmental Sciences (ISE) was recruited to study the effects of fire on natural regeneration in managed forests.

Indicator	Number of significant policy reforms approved by USAID that target improvements in commerce, governance, and sustainable management of natural resources		
Targeted for year 2009-2010:	2		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Creation of the natural reserve of Dindéfélo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formulation of a management plan for the reserve</li> </ul>		01
Fisheries policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formulation of a Local Convention for the management of the fisheries in the zone of Boudhié-Balantacounda</li> </ul>		01
Advocacy for the fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify advocacy activities on the fisheries with WWF</li> </ul>		01
Forestry fiscality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submission of revised code to the Minister of Environment</li> <li>Organize a workshop on timber in Kolda</li> </ul>		01
Bush fire policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Study on bushfire policy is underway</li> </ul>		01
Natural regeneration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recruitment of consultant (ISE of the University Cheikh Anta Diop of Dakar)</li> </ul>		01
From the previous quarter:		01	
Cumulative total:		01	07

## Result 2: Policies and communication tools that improve the commerce, the governance, and the sustainable management of natural resources are developed and used

With regards to communication, the program continues to strengthen its ties to grassroots communities and actors through the use of sound communication methods. The use of radio emissions continues to allow the program to touch a large segment of the rural population. During the quarter, the program increased the number of partner radio networks with the signing of a protocol with the RTS of Kaolack to support the activities of the Agriculture component. Another protocol was signed with the a new community radio station “Gabou FM” that is focused on supporting the management of the community forest of Sakar-Oudacar as well as the Local Convention of Bambali and the management of the fisheries at Boudié-Balantacounda.

Various themes identified by field staff and validated by the core staff continue to run on the network of radio stations working with the program. The different themes developed cover all the activities of the USAID Wula Nafaa Program and its partners. These include:

- **Kédougou:** sensitization on the protection of chimpanzees and their habitat, sensitization on Conservation Farming, information related to rules and regulations set up within the framework of Local Conventions
- **Kolda:** information regarding charcoal production, renewal of the management structure of the community forest of Saré Bidji set up and renewal of management structures in general
- **Tambacounda:** the role of the CLCOP in Conservation Farming
- **Fatick:** presentation of the Agriculture Component, sensitization on Conservation Farming, presentation of the results of value chain studies, advantages of formally organizing producers

In addition to classic radio programming, USAID Wula Nafaa organized a decentralized radio antenna with the community radio station of “Gabou FM” on the management of the community forest of Sakar-Oudacar.

The program also facilitated national media coverage of several important events. These include the workshop for water and sanitation management committees of Tambacounda, and the official installation of local artisanal fisheries committee in Bassoul.

With regard to the Water and Sanitation Component, the program developed information and sensitization sessions: seven sessions on hygiene et sanitation, four on hygiene in schools, three meetings to promote social mobilization and three session cleanliness “Set Setal”.

Indicator:	Number of public events of education and sensitization sessions organized		
Target for year 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Kolda :RTS Kolda (6 emissions), Radio Gabou FM (1 emission)</li> <li>▪ Tambacounda: RTS Tamba (01 emission), APS (01 emission)</li> <li>▪ Fatick: CMC Toubaouta (06 emissions)</li> <li>▪ Coordination of Kédougou: CMC Saraya (01 emissions), CMC Kédougou (10 emissions)</li> </ul>	26	
Inform and sensitize the population, actors, and partners on tools of management of natural resources (CL, POAS, PAF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Workshop on the management committees for water and sanitation</li> <li>▪ Ceremony for the official installation of the CLPA de Bassoul</li> </ul>	9	
Inform and sensitize populations on water, hygiene and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Meetings on hygiene and sanitation</li> <li>▪ Sensitization sessions on hygiene and sanitation at schools</li> <li>▪ Meetings on social mobilization</li> <li>▪ Activities of social mobilization “Set Setal”</li> </ul>	20	
<b>From the previous quarter:</b>		<b>67</b>	
<b>Cumulative total:</b>		<b>122</b>	

The project obtained various manuals and material by JICA related to fisheries on harvesting of shellfish and reforestation of mangroves. The materials are being copied for distribution to the various actors and partners involved.

The program also assisted its partner Idee Casamance to brand its manuals and brochures.

With a support from USAID, the program organized a field trip to photograph sites where the Agriculture component is working.

Indicator :	Number of publications (bulletins, success stories, research notes, communications props, websites) produced on policy reforms		
Target for year 2009-2010:	5		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Publication of a Newsletter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 1 published and distributed</li> </ul>		1
Develop and distribute technical documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reproduction of brochures from JICA on fisheries</li> </ul>		1
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ An article on the reserve of Dindéfelo in the magazine at the University of Dakar</li> </ul>	1	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Production of a film on the fisheries of Nétéboulou</li> </ul>	1	
<b>From the previous quarter:</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Cumulative total:</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>

### **7.3. Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for next quarter**

#### **Constraints**

The late approval of the arrêté organizing this year's forest harvesting was a major constraint that delayed a number of activities.

#### **Opportunities**

The third quarter of the PTA was highlighted by a number of significant activities that increased the exposure of the program and its activities to its partners, grassroots organizations and government institutions. This was possible in part to the signing of two new radio protocols: with RTS at Kaolack and Radio Gabou FM.

#### **Priorities for next quarter**

During the next quarter, the Communications component will continue to work on improving the image of the program at the national level and work on various policy issues.

# 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 Management

### Administration/Management

The quarter was highlighted by a visit from the President of IRG. Along with the COTR of USAID, the Director of USAID Wula Nafaa and the Assistant Director, he visited the fishing and agriculture activities in Fatick. At all sites, the local population expressed their gratitude and support for the program as well as their expectations. He returned satisfied with the implementation of the program especially the progress that the agriculture component has made despite a late start up.

In terms of planning, changes were made to the model of the Rolling Plan that is now essentially focused on administrative aspects of the program such as contracts and purchases as well as administrative matters concerning USAID.

In view of the overload of work, the recruitment of two assistant accounts is underway, one for IRG and one to replace the assistant accountant of CLUSA.

The program organized two meetings to review the PTA in progress and to define the orientations for next year's PTA. The second meeting was attended by the COTR of USAID and the National Coordinator to develop two main orientations for each component to integrate into the PTA of 2010-2011. The need to improve synergies between components and issues related to sustainability were addressed during the second meeting.

### Coordination of Facilitators

Actions related to the coordination of facilitators are as follows:

- Replacement of a facilitator at Saraya and another at Bassoul (promoted to ACF)
- Replacement of the ACF of Kaolack, who left the program, with the facilitator from Bassoul. The replacement followed a new approach that was internal and followed a request to all facilitators of the program. The new ACF from Bassoul began work mid June.
- Field trips to follow up and supervise the work of the facilitators and ACF were carried out to Kédougou, Kaolack, Fatick, Tambacounda, and Kolda. The visits focused on the quality of the data collected, the comprehension and level of execution of the PTA, and capacity building and development of methods and tools to carry out activities. One of the issues raised at Fatick is the mobility of the facilitators based on islands.
- Performance evaluations were carried out for the agriculture facilitators recruited in July 2009. The results of the evaluations are being analyzed.
- A meeting was organized with the ACFs for the first time since the beginning of the program. The meeting, deemed necessary by the staff of the project as well as the ACFs, addressed the following points:
  - reporting of the ACF on the activities of their respective zones

- the importance of the collection of data and the role of the ACF in the procedures of collecting data
- administrative and logistical problems

The ACFs had an opportunity to openly discuss issues and problems raised by facilitators. It was also decided to prolong the period of planning and reporting of facilitators from two to three months which coincides with the quarterly reports of the program.

For the next quarter the priorities regarding coordination of facilitators are as follows:

- Evaluation of the PTA of 2009/2010 as well as the orientations for the PTA 2010/2011
- Evaluation of performances of facilitators and ACFs
- Recruitment of two new facilitators to replace facilitators of Tanaff and Dialacoto

## 8.2. Small Grants

This focus of work this quarter was on following grants that have already been approved. A system of monitoring grants was developed to allow the program to better follow ongoing activities and capitalize on the results. To facilitate the process, it was decided that a technical staff member should be responsible for following grants that are related to his/her area of expertise.

The grant to Idee Casamance to reinforce the capacity of actors involved in the fisheries and set up a co-management system for the Ria Casamance was approved. This grant will contribute to the creation of fish management committees composed of different actors involved in the fisheries, to develop a sustainable model of fisheries management, and to install a CLPA. However, since results from work with Idee Casamance have been mixed, and it was recommended that a mission composed of the Director, the Head of the Creation of Wealth Component, and the Head of Monitoring and Evaluation meet with the actors at Goudomp to evaluate activities of to date. As a result of the mission, it was decided that the facilitator for IDEE will assist the ACF of Ziguinchor to collect data. The mission led the program to better understand the work of IDEE Casamance.

The following grants have been approved and begun work:

- Education and Inventory of Chimpanzees in Senegal (PERCS)
- Commission to develop the Community of Bembou
- Idee Casamance
- Nourou Enterprise
- Jane Goodall Institute
- Jill Pruetz
- La Lumière and others

## 8.3. Monitoring and Evaluation (SERA)

For the fiscal year 2009/2010, SERA is involved in four major activities:

- Normal activities of SERA in the regions of Tamba, Kolda, Fatick, Kaolack and Ziguinchor (development of a guide, training of facilitators, control of data collection)
- Analyze and report on pertinent data of SERA;
- Presentation of results of SERA to partners;
- Normal activities of monitoring and evaluation (SE)

During the quarter, SERA was involved principally in field trips to verify the reliability of the data and the proper implementation of the data collection methods. Five of the six ACFs were visited. The field trips allowed the head of the SERA component to correct certain weaknesses and assure that the data for the next quarterly report are accurate and reliable.

The manual for SERA was redone with the integration of the indicators of the agriculture and water and sanitation components. Meetings to share information were organized at Kolda and Kédougou. Moreover, the work carried out by SERA during the quarter assisted the Direction in the decision making process as well as the various components of the project by providing more information from the monitoring and evaluation exercises.

### **8.3.1. Storing and using information**

Storage and providing access to data is the main task of the SERA component. Two meetings were organized at Sokone for the agriculture facilitators in Fatick and another in Kaolack. The goal of the meetings was to follow up on training of monitoring and evaluation. An important point covered was the household surveys to be done this year. Note that the agriculture component is somewhat different in character than other components of the project in that it is involved with many households, reason for which a household survey was deemed necessary. The survey will cover 20% to 50% of the households covered by facilitators. An important point that was covered was the sampling of households to come this year.

### **8.3.2. Perspectives for the next quarter**

During the next quarter, SERA will work closely with the ag facilitators on data collection for the annual report. In addition, a field trip to Ziguinchor is planned to train *relays* in monitoring and evaluation. Note that the facilitators from Ziguinchor were assigned to other zones and it is only the ACF who remained to follow the activities of the program. In view of this, and the amount of effort to collect data, it was decided to rely on community-based facilitators to work in the value chains of cobo and shrimp. The community-based facilitators will be trained in the methods of collecting and verification of data for the program.

# APPENDIX I: DOCUMENTS PRODUCED DURING THE QUARTER

## CDR Component

- Report on the participation of WN in the 11<sup>th</sup> annual International Agriculture and Animal Resources Fair (FIARA, April 2010)
- Plan to monitor, control quality, and supervise the application of environmental and social measures taken by traditional gold miners, April 2010
- Report on the mission to participate in the orientation of the BDS labor consultant in Kaolack, 12 May 2010
- Report on the mission to re-orient traditional gold miners in the continuation of activities under WN program, 14 May 2010
- Report on the informational and sensitization mission to inform the GIE of gold miners about the use of children, controlling mercury use, and preservation of the environment, 25 to 28 May 2010
- Report on the Value Chain Analysis and Market Study on the Ethmalose (cobo) Chain in the Zones of Fatick, Ziguinchor, and Kolda, May 2010
- Report on the Value Chain Analysis and Market Study on the Mollusk Market Chains (oysters, Arches, Murex, and Cymbium) in the Zones of Fatick, Ziguinchor, and Kolda, May 2010
- Report on the Meeting with Agriculture and Biodiversity Components on vetiver grass in Kaolack; participation in presentations of value chain analyses for ethmalose and mollusks, and organization of the training workshop for the GP of Fatick on managing enterprises and governance of OCB in Toubacouta, 13 to 20 June 2010
- Report on the training workshop for Fatick producer groups on enterprise management and governance of OCB, 18, 19, and 20 June 2010 in Toubacouta
- Training Module for baobab powder and precooked fonio packaging techniques, including wrapping and refresher course in HACCP approach, July 2010
- Manual for the participant in the workshop on packaging techniques for baobab powder and precooked fonio, including wrapping and refresher course in HACCP approach, July 2010

## Agriculture Component

- Terms of reference for supporting a Farmer-to-Farmer volunteer to work with the Agriculture Component team of WN, to contribute to the implementation of “Safe Use Action Plans” (SUAP) within the PERSUAP (Pesticide Evaluation Report & Safe Use Action Plans) related to use of pesticides in the areas where the VAG intervenes
- Bid solicitation for construction of dikes and hydro-agricultural works in the Rural Communities of Toubacouta and Djilor

- Bid solicitation for blading and rebuilding of works in Ndour Ndour, Boly ,1 and Boly 2 in the Rural Communities of Djilor, Department of Foundiougne, and two dikes and 10 water retention structures, and the rebuilding of works in Djilor and in Néma Bah in the CR of Toubacouta, Fatick Region
- NCBA/CLUSA/USAID Wula Nafaa Farmer-to-Farmer Program Project Strategy
- PERSUAP, June 2010
- Mapping of the valleys targeted for management in Fatick region
- Topographic study of Ndinderling valley
- Socio-economic study of Ndinderling valley
- Topographic study of the valleys in Ndour Ndour, Boly 1, Boly 2, Nemah Bah, and Djilor (draft version)
- Topographic study of the market gardening sites in Dassilamé Sérère, Néma Bah, Diabang, Ndour, and Djilor (draft version)
- Soils study for the valleys and market gardens where WN intervenes in Fatick Region (draft version)
- Report on the training of well drillers that will establish and promote market garden wells (draft version)
- Phytosociological study on valleys of Djilor, Ndour Ndour, Boly I, Boly 2, and Ndinderling in Fatick Region (draft version)
- Design of water management projects in Djilor, Ndour Ndour, Boly 1, Boly 2, and Néma Bah (draft version)
- Design of water works to manage water in Ndinderling, Ndour Ndour, Boly, and Djilor
- Pre-project Detailed Design and Bid Request documents for the valleys of Pakane and Kaymor in Kaolack Region (draft version)
- Pre-project Detailed Design and Bid Request documents for the valleys of Wassadou, Samé Kouta, and Ferme 2 in Tambacounda and Kédougou Regions (draft versions)
- Environmental Checklist for Ndinderling management plan
- EMMP valley bottom management in Ndinderling
- EMMP valley bottom management in Boly 1
- EMMP valley bottom management in Boly 2
- EMMP valley bottom management in Ndour Ndour
- EMMP valley bottom management in Djilor
- EMMP valley bottom management in Toubacouta
- NIP - LASF - 2010 05 - Valley bottom management in Boly 1
- NIP - LASF - 2010 06 - Valley bottom management in Boly 2
- NIP - LASF - 2010 07 - Valley bottom management in Ndour Ndour
- NIP - LASF - 2010 08 - Valley bottom management in Djilor
- NIP - LASF - 2010 09 - Valley bottom management in Némabah

- Funding request - LASF - 2009-01 – Dassilamé Sérère (final version)
- Funding request - LASF - 2010-01 - Market Garden Management Némabah
- Funding request - LASF - 2010 05 - Valley bottom management in Boly 1
- Funding request - LASF - 2010 06 - Valley bottom management in Boly 2
- Funding request - LASF - 2010 07 - Valley bottom management in Ndour Ndour
- Funding request - LASF - 2010 08 - Valley bottom management in Djilor
- Funding request - LASF - 2010 09 - Valley bottom management in Némabah
- Work agreement with the Rural Communities of Keur Samba Gueye and Toubacouta related to the rehabilitation, extension, and optimal restoration of Ndinderling valley works
- Work agreement with the Rural Community of Djilor related to the rehabilitation, extension, and optimal restoration of Djilor valley works
- Work agreement with the Rural Community of Djilor related to the rehabilitation, extension, and optimal restoration of Boly 1 and 2 valley works
- Work agreement with the Rural Community of Toubacouta related to the rehabilitation, extension, and optimal restoration of Némabah valley works
- Work agreement with the Intervillage Producers' Group (GIP) in Diabang related to the rehabilitation, extension, and optimal restoration of the Market Gardening Site of Keur Mama Lamine
- Work agreement with the Economic Interest Group (GIE) NDAMIR NDEF LENG of Némabah / office of the third garden “Mbelagorom” related to the rehabilitation and optimal restoration of the Market Gardening Site of Némabah
- 93 work agreements with Conservation Farming groups related to training and implementation of CF in the process of being signed

### **Governance Component**

- Training module for trainers in decentralization and local governance
- Manuel for the participant in the training on decentralization and local governance
- Training module on governance of grass-roots community organizations (OCB)
- Manual for the participant in the training on governance of OCB
- Report on setting up management structures under the PAF for Sakar/Oudacar
- Report on the mission to prepare and plan setting up management structures under the PAF for Sakar/Oudacar
- Report on the training of producer groups in enterprise management and governance of OCB

### **BIO Component**

- Report on the training of new BIC agents in Foundiougne
- Report on the mission to Ziguinchor to monitor the inventory of Mangagoulack
- Report on the mission to Kédougou (visit to the head of the Division of Hunting and the National Coordinator)
- Report on the mission to monitor the startup on the biodiversity characterization study

- Report on the mission related to socio-economic studies for Dindéfelo
- Report on the mission to Salémata related to the prospection of chimpanzee corridors
- Report on the mission to Ziguinchor to report on inventory results
- Report on the mission to harmonize rules in the Sabodala mining area
- Report on the mission to visit sites and meet with WN target populations, with the CO/TR from USAID
- POAS documents for Missirah Sirimana and Toubacouta
- Local Conventions for Sinthiou Malème and Sabodala
- Work agreement signed with the Continental Fisheries Directorate
- Report on the workshop to update actors on the closing of bolongs and mudflats in Fatick region
- Report on the mission to participate in the opening of fishing in Nétéboulou (Tambacounda Region)
- Terms of reference on a harmonization study for fisheries policy between Gambia and Senegal
- Terms of reference pertaining to rights and responsibilities of actors in the CLPA of Bassoul and Niodior
- Terms of reference pertaining to setting up processing and purification centers for cockles
- 03 mission reports on sensitization of villagers on the management plans for mollusks in the Rural Communities of Toubacouta, Djirnda, and Bassoul

### **Water and Sanitation Component**

- Mission report on supervision of grants accorded in Kédougou
- Documents pertaining the setting up of management committees for wells equipped with manual pumps

### **Policy and Communication Component**

- CD containing a thematic film on the management of continental fisheries in Nétéboulou (arrondissement of Missirah and Department of Tambacounda)
- NDI on the decentralized radio station in Sakar-Oudacar with Radio Gabou FM
- Report on the mission to photograph intervention sites of the Agriculture Component, with the Communications Head of USAID

# APPENDIX 2 : TABLE OF INDICATORS

Indicator	Target over 5 years	Target 2009-10	Completed this quarter	Complete since Oct. 2009	Observations
<b>WEALTH CREATION COMPONENT</b>					
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 GUS 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	129	326	
Number of producer organizations, water users associations, commerce associations, and community organizations that receive assistance from USAID	1500	300	70	127	Most data will be collected towards the end of the marketing campaigns for each product
Number of full-time jobs created	18000	5000	1366	2650	
Number of agricultural developments directly benefiting from USAID intervention	12200	3500	839	1299	Most data will be collected towards the end of the marketing campaigns for each product
Number of women's organizations/associations assisted	500	100	19	50	
Number of commercial agreements negotiated by community groups	250	50	10	87	
Number of grants awarded by the project	50	10	0	11	These grants concern all components of the program
Number of enterprises that have received credit thanks to project assistance	100	20	77	99	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=Ndinderling, Samé Coua 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 2 (1); Conservation Farming (1)
Number of hectares impacted by the new or improved water systems	3560	500	0	0	1884 ha: Low areas = Ndinderling (974), Samé Coua (20), Boly (115), Ndour Ndour (50), Ferme 2 (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 = Ndinderling (267), Samé Coua (15), Boly (50), Ndour Ndour (23), Ferme 2 (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 %	129	326	Quantify at the end of the marketing campaigns for each product
Number of land use practices adopted by local authorities	208	11	70	127	4 practices: 4 COGIRBAF in low areas of Ndinderling, Samé Coua, Ferme 2, Boly
Number of households affected by agreed land use practices	77800	17600	1366	2650	392 households: COGIRBAF = Ndinderling (267), Samé Coua (15), Boly (50), Ferme 2 (60)
Number of small producers receiving instruction and training on appropriate production rules	11250	1100	839	1299	1 000 producers (SIGESCO)
Number of Producers' Organizations receiving instructions and training in appropriate production rules	450	50	19	50	50 associations (SIGESCO Groups)
Number of proven and effective technologies that are identified and developed for small-scale harvesters to use	20	3	10	87	1 technology (garden wells)
Number of small producers receiving training in new technologies	11250	1100	0	11	2,000 producers (especially in Conservation Farming)
Number of Producers' Organizations receiving training in new technologies	450	50	77	99	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
<b>GOVERNANCE IMPROVEMENT COMPONENT</b>					
Number of local collectivities receiving assistance from GUS to increase their sources of annual revenues	50	10	1	1	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	5920	6753	
Number of external systems of supervision of utilization of public funds supported by the GUS	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 GUS to allow citizens to participate in the activities of their respective local collectivities	120	30	9	16	Processes are being drawn up to elaborate Local Conventions in Sinthiou Maléme and Bassoul
<b>BIODIVERSITY AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</b>					
Number of hectares under improved natural resource management	1,662,200	421,814	0	97532	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	0	27000	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 GUS assistance	501,000	391,814	0	70532	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	680	3825	
Number of individuals that benefit from short-term training on agriculture sector	12200	3500	456	456	In the next quarter, we will begin training in the technical packages for fonio and cashew.

Indicator	<i>Target over 5 years</i>	Target 2009-10	Completed this quarter	Complete since Oct. 2009	Observations
<b>WATER AND SANITATION COMPONENT</b>					
Number of hydraulic works constructed	<b>39</b>	24	0	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.	<b>5850</b>	4500	207	558	Grants awarded for well construction
Number of persons trained to improve access to water and sanitation	<b>2000</b>	500	0	47	
Number of persons trained in technical upkeep of water works	<b>400</b>	100	198	198	
Number of water projects begun in the field	<b>30</b>	15	0	0	Grants awarded to construct 138 latrines in Kédougou and Tamba
Number of water projects handed over to beneficiaries	<b>69</b>	39	207	558	Works will be handed over during the next quarter
Number of people in the targeted zones with access to an improved sanitary system	<b>3000</b>	1500	0	47	Grants awarded to construct 138 latrines in Kédougou and Tamba
<b>POLICY AND COMMUNICATIONS COMPONENT</b>					
Number of policies, laws, protocols, or regulations promoting the conservation of natural resources that are put into practice thanks to GUS assistance	<b>18</b>	3	0	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	<b>11</b>	2	0	1	10 reforms in progress
Number of extension meetings held and bulletins or communiqués published on policy reform	<b>24</b>	5	2	15	
Number of public educational and sensitization events that are organized	<b>120</b>	25	55	122	

***Bold and italic = standard indicators***

# Appendix 3. Participation in meetings, seminars, and workshops

## Wealth Creation Component

- Participation in the International Agriculture and Animal Resource Fair: 07 to 18 April 2010 in Dakar
- Participation in the orientation meeting for the BDS labor consultant: Kaolack, 12 May 2010 with Agriculture Component
- Participation in the reorientation meeting of the gold mining GIEs in continuing activities with WN Program, Kaolack: 13 May 2010
- Participation in the information and sensitization meeting on the use of children, controlling mercury use, and preservation of the environment: 25 to 28 May 2010
- Participation in the Task Force on vetiver grass with the Agriculture and Biodiversity Components: Kaolack, 14 June 2010
- Participation in reporting on the value chain Analysis and Market Study on the Ethmalose (cobo) Chain in the Zones of Fatick, Ziguinchor, and Kolda: Toubacouta, 16 and 17 June 2010
- Organization of the workshop on training GP of Fatick in enterprise management and governance of OCB: Toubacouta, 18, 19, and 20 June 2010
- Participation in the orientation workshop of the PTA 2011: Kaolack, 24 and 25 June 2010
- Participation in starting the West Africa Regional Fisheries Project (PRAO) launch: Dakar, 15 July 2010

## Agriculture Component

- Training for artisanal well drillers: March to May 2010
- Workshop on validation of the diagnostic study on the rice market chain, organized by AfricaRice: June 2010
- Workshop on lessons learned on irrigation experiences in West Africa: Ouagadougou, June 2010
- Training on Gender, organized by USAID: Dakar, April 2010
- Presentation of the valley management study for Djilor – May 2010
- Presentation of the valley management study for Boly 1 and 2: May 2010
- Presentation of the valley management study for Ndour Ndour: May 2010
- Presentation of the valley management study for Némabah: May 2010
- Meeting to discuss the issue of straying livestock: Nioro Alassane Tall, June 2010
- Meeting to discuss the issue of straying livestock: Bandafassi: June 2010

## Governance Component

- Participation in the NCBA International Annual Staff Meeting: Washington, DC, April/May 2010

## Biodiversity Component

- Training of new BIC foresters in Foundiougne
- Participation in the workgroup workshop on forest management
- World Environment Day in Tamba
- Meeting with the Director of the Forest Service on the forest exploitation campaign
- Meeting of the steering committee for forest management in Ziguinchor
- Participation on the Forestry Code Revision committee
- Participation in the regional steering committee on forest resource management activities: *CDEPS Foundiougne, April 2010*
- Workshop on presentation of study: "Value chain and market studies of *Ethmalosa fimbriata* (cobo) and shellfish, *Crassostrea gasar*, *Anadara senilis* and *Murex spp.* (oysters, pagne and toufa) in Ziguinchor, Fatick, Kolda and Sédhiou": 16-17 June 2010, community center of Toubacouta
- Training workshop on training of new agents to run the BIC Kédougou, Ziguinchor and Fatick: 23 au 31 June 10, Bureau USAID Wula Nafaa, Forest Department Office of Foundiougne
- Work meeting with the President of the Oyster Producer's Groups of Sokone on the requests for support to set up oyster production sites. Bureau USAID Wula Nafaa, Forest Department Office of Foundiougne
- Meeting of the Technical Committee of GIRMAC on shrimp management: 28 June, Foundiougne

### **Water and Sanitation Component**

- Training workshop on advocacy for GIRE
- Annual review of PEPAM
- Training workshop on the methodology PHAST/SARAR



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