



**USAID** | **SENEGAL**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

# USAID WULA NAFAA PROJECT

QUARTERLY REPORT

APRIL – JUNE 2011

July 2011

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

# USAID WULA NAFAA PROJECT

Quarterly Report  
April-June 2011

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

**Notice:**

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

---

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

|                                                                                           |           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>ACRONYMS</b> .....                                                                     | <b>II</b> |
| <b>1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....                                                         | <b>I</b>  |
| <b>2. INTRODUCTION</b> .....                                                              | <b>2</b>  |
| Objectives and strategy of the Program .....                                              | 2         |
| <b>3. PROGRESS ACHIEVED</b> .....                                                         | <b>5</b>  |
| 3.1Agriculture component .....                                                            | 5         |
| 3.2Biodiversity and Sustainable Natural Resource Management component.....                | 12        |
| 3.3Governance Improvement component .....                                                 | 15        |
| 3.4Policy and Communications component .....                                              | 22        |
| 3.5Wealth Creation component .....                                                        | 25        |
| 3.6Water and Sanitation component .....                                                   | 30        |
| 3.7Cross-cutting activities .....                                                         | 30        |
| <b>4. CONSTRAINTS, OPPORTUNITIES, AND PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT QUARTER</b> .....           | <b>34</b> |
| 4.1Constraints .....                                                                      | 34        |
| 4.2Opportunities .....                                                                    | 34        |
| 4.3Priorities for the Fourth Quarter of FY 2011.....                                      | 35        |
| <b>APPENDIX 1: TABLE OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED</b> .....                                       | <b>37</b> |
| <b>APPENDIX 2: DOCUMENTS WRITTEN DURING THE QUARTER</b> ..                                | <b>42</b> |
| <b>APPENDIX 3: PARTICIPATION IN MEETINGS, SEMINARS, OR WORKSHOPS</b> .....                | <b>46</b> |
| <b>APPENDIX 4: NEW LIST OF INDICATORS AND TARGETS PER CONTRACT MODIFICATION # 6</b> ..... | <b>47</b> |
| <b>APPENDIX 5: LIST OF ONGOING AND PLANNED GRANTS</b> .....                               | <b>51</b> |
| <b>KEYS:</b> .....                                                                        | <b>52</b> |
| <b>APPENDIX 6: LIST OF COMPLETED GRANTS</b> .....                                         | <b>53</b> |

# Acronyms

|           |                                                                                                                                               |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ABG       | Amélioration de la Bonne Gouvernance ( <i>Good Governance component</i> )                                                                     |
| ACA       | Association Conseil pour l'Action                                                                                                             |
| ACEP      | Alliance de Crédit et d'Épargne pour la Production                                                                                            |
| ACF       | Assistant Coordonnateur des facilitateurs ( <i>Assistant Coordinator Facilitator</i> )                                                        |
| AKAD      | Association Kédougou Action Développement                                                                                                     |
| ANCAR     | Agence Nationale de Conseil Agricole et Rural                                                                                                 |
| ARD       | Agence Régionale de Développement ( <i>Regional Development Agency</i> )                                                                      |
| AVSF      | Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières                                                                                                     |
| BDS       | <i>Business Development Services</i>                                                                                                          |
| BFC       | <i>Baobab Fruit Company</i> ( <a href="http://www.baobabfruitco.com">www.baobabfruitco.com</a> )                                              |
| BIC       | Bureau Inventaire et Cartographie ( <i>Regional Mapping Unit</i> )                                                                            |
| BV        | Bassin Versant ( <i>watershed</i> )                                                                                                           |
| CADL      | Centre d'Appui au Développement Local                                                                                                         |
| CCC       | Comité de Coordination et de Conseil                                                                                                          |
| CDR       | Création de Richesses ( <i>Wealth Creation Component</i> )                                                                                    |
| CF        | <i>Conservation Farming</i>                                                                                                                   |
| CFA       | Communauté Financière de l'Afrique                                                                                                            |
| CG        | Comité de Gestion ( <i>Management Committee</i> )                                                                                             |
| CGP       | Comité de Gestion des Puits ( <i>Well Management Committee</i> )                                                                              |
| CGB       | Comité de Gestion du Bloc ( <i>Block Mgmt Committee</i> )                                                                                     |
| CGF       | Conseil de Gestion de la Forêt ( <i>Forest Mgmt Council</i> )                                                                                 |
| CL        | Convention Locale ( <i>local convention</i> )                                                                                                 |
| CLPA      | Conseil Local de Pêche Artisanale ( <i>Local Artisanal Fisheries Council</i> )                                                                |
| CLCOP     | Comité Local de Concertation des Organisations de Producteurs                                                                                 |
| CLUSA     | <i>Cooperative League of United States of America</i>                                                                                         |
| CMS       | Crédit Mutuel du Sénégal                                                                                                                      |
| COGIRB AF | Convention de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources du Bas-Fond                                                                                     |
| CR        | Communauté Rurale ( <i>Rural Community</i> )                                                                                                  |
| CR        | Conseil Rural ( <i>Rural Council</i> )                                                                                                        |
| CSE       | Centre de Suivi Ecologique                                                                                                                    |
| DRDR      | Direction Régionale du Développement Rural ( <i>Regional Rural Development Directorate</i> )                                                  |
| DREEC     | Division Régionale de l'Environnement et des Etablissements Classés ( <i>Regional Division of Environment and Classified Establishments</i> ) |
| EMMP      | <i>Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan</i>                                                                                           |
| ENSA      | Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Agriculture                                                                                                      |
| FAO       | <i>Food and Agriculture Organization</i>                                                                                                      |
| Fc        | Forêt communautaire ( <i>Community Forest</i> )                                                                                               |
| FC        | Forêt classée ( <i>Classified forest</i> )                                                                                                    |
| FIARA     | Foire Internationale de l'Agriculture et des Ressources Animales ( <i>International Agricultural and Animal Resources Fair</i> )              |
| GAF       | Gestion Administrative et Financière ( <i>Administrative and financial management document</i> )                                              |
| GDRN      | Gestion Durable des Ressources Naturelles ( <i>Sustainable Natural Resource Management</i> )                                                  |
| GDT       | Gestion Durable des Terres ( <i>Sustainable land mgmt</i> )                                                                                   |
| GIC       | Groupe d'Intérêt Communautaire ( <i>Community-based interest group</i> )                                                                      |
| GIE       | Groupe d'Intérêt Économique ( <i>Economic Interest Group</i> )                                                                                |
| GIS       | <i>Geographic Information System</i> (Système d'Information Géographique)                                                                     |

|         |                                                                                                                                                  |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| GP      | Groupe de Producteurs ( <i>Producers' Group</i> )                                                                                                |
| GPF     | Groupe de Promotion Féminine ( <i>Women's Group</i> )                                                                                            |
| GRN     | Gestion des Ressources Naturelles ( <i>Natural Resource Management</i> )                                                                         |
| GUS     | Gouvernement des États-Unis ( <i>U.S. Government</i> )                                                                                           |
| HACCP   | <i>Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points</i> (Analyse/Contrôle des points critiques)                                                           |
| IED     | Innovations Environnement Développement Afrique                                                                                                  |
| IREF    | Inspection Régionale des Eaux et Forêts ( <i>Regional Forest Service Office</i> )                                                                |
| IRG     | <i>International Resources Group</i>                                                                                                             |
| ISFA    | Institut Supérieur de Formation Agricole                                                                                                         |
| ISRA    | Sénégalais de Recherche Agricole                                                                                                                 |
| LASF    | <i>Local Agriculture Support Fund</i>                                                                                                            |
| MEPN    | Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature                                                                                    |
| NRP     | Nature, Richesse, Pouvoir ( <i>Nature, Wealth, Power</i> )                                                                                       |
| OCB     | Organisation Communautaire de Base ( <i>Community-based Organization</i> )                                                                       |
| OMD     | Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement ( <i>Millennium Development Goals</i> )                                                            |
| ONG/NGO | Organisation Non Gouvernementale ( <i>Non-Governmental Organization</i> )                                                                        |
| OP      | Organisation Paysanne ( <i>Grass-roots Organization</i> )                                                                                        |
| PAF     | Plan d'Aménagement de la Forêt ( <i>Forest Mgmt Plan</i> )                                                                                       |
| PAM     | Programme Alimentaire Mondiale ( <i>World Food Program</i> )                                                                                     |
| PAPIL   | Projet d'Appui à la Petite Irrigation Locale ( <i>Support program for small irrigation projects</i> )                                            |
| PCE     | Programme Croissance Économique ( <i>USAID Economic Growth Project</i> )                                                                         |
| PCR     | Président du Conseil Rural ( <i>Rural Council President</i> )                                                                                    |
| PHAST   | <i>Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation</i>                                                                                       |
| POAS    | Plan d'Occupation et d'Affectation des Sols ( <i>Land Use Plan</i> )                                                                             |
| PROMISO | Projet Mil et Sorgho ( <i>Millet and Sorghum Project</i> )                                                                                       |
| PTA     | Plan de Travail Annuel ( <i>Annual Workplan</i> )                                                                                                |
| RNA     | Régénération Naturelle Assistée ( <i>Farmer-Assisted Natural Regeneration</i> )                                                                  |
| RNC     | Réserve Naturelle Communautaire ( <i>Community Natural Reserve</i> )                                                                             |
| RTS     | Radiotélévision Sénégalaise ( <i>Senegal Radio and TV</i> )                                                                                      |
| SARAR   | <i>Self-esteem, Associative strengths, Resourcefulness, Action-planning and Responsibility</i>                                                   |
| SDDR    | Service Départemental du Développement Rural ( <i>Departmental Rural Development Service</i> )                                                   |
| S-E     | Suivi-Évaluation ( <i>Monitoring and Evaluation</i> )                                                                                            |
| SERA    | Suivi, Évaluation, Restitution et Analyse Suivi, Évaluation, Restitution et Analyse ( <i>Monitoring, Evaluation, Restitution, and Analysis</i> ) |
| SO      | <i>Strategic Objective</i>                                                                                                                       |
| SUAP    | <i>Safe User Action Plan</i>                                                                                                                     |
| TDR     | Termes de Référence ( <i>Terms of Reference</i> )                                                                                                |
| U-IMCEC | Union des Institutions Mutualistes Communautaires d'Épargne et de Crédit                                                                         |
| UNCEFS  | Union Nationale des Coopératives d'Exploitants Forestiers du Sénégal                                                                             |
| USAID   | <i>United States Agency for International Development</i>                                                                                        |
| USDA    | <i>United States Department of Agriculture</i>                                                                                                   |
| USGS    | <i>United States Geological Survey</i>                                                                                                           |
| WADA    | <i>Water and Development Alliance</i>                                                                                                            |
| WN      | <i>USAID-Wula Nafaa</i>                                                                                                                          |

# I. Executive summary

This quarterly report for USAID-Wula Nafaa 2 presents activities carried out from April to June 2011 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. From this quarter on, the Program is in the process of transitioning toward addressing the concerns of USAID and its strategy for implementing the program “Feed the Future”.

One of the highlight activities for the **Agriculture component** has been carrying out studies in the lowland management areas of Kédougou, in particular at Santanko, Ferme 1, and Bambou. Also, with help from the Governance component, a stepwise evaluation of the rice campaign was carried out with producers and other partners. The objective of documenting the season’s numbers is to evaluate and analyze results obtained, so that lessons can be drawn and the coming 2011 season can be better planned. In addition, the Biodiversity component carried out a study to characterize the biophysical features of Ndinderling and Kaymor lowland areas. And with the PROMISO2, a program for supporting improved productivity of millet and sorghum in the subregion was developed.

As for the **Wealth Creation component**, this quarter saw the beginning of the harvesting and marketing season of cashews nuts. Also, the facilitation of access to credit was a major accomplishment, especially for agricultural enterprises that use CF and wish to acquire inputs. 1184 producers were able to access credit. Finally, the Program was able to finalize the process of recruiting a local NGO to undertake activities linked to traditional gold-mining.

In the **Governance Improvement component**, the accent was placed on follow-up of local conventions for integrated management of lowland areas (COGIRBAF), and on setting up management committees for valleys and garden perimeters. All the committees benefited from training in administrative and financial management.

In the **Biodiversity component**, the quarter’s highlight was to combine forces for better achievement of interventions common to Biodiversity and Agriculture components. Several activities were carried out together, such as the characterization of the managed lowlands and preparation of a pilot site for Sustainable Land Management that promotes Assisted Natural Regeneration (RNA), with a goal of increasing agricultural production. In the domain of conservation, important steps were taken to protect chimpanzees, with the finalization and presentation of the action plan to save the species.

For the **Water and Sanitation component**, an inaugural ceremony was organized this quarter for wells constructed under financing from WADA (Water and Development Alliance). During the quarter, 13 wells were formally accepted, including nine that passed the low-flow period tests carried out to document their capacity for meeting household needs in the dry season. The availability of these works increases access to drinking water for 2,250 people.

In **Policy**, the Program supported recommendations made in the study on bush fires by putting a fire management plan in place for the forest of Sakar/Oudoucar. The exploitation of saw timber moved forward as data on the pilot exploitation exercise were validated.

In **Communications**, the third supplement to *Le Soleil* newspaper was published, concentrating on good governance of natural resources. Communications events of the quarter include the “Weekend Press” in Kédougou, training sessions for natural resource management guides, and participation in the expo celebrating 50 years of USAID’s presence in Senegal.

## 2. Introduction

This report presents activities carried out from April to June 2011 to reach targeted results of the USAID-Wula Nafaa Program in Senegal. Wula Nafaa is financed by USAID/Senegal and is under the supervision of the Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature (MEPN). In January 2003, USAID/Senegal awarded a contract to International Resources Group (IRG) to provide long and short term technical assistance as well as other services with a goal of reaching objectives and results of the program. The signature of the contract between USAID and IRG on August 11, 2008, marked the official administrative beginning of Phase II of the USAID-Wula Nafaa program, financed under the Strategic Objective agreement S.O.11 between USAID and the Government of Senegal.

The report contains a summary of the overall progress and results reached during the second year of the Program in this phase, as well as a presentation and detailed description of each principal activity and product for each component of the Program:

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

### Objectives and strategy of the Program

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

The NWP approach aims to concurrently support actions that:

- Lead to increased productivity of resources and preservation of biodiversity (better management of *Nature*);
- Bring appreciable economic growth that is beneficial to local communities (increasing *Wealth* as an incentive for good management of resources);
- Change Rural Communities from being passive entities into representative bodies that manage natural resources and in so doing become more democratic and locally responsible (strengthening *Power* and good governance to assure transparent decision-making and an equitable sharing of benefits).

The general objective of the program is to contribute to poverty reduction and to sustainable local development while increasing revenues to rural producers and local communities, handing responsibility to local authorities, and promoting participatory, integrated, and decentralized management of resources. It is also consolidating lessons learned in the first phase of the Program.

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

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

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

USAID's five-year FtF strategy has these principal objectives:

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

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

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

Thus, the six major components of the Program perfectly address the objectives of Feed the Future:

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

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

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

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

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

# 3. Progress achieved

## 3.1 Agriculture component

### Rice value chain

**Reminder:** The following rice production sites are to be managed this year: Ndinderling, Kaymor, Wassadou, Ferme 2, and Samécouta. Also, the following work sites begun in 2010 are to be consolidated this year: Némabah, Djilor, Boli, and NdourNdour.

### Studies, consultancies, site management

During the quarter, studies were produced for the lowlands of Kédougou and particularly Santanko, Ferme 1, and Bambou. These include topographic, mapping, soil, and socio-economic studies.

On the management sites, many things were accomplished during the quarter, namely:

- Finalization and reception of the constructed works in Ndinderling
- Contractualization, construction, and official reception of the constructed works in Wassadou
- Finalization of the management sites in Samécouta and Ferme 2
- Startup of work in Kaymor
- Finalization of the request for bids for consolidating the dikes in Némabah, NdourNdour, and Boli and for starting work on the sites



**Photo 1: Ndinderling work site**



**Photo 2: Wassadou site in operation**

### Outcomes from the 2010 season by valley

At the end of one season of working with producers to improve the productivity of lowland areas, USAID-Wula Nafaa program's Agriculture component carried out a stepwise evaluation of the rice season together with the farmers and other partners, with assistance from the Governance component.

The objective of such season-end assessments is to evaluate and analyze results obtained to find lessons to be learned and to better plan the coming 2011 campaign. The methodology used is to implicate the valley management committees as much as possible in analyzing their season. To do this, data collection forms were designed to monitor the latest accounts of the Committee (including monthly transactions on the bank account), the status of payment of taxes, production (surface and volume), analysis of yields, and

areas planned for sowing in the coming season. Support structures /councils involved in the sites, as well as the DRDR, were invited to enlighten the analysis of results.

The results of the season-end evaluations have been entered and are now being verified by the Management Committees. They will be presented in the next WN report.

### **Strategy for assistance in the lowland areas for 2011**

One thing that USAID-Wula Nafaa has noted since the beginning of its intervention is that many donor funded projects are bringing assistance for rice production to producers in the lowlands, but they have no overall strategy to address long-term sustainability. Each year plowing is done and seed inputs are distributed without planning beyond the annual need.

That is why, since the 2010 season, USAID-Wula Nafaa has begun to involve ANCAR in a long-lasting support strategy. An agreement signed with ANCAR in 2010 (refer to the terms of reference for technical assistance) contains the following clause: “To assure sustainable support for years to come, USAID-Wula Nafaa will develop, with the Producers and their Organizations, a system for recuperating inputs that are issued. For plowing, it is assumed that the Lowland Management Committee will recuperate in-kind (in rice) the investment placed in the plowing, in such a way as to make it sustainable year after year.”

This strategy developed with ANCAR is beginning to bear fruit, not only for the management committees (for example, the Ndinderling management committee has recuperated all of the fees for plowing and seeds), but also for other supporting partners of the lowlands (including PAPIL, AVSF, FAO). At this point, these partners are including this strategy in their 2011 assistance. The evidence of this fact is found in:

- The report on the meeting of actors in the rice market chain of Fatick region, held June 16<sup>th</sup>, 2011: **“Thus it is that the efforts that WN has made during this year (since last rainy season) seem to be bearing fruit: bringing support organizations to re-orient themselves towards long-term thinking, producers taking long-term responsibility for inputs.”**
- The protocols for collaborating that are being signed between USAID-Wula Nafaa and the support organizations of PAPIL and FAO

Supporting activities for lowland areas in 2011 were oriented in this way, in liaison with ANCAR as the “pivot”, serving as a structure for implementing so many projects in the field (PAPIL, PAM), while taking into account the planned support from FAO and AVSF: tables were assembled to list provisions to be delivered, to complement the amounts that producers provided based on previously supplied quantities.

Finally, USAID-Wula Nafaa added a clause this year concerning its assistance to producers: that they add organic fertilizer to intensify production in the lowland areas. Effectively, rice responds well to such fertilizer, and this was noted during the process of evaluating the season’s production in the lowland areas (see the memorandums of understanding signed with the Management Committees).

### **Activities carried out to support increasing productivity of lowland areas in 2011**

Based on these agreements, the activities that are in the process of adding value to lowland area production are:

- Assisting with plowing and providing seeds for 406 hectares in the regions of Fatick, Kaolack, Tambacounda, and Kédougou.
- **Assisting with demarcating parcels in Ndinderling:** the Management Committee of Ndinderling laid out garden plots of the lowland with help from the BIC of Sokone. It focused particularly on zones judged to be the surest for production, according to producers. Surveying was carried out on 175 ha. This activity had the aim of (i) calculating the number of hectares of farmable land during the coming season; (ii) determining the dimensions of the parcels, given the demand; and (iii) estimating the amount of fertilizer that would be needed.

- **Holding a training workshop in production techniques for seeds in Keur Samba Guèye:** this workshop joined all the seed producers from the previous growing season. It was animated by Moussa Mbaye of the DRDR of Fatick. The themes included: the seed multiplication plan; choice of multipliers; choice of where to plant; monitoring mechanisms and control by the technical services; the growing season; and seed-related legislation.
- **Meetings to develop partnerships** with structures such as PAPIL, AfricaRice, and FAO.

### **COGIRBAF**

The COGIRBAF for Ndinderling is in the validation phase. A draft was sent to each of the actors concerned (technical services, local and administrative authorities). A workshop to put a consultative technical committee in place is planned for July 21, 2011, in Toubacouta. This committee will serve not only as advisor to the PCRs, but also as a place to find common ground for all actors intervening in the lowland.

Writing the COGIRBAF for Wassadou, with PAPIL, is also in progress.

For Kaymor, the consultant has been selected and the terms of reference are already written. The only thing left to do is to finalize the contract.

### **Biodiversity**

The Biodiversity component carried out a study to characterize the biophysical aspects of the lowlands of Ndinderling and Kaymor. The objectives are to (i) establish a baseline description of the current vegetation on the sites; (ii) identify species that are able to support prolonged submersion; (iii) improve management of water runoff, so as to reduce negative impacts on forests. This study was presented and final editing is in progress.

### **Environmental study**

Following requests from the Directorate of Environment, the Program must improve its procedures for environmental impact studies, particularly by integrating Senegalese procedures. Discussions are currently underway to see how this will be feasible. Following discussions carried out at the Ministry of Environment, it was decided to consider the study that was produced by Tom Catterson as a strategy document, but it will have to be translated. This will make it so that WN will only be required to do screening when working in new agriculture sites.

### **Other activities**

It is worth noting that the Irrigation Specialist participated in a workshop on recuperating salt-saturated lands held in Dakar from April 26<sup>th</sup> to the 29<sup>th</sup>, 2011. This useful workshop was attended by researchers, NGOs, supporting organizations, and OCBs (see the report for the workshop).

Another activity was a workshop organized by PCE to present its results in the development of rainfed rice, also attended by the Irrigation Specialist. One outcome is that NERICA rice is currently a viable opportunity for the development of rice culture and the reduction of poverty. This new variety offers many opportunities for developing rice culture on hills in regions where rainfall exceeds 800mm.

### **Millet/sorghum and maize value chains**

During the quarter, the millet/sorghum and maize value chains were the focus of assistance from USAID-Wula Nafaa outside the lowland areas. Support for these two value chains was given by the Agriculture component in the form of the activities described below.

### **Training of new CF groups**

In 2010, CF was implemented in two to six villages per Rural Community. With the extension work carried out in 2011, a total of six to 24 villages per Rural Community practiced CF. The number of villages affected thus went from 86 in 2010 to 304 in 2011.



**Photo 3: Training producers in CF**



**Photo 4: Decomposed compost heap (Keur Samba Gueye/ Fatick)**



**Photo 5: Starting to rip with the tractor**

### Composting

Introduction of composting from garbage dumps in the villages and rural towns led to setting up a pilot program on composting among CF groups in certain villages. Thus, 932 small producers, of which 30 were women, were trained in respecting production norms.

### Assistance to producers' organizations

Conservation farming is implemented through groups of village producers. These groups are being fully organized so they may evolve into official structures with wide influence (CF networks). Through these structures that are intervening at the moment in CF, at least 97 producers' organizations in seven CRs have received training in established production norms (composting).

### CF equipment

For better implementation of conservation farming, and to increase the area of arable land, a prototype of a CF tool that can be towed with a tractor was manufactured with the help of a machinist. The tool was tested numerous times in different soil types (hardpan, sand, clay, intermediate).

During the tests, at least 10 hectares were ripped in the regions of Fatick and Tambacounda. The tests resulted in the calculated time required to construct 125 berms (45 to 50 minutes) over an area of one hectare (100m x 100m) or 10,000m<sup>2</sup>.

### Sales of CF-produced crops

Following meetings between actors from the previous quarter, two other meetings were set up to sign contracts to sell production in Toubacouta<sup>1</sup> and Koussanar. The meetings led to the signing of 13 contracts for producing and selling maize.

<sup>1</sup> The meeting in Toubacouta concerned the Rural Communities of Keur Samba Guèye, Nioro Alassane Tall, Keur Saloum Diané, Toubacouta, and Djilor. The one in Koussanar concerned the CRs of Koutiagaydi, Passkoto, Maka, Méréto, Ndiayenne Bamba, Ndam, Sinthiou Malème, and Koussanar.

| Meeting on setting up contracts in Toubacouta |                   | Meeting on setting up contracts in Koussanar |                   |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Rural Community                               | Quantity (tonnes) | Rural Community                              | Quantity (tonnes) |
| Keur Samba Guèye                              | 467               | Passkoto                                     | 53                |
| Keur Saloum Diané                             | 355               | Kouthiagaydi                                 | 38                |
| Toubacouta                                    | 113               | Koussanar                                    | 24                |
| Nioro Alassane Tall                           | 215               | Sinthiou Malème                              | 111               |
| Djilor                                        | 445               | Maka                                         | 44                |
|                                               |                   | Méréto                                       | 159               |
|                                               |                   | Ndam                                         | 148               |
|                                               |                   | Ndiayenne Bamba                              | 87                |
| <b>Total</b>                                  | <b>1 595</b>      |                                              | <b>664</b>        |

In all, 2,259 tonnes were contracted with 13 networks present at these two meetings. A significant attendance by Presidents of Rural Councils was also noted at the meetings. They followed the process of signing and made firm commitments to make fertilizer available to CF groups. We note the participation of USAID-PCE in the process.

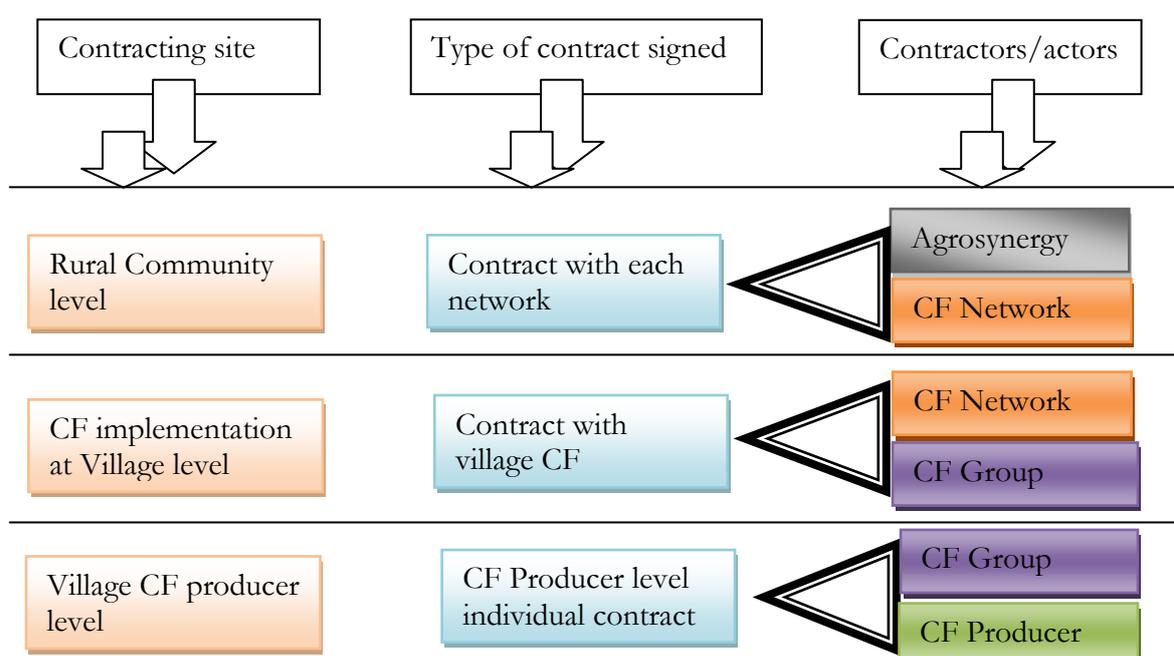
Following the setup of these contracts, the next steps are:

**On the part of producers:** (i) hold general assemblies in each CR to inform members of the content of the contract; (ii) put a mechanism for monitoring in place so that the contracted quantities will be assured; (iii) sign contracts with CF groups in each CR.

**On the part of Agrosynergy:** (i) pursue direct contact with networks in each CR (telephone, self-informing, etc.); (ii) keep USAID-Wula Nafaa and PCE programs apprised on the most current status of the contracting process.

**On the part of USAID-Wula Nafaa:** (i) assure that the quality of CF-produced crops is maintained in the villages; (ii) assist in structuring/organization of networks so they are oriented toward their signed contract; (iii) propose two types of contracts (for CF village-based groups, and for CF producers in each village); (iv) facilitate the signing of contracts.

**On the part of USAID-PCE:** (i) continue monitoring the contract, with Agrosynergy (until product is delivered to the villages); (ii) inform USAID-Wula Nafaa at every stage of the process; (iii) assist in drawing up contracts between the different levels in the CF organization.



USAID-PCE and USAID-Wula Nafaa have responsibility for preparing appropriate contracts for the two remaining levels. These are the contracts between CF groups and networks, and contracts that link CF groups and producer members of the CF village group.

### **Extension work with conservation farming techniques, and profiting from initial achievements**

Partnering with USAID-PCE program has enabled the extension of conservation farming to areas beyond those normally served by USAID-Wula Nafaa. Two training sessions were held in the regions of Kaolack and Thiès with six training facilitators from USAID-Wula Nafaa. Producers, community animators, and representatives of USAID-PCE and E-ATP all participated in the training.



**Photo 6: Training session for PCE producers by facilitators of USAID-Wula Nafaa**

Thanks to synergy between USAID-PCE, USAID-Yaajeende, USDA-CLUSA, and USAID-Wula Nafaa projects, the diffusion of conservation farming techniques is spreading throughout Senegal.

Also, the experience linked to the strategy for implementing conservation farming that was developed during 2009 and part of 2010 has been captured in a booklet that has been distributed to numerous partners.

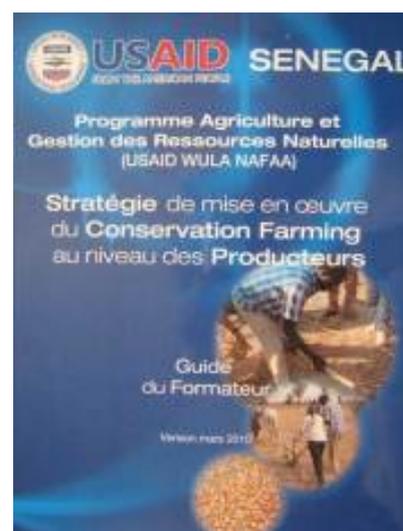
### **Introduction of new techniques**

With PROMISO2, a program for assistance in improving productivity of millet and sorghum in the subregion (West Africa), nine test sites are being conducted on these themes:

- Cultivation of millet and trials on two varieties (Souna3, ICMV IS 89305)
- Cultivation of sorghum and trials on three varieties (ISRA 621-A, ISRA 621-B, ISRA 622-B)
- Anti-striga measures in millet fields

These subjects are of capital importance to increasing productivity in the millet/sorghum value chain in program intervention zones.

Recall that an agreement is being signed between ISRA-PROMISO and USAID-Wula Nafaa, and that the heads of networks in various Rural Communities are strongly implicated in the monitoring of implementation of trials.



## Improvement of village nutrition and food security (horticulture sector)



**Photo 7: Mobilization meeting in Dassilamé Sérère**



**Photo 8: Dassilamé Sérère (pedestrian path, watering)**

### Horticultural management sites

The sites where garden perimeters are being managed are operational. They are nearly to the point of filling with water. It is important to note that all the worksites went beyond the contract deadlines. Contractors were requested to take all necessary measures to finalize their work during the month of July.

### Production techniques (garden planning, parceling out)

The gardening program assisted by USAID-Wula Nafaa has been implemented in Fatick Department in the villages of Dassilamé Sérère (10ha), Némabah (5ha), Keur Mama Lamine (10ha), NdourNdour (2.5ha), and Djilor (1 ha). At this time, management work is in progress and should ideally finish between now and end of the rainy season for certain perimeters.

In seeking better management of arable space so that the fundamental principles of garden planning can be applied and conflicts can be avoided, a particular type of land organization was carried out in the perimeters of Dassilamé Sérère, Keur Mama Lamine, and NdourNdour: subdividing land, identifying access routes, and so on. This work is part of organizing producer groups to orient them towards production, and at the same time serves to increase producer skills so that they acquire the know-how that will allow them to repeat the exercise in the future.

Women are in the majority when it comes to gardening. Their involvement is very important to the continuation of this activity.

Following the organizational work, an outline will be drawn up for an exploitation plan with the gardeners in perimeters that are not flooded with water in rainy season (NdourNdour, Djilor).

### Support services for private irrigation were strengthened during the quarter

Following training and followup of activities started these last months, the departments of Foundiougne (Fatick region) and Kaolack (Nioro du Rip) now have the following services available:

- 4 manufacturers of pedal pumps at Nioro du Rip, Toubacouta, Karang, Sokone
- 4 mini-drilled well installers at Keur Samba Dié (Kaymor), Némanding (Toubacouta), Keur Ibra Mberry (Nioro Alassane Tall), Djilor.

Also, basin installation masons in the zones of Djilor and Toubacouta are in the process of being trained: 12 installation demonstrations are being put in place. This technique will improve water distribution to individual parcels in the garden site.

## Local Agriculture Support fund

USAID-Wula Nafaa's local agriculture support fund (LASF) supports direct investments in field activities through sub-contracts, consultation services, and purchase orders. Needs are identified through value chain analysis and interaction with actors in the field. This is how LASF contributed to supporting direct investments in local agricultural activities on the ground during the quarter. At the time this report was written, the Ezzedine Establishment, which was in the final phase of management works in Ndinderling (in the CRs of Keur Samba Gueye and Toubacouta) last quarter, finalized its construction, and the Agriculture component formally accepted it. Since the realization of works on the site, a management committee has been set up to assist in managing rice producers' business there.

The Agriculture component has also set up a second contract with the Ezzedine Establishment to install a hydro-agricultural infrastructure and to manage water in the lowland of Wassadou in the Rural Community of Dialacoto. At the time of writing this report, contracts were also being signed with PRESCOM and SENTHRAS to build hydro-agricultural structures and to manage the water in the valleys of Ferme 2, Samécouta, and Kaymor. Both projects will contribute to assuring that the LASF objective to increase agricultural productivity and yield by improving irrigation and resource management will be met. For example, investment in the Kaymor site will lead to reducing negative impacts of soil salinization and will put about 200 hectares of sterile soil back into rice production, benefiting both men and women who are rice producers in the region.

Thanks to use of the LASF, the Agriculture component signed a partnership agreement with the DRDR/SDDR to train at least 10 rice producers in rice seed production in Fatick region. The training includes, among others, these topics: the multiplication model and the process of certification; choice of varieties to multiply; the process of rice seed production (from sowing to harvest); the process of certifying rice seeds, including the role of the DRDR and technical services in the process, and a presentation on the market potential of selling rice seed in Fatick region. In addition, the training offers a practical support to producers in starting up their seed production for this planting season. The objective of the training was to give participants the chance to learn more about rice seed multiplication, choosing varieties and cultivation sites, and the process of certification that results in good quality seed certifiable for the 2011 season.

This quarter, the LASF also facilitated the Agriculture component to work with the enterprise DG Travaux SARL to consolidate dike projects in the Rural Communities of Toubacouta and Djilor. The fused areas cover more than 275 ha that benefit of more than 200 households this rainy season.

Every activity already carried out or in progress this quarter will continue to contribute to the global objective of reducing poverty and increasing food security for rural poor people in Senegal, with help from the LASF fund.

## 3.2 Biodiversity and Sustainable Natural Resource Management component

### Activities that conserve and manage biodiversity

These activities include: writing a management plan for the RNC of Dindéfélo; conservation of chimpanzees through setting up madd growing sites; characterization of biodiversity in the lowland sites; assisted natural regeneration; and promotion of agroforestry technologies by identifying species suitable for planting live fencing around garden perimeters.

In the RNC of Dindéfélo, following technical studies and putting a local convention in place, the process of writing a management plan was started with the ensemble of actors (technical services, Rural Council, village representatives, members of local organizations). To accomplish this, an outline for the report was

drawn up and validated, and zoning of the reserve was done using criteria for access rules. The Director of Protected Areas from Guinea made an exchange visit to the reserve.

### **Chimpanzee conservation activities**

These activities include the finalization of a consultant study report on putting an action plan together for conserving chimpanzees in the whole Kédougou region. The presentation of this report was a framework for planning local convention activities in Ethiolo and Dar Salam. Thus, the process for putting LCs and POASs in place for these two CRs could be started. In addition, the meeting of the workgroup on chimpanzee conservation in Kédougou addressed these topics:

- Informing actors in the execution of the program of how activities have evolved since the last meeting on December 10, 2010
- Reporting on the consultant's work on the conservation plan
- Validation of the map of land uses produced by USGS, keeping high priority conservation areas and hotspots in mind

The Program also awarded grants to put community nurseries in place in the Rural Communities of Dar Salam and Ethiolo for madd production (*Saba senegalensis*). The villages have been identified, nurseries set up, and pergolas for the plantations put under the care of two rural councils supported by the Forest Service. This agroforestry activity will help to resolve competition for madd fruit by chimpanzees, contribute to balanced nutrition, and increase revenues from madd sales in the areas concerned. The experience will reach other communities via the demonstration effect.



**Photo 9: Madd nursery**



**Photo 10: Pergola for the madd plantation**

The component initiated a study to characterize biodiversity in the lowland areas of Ndinderling and Kaymor, zones that are newly managed by the Agriculture component. The field missions did inventories in each site (21 plots in Ndinderling and 20 plots in Kaymor). The results were analyzed and the report was presented to partners (Forest Service, Environment Service, DRDR, CADL, and others) in Kaolack at the beginning of July. Besides the status of documentation on the two valleys, the principal results that were presented in the characterization report were the Environmental Impact Analysis, monitoring indicators for agro-ecological parameters, and proposed mitigating measures for negative impacts.

The two Program components are also preparing an action plan on a grand scale to promote and disseminate Assisted Natural Regeneration (RNA) techniques that will complement conservation farming in WN intervention areas. The main results expected of this “technical package” are improvement of agricultural yields and, more generally, sustainable land management (GDT). This action plan is in the process of being drafted and depends on the technical itineraries related to reintroduction of “useful” trees in fields, which will contribute to improving food security and well-being of producers (fruit, fodder, wood, shade, etc.); to multiplying sources of revenues; and to improving biodiversity. This plan will also lead to populations becoming less vulnerable to the unpredictable effects of climate change. Reflection on this theme was informed and completed by the mission organized by the two Program components in

intervention zones of World Vision Program, under the guidance of the Forest Service in Kaffrine. It is important to note also that all the agriculture facilitators were trained in assisted natural regeneration, using a module that was developed for the purpose.

In terms of agroforestry technologies that allow for coherent chains of agricultural production, we identified species appropriate for live fencing around garden perimeters. They are *Zizyphus mauritiana*, *Acacia nilotica*, and fruit species such as lemon trees.



**Photo 11: Biophysical characterization in the lowland area of Ndinderling**

## Management of mangroves

The main activities were:

- Writing terms of reference for mapping the mangrove zone
- Finalizing the management plan for oyster and mollusk harvest areas: The document was presented and adopted in a community meeting at Toubacouta, in the presence of administrative authorities, the Rural Council, and members of the CLPA. During the presentation workshop, the objectives were to:
  - Validate the management plan document that was written with technical support from USAID-Wula Nafaa
  - Validate the administrative and financial management document for local artisanal fisheries councils
  - Define mechanisms for monitoring (setting up a surveillance committee, and how this committee will function)

Implementation of the management plan for bolongs will contribute to making oyster and mollusk harvesting activities more sustainable, thus contributing to food security specifically and to the fight against poverty in general.

## Local conventions

Technical monitoring of local conventions is ongoing. Planning is underway to draft the POAS in Dar Salam and Ethiolo. The LCs will help the CRs manage conflicts with herders, and protect critical chimpanzee habitat.

## Forest management

### Writing the PAF

Forest management activities this quarter include finalization and technical validation of the PAF for Koussanar. The meeting to accord technical validation to the PAF was attended by the Director of the Forest Service (the head of the Management and Forest Production Division). In compliance with the action plan, the 2011 exploitation parcels were demarcated.

The process of managing the forest of Mangagoulack was restarted with an Informational Notice submitted to the Regional Forest Service Inspector of Ziguinchor to select a botanist to complete the identification of ligneous species from the inventory in local language.

## Implementation of the PAF

An action plan to exploit sawtimber was begun in Saré Bidji / Thièty. Results from the exploitation inventory in the test parcel (4-6A) were presented to the sawyer-loggers of Kolda and Sédhiou regions. A field record book for exploitation information was finalized and proposed for validation. A call for expression of interest to cut the sawtimber of legal size will imminently be published. The process of marking boundaries of forests under active management is in progress.

### Drawing up a pilot program for fighting bush fires

Recommendations from the bush fire study of 2010 can be summarized as follows:

- Work at the Rural Community (CR) level
- Concentrate mainly on setting early fires
- Write, detail, and implement a fire management plan (PGF)

In view of these recommendations, the Biodiversity and Governance components decided to work with two CRs in the Sédhiou region (Sakar and Oudoucar) to try out a PGF, test its feasibility, find out its cost and effectiveness, and note the problems that arise.

The PGF was written by a team of three Forest Service agents in April. The final document was presented to the populations and to the Forest Service on May 19 in Sakar.

Other presentations are to be given to the block committees and a final map document should allow the plan to be finalized and made operational for the next dry season, starting in October.

## Capacity building

As for activities related to building capacity of the actors, training carried out during the quarter centered on the following themes:

- Improved madd harvest technique
- Composting technique
- Plant production techniques and setting up madd plantations
- Agroforestry technologies to restore vegetative cover for sustainable agriculture
- Refresher course on technical prescriptions in managed forests
- Extension work on technical prescriptions for the Koussanar management plan

Training on madd harvest was given in the CRs of Kédougou region. The sessions were given by the Forest Service and were followed by dissemination meetings organized by Program facilitators in each village of the CR. This training also covered how to produce madd plants and how to place them in plantation areas.

The refresher course on technical prescriptions under PAFs was also given at the level of the management units (blocks) by the chef de Brigade Forestière of the zone.

Training on composting falls under the heading of adding value to straw and animal waste as fertilizing material for soils. Several sessions were held by facilitators in the zones of Kédougou, Toubacouta, and Sédhiou.

## 3.3 Governance Improvement component

### Technical assistance for management committees (agriculture, gardening, fisheries, CGP, and others)

## Management committees for agricultural activities

After putting the COGIRBAF in place, the component focused on writing a training module for the administrative and financial management document (GAF) of the management committees, the contents of which are based on an analysis of needs that was carried out in the field.

The component built capacity for the management committees of Ndinderling and Kédougou (Ferme 2 and Samécouta). The training was participatory and was based on the principle of experiential learning.

At the end of the training, a guide was made available to participants, containing key points related to good functioning of management committees and combining lessons learned and workshop recommendations with the goal of promoting leadership and long-term adoption of activities. The guide will help assure that the material is passed down to the village. It acts as a means to improve the good governance charter as it is applied by various actors involved in the agreement for integrated management of lowland area resources (COGIRBAF).

### In Samécouta, a woman president at the center of good local governance

After having received 1,760 kg (44 sacks) of Sahel 108 seeds from USAID-Wula Nafaa, the women of Samécouta, at the urging of their president, decided to save 5,000 FCFA for each sack delivered to its members. This led to a savings account of 220,000 FCFA, which will allow the federation to pay for a part or all of the seed requirements for next year. This translates into the group having assimilated the notion of sustainability, having received several trainings from the Program, including on administrative and financial management of OCG.



In the garden perimeters, the component also assisted in training the “Farmer to Farmer” volunteer in Diabang. The objective was to bring advice to business managers and to make tools and marketing techniques available to garden producers so that activities will be managed effectively and transparently.

Note that the consultant proposed an organization in the style of a cooperative for the garden perimeters. According to her, a cooperative allows agricultural producers to better take care of themselves whenever it is required to confront their most pressing development needs.

## Local conventions (COGIRBAF, NRM, Fisheries)

### Activities linked to elaborating and implementing the agreements for integrated management of lowland area resources (COGIRBAFs)

The component participated in the community workshop to evaluate the local convention and the work of the management committee for Dialacoto valley. The meeting was held under the guidance of the Rural Council of Dialacoto in partnership with PAPIL and USAID-Wula Nafaa, with attendance by the CADL

of Missirah, members of the Dialacoto management committee, and representatives from 15 villages surrounding the dike built by USAID-Wula Nafaa.

The specific objectives of the workshop were to update people on the status of the local convention; to write an action plan to restart the process; and to set up the management committee for the dam.

One of the main recommendations from the meeting was to hold a general assembly for the villages that surround Wassadou dam and set up a management committee with seven representatives per village, as well as a surveillance council composed of four members from the Rural Council, technical partners, and projects.

### **Activities related to writing and implementing Local Conventions for natural resource management**

Among activities related to local conventions and natural resource management, the Governance component participated in various exchange meetings organized in the Rural Communities.

The establishment of rules under the local convention of the CR of Bassoul was highlighted by the organization of two major meetings: those in the zones to elaborate outlines for the rules, and a community meeting to harmonize the rules. The organized meetings were well attended by the population, especially by women who came to defend the local convention's protective measures for fish smoking areas against stray cattle. By the end of the community harmonization meeting, the various rules in the local convention were deliberated by the counselors. The document is being adopted at the sous-prefecture of Niodior, after being shared with the technical services.

The beginning of the process of elaborating local conventions for the CRs of Dar Salam and Ethiolo consisted of two steps: holding a workshop to update the technical services on the Program's approach to local conventions, and organizing community informational meetings at the seat of the Rural Council in each CR.

The informational community meetings that followed were well-attended by the populations and technical services and were presided over by administrative authorities (the Sous-prefect or his deputy).

The local convention of the CR of Sinthiou Malème was drawn up in 2005 and renewed in 2009. Setting up a system of forest guards is part of the process of the CR implementing its natural resource management tool, the local convention. Exchange meetings were held at each animation area of the local convention and led to each zone having one forest guard and some village-based guards.

The Program also supported the Rural Council of Dindéfélo in setting up rules for accessing the waterfalls and other tourist sites this quarter. Rehabilitation of the Dindéfélo-Kédougou road has led to a stream of visitors to these sites, leading to degradation of the natural resources and a threat to biodiversity conservation.

The organization of a meeting in Dindéfélo allowed the actors (populations, tourist guides, technical services, and Rural Council) to put rules in place for visits to the waterfalls and other tourist sites in the CR. After this meeting, the conclusions were deliberated by the counselors and the document that was produced is being approved by the Sous-prefecture.

### **Support for the functioning of Local Artisanal Fisheries Councils in the CRs where the Program works**

Under the heading of implementing the local convention of Toubacouta for managing fisheries resources (rotating closure of the bolongs), the plan was to continue with a meeting to report on proposals for reorganizing the CLPAs of Toubacouta and Missirah for a more optimal business site. The workshop to validate the document that written on the reorganization, entitled "Administrative and Financial Management (GAF) of the CLPAs", was held under the guidance of the deputy Sous-prefect of Toubacouta, who was designated by the Sous-prefect to represent him. The workshop was attended by

most of the delegates of the two CLPAs. The minutes of the meeting were seen by the Sous-prefect and the order to approve the decisions in the two CLPAs is in the process of being adopted.

From now on, the CLPAs of Toubacouta and Missirah will be restructured based on a Coordination and Counseling Committee (CCC). The CCC will be the new name for the current Instance of Coordination and Counsel. The composition and mode of designating CCC members have not changed.

On another topic, the delegates of the CLPA decided to start collecting community fees that will be drawn from professional activities carried out by stakeholders or from services supplied by the CLPA. These fees or taxes on revenues of the stakeholders will help finance CLPA activities. The fees are fixed according to the exploitation of certain products: mollusks, shrimp, and fish caught in the bolongs during the periods of open fishing. To carry this out, a group of fund management forms was produced and submitted to the CLPA to consider; they validated it during the meeting.

## **Technical assistance to the partner rural communities (CR) in mobilizing financial resources**

Following forums that were held and assistance given for writing budgets, it became clear from meetings that a strong need for proximal technical assistance exists so that the priority activities to improve mobilization of financial resources for local collectivities, who are USAID-Wula Nafaa partners, can be undertaken. The Program thus opted for the grant approach to satisfy the needs in question.

### ***Grant for Sinthiou Malème***

In this CR, an exchange visit is planned to the Diaobé market (Kolda region), where positive results are being noted as increasing financial resources are being mobilized from their marketable equipment. After this visit, a report will be made on good practices learned, so that counselors and market users can come to understand the methods by which market bosses work in Diaobé, and be inspired by them.

In addition, the granting of equipment and work tools aims to strengthen the effectiveness of actors involved in showing market users how to better organize market space. For the long term, the necessary tasks to mobilize more financial resources from the weekly market have been identified, better understood, and properly applied.

### ***Grant to Bambali***

For the CR of Bambali, the rural counselors have learned to improve management of civil status documentation. Effectively, the President of the Rural Council, as set out in the dispositions of Article 211 of the Code for Local Collectivities, “is an officer of the civil state” in the secondary administrative center; the Sous-prefecture assumes the functions of the civil state officer in the principal administrative center.

Conscientious of his responsibilities, having taken office April 10, 2009, the President of the Rural Council of Bambali convinced the members of his council that it was necessary to find a solution to the problem of civil status that they inherited.

In fact, civil status acts of the CR of Bambali from the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and part of 2008 (more precisely, up to September 7, 2008) are either invalid, void, nonexistent, or non-transcribed in the registries. Thus, a grant was awarded to reverse this tendency, so that civil status acts can correctly and regularly be transcribed in the registries purchased, permitting a better mobilization of financial resources in the sector.

### ***Grant to Dindéfelo***

The principal objective of the request is to assist the Rural Community improve growth of mobilized financial resources, particularly through the rural tax, by taking a complete census of the taxable population. It will in fact require that a population census be undertaken in 12 villages of the CR and that a process of sensitization of the population be begun through a program of community radio broadcasts in Kédougou, so that the stakeholders will commit themselves to implementing the rural tax. Thus, an

agreement will be signed with community radio for three broadcasts per month in the various local languages.

In addition, logistics and office furnishings are planned to be distributed to support tax collection and preservation of administrative documents. Among targeted results are a better understanding of the taxable population and efficient collection of the rural tax.

Under the heading of these grants, a delay has been noted for Bassoul and Djirnda linked to the conflict between the populations of the CR of Bassoul who had stalled planning activities. Activities will be pushed back until the next quarter. For Sabodala, the grant has been canceled because of reluctance on the part of the PCR to call a meeting of the Rural Council to deliberate on collecting fees for slaughtering animals and for parking.

### **Sabodala, an example of the fragility of good local governance**

Sabodala is one of the CRs where the Program had planned to support better mobilization of financial resources. After the forum and providing assistance in preparing a budget, it was decided that the Program would give a grant to the Rural Council to improve budget receipts through vehicle parking and animal slaughtering fees.

After drawing up the grant request, the only step left was for the Rural Council to deliberate on the amount of the taxes, which was never done in spite of several appeals by the Program. As a consequence, because of one PCR, the populations of this CR just lost a good opportunity to develop their territory.

## **Training of counselors and community organizations in decentralization, good governance, and management of natural resources**

### **Training of trainers in decentralization and good governance**

During the first year of the Program, the Governance Improvement component had developed a training module geared for seven CR partners. Training was held on-site for local elected officials, community organization representatives, local resource people, and agents of the decentralized services.

After evaluating this approach, it was decided that it is too heavy and takes too much time, thus making supervision more difficult. In the end, the Program opted to regroup potential local trainers at the departmental or regional level, according to each case, and to train them so that they can give complementary training and assure the necessary technical assistance. This new format was tested during the quarter, and has been a resounding success.

### **Decentralized training in decentralization and good governance**

The trainers who received training began to disseminate their new skills in their respective CRs. Thus, training organized in 13 CRs achieved participation of 910 people. This approach was well appreciated by the local heads of the program. A sure thing is that these new resource people will contribute much to the implementation of the process that the Program is putting in place as it progressively pulls out between now and 2013.

### **Training of the Regional Council of Kolda**

Program support for decentralization and good governance rests on the conviction that if it gives local stakeholders more authority, builds more of their capacity, and provides means for them to take responsibility for the most urgent development problems by making local democratic institutions functional, they can improve resources and services that are available to the populations.

This is the context within which the training organized this quarter for regional counselors of Kolda was held. Effectively, after the training, the Regional Council could be equal to continuing the process of

strategic, administrative, and technical development of the region through the deliberating councils and regional administrations.

This capacity building should certainly produce the effect of adopting and applying good governance principles. It is all about the obligation of local leaders, particularly local elected officials and heads of organizations in charge of development, to manage resources transparently and to provide services equitably while collaborating closely with technical services and other development partners.

## Technical assistance to the CRs and to management bodies of the PAFs

### Support for management bodies of the PAFs as they draw up PTAs and budgets

All management bodies under the PAF of the seven CRs of Saré Bidji, Thièty, Koulor, Sinthiou Bocar Aly, Missirah, Sakar, and Oudoucar were assisted in the elaboration and validation of their draft PTAs and budgets.

Thus, in the framework of implementing the PTA and the budgets, financial resources were raised through fees from forest exploitation. This led to a collection of a total of 8,925,000 FCFA this quarter, of which 10% goes to the rural community.

**Table:** Status of the accounts of the CGB/PAF as of end of June 2011

| CR/PAF             | Account registry (balance) | Observations                         |
|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Koulor             | 740,000                    | + 70,000 CFA                         |
| Sinthiou Bocar Aly | 5,095,000                  | + 500,000 CFA for the council        |
| Thièty             | 255,000                    | + 25,000 CFA for the council         |
| Saré Bidji         | 1,245,000                  | + 100,000 CFA for the council        |
| Missirah           | 1,520,000                  | + 150,000 CFA for the council        |
| Oudoucar           | 70,000                     | 7,000 CFA for the council            |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>8,925,000</b>           | <b>+ 852,000 CFA for the council</b> |

### The technical services are in a good position to assist the collectivities of Sakar and Oudoucar in the implementation of their PAF

The challenge to assisting the populations in continuing activities and processes undertaken by projects and programs was well understood by the regional technical services of Sédhiou that are involved in implementing the PAF of Sakar and Oudoucar. Beyond the approach, there are well-thought-out



mechanisms that have been set up with these CRs to let them take ownership, take advantage of lessons learned, and to effectively take on the activities of the field. The pretext of a workshop held to evaluate the approach for writing and evaluating PTAs and budgets of the PAF management bodies that was held in November 2010 was to develop a calendar for the season for implementing the PAF and adopt it with all the stakeholders, and it was a true discovery to find that these services willingly committed to the vision of the Program including the idea of rendering to Caesar what belongs to Caesar. Today the activities of the technical services are entirely and appropriately under their care and surveillance.

The agents are vocal and are continually showing that they are determined and engaged in fully playing their part in every aspect that falls under their technical domain, even beyond intervention by USAID-Wula Nafaa.

### Training of members of the management bodies in filling out administrative and financial management forms

Under the heading of continued technical assistance to management bodies, the Program re-initiated members of forest management bodies in filling out forms that were designed and printed by contractors. Effectively, the mastery of maintaining these forms by management committees will not only assure good traceability for use of funds, but also serve to archive administrative and financial management documents for the PAF. To date, all the members of the management bodies have been trained, for a total of 23 management committees and almost one hundred people trained.

### Support for setting up a manual of administrative and financial procedures (GAF) for the PAF during its implementation

The Program is concerned about improving the management of PAFs, so it is supporting the drafting of a manual for administrative and financial procedures through its service providers (the NGO Aide 18 and ACA) to complement the GAF already put in place. For the local collectivities involved, it means providing for all possible and useful measures that will be needed for good governance at all levels of management of the PAFs. In all, four PAFs that include seven CRs will benefit from this tool, the first draft of which was already produced.

### Support for technical validation of the PAF for Koussanar

Technical validation of the PAF for Koussanar is the next-to-last step in the process of its completion, beyond the technical part of it. It has been the subject of intense discussion between the principal actors (the Forest Service, CRs, USAID-Wula Nafaa) in the sense that it was validated with reservations expressed as observations. The GAF of the PAF was also adopted and a consensual action plan was drawn up to finalize the whole process. This workshop was useful and was a remarkable step in the process, for it led to jumpstarting the remainder of the process which had been stalled lately.

Following the workshop, a community meeting was organized to orient and validate the GAF of the PAF; put management bodies in place; train the various management structures and operator groups (cutting and charcoal-making techniques).

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

In 2008, under the administrative redistricting carried out by the Senegalese government, certain CRs were split into two or three different local collectivities. The CRs of Koulor, Saré Bidji, and Sakar were each divided into two distinct CRs:

- The former CR of Koulor became the CRs of Koulor and Sinthiou Bocar Aly
- The former CR of Saré Bidji became the CRs of Saré Bidji and Thièty
- The former CR of Sakar became the CRs of Sakar and Oudoucar

With these divisions, the managed forests of Koulor, Saré Bidji, and Sakar are now under the jurisdiction of two different rural communities. This situation leads to a problem of shared management of one resource (particularly a forest resource) by two distinct local collectivities, which do not have a legal agreement on the management of this resource, even if they share many common aspects of life. Such an agreement is all the more necessary as the forest is contiguous and must be managed by two different institutions.

To assist in the resolution of this question, and after a request made by the CRs concerned, the Program solicited the input of experienced consultants to work with local actors involved in setting up a GIC that will be sustainable and viable while respecting the law of Senegal. This consultation has begun at the end of the quarter and will be pursued during the quarter to come.

## 3.4 Policy and Communications component

### Revision of the forestry code

Revision of the forestry code is still being followed by the Program with help from the National Coordinator. The final document that includes the recommendation of the Program to address local conventions is currently in the hands of the authorities. Adoption of the new forestry code is a concern for the Program in the sense that it will integrate local conventions, capacity building of local collectivities, and forest fiscality and taxation.

### The 2011 forest exploitation season

The 2011 forestry campaign is unfolding normally following appeals made by the Program for a timely start to the season. In one of the new forests the Program is supporting in management, Sakar/Oudoucar, charcoal exploitation operations are starting up. Negotiations are taking place between producer groups of this forest, the National Union of Cooperatives of Forest Operators of Senegal (UNCEFS), the Regional Forestry Inspectorate (IREF) of Sédhiou, and representatives of the local collectivities of Sakar and Oudoucar.

The Program is also assisting new operators in Sakar/Oudoucar forest to better understand marketing routes targeting large urban centers, and researching commercial partners in the charcoal market chain.

As for the new managed forest of Koussanar, the management plan has been adopted and the populations are working toward putting management committees in place. Training is currently being held on charcoal making and tree cutting techniques.

### Support for sawtimber exploitation

As concerns sawtimber in Kolda region, results of the exploitation inventory of test parcels were presented to the actors (local populations, sawmills of the Kolda and Sédhiou regions), the IREF, representatives of local collectivities, and Program specialists. A receipt book for sawtimber exploitation

was drawn up and distributed. For now, the remaining task is to validate the receipt book with recommendations from actors and partners.

## Bush fire management

Following a study financed by the Program for the Directorate of the Forest Service, a final document on fire management was drafted by students being trained in Katibougou (Mali). The document was presented to local actors, populations, representatives from local collectivities, and the regional inspector of the Sédhiou Forest Service.

The Program, local collectivities, and management committees are currently working on organizing bush fire committees in preparation of using early burning in the coming season.

## Communication and sensitization activities

Communication and sensitization activities were intensively pursued during the quarter. They led to a better understanding of Program activities, particularly these: dissemination of conservation farming techniques, credit management by producers, contract negotiation, drawing up budgets for local governments, biodiversity management, decentralization and governance of natural resource management, sensitization on sanitation and management of water, and others.

Also this quarter, the Program produced 10 radio broadcasts throughout its intervention areas with its network of partner radio stations, and 56 sensitization meetings on hygiene and sanitation in Tambacounda region for the Water and Sanitation component.

In addition to the radio broadcasts, the Program held or participated in various communications events. A “Press Weekend” was organized in Kédougou with the Association of Tambacounda Journalists under a grant to strengthen collection of information on Program activities in Kédougou region, including biodiversity management, setting up a reserve in Dindéfelo, and agricultural activities.

The Program participated in the celebration of Environment Day in the regions of Tambacounda and Kédougou, and organized a big campaign to clean up the neighborhood where its Tambacounda offices are located.



**Photo 12: The head of Communications speaking with journalists in Dindéfelo during Press Weekend**

The Program participated in the Expo for the 50-year Anniversary of USAID’s presence in Senegal. It was an occasion to increase visibility of assistance that USAID has given in the domains of agriculture and natural resource management through USAID-Wula Nafaa.

Under its ongoing assistance to the populations to access potable water and sanitation facilities, the Program helped inaugurate wells built under a strategic partnership between USAID and the Coca-Cola Foundation.

This quarter, the Program began training of natural resource guards in established forest stands. The guides on writing local conventions and forest management plans were presented to the students and to the professors of the Agroforestry Department of the University of Ziguinchor; the National Center for Forest Service, Hunting, and National Parks Technicians in Ziguinchor; the Institute for Higher Agricultural Training (IFSA) in Bambey; the National High School for Agriculture (ENSA) in Thiès; and the Forest Center in Thiès.



**Photo 13: Training of guides for natural resource management in the Agroforestry Department of the University of Ziguinchor**

In terms of publications this quarter, the Program published the third newspaper supplement with *Le Soleil* on the theme of governance over natural resources. The insert was published May 11<sup>th</sup> in the newspaper.

An article on resolution of conflicts was also edited and published in the journal *VIE* of the University of Dakar. The objective was to disseminate the local convention as a tool to resolve conflict in the domain of natural resource management.

Two other articles on community forest management using the experiences of the USAID-Wula Nafaa Program and valuing agroforestry and forestry market products were written and sent for publication in the

magazine *AGRIDAPE*, at the request of IED. This structure has been following USAID-Wula Nafaa publications and *Le Soleil* newspaper supplements, and has acknowledged the great experience of the Program in natural resource management.

In terms of success stories, four have been written and validated. They cover these topics: packaging as a means to increase sales, charcoal surrounding and modernizing habitat, oyster cultivation fights poverty, and governance in bolongs and mudflats.

## 3.5 Wealth Creation component

### Agricultural products

During the quarter, two meetings were organized in Toubacouta and Koussanar enable the signing of commercial contracts between Agro Synergies (the buyer) and maize producers groups. Producers received their credit from U-IMCEC and CMS MFIs to prepare for the agricultural campaign and are now working on planting seed in the various CF production areas.

Agro Synergies's needs are approximately 3,000 tonnes of maize. Marketing contracts that were signed do not add up to the total required by the client, but they assure the groups they will have a market for all their production. A connection between Agro Synergies and U-IMCEC is being set up to allow prompt arrangement of payment for deliveries that can be deposited in the accounts of supplying groups, so that a more secure reimbursement of credit given out by the IMF can be assured.

### Forest and agroforestry products

#### Cashew

The 2011 season is about to begin, and with good prospects. In contrast to the 2010 season with its reduced production in Ziguinchor because of an unexpected climate phenomenon, the 2011 season should be a big production year compared to the last two years. In addition, observed prices have been higher than 2010 prices, with a steady increase from 200 to 450 FCFA per kg by the end of June, and peaks of 500 to 525 FCFA per kg.

This situation confirms forecasts made in our previous quarterly report, wherein we announced that “prices this year should be rather higher compared to those of last year, because of the combined effects of the crisis in Ivory Coast, the prohibition on exporting raw nuts from Kenya, the predicted lowering of production in Brazil, and the growth of demand from Vietnam.”

According to the most recent analyses, prices should remain firm in the immediate future because of demand that stays high in spite of decreasing stocks of good quality nuts. In June, sales prices were set at between 1700 and 1775 USD per tonne.



The Program continued its assistance to improvement of nut quality by organizing six training meetings in Diégoune, Nyassa, and Mangagoulack.

By facilitating marketing by producer groups, 1,428 tonnes of nuts were sold for a value of 628.69 million FCFA, distributed as follows:

- Ziguinchor area: 730 tonnes, for a value of 328.5 million FCFA
- Fatick area: 214 tonnes for a value of 107.12 million FCFA
- Kolda area: 484 tonnes for a value of 193.06 million FCFA.

These data do not include exports or processing.

#### Mbepp gum

Production collected in the area of Koussanar during the current quarter amounts to 13.388 tonnes for revenues on the order of **17,944,400 FCFA**. This market chain has displayed a reduction in production,

which is now mainly destined for local markets, where prices are actually more competitive than what export markets can support.

### Charcoal

In spite of the startup of the exploitation season, production is still minimal in the work areas. In Tamba and Kolda regions, production is has reached 21,320 sacks (53.3 truckloads). Revenues generated are evaluated at **57,240,200 FCFA**. It must be observed that as sales from Saré Bidji were carried out in Dakar, most sales from Koulor and Missirah were carried out on-site because of difficulties in obtaining permits at the beginning of the season.

In Missirah area, a delay was observed in distributing quotas to the producers.

The exploitation of charcoal in the newly managed forests of Sakar/Oudoucar and Koussanar is not yet in operation. However, the Program sponsored a study tour for producers of Sakar/Oudoucar to allow them to better understand the marketing circuit for charcoal in Dakar.

In Tambacounda area, the management plan for the community forest of Koussanar was finalized and validated. Producers were identified and organized into groups. The process of training producers in charcoal burning techniques is in progress. The Program plans to train blacksmiths in production of chimneys at the beginning of next quarter, so that producers will have optimal production tools available.

### Baobab

In Program work areas, baobab fruit is becoming harder to find because it is the end of the collecting season. Nonetheless, in Bala (Tambacounda region), and in Saraya and Mako (Kédougou region), production is still important. Quantities collected are **301,875 kg** for shelled baobab, and **250 kg** for powdered baobab in Bala, compared to **1,608 kg** of shelled baobab and **2,625 kg** of baobab powder in the zones of Saraya and Mako.

Production recorded in the zones of Tamba, Kédougou, and Kolda are distributed as follows:

- Shelled baobab: **344,482 kg**, for revenues of **41,959,375 FCFA**
- Baobab in powder form: **3,099 kg**, for revenues of **3,144,900 FCFA**

Powdered baobab packaging in suitable bags involved an increase in price that continues to rise because of sustained demand.

### Fonio

The quarter saw the development of activities in the processing units in Kédougou area. In Kédougou, Kolda, and Tamba areas, quantities of precooked fonio that were sold are valued at 61,851 kg, of which **60,355 kg (97.58 %)** were from Kédougou. Revenues from marketing precooked fonio amount to **61,660,500 FCFA**.



***Success recorded in the sales of fonio packaged into suitable sacks that were facilitated by the Program has brought processing units to ensure that they promote their product by decorating sales boutiques with the colors of their fonio packages.***

***In addition, the visibility of the packages on supermarket shelves is now noticeable.***

## **Karité**

Now is the moment that the production season begins for karité. Good prospects are expected for this season, according to producers. Amounts sold in the Salémata and Kédougou areas are around 1,105 liters, for a sum of 1,657,700 FCFA.

## **Fisheries products**

Program facilitators are being reorganized this quarter, with one facilitator in charge of the CRs of Djirnda and Bassoul. Assisted enterprises were able to market products for a value of 105 million FCFA for 12,986 dozen fresh oysters and 148 tonnes of dried fisheries products.

A lack of consistent quality in supply has negatively influenced the revenues for yokhoss (oysters) and pagne (cockles). Activities that are in progress, particularly training in planned quality and facilitating access to suitable packaging, will bring a long-term solution to this situation.

## **Traditional gold mining**

This quarter coincides with the finalization of the recruiting process for a local organization to continue activities in traditional gold mining. This process ended with the recruitment of AKAD (Association Kédougou Actions et Développement) which immediately began activities in Kédougou region. During this quarter, AKAD produced the following results after contacting key actors in the value chain:

- Participation of some thirty partners in the workshop to launch activities
- Implication of and accompaniment by the administration, the Mining Component, the Forest Service, and the Regional Division of Environment and Classified Establishments (DREEC)
- Training of seven members of AKAD in environmental and social problem-solving

- Training and sensitization of 35 members of GIE partners in environmental and social problem-solving, in the legal environment for traditional gold mining, and in formalization of gold mining groups
- Significant advances made in construction of machines by the technical college

For the coming quarter, AKAD foresees the reception and installation of improved gold treatment units, and training of GIEs in the utilization, management, and maintenance of the machines.

In terms of revenues, the gold mining GIEs marketed **25,850,000 FCFA**, for a total production of pour **1,398 g**. A gram of gold brings in between **15,000 and 20,000 FCFA**.

## **BDS and capacity building**

The main activities are:

- **Training of manual pump manufacturers, drillers, and plowing and shelling service providers in BDS practices**

In support to the Agriculture component, 13 service providers made up of manual pump makers, drillers, plowing service providers, and shelling service providers were trained in elementary BDS with the objective of improving their administrative capacity. That training involves maintaining basic management tools for enterprises and their formalization, and building a capacity to promote their services to producers. These entrepreneurs were already trained in the design of agricultural material (pedal pumps, mini-wells, rippers) geared toward conservation farming producers and to gardeners in Kaolack and Fatick areas.

The training led them to understand how to develop a system to supply services that respond to demand by enterprises composed of individual producers, and to the GIEs that operate in agriculture and gardening market chains. It also equipped them with the tools necessary to manage their enterprises well and to make them more formal.

- **Preparation of management training for service providers in the agriculture component**

The management training for service providers are to be used in the production of conservation farming equipments, construction of small drilled wells, making pedal pumps, as well as services for plowing and for hulling grain. They will allow service providers to improve their management capacity. The forms include:

- Elementary, classic management tools for all service providers (banking journal, cashier's book, and action plans)
- Record of production and record of sales for manual pump and agricultural equipment makers
- Order book and record of completion for well drillers
- Record of remaining stock and orders, and sales records, for plowing and hulling service providers
- **Preparation of the training of blacksmiths in making chimneys, for the benefit of charcoal producers in managed forests**

After writing terms of reference, the process of recruiting a high-quality metal worker to provide the service of training chimney welders is in progress. Trained blacksmiths will make chimneys to be bought and used by charcoal makers as they use Casamance kilns that are required for the 2011 forest exploitation season.

- **Preparation for cross-diagnosis of enterprises**

The questionnaire that was designed to diagnose enterprises has been validated and tested this quarter on enterprises supported by the Program. The diagnostics in the process of being carried out will lead to the Program being able to objectively classify enterprises according to five principal factors: level of organization, level of production, marketing style, financial management, and governance.

- **Assistance given to enterprises**

This assistance was in the following forms:

- Working with enterprises to obtain FRA Authorization: initializing the process by recruiting Maria Distribution company to work with seven enterprises (2 fonio, 3 baobab, and 2 fisheries products) in obtaining FRA Authorization
- Organization of a task force to put credit dossiers together: sessions held in different areas of Program intervention led to building capacity of producers in getting credit dossiers together
- Having wrapping made for seafood products: an infographer that was recruited as a high-quality service provider has finished labels for oysters (yokhoss) and cockles (pagne). The labels were validated by the Program, which will begin to reproduce the wrapping during the coming quarter.
- Creation of a network and setting up producers' groups in agriculture, charcoal, and cashew value chains
- Training in techniques for processing cashew nuts to improve nut quality

In total, assistance delivered during the quarter concerned 74 enterprises and 2,576 members, of which 398 were women. This assistance also led to 78 enterprises improving their management practices through the creation of producer groups or networks, reactivation, and training in administrative management.

## Credit

The component emphasized facilitating access to credit for agricultural groups practicing conservation farming this quarter. In all, **267** presentation notes for CF groups were drawn up to instruct them about partner institutions: CMS, U-IMCEC, and ACEP, a new partner. Thus, for U-IMCEC, 189 dossiers (80 in Kaolack and 109 in Tambacounda) were approved by credit committees of U-IMCEC, for a total of **98,209,900 FCFA**. As for CMS, **25** dossiers were approved.

**52** presentation notes were also written and transmitted to ACEP, and their examination is in progress in the cashier offices at Passy and Kaolack.

The awarding of credit is happening at various agencies. As an indication for U-IMCEC, **69** out of 80 groups actually received their credit in Kaolack and Fatick, while **89** out of 109 received it at Tambacounda. CMS released credit for **17** dossiers out of 19 in the cashier's office at Koumpentoum.

## 3.6 Water and Sanitation component

### Construction of facilities to access water and sanitation

USAID-Wula Nafaa's contribution to reaching the Millennium Development Goals has been possible with the construction of wells in Touba Fall, Troumcoupé, Koundel, Sabykhassé, Godioyel, Ndioum Demba Guilé, Lounthie, Pathérou, and Kagnoubé; the Program has facilitated 1,650 extra people to gain access to quality water. The construction of 101 private latrines (41 in Bembou and 60 at Dindéfélo), and of two public latrines at Dindéfélo, has been registered, thanks to grant funds given to CRs and thanks to American Peace Corps volunteers living at these sites.

The construction of wells is progressing normally, with:

- 13 wells finalized
- 10 at an advanced stage of filling with water, of which three are awaiting work to resume after a contract was broken with a contractor who did not respect the contract commitments and abandoned the work sites
- 05 wells being drilled through dry earth, with depths varying between 40 and 70 meters

### Hygiene promotional campaigns in the villages

The organization of “set setal” sessions (public cleaning of streets and village concessions), bleaching water for domestic use, and improvement of the well being in villages that benefit from intervention, are qualitative indicators of changes in comportment that have begun.

The pursuit of animation and sensitization activities in hygiene and sanitation has been done through 25 village assemblies and 17 community meetings with the CGP, which has enabled contacting 903 people, of which 405 are women.

### Building capacity of local actors

The ceremony to inaugurate the WADA wells was an occasion for putting the accent on handing responsibility to beneficiaries to maintain the facilities in working order; thus a lively appeal was made for better governance of constructed works.

During meetings held on PHAST/SARAR in beneficiary villages, 15 PHAST sessions were organized; thus, 177 people were reached, of which 111 were women. Six environmental clubs were created in the schools. Three ICPs and three community relays for health are involved in sensitization activities. The organization of a broadcast on the functions of well management committees was a way to further sensitize people on the role that these committees must play to assure longevity of the facilities.

Organization of training targeting masons of the CR of Dindéfélo allowed 15 people to be trained in techniques to construct latrines in general and SANPLAT latrines in particular (cf. the training report).

## 3.7 Cross-cutting activities

### Coordination and management

- Choosing a replacement for the fisheries specialist and his assistant
- Writing an action plan common to the Wealth Creation, Biodiversity, Governance, and Agriculture components that responds to requirements of the “Feed the Future” strategy

- Subsidizing the construction of an office for the Kédougou BIC that is able to lodge Program coordination
- Participation in meetings: one in Kolda, organized by Peace Corps, for better coordination of activities linked to the new USAID strategy “Feed the Future” in the region; synergy meeting organized by USAID; meeting organized by the head of Monitoring and Evaluation of USAID with programs intervening in food security, to harmonize reporting to match needs of the “Feed the Future” strategy

### Training of facilitators

In the context of implementing activities and reaching Program objectives, capacity building of facilitators continued in new domains during this quarter. These are the themes that were covered:

- **Good governance and decentralization:** This training was initiated for facilitators and resource people in the partner CRs, with an objective to let them disseminate the information to the communities so as to reach a greater number of people.
- **Assisted Natural Regeneration (RNA):** Through this facilitator training, the Program aims to promote good conservation of lands and biodiversity by rural populations in general and agricultural producers in particular. Adoption of this technique by producers can be a factor in fertilizing agricultural lands and a step towards improving productivity.
- **Refresher courses for facilitators in the monitoring-evaluation system of the Program:** After a review of the USAID contractual indicators, sessions on bringing facilitators up to date were organized to improve comprehension and to ensure they will fill out forms correctly during data collection.
- **Training of facilitators in good rice production practices**
- **Training of new facilitators** (in Koulor and Koumpentoum) in the collection and filling out of receipts and registers
- **Training in the questionnaire on sustainability of enterprises**

Training on the cooperative approach is planned for the next quarter to help certain enterprises learn how to better use the principles of cooperative functioning.

### Monitoring of facilitators

**Coordination meeting:** For the first time following the rearrangement of the coordination system and the creation of the supervisory post, a coordination meeting joining the ACFs, the supervisors, and the Program Director was held in Ziguinchor, with the goal of finding ways and means to implement a stronger monitoring and assistance to facilitators.

**Monitoring and supervision:** The ACFs and the supervisors carried out supervisory field missions during the quarter. They visited zones to which technical assistance had been delivered, and difficulties on the technical and logistical scales, were noted and were taken on by the Program.

### Facilitator system

During the quarter, the only change instigated was related to the regrouping of the CRs of Djirnda and Bassoul so that they are under the jurisdiction of only one facilitator. The facilitator who was originally based in Djirnda was redeployed to Toubacouta.

## Small grants fund

The USAID-Wula Nafaa Program has available a small grants fund to complement the other components of the Program: Governance Improvement, Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, Wealth Creation, Policy and Communication, Water and Sanitation, and Agriculture.

This quarter was determinant for the small grants fund, with the finalization of all activities that were financed last year and the beginning of new projects for this year. At the time of this report, there were 19 different projects subsidized, including two that received new financing of activities, particularly the Conservation of Chimpanzees in Dindéfelo with the Jane Goodall Institute, and the Capacity Building of Fisheries Actors with IDEE Casamance.

Thanks to the small grants fund, the Jane Goodall Institute will carry out research, chimpanzee conservation, and ecological tourism in Dindéfelo. See [www.ecosenegal.org](http://www.ecosenegal.org) to appreciate the pace of development of tourism in Kédougou region. Thanks to this activity, families who live near chimpanzees are in the process of learning their behavior, the risks of extinction, and their ecology. The objective is to resolve issues between the human and the chimpanzee populations who are sharing natural resources in the region.

Jane Goodall Institute and its Guinean counterpart have reached good comprehension of cross-boundary issues, sharing scientific information on chimpanzee populations; learning how to protect ecological corridors; and educating the human population on both sides of the border about ecosystems and wildlife, and chimpanzees in particular.

With IDEE Casamance, Senegalese fisheries, stakeholders, and civil society are in the process of learning best practices for fishing in Casamance region. The project organizes community radio broadcasts to inform, sensitize, and educate the public on risks of overfishing, and it monitors and evaluates the fishing industry in the zone of Goudomp.

The Wealth Creation component continues to work with the GIE in oyster farming (ostreiculture) in Sokone, thanks to the small grants fund, to reorient oyster harvesting towards ostreiculture and adoption of good harvest practices in the context of sustainable management of mangroves and associated resources. This activity will equip participants with the necessary tools not only to better and more sustainably manage existing natural resources in the mangroves, but also will provide the means to grow and maximize their profits from harvesting oysters.

Along the same lines, the component is starting to collaborate with Consulting Help Com/Senegal to train oyster producers in better processing techniques, appropriate packaging and labeling, and quality that meets required standards. This activity will allow groups with small enterprises to substantially improve quality of value added products that they sell in supermarkets, hotels, and markets in urban centers.

All the activities that are already in progress or planned will contribute to USAID-Wula Nafaa Program being able to work with its partners in a context of facilitation and stimulation of enterprise development, and will encourage sustainable use and improved management of natural resources in target areas; they will contribute to the overall objective of the Program which is to help reduce poverty in Senegal.

## Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Analysis

In the 2010/2011 fiscal year, the Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Analysis component (MERA) foresees four series of activities:

- General MERA activities in Tamba, Kolda, Fatick, Kaolack, and Ziguinchor regions (development of the guide, training facilitators, quality control of data collection forms, etc.)
- Analysis and reporting of pertinent MERA data
- Supplying MERA data to partners

**Monitoring and Evaluation activities (ME)**

For the MERA, the quarter included revision of the ME manual after recommendations from two audit missions in December 2010. The main mission was to review the performance objectives of the Program. Thus, several meetings were organized between members of USAID and Program staff to discuss this question. In the end, the number of indicators went from 51 to 43. Indicators linked to the new strategy “Feed the Future” were integrated in this list (Appendix 3).

After the revision of indicators, training meetings were organized in Kolda, Kaolack, and Tamba regions to inform facilitators of the changes made.

In addition to these activities, MERA supported the Program Direction and components in planning and making decisions on ME topics and on how to access information.

**Plans for the coming quarter**

In the coming quarter, MERA foresees carrying out missions to verify integration of data collection tools at the work sites.

# 4. Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for the next quarter

## 4.1 Constraints

A primary constraint stems from the obligation to which the Program is committed: to work in close collaboration with the technical services, and principally the Forest Service Directorate. Thus, delays experienced in completing certain activities could go on because of availability of heads of these services, or because of priorities that they do or do not assign to Program activities.

In addition, problems of insecurity in the Casamance could again partially stop activities in this region, particularly the finalization of the management plan for the community forest of Mangagoulack.

Among other constraints, we note:

- Difficulty in making certain partners respect their commitments (case of Sabodala)
- Difficulty in coordinating with certain projects, programs, and NGOs on approaches to financing activities and to providing subsistence for partners during meetings
- Delay in implementing activities, often due to unforeseen occurrences (case of the Bassar/Bassoul conflict)
- Time taken to open accounts and fund them (necessary to obtain loans for the agricultural season)
- Time taken by financial institutions to examine credit dossiers
- Limitations on funds allocated by U-IMCEC (50,000,000 FCFA)
- Rejection of credit dossiers because of late payments
- Cuts made to loan amounts requested by producers due to over-estimation of needs or to prudence on the part of institutions when it comes to new groups

## 4.2 Opportunities

- Support from a Farmer-to-Farmer volunteer with the Agriculture component of USAID-Wula Nafaa who can organize gardening cooperatives in the first fenced garden areas
- Support from a Farmer-to-Farmer volunteer who will be able to continue to help the Program by implementing the SUAP in the horticulture market chain, as well as for rice, millet, sorghum, and maize
- Development of a partnership with the project PROMISO to address questions linked to bottlenecks in the millet/sorghum market value chain
- Development of a constructive partnership with the support organizations PAPIL, ANCAR, FAO, AVSF for developing rice in lowland areas

- Collaboration with USAID-PCE in the contractualization and monitoring of production and sales of maize
- Collaboration with USAID-PCE in training staff on rice cultivation techniques (via its specialist)
- Positive work environment with farmers who are aware of their individual status and who, for the most part, respect their commitments to the Program
- Setting up GICs that group CRs with a common PAF, which is an innovation and a motivation for these collectivities to strengthen their partnership and collaboration for the benefit of all
- Organization of the WADA wells inauguration ceremony effectively presided over by the Governor of the Region of Tambacounda and the group of technical hydraulic services from the region
- The expo on the USAID anniversary, publication of the third newspaper supplement, the Press Weekend, and meetings to disseminate the natural resource guides were grand moments for external communications from the Program
- Visit from private investors in Tambacounda zone

### **4.3 Priorities for the Fourth Quarter of FY 2011**

- Secure the ongoing investment in Kaymor valley
- Finalize various partnership agreements: PAPIL, FAO
- Follow and monitor the valuation of rice in the lowlands during the 2011 rainy season
- Carry out concerted monitoring with PCE, VCR, and VAG of production and sales contracts for maize
- Prepare and organize end-of-season assessments of millet/sorghum and maize production
- Set up a consultative technical committee for the managed lowland of Ndinderling
- Monitor and train administrative committees in the management of water structures and surveillance of water surplus distribution
- Follow up on AfricaRice trials
- Do a hydrologic study and design management structures for the valleys in Ferme 2, Santanko, and Bembou
- Monitor and support administrative committees and village animation bodies in basic organization, financial accounting and monitoring, and collecting taxes and fees
- Plan experiential exchange visits in the domain of organizing groups, farming techniques, management and repaying credit, and maintaining administrative documentation
- Organize radio broadcasts in the lowlands and provide a chance for producers to speak of changes and innovations they have witnessed, with the Communications component
- Put technical committees in place to monitor the COGIRBAFs
- Begin to develop a strategy for documenting program lessons for future use

## Constraints, opportunities, and priorities

- Put a system for documentation (archiving) in place for the PAFs of CRs involved with them.
- Finalize the action plan for chimpanzee conservation
- Assist with the finalization of the management plan for the RNC of Dindéfélo.

# Appendix I: Table of progress achieved

| Indicator                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Cumulative total over five years                                           | 2010-2011 targets | Achieved during the previous quarter | Achieved during the current quarter | Achieved since the beginning of the year | Observations                         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Agriculture</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                            |                   |                                      |                                     |                                          |                                      |
| Increased quantities of staple crops produced by enterprises supported by the Program, disaggregated by key value chain (I03)                                                                                                                                     | Millet, maize, sorghum: + 23000 t<br>Rice: + 8500 t<br>Gardening: + 8000 t |                   | 0                                    | 0                                   | 0                                        | To be measured in the fourth quarter |
| Number of hectares affected by new or improved water management systems (I12)                                                                                                                                                                                     | 3,560                                                                      | 5350              | 0                                    | 0                                   | 0                                        | To be measured in the fourth quarter |
| Number of smallholder households benefiting from new or improved water management systems (I13)                                                                                                                                                                   | 11,280                                                                     | 3000              | 0                                    | 0                                   | 0                                        | To be measured in the fourth quarter |
| Number of smallholder households increasing production of selected key staple crops or livestock products (I14)                                                                                                                                                   | 11,250                                                                     | 3000              | 0                                    | 0                                   | 0                                        | To be measured in the fourth quarter |
| Number of rural households directly benefiting from U.S. government assistance (I15)                                                                                                                                                                              | 11,250                                                                     | 3000              | 0                                    | 0                                   | 0                                        | To be measured in the fourth quarter |
| Number of new water management systems established (I25)                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 60                                                                         | 5                 | 0                                    | 0                                   | 0                                        | To be measured in the fourth quarter |
| Number of existing water systems improved or extended (I26)                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 118                                                                        | 202               | 0                                    | 0                                   | 0                                        | To be measured in the fourth quarter |
| Number of new technologies or management practices made available for transfer as a result of U.S. government assistance (I27)                                                                                                                                    | 10                                                                         | 4                 | 0                                    | 1                                   | 1                                        |                                      |
| Number of private enterprises, organizations, producers' organizations, water users' associations, commerce associations, and community-based organizations that have applied new technologies or management practices thanks to U.S. government assistance (I28) | 1000                                                                       | 500               | 0                                    | 11                                  | 11                                       |                                      |

| Indicator                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Cumulative total over five years | 2010-2011 targets | Achieved during the previous quarter | Achieved during the current quarter | Achieved since the beginning of the year | Observations                                     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Number of producers and others who have applied the new technologies or management practices as a result of U.S. government assistance (I29)                                                                                                   | 500                              | 250               | 0                                    | 120                                 | 120                                      |                                                  |
| Number of small holder farmers receiving instructions and training on relevant production regulations (I35)                                                                                                                                    | 11,250                           | 7500              | 554                                  | 1463                                | 2017                                     |                                                  |
| Number of producers' associations receiving instructions and training on relevant production regulations (I36)                                                                                                                                 | 450                              | 100               | 203                                  | 167                                 | 370                                      |                                                  |
| Number of smallholder farmers receiving training in new technologies (I37)                                                                                                                                                                     | 11,250                           | 3000              | 0                                    | 0                                   | 0                                        | In progress via Conservation Farming             |
| Number of producers' associations trained in new technologies (I38)                                                                                                                                                                            | 450                              | 170               | 0                                    | 0                                   | 0                                        | In progress via Conservation Farming             |
| Number of Regional Councils, community-based organizations, and Rural Councils, and enterprise organizations receiving instruction on policy issues and consequent local implications, including identification of key agencies involved (I39) | 658                              | 150               | 48                                   | 39                                  | 87                                       |                                                  |
| <b>Biodiversity</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                  |                   |                                      |                                     |                                          |                                                  |
| Number of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of U.S. government assistance                                                                                                                                        | 1,438,771                        | 421,814           | 169,004                              | 0                                   | 169,004                                  |                                                  |
| Number of hectares in biologically significant areas under improved management as a result of U.S. government assistance                                                                                                                       | 229,278                          | 30,000            | 0                                    | 0                                   | 0                                        |                                                  |
| Number of additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of U.S. government assistance                                                                                                                    | 501,000                          | 391,814           | 169,004                              | 00                                  | 169,004                                  | Local convention completed in the CR of Sabodala |
| Number of hectares with a functioning forest fund managed by local government                                                                                                                                                                  | 132,814                          | 14,000            | 0                                    | 0                                   | 0                                        | In progress                                      |

| Indicator                                                                                                                                                                             | Cumulative total over five years | 2010-2011 targets          | Achieved during the previous quarter | Achieved during the current quarter | Achieved since the beginning of the year | Observations |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Number of hectares in communities with surveillance guards to oversee implementation of their natural resource management plan or local convention                                    | 1,330,598                        | 391,814                    | 0                                    | 0                                   | 0                                        | In progress  |
| Number of individuals who have received USAID-supported short term agricultural sector productivity training                                                                          | 12,200                           | 2,500 individuals per year | 181                                  | 2,058                               | 2,239                                    |              |
| Number of people receiving USG-supported training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation                                                                                             | 27,000                           | 5,250 individuals per year | 725                                  | 1,078                               | 1,803                                    |              |
| <b>Governance improvement</b>                                                                                                                                                         |                                  |                            |                                      |                                     |                                          |              |
| Number of local governments receiving USG assistance that increase their annual revenues from local level activities                                                                  | 15                               | 3                          | 0                                    | 2                                   | 2                                        |              |
| Number of mechanisms for external oversight of public resource use supported by the U.S. Government                                                                                   | 10                               | 2                          | 7                                    | 0                                   | 7                                        |              |
| Number of processes supported by the U.S. Government that allow citizens to participate in activities in their local collectivity                                                     | 50                               | 10                         | 6                                    | 0                                   | 6                                        |              |
| Number of individuals trained to reinforce local governance and/or decentralization                                                                                                   | 10,000                           | 2,000                      | 2,251                                | 2,206                               | 4,457                                    |              |
| <b>Policy and Communications</b>                                                                                                                                                      |                                  |                            |                                      |                                     |                                          |              |
| Number of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation that are implemented as a result of U.S. Government assistance | 18                               | 5                          | 2                                    | 0                                   | 2                                        |              |
| Number of outreach meetings and publications, bulletins, or communications on policy reforms                                                                                          | 50                               | 10                         | 5                                    | 8                                   | 13                                       |              |
| Number of public education and outreach events organized                                                                                                                              | 500                              | 100                        | 100                                  | 66                                  | 166                                      |              |

| <b>Wealth Creation</b>                                                                                                                                                                  |                                         |                            |                                             |                                            |                                                 |                                                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Indicator</b>                                                                                                                                                                        | <b>Cumulative total over five years</b> | <b>2010-2011 targets</b>   | <b>Achieved during the previous quarter</b> | <b>Achieved during the current quarter</b> | <b>Achieved since the beginning of the year</b> | <b>Observations</b>                            |
| Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USAID assistance                                 | 27,000                                  | 5,250 people per year      | 0                                           | 0                                          | 0                                               | To be measured starting next quarter           |
| Total value of sales                                                                                                                                                                    | 30 M USD                                | 7 M USD                    | 0                                           | 0                                          | 0                                               | To be measured starting next quarter           |
| Number of enterprises receiving assistance from USAID to improve their management practices                                                                                             | 9,300                                   | 1,750 enterprises per year | 139                                         | 78                                         | 217                                             |                                                |
| Percent change in value of purchases from smallholders of targeted commodities as a result of U.S. Government assistance                                                                | 504 %                                   | 101 %                      | 0                                           | 0                                          | 0                                               | To be measured starting next quarter           |
| Value of exported natural resources, non-traditional agricultural products, and marine fisheries products from sustainable sources                                                      | 10 M USD                                | 2 M USD                    | 0                                           | 0                                          | 0                                               | To be measured starting next quarter           |
| Number of private enterprises, producers' organizations, water users' associations, trade associations, and community-based organizations receiving assistance from the U.S. government | 3,000                                   | 900                        | 41                                          | 64                                         | 105                                             |                                                |
| Number of members of producers' organizations and community-based organizations receiving assistance from the U.S. government                                                           | 15,000                                  | 6,000                      | 24,989                                      | 2,576                                      | 27,565                                          |                                                |
| Number of full-time jobs created                                                                                                                                                        | 20,000                                  | 3,500 jobs per year        | 917                                         | 2,006                                      | 2,923                                           |                                                |
| Number of women's organizations/ associations assisted by USAID                                                                                                                         | 500                                     | 100                        | 15                                          | 10                                         | 25                                              |                                                |
| Number of agricultural exploitation sites directly benefiting from USAID intervention                                                                                                   | 12,200                                  | 2,500 sites per year       | 0                                           | 178                                        | 178                                             |                                                |
| Value of loans awarded to rural people to develop agricultural activities                                                                                                               | 320,000 USD                             | 150,000 USD                | 67,730,000 FCFA                             | 0                                          | 67,730,000 FCFA                                 | Some dossiers in the process of being examined |

| <b>Wealth Creation</b>                                                                                                 |                                         |                          |                                             |                                            |                                                 |                                                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Indicator</b>                                                                                                       | <b>Cumulative total over five years</b> | <b>2010-2011 targets</b> | <b>Achieved during the previous quarter</b> | <b>Achieved during the current quarter</b> | <b>Achieved since the beginning of the year</b> | <b>Observations</b>                            |
| Number of small and medium enterprises receiving U.S. Government assistance to access bank loans                       | 8,700                                   | 3,000                    | 1,184                                       | 0                                          | 1,184                                           | Some dossiers in the process of being examined |
| <b>Potable Water and Sanitation</b>                                                                                    |                                         |                          |                                             |                                            |                                                 |                                                |
| Number of people in the target regions with improved access to potable water as a result of U.S. Government assistance | 5,850                                   | 3,000                    | 600                                         | 1,650                                      | 2,250                                           |                                                |
| Number of people in target regions with improved sanitary facilities as a result of U.S. Government assistance         | 3,000                                   | 1,500                    | 500                                         | 1,210                                      | 1,710                                           |                                                |

## Appendix 2: Documents written during the quarter

- Draft COGIRBAF for Ndinderling
- NDI “Meeting to designate representatives of the CF groups and to prepare negotiations with cereal buyers for the 2011 season”
- NDI “Capacity building for ‘Conservation farming trainers’ in: Integrated Soil Fertility, Fighting Striga, Seed Multiplication”
- NDI “Meetings between CF Producers-Buyers-Seed growers for contractualization agreements concerning millet/sorghum and maize production for the 2011 season - Koussanar - Monday April 11<sup>th</sup>- Tuesday, April 12<sup>th</sup>, 2011, Toubacouta”
- NDI “Assessment held for the Némabah growing season”
- NDI “Preparation for the assessment of the Ndinderling growing season”
- NDI “Assessment of the rice production season in Ferme 2 and the perimeter of Samécouta”
- NDI “Assessment held for the NdourNdour growing season”
- NDI “Assessment held for the Ndinderling growing season”
- NDI “Assessment held for the DJILOR growing season”
- NDI “Training of ten craftsmen in the making of rippers and hoes for conservation farming”
- NDI “Parcelization of the gardening perimeters of Diabang, Dassilamé Sérère, and Némabah - Preparation for the rainy season gardening period, 2011”
- NDI “Development and testing of a prototype ripper hitched to a tractor”
- NDI “Delimiting and estimation of the area to be cultivated for rice in the 2011 rainy season in Djilor”
- NDI “Contract signing ceremony for production and sales of maize between CF Producers and Buyers for the 2011-2012 season”
- NDI “Assistance from a Farmer-to-Farmer Volunteer to the Agriculture component of USAID-Wula Nafaa for organizing gardening cooperatives in the fenced perimeters”
- NDI “Training workshop for facilitators in rice cultivation”
- NDI “Training for seed producers in Ndinderling (Foundiougne Department, Fatick Region)”
- Terms of reference for the BIC: “Measuring and mapping areas plowed by stakeholders in the lowlands of Kédougou”
- Terms of reference for the BIC: “Assistance with parcelization of Ndinderling, and mapping of the parcels”
- Terms of reference for the consultant: “Mapping of the lowlands of Bembou, Santanko, and Ferme 1 in Kédougou region”

- Terms of reference for the consultant: “Writing the EMMP documents and checklists of the lowlands of Bembou, Santanko, and Ferme 1 in Kédougou region”
- Internal memorandum of understanding with the DRDR of Fatick concerning “Training of seed producers of Ndinderling (Foundiougne Department, Fatick Region)”
- Terms of reference for the consultant: “Socio-economic study of the lowlands of Bembou, Santanko, and Ferme 1 in Kédougou region”
- Terms of reference for the consultant: “Pedological study of the lowlands of Bembou, Santanko, and Ferme 1 in Kédougou region”
- Terms of reference for the consultant: “Topographical study of the lowlands of Bembou, Santanko, and Ferme 1 in Kédougou region”
- Bid solicitation no. VAG/003/2011: “Consolidation of dike projects for “Némabah (Rural Community of Toubacouta, Fatick Region), Boli and NdourNdour (Rural Community of Djilor, Fatick Region), and Djilor (Rural Community of Djilor, Fatick Region)”
- Terms of reference for “Assistance from a Farmer-to-Farmer volunteer to the Agriculture component team of USAID-Wula Nafaa for organizing garden cooperatives in the fenced perimeters”
- “Maps of the lowlands of Bembou, Santanko, and Ferme 2”, Abdou Mbodj, GIS/mapping consultant , June 2011
- “Pedological study of the lowlands of Bembou, Santanko, and Ferme 1 in Kédougou region”, Mankeur Fall, June 2011
- Meeting minutes from “Meeting of actors in the rice market chain in Fatick Region”, at the Regional Council, June 16, 2011
- Management plan for bolongs of Toubacouta and Missirah
- Forest Management Plan for Koussanar
- Report on studies done for chimpanzee conservation
- Report on the fire management plan
- Report on the workshop on conservation of chimpanzees
- Local convention for Dindéfelo
- Local convention for Bassoul
- Report on the characterization of lowland area biodiversity
- Concept document on Assisted Natural Regeneration (RNA)
- Training module on Assisted Natural Regeneration (RNA)
- Report on training in madd harvesting techniques
- Report on training in charcoal making techniques with the Casamance kiln
- Report on the training in Assisted Natural Regeneration (RNA)
- POAS for Tomboronkoto

- POAS for Bambali
- Report on the installation of resource guards in Sinthiou Malème
- Report on the training of masons in techniques for constructing latrines
- Report on conducting flow trials on wells
- Report on training of Fatick service providers in BDS concepts, April 8-9, 2011 in Toubacouta
- NDI training of Fatick service providers in BDS concepts, April 8-9, 2011 in Toubacouta
- Participant manual: training Fatick service providers in BDS concepts, April 2011
- Report on the mission to launch AKAD activities in traditional gold mining in Kédougou, April 21 to 24, 2011
- Terms of reference for recruitment of a consultant to work with two fonio enterprises and three baobab powder enterprises on the process of authorization for putting products on the market (FRA authorizations)
- Mission report on the visit to Kédougou madd producers May 6 to 7, 2011
- Meeting minutes from participating in the general assembly of U-IMCEC Mbour in Nguéniéne, April 23, 2011
- Meeting minutes from participating in the general assembly of U-IMCEC in Tambacounda, May 7, 2011
- Mission report of the Task Force to assemble a credit dossier in Kédougou, from May 9 to 13, 2011
- Mission report on participation in the quarterly meeting of the ACF and supervisors in Ziguinchor, May 12-13, 2011
- Mission report on the synergy meeting with the Agriculture component in Kaolack, June 9<sup>th</sup>, 2011
- Report on participatory activities of the Program at World Environment Day, June 5<sup>th</sup>, 2011
- Terms of reference for recruiting a service provider to train local welders in making chimneys in forests managed under USAID-Wula Nafaa Program in the regions of Tambacounda, Kolda, and Sédhiou
- Terms of reference for recruiting a consultant to utilize vetiver technology by establishing two demonstration sites in the rice projects of NdourNdour and Samécouta in the regions of Fatick and Kédougou
- NDI administrative questionnaire for sustainability of enterprises, June 2011
- Technical note for administration of the questionnaire on sustainability of enterprises, June 2011
- Questionnaire on sustainability of enterprises, June 2011
- Mission report on the synergy meeting with the Agriculture component in Kaolack from June 8 to 10, 2011
- Mission report on monitoring of AKAD activities in Kédougou, June 28 to 30, 2011

- Agreement with the ostreiculture GIE of Sokone
- Agreement for the construction of facilities to access potable water and sanitation in Dandé
- Agreement for the establishment of rural radio in Salémata
- Agreement for the conservation of chimpanzees (Jane Goodall Institute)
- Agreement for establishing madd plantations along the Diarra river in Salémata, and along the gallery of Dindéfélo
- Agreement for building one hundred twenty private latrines and ten public latrines in Dindéfélo
- Agreement for the construction of facilities to access potable water and sanitation in Dindéfélo
- Agreement for a processing unit for cashew nuts in Bambali
- Agreement for a processing unit for cashew nuts in Nguindir
- Agreement for the construction of a drying space in Djirédji
- Agreement for the construction and enclosure of a drying area for cashew nuts in Simbandi Brassou
- Agreement for the construction of a storage warehouse in Dindéfélo
- Agreement for the installation of two processing units for cashews in Toubacouta
- Agreement for the purchase of bulk packaging for the oyster and cockle processing units
- Agreement for the construction of a storage warehouse in Oudoucar
- Agreement for collection of the rural tax in the CR of Dindéfélo
- Agreement for organization and management of the weekly market in Sinthiou Malème
- Agreement for supply of equipment, materials, and consumables for community radio stations (Kédougou and Toubacouta)
- Agreement for supplying equipment (Radio CMC of Soucota)

## Appendix 3: Participation in meetings, seminars, or workshops

- Training of a Farmer-to-Farmer volunteer in organizing gardening cooperatives in fenced perimeters
- Workshop on saline soils, April 26-29, 2011
- Training of trainers in conservation farming for USAID-PCE (May 24-28, 2011, in Thiaré and Koulouk)
- Capacity building of “conservation farming trainers” in integrated soil fertility, fight against striga, seed multiplication (under the project PROMISO)
- Workshop to report on results of the Program to disseminate NERICA rice by PCE in Tambacounda
- Participation in the USAID expo
- Participation in the regional donor harmonization conference in Tambacounda
- Participation in the biannual meeting of PAPIL in Tambacounda
- Organization of a training workshop for Fatick service providers in BDS concepts, April 8-9, 2011, in Toubacouta
- Participation in the launching of AKAD activities in traditional gold mining in Kédougou, April 21-24, 2011
- Participation in the U-IMCEC general assembly in Nguéniéne, April 23, 2011
- Participation in the U-IMCEC general assembly in Tambacounda, May 7, 2011
- Mission to visit madd producers in Kédougou, May 6-7, 2011
- Mission of the task force to assemble a credit dossier in Kédougou, May 9-13, 2011
- Participation in the quarterly meeting of the ACFs and supervisors in Ziguinchor, May 12-13, 2011
- Participation in the synergy meeting with the Agriculture component in Kaolack, June 9<sup>th</sup>, 2011
- Mission to the synergy meeting held with the Agriculture component in Kaolack, June 8-10, 2011
- Mission to monitor AKAD activities in traditional gold mining in Kédougou, June 28-30, 2011

## Appendix 4: New list of indicators and targets per Contract Modification # 6

| Wula Nafaa Component | Type of Indicator | Indicator Definition                                                                                                                                                                        | Life of Project Performance Standard |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Wealth Creation      | Standard          | <i>Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USAID assistance</i>                              | 27,000                               |
| Wealth Creation      | Additional        | Total value of sales                                                                                                                                                                        | 30 M USD                             |
| Wealth Creation      | Additional        | Number of enterprises receiving USAID-supported assistance to improve their management practices                                                                                            | 9,300                                |
| Wealth Creation      | Standard          | <i>Percent change in value of purchases from smallholders of targeted commodities as a result of USG assistance</i>                                                                         | 504%                                 |
| Wealth Creation      | Additional        | Value of exported natural resources, non-traditional agricultural products, and marine fisheries products from sustainable sources                                                          | 10 M USD                             |
| Wealth Creation      | Standard          | <i>Number of private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance</i> | 3,000                                |
| Wealth Creation      |                   | Number of members of producer organizations and community based organizations receiving USG assistance                                                                                      | 15,000                               |
| Wealth Creation      | Additional        | Number of "full time" jobs created.                                                                                                                                                         | 20,000                               |
| Wealth Creation      | Standard          | <i>Number of women's organizations/associations assisted by USAID</i>                                                                                                                       | 500                                  |
| Wealth Creation      | Standard          | <i>Number of agricultural exploitation sites directly benefiting from USAID intervention</i>                                                                                                | 12,200                               |
| Wealth Creation      | Additional        | Value of loans awarded to rural people to develop agricultural activities                                                                                                                   | 320,000 USD                          |
| Wealth Creation      | Additional        | Number of small and medium enterprises receiving USG assistance to access bank loans                                                                                                        | 8,700                                |

| <b>Wula Nafaa Component</b> | <b>Type of Indicator</b> | <b>Indicator Definition</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <b>Life of Project Performance Standard</b>                  |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Agriculture                 | Additional               | Increased quantities of staple crops produced by enterprises supported by the Program, disaggregated by key value chain                                                                                                                        | M/C/S = +23,000mt;<br>rice= +8,500 mt;<br>gardens= +8,000 mt |
| Agriculture                 | Additional               | Number of hectares affected by new or improved water management systems                                                                                                                                                                        | 3,560                                                        |
| Agriculture                 | Additional               | Number of smallholder households benefitting from new or improved water management systems                                                                                                                                                     | 11,280                                                       |
| Agriculture                 | Additional               | Number of smallholder households increasing production of selected key staple crops or livestock products                                                                                                                                      | 11,250                                                       |
| Agriculture                 | Additional               | Number of rural households benefitting directly from USG interventions                                                                                                                                                                         | 11,250                                                       |
| Agriculture                 | Additional               | Number of new water management systems established                                                                                                                                                                                             | 60                                                           |
| Agriculture                 | Additional               | Number of improved or expanded existing water management systems                                                                                                                                                                               | 118                                                          |
| Agriculture                 | Additional               | Number of new technologies or management practices made available for transfer as a result of USG assistance                                                                                                                                   | 10                                                           |
| Agriculture                 | Additional               | Number of private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance | 1,000                                                        |
| Agriculture                 | Additional               | Number of small holder farmers receiving instructions and training on relevant production regulations                                                                                                                                          | 11,250                                                       |
| Agriculture                 | Additional               | Number of producers associations receiving instructions and training on relevant production regulations                                                                                                                                        | 450                                                          |
| Agriculture                 | Additional               | Number of smallholder farmers receiving training in new technologies                                                                                                                                                                           | 11,250                                                       |
| Agriculture                 | Additional               | Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance                                                                                                                           | 5,000                                                        |
| Agriculture                 | Additional               | Number of producers associations receiving training in new technologies                                                                                                                                                                        | 450                                                          |

| <b>Wula Nafaa Component</b>                  | <b>Type of Indicator</b> | <b>Indicator Definition</b>                                                                                                                                                                                | <b>Life of Project Performance Standard</b> |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Agriculture                                  | Additional               | Number of Regional Councils, CBOs, Rural Councils and enterprise organizations receiving instruction on policy issues and consequent local implications, including identification of key agencies involved | 658                                         |
| Improving Good Governance                    | <b>Standard</b>          | <i>Number of local governments receiving USG assistance that increase their annual revenues from local level activities</i>                                                                                | 15                                          |
| Improving Good Governance                    | <b>Standard</b>          | <i>Number of mechanisms for external oversight of public resource use supported by USG assistance</i>                                                                                                      | 10                                          |
| Improving Good Governance                    | <b>Standard</b>          | <i>Number of processes supported by the U.S. Government that allow citizens to participate in activities in their local government</i>                                                                     | 50                                          |
| Improving Good Governance                    | <b>Standard</b>          | <i>Number of individuals who receive training in local government and/or decentralization</i>                                                                                                              | 10,000                                      |
| Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management | <b>Standard</b>          | <i>Number of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance</i>                                                                                                         | 1,438,771                                   |
| Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management | <b>Standard</b>          | <i>Number of hectares in biologically significant areas under improved management as a result of USG assistance</i>                                                                                        | 229,278                                     |
| Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management | <b>Standard</b>          | <i>Number of additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance</i>                                                                                     | 501,000                                     |
| Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management | Additional               | <b>Number of hectares with a functioning forest fund managed by local government</b>                                                                                                                       | 132,814                                     |
| Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management | Additional               | Number of hectares in communities with surveillance guards to oversee implementation of their natural resource management plan or local convention                                                         | 1,330,598                                   |
| Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management | <b>Standard</b>          | <i>Number of individuals who have received USAID-supported short term agricultural sector productivity training</i>                                                                                        | 12,200                                      |

| <b>Wula Nafaa Component</b>                  | <b>Type of Indicator</b> | <b>Indicator Definition</b>                                                                                                                                                      | <b>Life of Project Performance Standard</b> |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management | Standard                 | <i>Number of people receiving USG-supported training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation</i>                                                                                 | 27,000                                      |
| Potable Water and Sanitation                 | Standard                 | <i>Number of people in target areas with access to improved drinking water supply as a result of USG assistance</i>                                                              | 5850                                        |
| Potable Water and Sanitation                 | Standard                 | <i>Number of people in target areas with access to improved sanitation facilities as a result of USG assistance</i>                                                              | 3000                                        |
| Policy and Communications                    | Standard                 | <i>Number of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation that are implemented as a result of USG assistance</i> | 18                                          |
| Policy and Communications                    | Additional               | Number of outreach meetings and publications, bulletins, or communiqués on policy reform                                                                                         | 50                                          |
| Policy and Communications                    | Additional               | Number of public education and outreach events organized                                                                                                                         | 500                                         |

## Appendix 5: List of ongoing and planned grants

### Biodiversity and NRM

| Rural Community | Activity to be subsidized                                                                                                                    |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Dindéfélo       | Establish madd plantations along the Diarra river in Salémata, along the gallery of Bandafassi, and along the gallery of Dindéfélo and Ségou |
| Dindéfélo       | Conservation of chimpanzees (Jane Goodall Institute)                                                                                         |
| Kédougou        | Construction of the BIC in Kédougou                                                                                                          |
| BICs            | Support to establishment of two BICs                                                                                                         |

### Governance Improvement

| Rural Community       | Activity to be subsidized                           |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Bambaly               | Civil Status                                        |
| Dindéfélo             | Rural Tax collection                                |
| Sinthiou Malème       | Organization of the weekly market                   |
| Djirnda               | Management of pirogue launching sites               |
| Bassoul               | Management of pirogue launching sites               |
| Sabodala              | Right to slaughter animals and parking              |
| Thiéty/Saré Bidji     | Support for setting up GIC and making it functional |
| Oudoucar/Sakar        | Support for setting up GIC and making it functional |
| Casamance             | Capacity building for fisheries actors              |
| Sinthiou B Aly/Koulor | Support for setting up GIC and making it functional |

### Policy and Communications

| Type of activity                                                                                                          | Title of activity to be subsidized                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Radio financing                                                                                                           | Financing the Community Radio for Salémata                                                                         |
| Equipment                                                                                                                 | Supplying equipment, materials, and consumables for Community Radios (Kédougou, Toubacouta)                        |
| Broadcast of information from regional press (Tamba and Kolda) and national press specializing in economy and environment | Weekend de Presse: USAID-Wula Nafaa, with the regional press from Tambacounda                                      |
| Sensitization on environment and the USAID-Wula Nafaa approach in the classroom                                           | Dissemination of the Wula Nafaa approach in a school setting with acting troupe from Collège Quinzambougou (Tamba) |

### Wealth Creation

| Activities/items                                                                 | Beneficiaries                                                                                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Assistance for placing two cashew processing units into service in Fatick region | 1 cashew nut producers' group from Fatick, and the Cooperative of Producers of Natural Casamance |
| Packaging for 3 fisheries products                                               | Women's groups in Fatick                                                                         |
| 2 drying and storage spaces for cashews                                          | Networks of groups in Sédhiou and Ziguinchor                                                     |
| 3 storage sheds for Baobab                                                       | Networks in Dindéfélo, Bala, Oudoucar                                                            |

|                                        |                |
|----------------------------------------|----------------|
| Improvement of traditional gold mining | Gold miners    |
| Extension work on ostreiculture        | Oyster farmers |

#### Potable Water and Sanitation

| Activities/items                                                                                 | Beneficiaries                            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Construction of individual latrines with PCVs, especially for Dindéfelo, Ethiolo, and Toubacouta | Rural Councils, PCV                      |
| Construction of 05 drilled wells for the CRs of Dindéfelo, Missirah Sirimana, and Tomboronkoto   | Rural Councils                           |
| Mounting solar equipment for the Dindéfelo well constructed with Spain's cooperation             | Rural Councils                           |
| Putting an animation kit and manuals together for water point management committees              | 29 Rural Councils, Management committees |

## Keys:

Ongoing grants

Planned grants

## Appendix 6: List of completed grants

| Beneficiaries                            | Theme                                                                                                  |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Youssouf Diédhiou                        | Training in management of protected areas                                                              |
| IDEE Casamance                           | Creation of consensus-building groups for Casamance fisheries actors                                   |
| IDEE Casamance                           | Exploratory mission for producing salt and rice by the association of mudflat workers of Guérande      |
| IREF Tamba                               | Inventory and mapping of natural resources in Tamba                                                    |
| IREF Kédougou                            | Inventory and mapping of natural resources in Kédougou                                                 |
| IREF Kolda                               | Inventory and mapping of natural resources in Kolda                                                    |
| IREF Sédhiou                             | Inventory and mapping of natural resources in Sédhiou                                                  |
| IREF Fatick                              | Inventory and mapping of natural resources in Fatick                                                   |
| IREF Ziguinchor                          | Inventory and mapping of natural resources in Ziguinchor                                               |
| Gora Diop, IREF Kolda                    | Training in sustainable management of forests and forest certification                                 |
| Leadership for conservation in Africa-SN | Study tour to Burkina Faso for better understanding of community wildlife management                   |
| WHEPSA (Viola)                           | Garden fence for cashew plantation in Kaymor and Malème Hodar                                          |
| Gaye Charbonnage                         | Promotion and marketing of charcoal from managed forests of the Program                                |
| CLCOP of Koumpentoum                     | Training of producers in conservation farming technology and setting up demonstration fields           |
| GIE Sante Yalla                          | Training of producers in conservation farming technology and setting up demonstration fields           |
| GIE DIAPPO                               | Training of producers in conservation farming technology and setting up demonstration fields           |
| NGO La Lumière                           | Assistance to traditional gold mining                                                                  |
| Jane Goodall Institute                   | Development of sustainable ecotourism, based on protection and conservation of chimpanzees in Kédougou |
| Fongoli Savanna Chimpanzee               | Study on nidification and sensitization and training activities on the importance of the chimpanzee    |
| Hassana Diallo                           | Permaculture demonstration farm in Dindéfelo                                                           |
| GPF Kawral Fass in Vélingara             | Rehabilitation of the women's garden to fight malnutrition and food insecurity                         |
| ASC Banta Fouladou                       | Rehabilitation of the women's garden to fight malnutrition and food insecurity                         |
| GIE Dental Wakilébé in Téminto Koutayel  | Rehabilitation of the women's garden to fight malnutrition and food insecurity                         |
| Yakar Niani Wulli                        | Acquisition of a fonio processing unit                                                                 |
| Nourou Enterprise                        | Construction and furnishing of a fonio processing unit                                                 |
| Kellen Eilert                            | Construction of 63 latrines in the village of Bambou (Rural Community of Saraya)                       |
| GIE Koba club, Wakilaré and Kédougou     | Purchase of packaging for the baobab and fonio processing units in Kédougou, Tamba, and Kolda          |
| IDEE Casamance                           | Building capacity of fisheries actors and initiation into co-management in the ria Casamance           |
| Erika Berg                               | Construction of 75 latrines in the village of Ndoumane Mbaye                                           |
| Regional Council of Tambacounda          | Training and equipment of beekeepers in the villages of the RNC of Boundou                             |

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

1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20523

Tel: (202) 712-0000

Fax: (202) 216-3524

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