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USAID-Wula Nafaa

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USAID-Wula Nafaa

Quarterly Report

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ACRONYMS

ABG	Amélioration de la Bonne Gouvernance (Governance Improvement Component)
ACF	Assistant Coordonnateur des Facilitators (Assistant Facilitator Coordinator)
ADF	African Development Foundation
AG/GRN	Agriculture/Gestion des Ressources Naturelles
AMP	Aire Marine Protégée (Marine Protected Area)
ANCAR	Agence Nationale de Conseil Agricole and Rural
APD	Avant Projet Détaillé (Detailed Project Document)
APIL	Association pour la Promotion de l'Initiative Locale (Assoc. for Promot. of Local Initiatives)
ARD	Agence Régionale de Développement (Regional Development Agency)
AUE	Association des Usagers de l'Eau (Water Users' Association)
BDS	Business Development Services
BFC	Baobab Fruit Company (www.baobobfruitco.com)
BIC	Bureau Inventaire et Cartographie (Inventory and Mapping unit at the Regional level)
BV	Bassin Versant (Watershed)
CADL	Centre d'Appui au Développement Local (Local Center for Development Support)
CBAO	Compagnie Bancaire de l'Afrique Occidentale
CCGF	Comité Communautaire de Gestion de la Forêt (Community Forest Mgmt Committee)
CDC	Cadre de Concertation (Consensus-bldg meeting)
CDR	Création de Richesses (Wealth Creation)
CEA	Commission Eau and Assainissement
CG	Comité de Gestion (Management Committee)
CGB	Comité de Gestion du Bloc (Block Mgmt Committee)
CL	Collectivité Locale (Local Collectivity)
CL	Local Convention (Local Convention)
CLCOP	Comité Local de Concertation des Organisations de Producteurs
CLPA	Conseil Local de Pêche Artisanale
CLUSA	Cooperative League of United States of America
CMS	Crédit Mutuel du Sénégal
COP	Chief of Party
CR	Communauté Rurale (Rural Community)
CR	Conseil Rural (Rural Council)
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSE	Centre de Suivi Écologique (Ecological Monitoring Center)
CTA	Centre Technique de Coopération Agricole et Rurale (Technical Center for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation)
ENSA	École Nationale Supérieure d'Agronomie
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCO	Forêt communautaire (Community Forest)
FCL	Forêt classée (Classified Forest)
FHI	Family Health International

GAF	Gestion Administrative et Financière (Administrative and Financial Mgmt)
GDRN	Gestion Durable des Ressources Naturelles (Sustainable Natural Resource Mgmt)
GDS	Gouvernement du Sénégal (Govt of Senegal)
GERME	Gérez Mieux Votre Entreprise (Manage your Enterprise Better)
GFSR	Global Food Security Response
GIE	Groupement d'Intérêt Économique (Economic Interest Group)
GP	Groupement de Producteurs (Producer Group)
GRN	Gestion des Ressources Naturelles (Natural Resource Management)
GUS	Gouvernement des États-Unis (Govt of the U.S.)
HACCP	Hazard Analysis of Critical Control Points (Analyse/Contrôle des points critiques)
IDEE	Intervenir pour le Développement Écologique et de l'Environnement en Casamance (Intervene for the Ecological and Environmental Development in the Casamance)
IEHA	Initiative to End Hunger in Africa
IREF	Inspection Régionale des Eaux et Forêts (Regional Forestry Inspection Office)
IRG	International Resources Group
ISFAR	Institut Supérieur de Formation Agricole et Rurale (Higher institute for Agriculture and Rural Training)
ITA	Institut de Technologie Alimentaire (Food Technology Institute)
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature (Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature UICN)
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LAE	Lutte Anti Érosive (Fight against Soil Erosion)
LASF	Local Agriculture Support Fund
LCA	Leadership for Conservation in Africa
MAP	Méthode Avancée de Participation (Rapid Rural Appraisal)
OCB	Organization Communautaire de Base (Community-based Organization)
OMD	Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement (Millennium Development Objectives)
ONG	Organization Non Gouvernementale (Non-governmental Organization)
OP	Organization Paysanne
PAF	Plan d'Aménagement de la Forêt (Forest Mgmt Plan)
PAPIL	Projet d'Appui à la Petite Irrigation Locale (Support to small local irrigation projects)
PASMI	Projet d'Appui au Sous-secteur Minier (Mining sub-sector Support Project)
PCE	Programme Croissance Économique (Economic Growth Program ex-SAGIC)
PCR	Président du Conseil Rural (President of the CR)

Acronyms- continued

PEPAM	Programme d'Eau Potable and d'Assainissement du Millénaire (Millenary Potable Water and Sanitation Program)
PEPTAC	Projet Eau Potable pour Tous et Appui aux Activités Communautaires (Potable Water for Everyone, and Support for Community Activities)
PERACOD	Programme pour la Promotion de l'Électrification Rurale et de l'Approvisionnement Durable en Combustibles Domestiques (Prog. to Promote Rural Electrification and Sustainable Supply of Household Fuels)
PGIES	Projet de Gestion Intégrée des Écosystèmes (Integrated Management of Ecosystems Project)
PHAST	Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation
PLD	Plan Local de Développement (Local Dvlpmt Plan)
PNDL	Programme National de Développement Local (National Program for Local Dvlpmt)
PNNK	Parc National du Niokolo Koba
POAS	Plan d'Occupation and d'Affectation des Sols (Land Use Plan)
PROGEDE	Programme de Gestion Durable and Participative des Énergies Traditionnelles et de Substitution (Prog. for Sustainable Participatory Management of Traditional and Substitute Energies)
PTA	Plan de Travail Annuel (Annual Workplan)
RTS	Radio Télévision Sénégalaise

PCE	Economic Growth Program USAID (PCE)
SAGESPRO	Société d'Assistance, de Gestion et de Promotion (Assistance, Administration, and Promotion Company)
SERA	Suivi, Évaluation, Restitution et Analyse (Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Analysis)
SFD	Système Financier Décentralisé (Decentralized Financial System)
SIGESCO	Simulation, Gestion, Comptabilité
SRI	Système de Riziculture Intensive (System of Intensive Rice Culture)
STABEX	Système de Stabilisation des Recettes d'Exportation (Export Revenue Stabilization System)
TDC	Techniciens du Développement Communautaire (Community Development Technicians)
TDR	Termes de Référence (Terms of Reference)
UNAFIBS	Union Nationale des Acteurs de la Filière Banane (National Union for Banana Market Chain participants)
VCA	Value Chain Analysis
WADA	Water and Development Alliance
WARDA	<i>Africa Rice Center</i>
WWF	Fonds Mondial pour la Nature (Worldwide Fund for Nature)

Executive Summary

This quarterly report for USAID-Wula Nafaa 2 presents activities carried out from October to December 2009 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.

During this quarter, the **Wealth Creation Component (CDR)** concentrated on marketing shelled fonio in Kédougou, as there was no activity in processing. Marketing allowed the processing units to restock their volumes for upcoming work. In other areas, the main activities were creating Producer Groups and networks, presenting data that were collected, evaluating performance, preparing for the upcoming farm season, and strengthening capacity for BDS and management within enterprises. The component organized an exchange visit with Ko Koumpentoum, Ndam, and Malème Niani as a followup to promising results from experiments in Conservation Farming techniques that were conducted in collaboration with the Agriculture component.

The **Agriculture Component (AG)** worked on these priorities this quarter: (1) choosing sites to manage or set up as experimental plots equal to 500 ha; (2) preparing the tools necessary to administering these sites, particularly the LASF (grant to support local agriculture); and (3) organizing exchange visits for producers so they can better understand management issues. In terms of providing support for production and soil fertility, a general study on horticulture in the USAID-Wula Nafaa intervention areas was carried out, and an assessment of the Conservation Farming techniques used in 2009 was made. (The indication was that a minimum increase in production of 100% is possible.) An Action Plan for 2010 has been drawn up to integrate this result, and it will include more than 1,000 farmers. As concerns the development of market-based agriculture and promotion of new technologies, results from the horticulture study steer us towards irrigation-related techniques and technologies such as pedal pumps, drilled wells, fruit-tree nurseries, built driers, and plant production to be promoted by commercial and private sectors. These actions will be implemented starting next

quarter. The same study speaks of the urgency of building storage structures as being smaller than expected because of a smaller than anticipated volume of rainfed production. Commercialization services provided or sold by the private sector; a plan for communications including the promotion of techniques and technologies developed by the component; and a plan for monitoring and reducing environmental impacts have been addressed by a consultancy supported by IRG headquarters.

The **Governance Improvement component (ABG)** spent the quarter evaluating the implementation of forest management plans and their respective administrative and financial management tools (the GAFs) for Koulor, Sita Niaoulé, and Saré Bidji. The object of the evaluation was to improve implementation of the management plans. The results of the evaluation contributed to a better preparation of the GAF for the community forest of Sakar/Oudacar, whose PAF is to be implemented during the next quarter. Other activities are getting a late start (training in good governance and drawing up budgets with the Rural Councils). In the case of training the Councils, the program has not been able to raise timely responses to various communications addressed to them; in the case of signing protocols with various institutions, conflicts in planning are causing the delay. Annual protocols that were signed between Wula Nafaa and local collectivities to improve collaboration were revised during the quarter, so that they will last four years before they expire (coinciding with the end of Wula Nafaa). A guideline is that action plans will be revised only if they need to be made to fit in with annual workplans of the program.

A highlight of the quarter for the **Biodiversity and Sustainable Natural Resource Management component (Bio)** was the initiation of establishing the chimpanzee conservation reserve in Dindéfélo, where ecotourism will be developed. In other zones, fisheries activities have been regrouped into a subcomponent in order to facilitate the execution of the annual workplan, given that fisheries is a special case in which management responsibility may not be handed over to local entities. Emphasis will be placed on two aspects: market value chains for mollusks, fish, and crustaceans in order to generate more wealth for communities; and building capacity in the CLPAs so they can better use fisheries management measures and put management plans in place for sustainable oyster and cockle harvest. In the current quarter, the first actions will be to finalize consultant contracts, hold consensus-building meetings with producers and technical services, make some field visits, and identify work sites.

The quarter's principal activity in the **Water and Sanitation component (EA)** was leading a training session in the PHAST/SARAR method that changes hygiene, sanitation, and water supply behaviors and methods. The training reached nine village focal points, five facilitators in the Rural Communities of Tambacounda, some Technicians in the Community Development agency that were recruited to monitor water and sanitation activities in various regions, and local representatives of technical partners (Tambacounda's Hygiene Service, Eau Vive, and Caritas).

The **Policy and Communication component (PC)** continued to work on enhancing the visibility of the program and the process of revising the Forestry Code. The program conceived, produced, and distributed a brochure presenting the objectives, strategy, and approach of the different components. Two thousand copies of the brochure were produced and distributed to partners and development stakeholders. Another visibility-enhancing activity was producing a series of radio programs on themes identified and discussed via the program's radio partners throughout its intervention area. To capitalize on program experiences, four success stories were published with the assistance of the communications consultant from IRG, who will finalize the strategy document for communications in the program. On the policy side, the most significant advance was the program's contribution to revisions in the Forestry Code through an informational and advocacy workshop for local elected officials that covered elements of the reform.

Wealth Creation component

1. Targeted results and planned activities

1.1 General considerations

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

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

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

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

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

1.2 Activities planned for 2009–2010

Increasing the volumes and revenues of enterprises and small producers

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

Strengthening enterprise skills

- Provide training in management: Providing modules that were developed by the component, we will facilitate training of producer groups, networks, and processing units.
- Provide training in improved production, processing, drying, and packaging techniques: The Program will use the available expertise at the Ministry of Maritime Economy, the Ministry of Commerce, the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, the West Africa Trade Hub, the Ministry of Industry, and SAGIC to prepare appropriate documents and to facilitate implementation of grading, standards, and measures of quality control for the following products: dried fish products, baobab powder (including certification through US FDA), and mbepp gum. The component will facilitate acquisition of cold storage and transport equipment, storage warehouses, and wrapping that improves product presentation.
- Obtain certification for natural, agricultural, and fisheries products: Organic certification will be attempted in the demonstration fonio production fields. In collaboration with the Ministry of Maritime Economy, the Ministry of Commerce, the Institute of Food Technology (ITA), and the laboratory at the National School for High Technology (ENSHT), the component will support enterprises in labeling and obtaining authorizations for placing mbepp gum, baobab powder, cashews, fonio, and dried fish products in the market.
- Provide training in negotiation techniques and in BDS: The component will organize training sessions to build commercial capacity and will assure the development of services provided by networks to producer groups.

Value chain analysis and market studies

- A market study on vetiver grass will be carried out.
- In synergy with USAID-PCE, the component will carry out value chain analyses on fisheries products, timber, and garden produce.

- Collaboration with USAID-PCE that has already begun with the collaborative development of value chains for millet and sorghum will be enhanced, as the two programs hold reciprocal training sessions and joint field trips.

Facilitation of the signing of contracts

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

2. Progress achieved

The first quarter has produced relatively few results in terms of increased volumes and revenues, as the season for marketing the main target products has not yet begun and certain products are still being harvested or have just finished being harvested.

The producers are carrying out evaluations, making seasonal preparations, and signing contracts.

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

Result 1: Increased revenues of the population and volumes marketed thanks to assistance from the GUS

Cashews

At the end of the marketing season for cashews, meetings were held to report on data collected by facilitators in Ziguinchor so that information could be shared among all producer group members.

Management training was held for the producers.

Mbepp gum

During this quarter, an unusually high increase in the price for gum occurred: it went from an average of 700 FCFA per kg to 1 300 FCFA per kg around Koussanar and Bala. This is explained by two factors: reduced production due to climate nuances, and strong demand during the religious holidays of Tabaski and Tamkharit. The increase has unfortunately benefited the intermediary bana-banas while detracting from benefits to other commercial partners.

The sale of 25.932 tonnes of gum brought in revenues of about 18,002,300 FCFA in Koussanar zone.

Contracts are being signed between the Society for Assistance, Management, and Promotion (SAGESPRO) and gum producer groups in the areas of Bala and Dawady.

Charcoal

A net reduction in production of charcoal has been recorded this quarter in the forest of Sita Niaoulé and in certain blocks in Koulor and Tata forest. The main reason for the reduction is that quotas allocated to local producers are not fulfilled, and they cover only 30% of total quotas allocated; while 70% of the production is reserved for outsiders.

Seventeen trucks (6553 sacks) of charcoal were marketed by producers from Missirah (9 trucks) and from Koulor (8 trucks), bringing in revenues of 29,433,500 FCFA.

At Kolda, 6 trucks (2658 sacks) were marketed by 5 producer groups in the managed forests of Saré Bidji and Thièty for 10,072,000 FCFA in revenues.

To allow local producers to raise more revenues, the quota system must be eliminated completely, as it puts limits on local producers.

Baobab

The principal activities of the quarter for networks and producer groups are the evaluation of last season, preparation for the coming season, and seeking markets. The possibility for reinstating a partnership with Baobab Fruit Company (BFC) for shelled baobab fruit, fruit in the shell, and fibers looks promising. BFC's supply requirements have grown after an upward trend in demand following certification that was obtained in European and American markets. Beyond seeking commercial partners, the program will do capacity-building of processing units before the season begins to assure better quality products.

Fonio

Fonio harvest and post-harvest activities are underway in production zones in Kédougou, Koussanar, Sédhiou, and Kolda. Marketing of unprocessed and pre-shelled fonio is in progress. Thirteen contracts have been signed between processing units and producer groups in Kédougou. A total of 20.63 tonnes of shelled fonio were sold, for a value of 9,983,500 FCFA. Financing from ADF benefited Kédougou groups and allowed them to put together a sizeable stockpile of shelled fonio for processing. Normally these units would solicit credit from CMS, but they have not submitted credit dossiers for the purchase of their raw materials.

Traditional gold mining

In the traditional gold mining sector, the principal activity of the quarter has been providing support to the miners in the form of identifying and organizing producer groups, facilitating access to credit and grants, training, and sensitization of miners by community relays.

In partnership with the PASMI project, six GIEs focusing on traditional gold mining submitted grant requests to USAID-Wula Nafaa and credit dossiers to CMS/Kédougou to acquire pilot sites for gold treatment. The pilot sites will allow the gold miner GIEs to increase their revenues by improving the yield of gold, and at the same time, work conditions will be alleviated through partial mechanization of the activity.

Extension activities developed by facilitators of the organization “La Lumière” and by community relays have allowed a relationship to develop between gold buyers and traditional producers. A commercial banking cashier for buying gold (International Trading Society or Sanubaara Soo) was established. After contacting producer groups, the Society bought 1226.49 grams of gold at 12,000 FCFA per gram in November and December, for a total of 14,717,880 FCFA in revenues for legally constituted producer groups.

The plan for monitoring and reducing environmental impacts from traditional gold mining (EMMP) contains measures to be taken by the gold miners in production zones of Kédougou.

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

Result 1: Revenues of the population and volumes marketed increase thanks to GUS assistance

Indicators:	Targets:
Change in percentage volume marketed, for forest-based, fisheries, and non-traditional agriculture (NTA) products by small enterprises assisted	450%
Change in percentage of the value of products bought from small producers thanks to GUS assistance	600%
Increase in the export value of forestry, NTA, and marine fisheries products from sustainable sources	3 M USD
Total value of sales	4 M USD

Indicator:	Change in percentage volume marketed, for forest-based, fisheries, and non-traditional agriculture (NTA) products by small enterprises assisted		
Targets for 2009-2010:	450 %		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Shelled baobab	3.2 T of shelled baobab in Kédougou		3 200
Charcoal	9191 sacks marketed in Koulor, Missirah, Saré Bidji		9 191
Shelled fonio	20.630 T in Kédougou		20 630
Mbepp gum	25.922 kg in Koussanar		25 922
Gold	1226.49 g marketed by groups in Kédougou		1 226.49
	Total:	0	

Indicator:	Change in percentage of the value of products bought from small producers thanks to GUS assistance		
Targets for 2009-2010:	600 %		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Shelled baobab	▪ 3.2 T in Kédougou		400 000
Shelled fonio	▪ 20.630 T in Kédougou		9 983 500
Mbepp gum	▪ 25.922 T in Koussanar		18 002 300
Charcoal	▪ 9191 sacks marketed in Koulor, Missirah, Saré Bidji		39 505 500
Gold	▪ 1226.49 g marketed by gold producer groups in Kédougou		14 717 880
Total:		0	82 609 180

No data were collected on product exports this quarter. However, value chain studies on shrimp, ethmaloses, and mollusks are being written.

Indicator:	Increase in the export value of forestry, NTA, and marine fisheries products from sustainable sources		
Targets for 2009-2010:	3 M USD		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Value chain analyses	▪ Study on shrimp		
	▪ Study on ethmalose and mollusks		
Total:		0	

Indicator:	Total value of sales		
Targets for 2009-2010:	4 M USD		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Shelled baobab	▪ 3,2 T of shelled baobab in Kédougou		400 000
Shelled fonio	▪ 20,630 T in Kédougou		9 983 500
Mbepp gum	▪ 25,922 T in Koussanar		18 002 300
Charcoal	▪ 9191 sacs marketed in Koulor, Missirah, and Saré Bidji		39 505 500
Gold	▪ 1226,49 g marketed by gold producer groups in Kédougou		14 717 880
Total:		0	82 609 180

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

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

BDS

Training in BDS concepts for fonio, baobab, madd fruit, and traditional gold mining in Kédougou provided an opportunity to assess the quality of functioning of these enterprises. It also allowed producer groups, processors, and networks to define ways to develop supply and demand for services among themselves. This training will contribute to producer groups' organizational and institutional strengthening as networks formalize the support they provide to writing action plans.

Thanks to training in BDS concepts, new facilitators in the Agriculture component understand better the strategy to take in promoting and doing extension work in new agriculture and gardening technologies for individual and group-oriented producers. Facilitators will identify the best producers and local specialists who will be taught skills as service providers, as they develop new agricultural tools for commercial use by producers supported by USAID-Wula Nafaa.



Training in BDS concepts (Kédougou networks)

Training new facilitators in BDS concepts

Training in enterprise management

During the quarter, 62 enterprises around Tambacounda, Ziguinchor, and Kédougou were trained in business management as a way to build capacity of the enterprises. Trained producer groups, networks, and processing units have started expanding training to their respective businesses with assistance from WN facilitators. Other benefits of this capacity-building are favorable pricing of marketed goods thanks to a good understanding of the costs of production, and a better understanding of what activities must be undertaken during each product's marketing season.

Assistance provided to enterprises

Assistance provided to the Yakaar Niani Wuli Federation in Koussanar, which includes more than 1,000 agricultural producers, enabled the evaluation of the preceding agricultural season and at the same time the elaboration of 6-month workplans (December 2009 to May 2010) to cover processing of fonio. The Federation will assist producers' unions in various villages around in drawing up action plans so they will be better prepared for the coming agricultural season. At the same time it will help strengthen the organization of these unions.



Assisting Yakaar Niani Wuli Federation with drawing up an action plan in Koussanar

Providing services to producers and to processing units

By strengthening the enterprise management and BDS concept skills of the networks, WN has enabled them to better understand their roles and responsibilities in market chain development and providing support to producer groups.

Management tools that were designed after the training sessions on enterprise management (the record book for production and marketing, the record book for management activity, and the model action plan) will be presented to the network members who will then identify resource persons or local service providers to support producer groups in using these tools.

Local service providers, with support from WN facilitators, will contribute to the improvement of financial and administrative management of supported enterprises while building capacity for networks that will lead to sustainable relationships between the enterprises.

OBJECTIVE 2 CDR: The number of persons who earn more revenues from sustainable management and conservation of natural resources is increased

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

Indicators:	Targets:
Number of persons who increase their economic profit by sustainably managing and conserving natural resources	3750
Number of enterprises supported by USAID who improve their management practices	1250

Indicator:	Number of persons who increase their economic profit by sustainably managing and conserving natural resources		
Targets for 2009-2010:	3,750		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Baobab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased profit for 178 persons of which 150 are women 		178
Fonio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased profit for 375 persons of which 192 are women 		375
Total:		0	553

Emphasis will be placed on building management capacity within enterprises in Kédougou, Tamba, Kolda, and Ziguinchor, until such time as the production and processing activities begin for the season.

Indicator:	Number of enterprises supported by USAID who improve their management practices		
Targets for 2009-2010:	1,250		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Creation of new enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3 baobab enterprises created in Kédougou ▪ 8 fonio enterprises created in Kédougou ▪ 1 cashew enterprise created in Kolda 	86	
Reactivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 9 baobab enterprises of which 6 in Kédougou, 1 in Kolda, 2 in Tamba ▪ 3 mbepp gum enterprises in Tamba 		

Indicator:	Number of enterprises supported by USAID who improve their management practices		
Targets for 2009-2010:	1,250		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Training in business management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 11 cashew enterprises trained in Ziguinchor ▪ 14 baobab enterprises trained of which 1 in Kédougou, 5 in Ziguinchor, and 8 in Tamba ▪ 13 charcoal enterprises of which 3 in Kolda and 10 in Tamba ▪ 8 fonio enterprises of which 1 in Kédougou and 7 in Kolda ▪ 12 mbepp gum enterprises in Tamba ▪ 4 madd enterprises trained in Ziguinchor 		
Total:		86	

In addition to the Yakaar Niani Wuli Federation, 17 other enterprises were assisted through setting up producer groups (GP) and networks; reactivation of existing GPs; and training in management and writing action plans.

OBJECTIVE 2 CDR: The number of persons who earn more revenues from sustainable management and conservation of natural resources is increased

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

Indicators:	Targets:
Number of producer organizations, water users associations, commerce associations, and community organizations that receive assistance from USAID	300
Number of full-time jobs created	5000

Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Creation of GP and networks	▪ 7 baobab and fonio enterprises created in Kédougou	7	
Organizational dynamics	▪ 3 baobab enterprises reactivated in Kédougou	3	
Business management	▪ 7 baobab, charcoal, and madd enterprises trained in management, of which 6 in Ziguinchor and 1 in Tamba	7	
Total:		17	

553 jobs, of which 342 for women, were created in the baobab and fonio sectors during the quarter.

Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Baobab	▪ 178 jobs created	553	
Fonio	▪ 375 jobs created		
Total:		553	

OBJECTIVE 2 CDR: The number of persons who earn more revenues from sustainable management and conservation of natural resources is increased

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

Indicators:	Targets:
Number of agricultural developments directly benefiting from USAID intervention	3500
Number of women's organizations/associations assisted	100

Indicator:	Number of agricultural developments directly benefiting from USAID intervention		
Targets for 2009-2010:	3500		
	No activity this quarter	0	

Five women's enterprises were assisted in the baobab and fonio chains: 3 type A and 2 type B.

Assistance included setting up producer groups, writing action plans, evaluation of the previous season, and preparing for the upcoming baobab and fonio seasons.

Indicator:	Number of women's organizations/associations assisted		
Targets for 2009-2010:	100		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Creation of a GP	3 women's enterprises created in Kédougou	5	
Writing action plans	1 women's enterprise assisted in Tamba		
Evaluation and preparation of the season	1 women's enterprise assisted in Tamba		
Total:		5	

3. Other activities carried out

Increase in the number of commercial agreements negotiated by community groups

14 contracts were signed by enterprises in Kédougou to market shelled fonio (13 contracts) and shelled baobab (1 contract). The total amount of these contracts reaches 10,383,500 FCFA.

Increase in the number of grants awarded by the Program

In this first quarter, seven grant requests are in the process of being considered after being submitted by enterprises working with fonio, baobab, and traditional gold mining.

Increase in the number of enterprises accessing credit thanks to support from the Program

Six credit dossiers are being put together at CMS to finance the purchase of unprocessed fonio and shelled baobab so that processing units have a stockpile to work with, and to finance the setting up of gold processing units.

Women's groups that received financing from ADF's rolling fund have not submitted requests for credit in the Kédougou branch of CMS.

The rate of loan reimbursement is quite satisfactory overall. In Missirah, loans made to charcoal producers have been 100% paid back. However, two late repayments remain: one in Kédougou and one in Kolda.



A charcoal trader purchases trucks: cost of transport is lowered

Thanks to DCA a charcoal trader received a preferential interest rate from a commercial bank



“The truck is an enormous boost to my business. For loads that average 300 to 350 sacks of charcoal, I have reduced my cost by 400,000 CFA per trip.”»

Owner of Gaye Charbonnage

The high cost of transporting charcoal from the zones of production to the urban centers reduces the profit margins of producers and traders.

The USAID-Wula Nafaa program worked with commercial banks to facilitate the development of a decentralized financing system (SFD) through loan guarantees made possible by the Development Credit Authority (DCA).

The USAID Wula Nafaa Programme supports rural enterprises that are adding value to natural resources to increase their profits.

As a result, the business of “Gaye Charbonnage” who is involved in trading in charcoal in Tambacounda and Kolda (regions supported by the Program) was able to purchase a truck. Using a combination of grant funds, private funds from Gaye, and credit, Gaye was able to purchase the truck thereby reducing its costs and increasing profits for all actors. The purchase of the truck has assisted local producers to address the problem of transport to urban centers that is a major constraint.

Charcoal producers have benefited from the purchase of the truck in a number of ways. Apart from facilitating the actual transport of charcoal and reducing transport costs, Gaye Charbonnage plays an important role in the sale of charcoal in Dakar, provides marketing information to the producers, and assists in collection of balances due to producers who sell on credit.

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

Constraints

- Late installation of the karité and baobab seed oil-based product factory in Kédougou
- Lack of implementation of the Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan for traditional gold mining activities
- Partial retreat of the WN program from Ziguinchor region
- Limitations due to the quota system on charcoal production in managed forests
- Administrative reticence in the implementation of a partnership between commercial banks and microfinance institutions (protocol with CBAO)

Opportunities

- Re-establishment of collaboration with BFC
- Existence of partners in the baobab and mbepp gum market chains
- Startup of fonio and baobab production and marketing seasons
- Existence of a gold purchasing cashier in Kédougou
- Shortage of gaz in the cold season in Dakar, which will boost demand for charcoal
- Implementation of packaging plans for powdered baobab and fonio

Priorities

- Promotion of forest, garden, agricultural, and fisheries products
- Development of a partnership between specialists and local service providers
- Put pilot units in place to produce and market gold
- Improved packaging for processing enterprises
- Development of activities in the region of Fatick
- Signing tripartite protocols among WN program, CBAO, and microfinance institutions APROVAG and IMCEC (Union des Institutions Mutualistes Communautaires d'Épargne et de Crédit)

Agriculture component

1. Targeted results and planned activities

1.1 General considerations

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

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

Objective 1: Increased productivity and agricultural production.

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

Agricultural activities are grouped in four categories:

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

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

These opportunities cannot completely unfold and be sustainable without an environment of enabling and favorable economic and business policy. Such a framework depends not only on national economic policy, but also on local policies elaborated in and between Rural Communities. Assistance will be provided by USAID-Wula Nafaa to contribute toward the development of this favorable

economic policy, especially at the local level, under “Local Economic Development”. This falls under the component’s Objective 2, “To promote sound market principles and implement sound agricultural and food policies”. The local economic framework will be the basic tool that WN will use to plan interventions for the coming years.

1.2 Activities planned for 2009–2010

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

Result 1: Improved or newly-created water systems

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

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

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

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

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

The prioritized sites for intervention are:

(in Kaolack and Fatick)

- **Revamping rice production sites and secondary installations:** 5 sites that add up to 325 ha are planned for dry season 2010, in the Rural Communities of Djilor and Toubacouta (Djilor at 200 ha, Boly 2 at 10 ha, Nemaba at 20 ha, Ndour Ndour at 35 ha, Boly 1 at 100 ha)
- **New rice production sites:** 4 sites that add up to 125 ha are planned for dry season 2010 in the Rural Communities of Toubacouta, Keur Samba Gueye, Medina Sabakh and Kaymor (Nderderling at 40 ha, Saloli at 100 ha, Pakane at 10 ha, Kaymor at 20 ha)

- New horticulture/gardening sites: 5 sites totaling about 15ha are planned for dry season 2009-2010 in the Rural Communities of Djilor, Toubacouta, Keur Samba Gueye, and Niore Alassane Tall

(in Kédougou and Tambacounda)

- **Revamping of rice cultivation sites and secondary works:** 2 sites (Ferme 1 and Samé Kouta) making 35 ha planned for dry season 2010 in the Rural Community of Bandafassi
- **New rice cultivation sites:** 1 site of 20 ha planned for dry season in the Rural Community of Dialacoto to develop rice cultivation and possibly garden projects

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

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

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

Result 2: Improved agricultural and animal production

Value chain analyses have already been done, or are just about to be done, by several actors including USAID-PCE for rice, millet, and sorghum. USAID-WN will therefore concentrate on these horticultural products. According to the comparative advantages of each intervention zone, some target products are already planned: onions, okra, sahelian apple, potato, and sweet potato. Elements on this list will be confirmed as analyses are completed.

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

We note that a particular effort will be spent on collaborating with AfricaRice (ex ADRAO/WARDA), in the form of writing and implementing a work program in the USAID-Wula Nafaa intervention

zones. This will allow low area and plateau rice varieties of Nérica to be produced and promoted; capitalizing on lessons learned; and making contributions to the Government of Senegal and its technical and financial partners via reflections, orientations, and informational sessions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Result 2: Improvement in local understanding of applicable policies

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

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

2. Progress achieved

OBJECTIVE 1 Ag: Increase in agricultural productivity and production

Result 1: Improved or newly-created water systems

Activities under this result were centered on (1) choosing sites to manage or set up; (2) preparing tools needed to manage the sites; and (3) organizing exchange visits for producers to better see an overview of the issues to address on a management site.

Site selection took these elements into consideration:

- Priority given to sites where a significant impact on increasing produced volumes can be realized rapidly (dikes and flatlands, anti-salinization projects, water retention barriers for rice production)
- Avoiding geographic dispersion of sites to better monitor activities in the first year

- Having a link with other intervention sites of USAID-Wula Nafaa components
- Incorporating findings of exploratory missions in July-August 2009, favoring the most dynamic village sites
- Incorporating findings that came out of extra exploratory missions carried out at the beginning of the quarter by the WN team

A detailed list of potential intervention sites was developed along with quantitative provisions to consider according to component indicators. An extract of the synthesis is presented in the following table.

Detailed list of sites to be managed and quantitative results according to project indicators

SPECIFIC ACTIVITY		MANAGEMENT TYPE								
		Rice cultivation (new site)			Rice cultivation (improved/extended)			Garden management site		
		Indicator:	Systems	Hectares	Households	Systems	Hectares	Households	Systems	Hectares
Rural Comm.	Site									
Djilor	Boly 1				1	100	150			
Djilor	Boly 2				1	10	15			
Djilor	Ndour Ndour				1	35	53	1	5	100
Djilor	Djilor	1	100	150	1	100	150	1	1	20
Keur Samba Gueye	Keur Saloli	1	100	150			-			-
Toubacouta	Ndenderleng	1	40	60			-			-
Toubacouta	Nemaba			-	1	20	30	1	5	100
Toubacouta	Darsilamé Sérère			-			-	1	5	100
Toubacouta	Nemanding			-			-			-
Toubacouta	Mansarinko			-			-			-
Toubacouta	Dielmon			-			-			-
Toubacouta	Keur Aliou Gueye			-			-			-
Niouro Alassane Tall	Diabang			-			-	1	5	100
Keur Saloum Diane	Keur Saloum Diane			-			-			-
Keur Saloum Diane	Amdallah			-			-	1	5	100
Kaymor	Kaymor	1	20	30			-			-
Medina Sabbah	Pakane	1	10	15			-			-
Bandafassi	Samé Kouta	1	10	15			-			-
Bandafassi	Ferme 2				1	15	23			
Dialacoto	Wassadou	1	10	15			-			-
Maka							-			-
Mereto							-			-
Bamba							-			-
Ndam							-			-
Koussanar							-			-
Fasskoto							-			-
Kouthia Gaydi							-			-
Sinthiou Malem							-			-
Total		7	290	435	6	280	420	6	26	520

The tools developed for the implementation of the agricultural management sites are the following:

- The LASF tool and its manual, plus setting up a position for the fund manager of the LASF
- Categorizing management zones into 3 types:
 - o Rice cultivation in low areas, specifications for which will be conceived by Wula Nafaa with support from individual consultants who will be recruited according to need: These low area management sites are in Fatick area, including Ndinderleng/Keur Saloli, Djilor, Boli 1, Boli 2, Ndour Ndour
 - o Rice cultivation in low areas that will be conceived by hired consultancies: sites will be in Kaolack (lot 1: Kaymor and Pakane), and in Tambacounda and Kédougou (lot 2: Wassadou, Ferme 2, Samé Kouta)
 - o Garden production sites that are already established, to be managed by the team with support from individual consultants as needed
- On the basis of this classification of the low areas, a Notice of Expression of Interest has been published at the national level to get a list of the structures and individual consultants that are interested in offering services in carrying out studies and monitoring managed site work. A total of 50 organizations and 169 individual consultants have expressed interest.
 - o A preliminary selection of organizations has been made for the management of low area sites in Kaolack, Tambacounda, and Kédougou; 6 have been pre-selected and an targeted request for bids has been sent to them.
 - o Studies to be carried out by individual consultants in Fatick area include, first, socio-economic studies, topographic work, map products, and soil studies. Some consultants were preselected based on the qualifications they presented. They are being contacted for works that will begin in January.
- For garden sites, the first immediate action will be to protect the sites with fencing. Six locally-established enterprises were contacted to solicit a bid for supplies and putting up fencing.

The management and sustainable harvest of lowland areas remains one of the principal activities to reach the objective of increasing productivity and agricultural production. Sustainability will be addressed by effective participation of the various actors in all phases of management, from site identification to evaluation of the work, with studies and workplan activities and monitoring in between. This is the spirit in which farmer exchange visits were organized in low areas of the work areas to be managed in Kaymor (Rural Community of Kaymor), Pakane (CR of Medina Sabakh), Keur Saloli (CR of Keur Samba Gueye), and Ndinderleng (CR of Toubacouta), with the exception of Djilor, which is a site called “new” that is in reality an extension of existing sites.

Sites visits were made by managers of lowland areas being exploited for the first time this season, WN facilitators in these areas (Medina Sabakh, Kaymor, Keur Samba Gueye, and Toubacouta), the assistant Facilitator Coordinator of Kaolack, and the irrigation specialist from the Ag component. 25 farmers from the low areas of Kaymor and Pakane visited the anti-salinization dike of Ndour Ndour and Boli, and 25 farmers from the low areas of Ndinderleng and Keur Saloli visited works in Mansarinko, Keur Aliou Guéye, and Dassilamé.

OBJECTIVE 1 AG: Increase in agricultural productivity and production

Result 1. Improved or new water systems are installed

Indicators:	Targets for 2009-2010:
Number of new water management systems put in place	10
Number of existing water management systems improved or extended	6
Number of hectares impacted by the new or improved water systems	500
Number of small households benefiting from new or improved water management systems	1000

Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Evaluate proposed irrigation projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reference document for implementation of activities in the 2009-10 annual workplan for the Ag component of WN (Rapport de mission 01) 		
Identify and select sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Excel document "Sites, activities, and objectives 2009 – 2010" listing site choices (cf. extract following below) 		
Put the LASF tool into operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Guide for the Support Funds to Local Agriculture, revised 25 Nov. 2009 (English and French versions) ▪ Manager at post in Senegal Oct 2009 		
Conceive of management projects and studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Solicitation for Expression of Interest no. 01/09 ▪ Preselection of organizations to do a limited consultancy ▪ Internal consultancy no. VAG/001 for APD studies, writing the DAO, monitoring and controlling quality of management worksites in the low areas of Kaolack, Tambacounda and Kédougou ▪ Exchange visits to see issues involved in low area management (23-23 Nov. 2009) 		
Monitor performance of the system and its management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work on the USAID monitoring and evaluation system online (GFSR & IEHA) 		
Total:		0	

Result 2: Improved agricultural and animal production

Two outstanding activities took place this quarter: the Value Chain Analysis for the horticultural aspects of the workplan, and Conservation Farming. The first of these involved a study on the sector in the zones where WN works this year. Two results were the elaboration of an action plans for horticulture development for the four remaining years of the program, and for analyzing value chains for key horticultural products. Winrock International carried out this study in November and December 2009.

The final report is being produced and will be submitted to USAID. Summarized results are presented below, and were also presented to USAID at the end of the field trip.

- For the Action Plan to develop the sector, these are the interventions that have the greatest potential for success:
 - Commercially-provided training in simple, low-cost technologies for more effective water use
 - Extension work with producers for a better understanding of production techniques
 - Extension work with producers for a better understanding of rainy-season vegetable production
 - Promotion of private fruit tree nursery operations
 - Introduction of a drying system to treat produce at a larger scale
- Value chain analyses are proposed for onions and dried mangoes.

As of August and September 2009, activities involving Conservation Farming (CF) include monitoring pilot fields that were started during training and fields that were started by farmers on their own initiation after the training they received. Since the results of the visits were so positive, USAID-Wula Nafaa decided to maintain the technique as a major activity targeting improvement of production and of soil fertility.

An action plan was therefore written this quarter to target reaching 1,170 farmers to cultivate with CF techniques on 819 hectares in the coming season, for an additional production of more than 819 tonnes of grain. This action plan is outlined on the following plan. The promotion and extension of CF techniques will follow two promotion strategies: on a concentrated area in Tambacounda, and in a more spread out area in the regions of Kédougou, Kaolack, and Fatick.

During the quarter, two film segments were produced in collaboration with USAID-PCE; one was on the vegetative portion of the growing season, and the other was on the harvest portion, highlighted with testimony from farmers. In addition, an exchange visit between 25 farmers and 13 facilitators (including one assistant facilitator coordinator) to target zones for 2010 extension work was organized for 17 November on Tambacounda pilot fields from rainy season 2009.

Finally, videos, documents, and photographs were duplicated and given to each facilitator who presents CF techniques in his/her zone.

In summary, the harvest that was recorded showed a true potential difference in production between the usual traditional cultivation practices and CF techniques. Measurements on yield were made and the results of CF from the 2009 season are as follows:

- 22 producers received training in the areas where USAID-WN works, distributed among five villages (Bamba, Mdam, Ndoumane, Malème Niani, Thiékéne)
- 15 producers who followed the training took on the experiment in their own fields and often obtained extraordinary results, up to double the yield.
- In the Rural Community of Bamba, the technique was tried on unproductive abandoned lands. Three producers produced various sorghum varieties and obtained the results shown in the following table:

Producer	Conservation Farming result		Traditional cultivation result	
	area	yield	area	yield
Ibrahima Gueye	854 m ²	170 kg	854 m ²	22 kg
El Hadji Ndiaye	150 m ²	33 kg	150 m ²	4 kg
Kéba Sall Ndiaye	100 m ²	28 kg	100 m ²	3 kg

In other words, the yield was nearly 2 t/ha compared to 257.61 kg/ha.

The principle of the experiment is to have two fields side by side and compare results at the end of the season. The two fields have the same dimensions. Only the cultivation techniques differ.

Conservation Farming discourages the growth of striga, a weed that is detrimental to production of grains such as millet, sorghum, and maize. A farmer in Thékène experimented with CF with the sole objective of fighting striga. His results were the following:

Producer	Conservation Farming result		Traditional cultivation result	
	area	yield	area	yield
Abdoulaye Seck	100m ²	27kg	100m ²	5kg

That is, a yield of 2.7 tonnes per hectare from a field that was nearly abandoned. The true potential of this land without CF is a half tonne per hectare.

CF was used by three farmers in normal fields where producers usually cultivate in the traditional way. These are their results:

Producer	Conservation Farming result		Traditional cultivation result	
	area	yield	area	yield
Korka Diallo (Diocoul)	400 m ²	70 kg	400 m ²	30 kg
Matar Diop (Koumpentoum)	400 m ²	66 kg	400 m ²	38 kg
Modou Faye (Ndoumane)	120 m ²	34 kg	120 m ²	14 kg

This translates to an average of 1.7 tonnes per hectare for the two farmers who experimented with sorghum, and 2.8 tonnes per hectare for the one who did maize. With traditional cultivation, the averages would have been 0.85 and 1.1 tonnes per hectare, respectively.

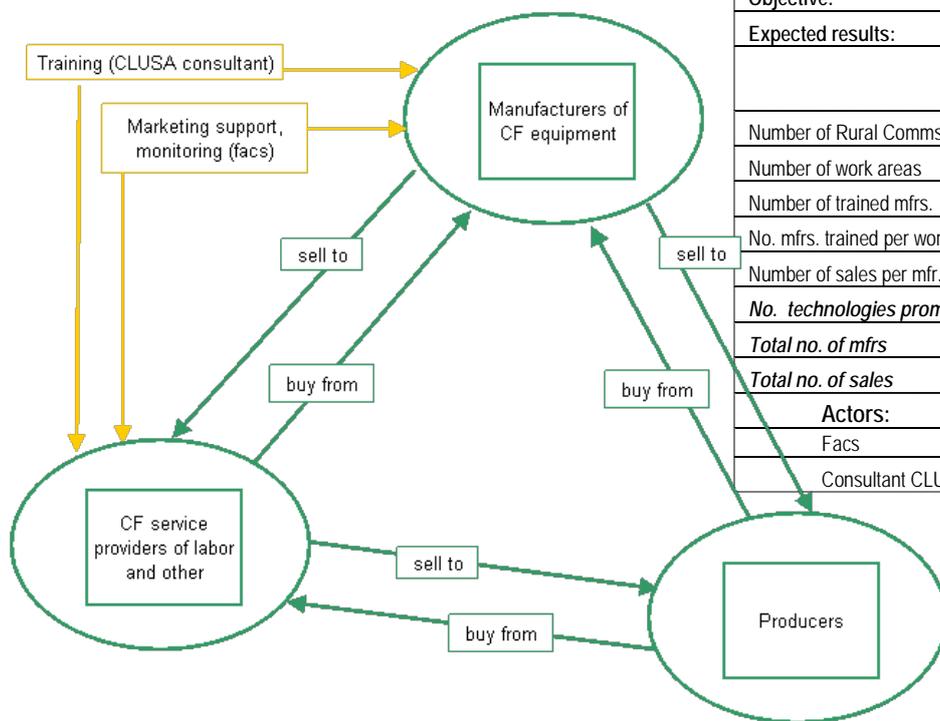
We note that the experiments were conducted on small surfaces with manual labor. Our action plan for 2010 includes introducing animal traction.

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

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

Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Conduct value chain analyses for key products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Horticulture sector study in Wula Nafaa areas of Senegal by Ed Perry of Winrock Intl and Idrissa Wade, draft Dec. 2009 ▪ Identification of the onion and dry mango market chains during the horticultural study above 		
Introduce best practices for targeted key products (maize, millet, sorghum, fonio, rice)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2 video segments produced ▪ Produce yields from 2009 evaluated and compared ▪ Supporting documentary on conservation farming produced to inform farmers from other areas about the technology in 2010 ▪ Action plan written for extension on CF techniques in 2010 ▪ Exchange visit to test /demonstration sites in Tamba organized for producers and facilitators of other zones (November) ▪ Participation in the presentation of the value chain analysis for millet and sorghum produced by USAID-PCE 		
Improve animal production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work collaboratively with different Rural Communities on the question of straying cattle 		
Total:		0	

STRATEGY FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF CONSERVATION FARMING ACTION PLAN 2009-10



Objective:	Train CF eqt. manufacturer/seller		
Expected results:	see below		
Zone:	Tamba North	Low areas, watersheds	Total
Number of Rural Comms.	8	-	8
Number of work areas		-	
Number of trained mfrs.	0.5		
No. mfrs. trained per work area			
Number of sales per mfr.	10	-	
No. technologies promoted	2	-	
Total no. of mfrs	4	-	4
Total no. of sales	40	-	40
Actors:			
Facs	2	-	2
Consultant CLUSA	1		

<i>Hypotheses:</i>	
-	increase of 100% in production on CF plots
-	10% of farmers work with the hoe, 90% with animal traction
-	CF area hoed = 0.25 ha; CF area plowed by animal = 0.75 ha

Objective:	Train providers of CF services		
Expected results:	see below		
Zone:	Tamba North	Low areas, watersheds	Total
Number of Rural Comms.	8	-	8
Number of work areas		-	
Number of suppliers per CR	1		
No. of suppliers per work area			
Number of service providers	20	-	
Number of service types	1	-	
Total providers	8	-	8
Total no. of sales	160	-	160
Actors			
Facs	2	-	2
Consultant CLUSA	1		



Objective:	Promotion of CF techniques to farmers		
Expected results:	see below		
Zone:	Tamba North	Low areas, watersheds	Total
Number of Rural Comms.	8	10	18
Number of work areas		15	
Number of trainings per CR	6		
No. trainings per work area		2	
No. trainees per training	15	15	
No. households/farmers trained	1	1	
Area per producer (ha)	0.7	0.70	
Additional production (kg)	700	700	
Number of prod. orgs. per CR	5	1	
Total no. products adopted	720	450	1,170
Total no. households	720	450	1,170
Additional production (t)	504	315	819
Total area (ha)	504	315	819
Total producer orgs.	40	10	50
Actors			
Facilitators	2	10	12
Consultant CLUSA	Indirect support via facilitator training		

Senegalese farmers are impressed with “Conservation Farming”

With an obvious increase in yields, “Conservation Farming” presents a viable alternative to traditional agricultural methods in Senegal



A farmer in a test field of conservation farming. The rich vegetative development of the plants will result in increased yields.

“This is first time that we have participated in a test with such rich and positive results. I think that with this method it is possible to restore low-yielding fields that have been abandoned”, said one farmer during a visit to the test site.

Initially, “Conservation Farming” may be resisted by peasant farmers. The work is difficult especially in the beginning – digging potholes is time consuming and labor intensive. It is therefore not possible to cultivate large areas with this method, but these constraints are mitigated by increased yields compared to traditional farming practices.

Traditional farming practices allow farmers to cultivate on larger areas but require access to fertilizer, and the yields are poor.

These are the main lessons learned in Kaolack, Fatick, and Tambacounda by Senegalese farmers participating in test trials of “Conservation Farming” put in place with support of the USAID-Wula Nafaa Program.

In its second phase, the WN program is involved in promoting sustainable agriculture and sustainable natural resource management in the south and southeast regions of Senegal.

“With Conservation Farming, all the plants germinate with no delay in growth. The plants are vigorous from the time they sprout, which results in greater yields”, said one of the participating farmers. “With regard to sorghum, the stem is longer than plants grown under traditional practices, which results in more seeds and increased volumes at harvest time.”

In addition, said one farmer, “The absence of attacks from pests in the beginning of the growth period permits the plant to develop in full, resulting in more yield at the end of the growing cycle, compared to traditional farming practices.”

To begin, the field must be measured; planting lines are spaced 80 cm apart and holes are dug (30 cm in diameter and 15 cm deep) with 40 cm between holes. Compost is added to the hole. 45 days after planting, 12 grams of composite fertilizer and 12 grams of nitrogen are added to each plant.

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

Two studies that contribute to achieving this result were conducted: the horticulture sector study cited in the previous section, and the study on opportunities for activities concerned with storage warehouses for 2009 cereal production.

The horticulture study evaluated the supply and demand for services to provide to producers on horticultural sites:

- Manufacture and supply of pedal pumps for irrigation
- Installation of drilled garden wells
- Production and supply of grafted/ improved fruit trees
- Putting produce dryers on the market, following testing of the product

These services will be introduced as early as next quarter, once the private sector has provided training.

The study on possible involvement with grain storage warehouses found that overproduction of cereals expected because of abundant rains in 2009 never materialized. In the arrondissement of Toubacouta, and especially in the Rural Community of Keur Samba Gueye that the mission visited, the warehouses serve mainly to store peanuts. Millet and sorghum are stored in the household. Maize was barely produced, even though Keur Samba Gueye was a strong maize producer several years ago. An additional noteworthy piece of information brought to light by the study is that soils are in a serious state of infertility, and the only solution foreseen by producers is the never-ending application of fertilizer supplements. That is why Conservation Farming seems to us a promising technology in this zone.

OBJECTIVE 1 AG: Increase in agricultural productivity and production

Result 3. Better integration of products from small producers into the market, for selected key products

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

Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Develop a supply of services that improve yields and support the market for produce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Study on the horticulture sector and evaluation of the market for services that support enterprises: results propose development of services to small-scale irrigation equipment, private fruit tree nurseries, and post-harvest technologies to begin next quarter 		

Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation of 2009 production in the area around Keur Samba Gueye in arrondissement of Toubacouta that indicates no overproduction from 2009 and no interest by communities in community storage warehouses 		
Total:		0	

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

With assistance from the Facilitator Coordinator of the program, the Ag component organized two information-sharing days in December for reflection and training of Ag facilitators on hydro-agricultural systems. The objective was to arm facilitators to play their proper role in this domain: to help assure a sustainable exploitation of low areas. The report from this workshop contains more detail.

OBJECTIVE 1 AG: Agricultural productivity and production is increased

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

Indicators:	Targets:
Number of land use plans adopted by local authorities	11
Number of households affected by land use plans	17,600

Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Prepare management plans for watersheds (BV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information, reflection, and training on hydro-agriculture projects: two days of meetings in Kaolack with facilitators and coordinators 		
Total:		0	

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

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

Two field missions from IRG headquarters were carried out to address this subject, including the Head of Communications who came in November 2009. A formal plan is being elaborated and it will include a component on the promotion of techniques and technologies to be developed by the program, especially those to be supplied and sold by the private sector.

The Head of Environment from IRG also visited the program this quarter to put the monitoring and environmental impact reduction plan in place. This mission pointed out that the critical

potential impacts that the Ag component should reduce are the use of fertilizers and the use of pesticides. A plan for reducing impacts will be drawn up for these two activities and will be integrated into Result 2 of Objective 2: “Provide training on controlling the use, rules, and regulations that apply to agricultural techniques and technologies.”

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

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

Indicators:	Targets:
Number of small producers receiving instruction and training on appropriate production rules	1100
Number of Producers' Organizations receiving instructions and training in appropriate production rules	50
Number of proven and effective technologies that are identified and developed for small-scale harvesters to use	3
Number of small producers receiving training in new technologies	1100
Number of Producers' Organizations receiving training in new technologies	50

Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Develop a complete strategy for communications for Objective 2 Results 1 and 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support to the IRG HQ mission ▪ Communications Plan being written 		
Provide training on controlling the use, rules, and regulations that apply to agricultural techniques and technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the mission from IRG HQ on putting a monitoring and reduction plan in place for environmental impacts; the plan will integrate this activity 		
Total:		0	

Result 2: Improvement in local understanding of applicable policies

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

Result 2: Improvement in local understanding of applicable policies

Indicator:	Targets:
Number of Rural communities and Community organizations receiving instruction in policy issues and their implications at the local level	75

Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
None this quarter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 		
Total:		0	

3. Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for the next quarter

Constraints

- Indicators such as those defined in the annual workplan do not exactly match those cited in the online site of USAID (GFSR/IEHA). This point should be addressed to harmonize the indicators.

Priorities

- Study on five low area management sites by two consultant offices
- Study on five low areas by individual consultants and conception of projects by USAID-WN
- Fencing of six garden sites, and additional studies on their water point management
- Selection of enterprises to put low area management sites in place: Request for Expressions of Interest, pre-selection, selection
- Training in Conservation Farming and beginning of plan to do extension work on the topic
- Implementation of conclusions from the horticultural study: development of services that will build small irrigation equipment (pumps and drilled wells), train producers in fruit tree production, and train producers in gardening by the SIGESCO method
- Introduction of maize and dry season rice farming
- Signing of agreements with Rural Communities and site managers
- Signing of MOUs with PAPIL and AfricaRice

Governance Improvement component

1. Targeted results and planned activities

1.1 General considerations

Good governance activities were tested during the first phase of USAID-Wula Nafaa in three Rural Communities according to perceived needs and within the existing workplan. Now, in the second phase, Governance Improvement has become a separate component and it encompasses various

aspects of the program, including water and sanitation. This new concept and the lessons learned during the test phase pointed to the need for a defined strategy that includes formalizing relations between the program and its partners, especially the Rural Communities. The process has been led with assistance from the IRG specialist in governance.

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

1.2 Activities planned for 2009–2010

Improve implementation of the PAF/GAF and CLPA

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

Develop a partnership with other Actors

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

Provide assistance to Rural Community (CR) partners in identifying and mobilizing additional financial resources

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

Strengthen capacity of Rural and Regional Councils, technical services, community-based organizations, ARDs, and other partners

- Write a manual /informational paper on good governance for trainees
- Identify and train village “relays” in good governance

- Train rural councils and populations in good governance
- Strengthen capacities of regional and rural councils, ARDs, and community organizations
- Organize exchange visits between communities in the context of sustainable natural resource management including fisheries and agriculture

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

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

2. Progress achieved

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

The evaluation of the implementation of forest management plans and the GAF was carried out at forests of Koulor, Sita Niaoulé, and Saré Bidji. The main objective of the evaluation was to analyze the performance of the systems and make adjustments accordingly to improve on the implementation of the management plans.

Following the evaluations, two workshops were carried out (in Tambacounda and Kolda) with 56 participants from the respective Rural Communities. The workshop was focused on the following:

- Analyze the organizational aspects of the systems to develop a more operational and less complex system;
- Review the management system and instill the elements of transparency and security of the financial resources – a more decentralized system of management was opted for by the workshops and the needs were cited to upgrade the quality of the personnel involved and improve participation of representatives of the technical services;
- The important role of the Rural Council in the implementation of the PAF, especially the environmental and financial aspects

In the following two months, action plans will be formulated and implemented to incorporate the findings and recommendations of the workshop. Moreover, the recommendations and findings will

be discussed with the DEFCCS at the national level to improve the implementation of forest management throughout the country.

Trainings were given in Bambaly on fishing regulations and in Kédougou on gold mining regulations.

At Koulor the Rural Council benefited from governance training and technical assistance to facilitate the introduction of a new 'parking' tax on charcoal.

Result 1: Improvement of the skills and performance of institutions and local collectivities for better management of natural resources that is based on profit and sustainability

Indicators:	Targets:
Number of local collectivities receiving USG assistance to increase their sources of annual revenues	10
Number of individuals trained in strengthening local governance and/or decentralization	200

Indicator:	Number of local collectivities receiving USG assistance to increase their sources of annual revenues		
Targets for 2009-2010:	10		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Forest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evaluation of the GAF and PAF 	0	
Assist in mobilization of financial resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parking tax at Koulor 	0	
Total:		0	

Indicator:	Number of individuals trained to strengthen local governance and/or decentralization		
Targets for 2009-2010:	200		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Forest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two workshops to improve GAF and PAF for forests of Koulor, Sita Niaoulé, and Saré Bidji 	56	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting at Sakar to validate PAF and GAF 	43	
Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training at Fatick on fishing 	11	
Artisanal gold mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training on laws and regulations regarding artisanal gold mining 	53	
Water and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training of facilitators and members of water and sanitation commissions on PHAST/SARAR 	11	
Total:		174	

Result 2: Transparency and responsibility improved in natural resource management

Following the workshops at Tambacounda and Kolda on GAF and PAF at Sita Niaoulé, Saré Bidji, and Koulor, technical assistance was provided at Sakar to develop an administrative and financial management system (GAF) for the PAF of the community forest of Sakar.

The implementation of the forest management plan and especially the financial management and administrative aspects is an ongoing challenge for the program. In response to this challenge, the program is identifying local resource organizations to assure proper monitoring and to provide technical assistance. Negotiations are in progress to recruit resource organizations capable of providing services and acting as facilitators and conducting training sessions on financial

management. This approach is followed in the field by facilitators who are embedded in the rural communities and will coordinate the activities of the service providers.

Result 2: Transparency and responsibility improved in natural resource management

Indicators:	Targets:
Number of systems of external supervision over utilization of public resources supported by GUS	2
Number of local collectivities that use economic resources generated at the local level in a sustainable and participatory way	10
Number of processes supported by the GUS that allow citizens to participate in activities in their local collectivity	20

Indicator:	Number of external systems of supervision of utilization of public funds supported by the GUS		
Targets for 2009-2010:	2		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Forest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up GAF at Sakar/Oudoucar 		
Renew the protocols with the Rural Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protocols signed with the CRs of Sinthiou Malème, Koussanar, Pass Koto, Kouthia Gaydi in Tamba, Toubacouta, Djirnda and Bassoul in Fatick, Bambali, Sakar, Oudoucar, Saré Bidji and Thièty in Kolda 		
Sign protocols with Regional Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The protocol is finished for Tamba and signature is to take place January 10, 2010 		
Sign a protocol with the Direction of the Water and Forest Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protocol is already signed and is effective as of the date of signature 		
Monitor and evaluate the protocols and action plans signed with partner CRs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In progress; evaluations have taken place at Sinthiou Malème, Koussanar, Pass Koto, Kouthia Gaydi in Tamba, Toubacouta, Djirnda and Bassoul in Fatick, Bambali, Sakar, Oudoucar, Saré Bidji and Thièty in Kolda 		
Total:		0	

Indicator:	Number of local collectivities that use locally generated resources in a sustainable and participative manner		
Targets for 2009-2010:	10		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Forest Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up GAF at Sakar/Oudoucar 		
Total:		0	

Indicator:	Number of processes supported by GUS to allow citizens to participate in the activities of their respective local collectivities		
Targets for 2009-2010:	20		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Renew the protocols with rural communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protocols have been signed at CR of Sinthiou Malème, Koussanar, Pass Koto, Kouthia Gaydi in Tamba, Toubacouta, Djirnda and Bassoul in Fatick, Bambali, Sakar, Oudoucar, Saré Bidji and Thièty in Kolda 		
Monitor and evaluate protocols and action plans with CR partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In progress and evaluations have taken place at Sinthiou Malème, Koussanar, Pass Koto, Kouthia Gaydi in Tamba, Toubacouta, Djirnda and Bassoul in Fatick, Bambali, Sakar, Oudoucar, Saré Bidji and Thièty in Kolda 		
Install and set up technical commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commissions on artisanal gold mining put into place 	1	
Install and set up local monitoring committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local committees set up and local resource persons identified and trained for water and sanitation in targeted villages 	1	
Total:		2	

Natural resource management results in increased revenues

A local tax on charcoal is a new source of revenues for Rural Communities



The parking of trucks within the Rural Community of Koulor is a source of revenue within the framework of improved governance of public affairs.

“ We are also looking at the creation of a weekly market as another source of revenue for the community.”

Ndiouga Diop

In the beginning, the rural community of Koulor was against change. Today, Koulor has become an example of good governance and sustainable natural resource management as a result of the intervention of USAID-Wula Nafaa. One of the innovations at Koulor is a local tax on charcoal and dead wood that has resulted in increased supplementary revenues for the Rural Community.

USAID Wula Nafaa supports local partnering communities in the management of community forests and the management of natural resources in the south and southeast regions of Senegal.

Training at Koulor reinforced the capacity of local actors in good governance to improve the quality of resource management and to identify opportunities and a common vision.

“After the training, I realized that there are possibilities to increase revenues for the Rural Community”, explains the President of the Rural Council of Koulor. “With the forest management plan, trucks are loading and transporting charcoal and firewood every day. We decided to put a ‘storage tax’ on each loaded truck.”

The amount of the tax is 3,000 FCFA per truck for charcoal and 2,000 FCFA for firewood. Four tax collection points have been established within the boundary of the Rural Community.

To date, the amount collected over a three month period is more than 200,00 CFA, and

3. Other activities carried out

During the quarter, training of staff and facilitators was carried out by the component to facilitate the monitoring and implementation of good governance. This training has already begun to show results with certain facilitators who are participating in good governance activities with local producer groups.

The protocols of 2008/2009 were evaluated and new protocols developed with old and new CR partners. The timeframes adopted for these instruments is four years for the protocols and one year for the action plans. In addition, protocols were renewed for the Regional Councils and PNDL of Tambacounda and Kolda Regions.

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

Constraints

- The lateness of the signature of the PNDL due to conflicting schedules of the main actors resulted in a delay of signatures with the ARD
- The late start of the activity related to assistance in the formulation of budgets at the CR resulted in a slow down by the Presidents of the Rural Councils

Priorities for the next quarter

- Signing of conventions with the PNDL and the ARD
- Signing of protocols with the Direction of Maritime and Continental Fisheries
- Support to the CLPAs
- Support to implement the right to use a fishing vessel
- Support to recruit field assistants (relais) to monitor fisheries resources
- Support to the CR involved in PAF to implement the recommendations and findings of the workshops on PAF/GAF
- Support to CR with PAFs to renew management committees of the PAF
- Support to the CR with PAFs to evaluate budgets and PTA of 2009 and formulate new budgets and PTA for 2010
- Provide technical assistance to CR partners to formulate budgets for 2010 in a participatory and transparent manner
- Conception/adaptation of tools to reinforce the capacity of citizens and begin training of citizens on their rights and responsibilities
- Train local trainers of CR partners in good governance; prepare to disseminate the trainings
- Signing of a protocol with the Minister of Local Collectivities

Biodiversity and Sustainable Natural Resource Management: BGDRN/Bio component

1. Targeted results and planned activities

1.1 General considerations

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

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

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

1.2 Activities planned for 2009–2010

Chimpanzee management

- Organize a workshop to consider how to plant madd fruit “orchards” along chimpanzee corridors
- Revisit sites where chimpanzees often pass on the paved road between Saraya and Moussala
- Organize a prospection and verification mission for data on the presence of chimpanzees; use interviews in villages, travel the known sites and paths with the Forest Service mapping agents

- See the sites where chimpanzees were recorded within gold-mining areas (industrial and traditional) in the CR of Khossanto to determine and analyze eventual ecological disturbances linked to mining

Management of protected areas

- Organize a workshop to select sites for marine protected areas
- Establish a marine protected area (AMP)
- Write management plans for marine protected areas
- Establish a protected area in Dindéfelo for its ecological value (ecosystems, typical landscapes, migration corridors for threatened species including chimpanzees and derby elans) and to develop ecotourism on the site

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

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

Formulate new Local Conventions or update existing ones

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

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

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

2. Progress achieved

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

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

During the first quarter, activities were identified to fulfill Objective 1. These include writing and implementing management or comanagement plans, carrying out studies on regeneration on harvested plots, supporting conservation programs for threatened species (chimpanzee, red-fronted gazelle, hippopotamus), putting in place two beekeeping development programs (Boundou and mangrove areas), and facilitating the establishment of forest management funds.

Writing and implementation of forest management plans

The process of writing the PAF for **Sakar/Oudoucar** is quite advanced:

- Validation of the division into management blocks and designation by year
- Validation of the administrative part of the plan by the Forest Service in Sédhiou (together with the IREF, three sector heads, three division heads, the BIC, and the Chef de Brigade at Diendé) and two Rural Communities (with the two PCRs)
- A model GAF was chosen



Group scene of participants in a process that joins technical services and local collectivities

Local names for management blocks were given to work divisions in the Community Forest of Sakar/Oudoucar:

Sakar	Oudoucar
Bloc 1 - Kanthiéra Bloc 2 - Némanding Bloc 3 – Kalindinto	Bloc 4 – Yirwa Bloc 5 – Gnimby

The next step in the process is deliberation by the two Rural Councils involved and then approval by local administrative authorities.

In Koussanar, an area of around 30,000 hectares was identified for the land use planning exercise or POAS to be supported by the program as a community management site. As a result, two sub-activities that are planned imminently are: setting up a consensus-building meeting, and a sensitization campaign that has started with a radio broadcast.

The forests currently being managed (Sita Niaoulé and Koulor/Sinthiou Bocar Aly) have benefited by studies led by two interns:

- Integration of wildlife management into the management plan for Sita Niaoulé (intern from ISFAR (ex ENCR) in Bambey)
- Characterization of the biodiversity in Koulor forest (intern from ENSAA in Thiès)



Characterization of the biodiversity in Koulor forest; Integration of wildlife management in the management plan for Sita Niaoulé

The placement of boundary markers and signage on the perimeter of community forests is an activity to be undertaken in partnership with local organizations. The process has begun and the cement mold that was used in Sakar has been brought back to serve other forests.

Writing and implementation of co-management plans - Diogane

A contractor is going to assess the state of management potential in the area of Diogane through the NGO APIL, to be supported by a grant from the program.

Establishing a monitoring mechanism for management plans

The terms of reference for implementing the monitoring mechanism are being written up with the technical consultant of the component. It will include monitoring regeneration in the exploited parcels of the forest by a research institution.

Support for threatened species (chimpanzees)

The coordinator who is responsible for implementing conservation aspects of the program took on several activities in collaboration with the actors working on this topic:

- Community informational forum and involvement of actors in the process of creating a reserve at Dindéfélo
- Work meeting on traditional gold mining with PASMI to analyze maps of mining sites for chimpanzee migration corridors in the Rural Communities of Tomboronkoto and Missirah Sirimana
- Work meeting with Mme Janis Carter to draw up a grant request for chimpanzee conservation activities
- Work meeting with agents of the USGS and the Centre de Suivi Écologique in Dakar concerning mapping the new work site in Kédougou; results expected from this work include the demarcation of critical habitats for chimpanzees and mapping the future community natural reserve at Dindéfélo.
- Writing the terms of reference for characterizing the biophysical nature and the biological diversity of the community natural reserve at Dindéfélo
- Participation in the meeting in Dakar to present the concept paper on game ranching so that criteria for a model village hunting reserve in the region of Kédougou can be defined
- Organization of a study tour for Rural Councilors from the Rural Community of Dindéfélo to the community natural reserve of Somone: the objective was to inspire participants through witnessing the process of creating such a reserve in Somone by the Rural Council of Sindia. Participants were the Rural Council, program facilitators in Dindéfélo, the Deputy Sous-Préfet of Bandafassi, and the Chef de Brigade of the Forest Service.



Group photo of two delegations of participants in the meeting

Support of the Regional Council of Tambacounda in implementing the management plan for Boundou Reserve

Boundou Reserve was created by the Regional Council of Tambacounda under decentralized collaboration with the General Council of Isère. It benefits from a consensual management plan that

aims to preserve biological resources and exploit natural resources sustainably and for community benefit to those who live in and around this protected area.

To implement this management plan, USAID-Wula Nafaa committed itself to three actions: support to the development of beekeeping, conservation of the red-faced gazelle, and conservation of the hippopotamus.

The first action is to implement the local development plan for the Community Natural Reserve of Boundou. This means providing initiation into modern beekeeping methods for local populations, as this will contribute to preserving natural resources by limiting traditional honey harvest by fire that destroys wildlife and plants, and by favoring entomophilous pollination.

Terms of reference have been drawn up, a contract has been signed, and the process has begun with a selected consultant.

Concerning the study on conserving the hippopotamus and the red-faced gazelle, terms of reference have been completed and validated. This study will bring a better understanding of the biological diversity of the area; of the flora and fauna that are characteristic of the reserve; of conflicts with humans; and of alternative ways to exploit biological resources.

We recall that the reserve of 120,000 ha is located in the Departments of Goudiry and Bakel, and it was set up to convert an old hunting concession back to the protected area it once was.



Community reserve of Boundou

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

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

Indicators:

Targets:

Number of hectares under improved natural resource management

421 814

Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Management of community forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Workshop to present and validate the PAF of Sakar/Oudoucar; ▪ Sensitization on the management process for the Community Forest of Koussanar ▪ Characterization of the biodiversity in the Community Forest of Koulor ▪ Integration of wildlife in the PAF of Sita Niaoulé 		
Management of biologically significant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organization of a forum in Dindéfelo on the process of creating a reserve ▪ Organization of an exchange visit to Somone for stakeholders in the 		

Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
zones	Dindéfelo reserve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Terms of reference written and validated on conservation of the hippo and the red-faced gazelle 		
Mangrove management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grant request submitted by APIL ▪ Start of the study on setting up a beekeeping program 		
Total:		0	

All the preparations for marking boundaries of work parcels have been finished by the program. However, since the activity requires input from other partners (Forest Service and Rural Councils), field work has not yet started. Informational letters have been sent out and the budget has been drawn up.

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

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

Indicators:

Targets:

Number of hectares with a forest management fund managed by local communities 14 000

Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Delineation of parcels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process begun 		
Total:		0	

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

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

Three local collectivities were targeted for writing new Local Conventions this year (Toubacouta, Bassoul, and Sabodala). A fisheries zone in the regions of Ziguinchor and Sédhiou was also set up (Goudomp, composed of the six local collectivities of Djibanar, Goudomp, Bambali, Djirédji, Diattacounda, and Simbading Balante).

Only one local collectivity will benefit from an update of an existing Local Convention: Sinthiou Malème. This Rural Community was chosen because of its proximity to Tambacounda, a location that often suffers anarchic exploitation of natural resources.

The process of updating a Local Convention includes four steps:

- Recording the status of the outdated Local Convention during a meeting with the stakeholders
- Presenting results from the status report and assembling proposals for solving problems as stated by actors
- Deliberation by the Rural Council to adopt the proposals
- Approval by administrative authorities

During this quarter, terms of reference were written for the process of recording the status of the Convention (step 1).

New Local Conventions

The process of drafting a Local Convention for Toubacouta is in the last phase once the validation of a plan for writing the document with baseline data in it is complete.

Writing a Local Convention requires passing by certain steps in a participatory process that includes signing a work protocol between the program and the local collectivity; zoning; negotiating rules; harmonizing the rules with neighbors; deliberation by the Rural Council; and approval by the administrative authority.

Terms of reference for zoning of the Rural Communities of Bassoul and Sabodala were completed this quarter.

In the test fisheries zone, important progress in setting up a Local Convention was made by the NGO IDEE-Casamance that is subsidized by the program. These steps were completed:

- Status of the fishing zone recorded
- Organization of fisheries actors in each Local Collectivities completed
- Consensual action plan made for completing the Local Convention

Writing land use management plans (POAS)

The land use planning process begun in September 2009 in the Rural Community of Missirah Sirimana is almost finalized. Focus groups that were to describe local populations, natural resources, and the relationships between them have finished their work. This step was completed by the collection of biophysical data on the broader Rural Community in terms of water resources, various current uses of communal land, cultural sites, and other ecologically important sites such as where chimpanzees have been observed. An inter-village workshop will be organized in January 2010 at the Rural Council house to report and validate results of the diagnostic exercise, and to elaborate on rules for using and dedicating lands to various uses in the Rural Community.

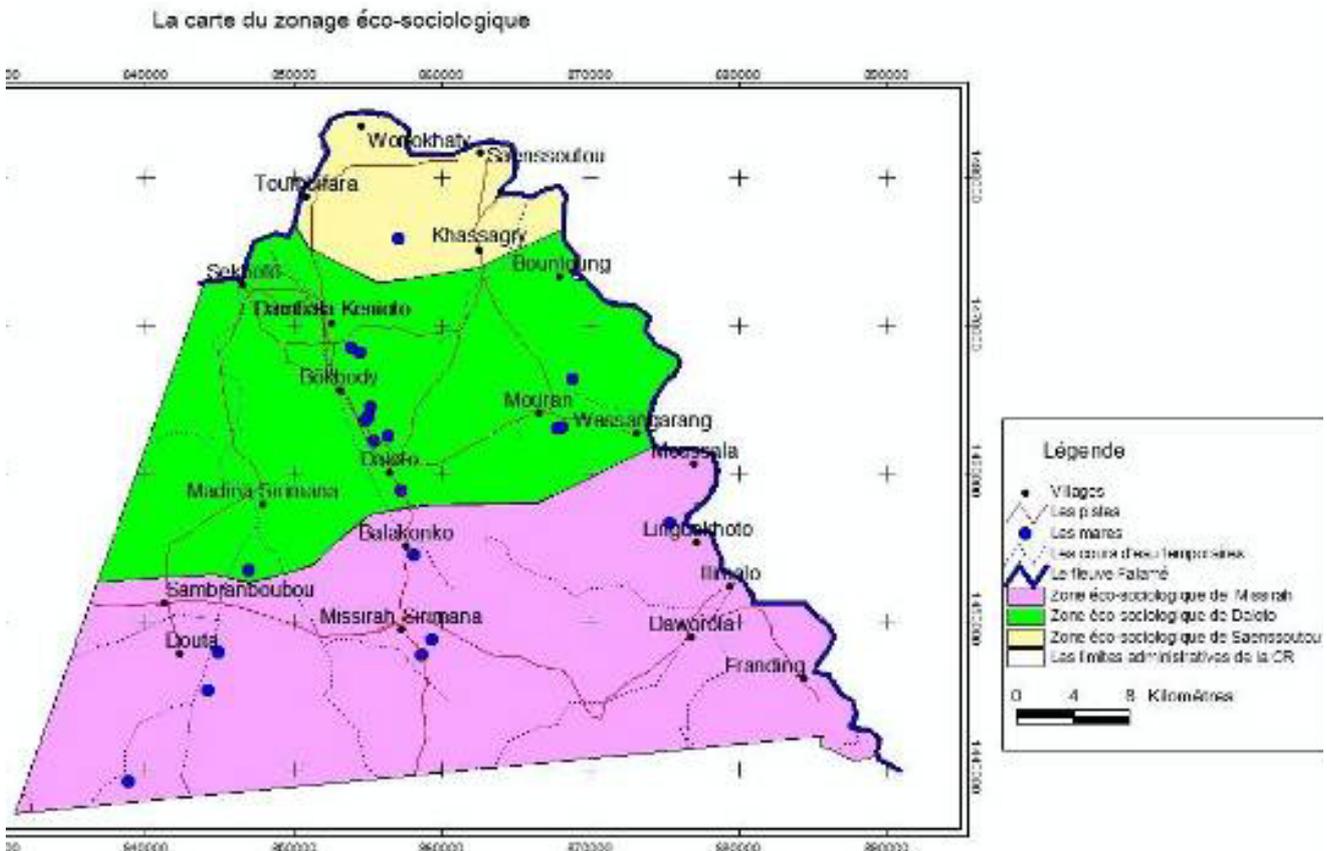
Concerning other targeted local collectivities for this year (Toubacouta, Bambali Tomboronkoto, and Koussanar), no activities were carried out this quarter.

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

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

Indicators:	Targets:
Number of additional hectares that are managed using adequate technologies and mgmt practices thanks to GUS assistance	391 814 ha
Number of hectares where local resource guards paid by the community follow the implementation of conventions	391 814 ha

Indicator:	Number of additional hectares that are managed thanks to adequate technologies and mgmt practices thanks to GUS assistance		
Targets for 2009-2010:	391 814 ha		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Updating Local Conventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write TOR for zonal workshops to update the Convention 		
Writing new Local Conventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write TOR for zoning meetings in RCs Sabodala, Bassoul 		
Total:		0	



The Rural Community of Bambali was targeted because of its active stakeholders, a key ingredient for success in reaching targeted results. A mission was organized to analyze the way that the Local Convention was being implemented in terms of paying resource guards and of level at which stakeholders are participating. The results of the mission will be shared with project staff. Along the same lines, a meeting will be organized at the Rural Council headquarters in Bambali for January to validate the proposed monitoring scheme that will assure payment of resource guards and participation by other beneficiaries.

Indicator:	Number of hectares where local resource guards paid by the community follow the implementation of conventions		
Targets for 2009-2010:	391 814 ha		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field trip to Bambali to monitor application of the Local Convention 		
Total:		0	

During this quarter, three program activities were carried out in the Rural Community of Koussanar: sensitization on fighting fires, training members of the network in Sinthiou Ciré Kane on improved mbepp gum production techniques, and informing the community relays for extension work on the signed Local Convention.

A BIC (mapping and inventory office) was not yet set up in Kaolack because the program has not decided on a definite plan for the long-term institutional site of the office.

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

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

Indicators:	Targets:
Number of persons who benefit from a training on NRM and/or biodiversity	3 750
Number of individuals that benefit from short-term training on agriculture sector productivity	3 500

Indicator:	Number of persons who benefit from a training on NRM and/or biodiversity		
Targets for 2009-2010:	3750		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Training in natural resource management and/or in biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sensitization on fire fighting ▪ Training in improved mbepp gum production ▪ Extension work on the signed Local Convention 	446 (of which 21 are women)	
Total:		446	

Indicator:	Number of individuals that benefit from short-term training on agriculture sector productivity		
Targets for 2009-2010:	3500		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
	No activity this quarter		
Total:		0	

3. Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for the next quarter

Constraints

- Slow mobilization of partners to accomplish certain activities

Opportunities

- Evaluation of management structures in Rural Communities with managed forest
- Availability and commitment of local collectivities and populations

Priorities for next quarter

- Setting up a payment system for forest resource guards in the Rural Communities
- Following up on implementation of forest management plans
- Writing protected area management plans
- Drawing up land use plans (POAS)

Biodiversity and Sustainable Natural Resource Management: Fisheries component

1. General considerations

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

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

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

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

1.1 Activities planned for 2009–2010

Activities will be based on four goals:

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

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

2. Progress achieved

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

In collaboration with the CVCR, terms of reference were completed, consultants were selected, and USAID reviewed biodata sheets for consultants to begin the analysis of value chains for mollusks and cobo. These steps were a prerequisite for signing contracts.

The program sponsored exchanges between technical services, shrimp fishing groups, and traders to prepare consortiums with the CVCR. These exchanges will lead to production and distribution of ice and the acquisition of transport and temperature control boxes that will improve the cold chain in shrimp fisheries.

Facilitators consecrated the quarter to the identification of shrimp, cobo, and ethmalose fishermen to better organize their enterprises and to establish a consensus-building workshop on these products plus mollusks.

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

The Fisheries component organized a visit to Ngadior in the Rural Community of Djirnda in order to set up implementation for the management plan covering oyster harvesting sites that includes biological pauses and rotating closures of harvest areas. The elements of management for cockle harvesting areas include biological pauses in the mud flats and rotational closures; these were the subject for a visit to cockle harvest sites in Diogane in the Rural Community of Bassoul. Ostreicultural parks were set up on test sites in Bassoul, Bassar, and Siwo to improve production.

The program was incorporated as a member of the National Technical Committee for Shrimp Fisheries Management and can now better contribute to setting up management plans in shrimp fisheries. This allowed WN to participate in the first meeting of the Committee that was held in Dakar at the Directorate of Maritime Fisheries.

A workshop bringing together the most important actors in the shrimp market chain was organized in Ziguinchor to shed more light on the fish commercialization process, the techniques as well as the constraints and needs of actors in the fisheries market chain in the regions of Ziguinchor and Sédhiou. In the test area of Goudomp, a strategy to self-regulate and take management measures is being used. To help this along, a consensual meeting between stakeholders was organized in December to outline management rules for the different fisheries products of the area.

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

In the spirit of working toward signing a memorandum of understanding with the Directorates of Maritime and Continental Fisheries, the component identified specific areas where it could collaborate with them. A draft protocol is being drawn up.

Also the promotion of exchanges between USAID-Wula Nafaa and other fisheries-oriented projects is being promoted. A protocol with APIL for implementing mangrove management is being written up.

JICA is committed to supplying WN-trained groups with a thousand manuals on management and production of mollusks and on mangrove plantations.

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

A series of meetings with the Ministry of Maritime Economy and other Directorates in the Ministry is being planned.

Water and Sanitation component

1. Targeted results and planned activities

1.1 General considerations

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

The program will realize this global activity through the following activities:

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

1.2 Activities planned for 2009–2010

To reach the principal objective of the VEPA component, these activities will be undertaken:

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

- Organize 24 village assemblies

Set up a participatory system at the local level

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

Carry out technical feasibility studies

- Make the list of water works and draw up the DAO

- Draw up a list of accompanying actions

Make a communication and sensitization plan

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

Strengthen capacity of local actors

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

Carry out hygiene and health sensitization and promotion activities

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

Build infrastructures

- Construct 24 hydraulic wells
- Construct 15 sanitation works

Put a system of incentives for private initiatives in place

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

Monitor and evaluate the activities undertaken

2. Progress achieved

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

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

During this quarter the Water and Sanitation component of the program was put into place. The team facilitated in the development of local water management committees whose members were appointed through by an assembly of the village or by consensus on the basis of leadership qualities, availability, reading and writing ability, and willingness to work on a voluntary basis. Each committee selected a

focal person (preferably literate in the local language) who is the resource person supported by the program to facilitate a change of local attitudes about hygiene and sanitation. Training was organized for the resource persons on how to conduct animation sessions according to the SARAR/PHAST methods promoted by the World Health Organization.

A procedure to select the most qualified private entrepreneurs for the construction of the water works was developed on the basis of a contract for the construction of wells in the region of Tambacounda. A meeting was held with the Presidents of the participating Rural Councils and water and sanitation technical services to discuss the program using a step by step approach. A result of the meeting was the selection of the well digging entrepreneurs based on the proposals put forth. The final selection was made by a committee composed of technical staff from WN, representatives from the Regional Division of Hydraulics, and representatives from the participating Rural Communities.

During the quarter, WN participated in many meetings to exchange ideas on water, hygiene, and sanitation with organizations and partners who work in the same sector in Tambacounda Region.

OBJECTIVE 1 Water: The number of persons with access to new, better sources of potable water increases

Result: Improve the quality of potable water by providing the technologies that are suitable to supply it

Indicators:

Targets:

Number of works constructed	24 (14 USAID + 10 WADA)
Number of persons in the target zones with improved access to potable water	4 500 (2400 USAID + 2100 WADA)

Indicator:	Number of works constructed		
Targets for 2009-2010:	24		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Put in place local management committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Put in place local committees to follow the activities and designate resource persons ▪ Acceptance of the action plan by village beneficiaries 		
Reinforce the capacity of local actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training of facilitators of the members of the water and sanitation commissions and the resource persons on the PHAST/SARAR method and provide necessary tools to do the work 		
Carry out a participatory socio-economic appraisal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Carry out the socio-economic appraisal in 9 villages that will benefit from water and sanitation works 		
Construction of the works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conception of the works and develop the DAO ▪ Agree on incentives and communication and sensitization plan 		
Participate in the improvement of policies and regulations linked to water and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participate in meetings on policy and regulations. ▪ Participate in meetings on policy and regulation in the rural milieu with key actors involved in water and sanitation 		
Total:		0	0

Indicator:	Number of people in targeted zones with access to clean water		
Targets for 2009-2010:	4500		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Total:		0	

OBJECTIVE 2 Water: Increase in the number of people having access to adequate sanitary facilities

Result1: Construction of improved sanitary works to provide privacy and improved hygiene

The activities linked to sanitation focused on technical aspects of the construction of the works and incentives for the sensitization program. Given that the program plans to support schools for certain activities, the planning and implementation was left for the teachers, parents' associations (APE), and the students.

OBJECTIVE 2 Water: Increase in the number of persons with access to adequate sanitation conditions

Result: Improved health installations assure privacy and hygiene

Indicators:	Targets:
Number of works constructed	15
Number of persons in target zones with access to improved health installations	1500

Indicator:	Number of works constructed		
Targets for 2009-2010:	15		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Carry out technical feasibility studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conception and planning of the works ▪ Discussions to agree on incentives 		
Total:		0	

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

3. Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for the next quarter

Constraints

- Delay on approval of the workplan 2009-2010
- Problems recruiting personnel for the water and sanitation program, especially with regard to social engineering

Opportunities

The training in PHAST/SARAR for the contact people from the communities is an opportunity to change attitudes with regard to hygiene, sanitation, and the supply of clean drinking water.

Priorities

- Begin construction of the works
- Begin sensitization on hygiene and health
- Initiate the program to change attitudes on basic hygiene to reduce incidence of diarrhea
- Begin feasibility studies in Kédougou where the hydrology is different than Tambacounda

Policy and Communications component

1. Targeted results and planned activities

1.1 General considerations

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

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

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

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

1.2 Activities planned for 2009–2010

The following activities are planned for the fiscal year 2009-2010.

- Continue revising the Forestry Code, using results from analyzing current systems, presenting reports, and following up with the committee in charge of editing the text
- Work toward improving forest fiscality and taxation
- Register community forests and protected areas created in the program onto national maps
- Contribute to improvement of forest exploitation harvest season and practices through lengthening the legal season, eliminating the bambou quota, defining taxes on sawtimber in managed forests, and organizing early burning practices in zones where WN works
- Carry out studies on policy issues, especially forest certification in Senegal, putting a game ranching model in Kédougou area, and harmonizing fisheries management practices
- Support media entities as they increase coverage of results from impacts of applying reforms and the questions raised by the reforms
- Sensitize the management tools for natural resources so partners may use them (Local Convention and PAF guides)
- Support activities developed by the various components that fall under the objectives of Policy and Communications component

2. Progress achieved

Result 1: Develop and implement policies to improve trade, governance, and sustainable natural resource management

Work with WWF to develop an advocacy strategy on fisheries policy

Fishing policy constraints are identified in the intervention zones of the program. During the first trimester, the policy component will focus on harvesting of mollusks with women producers and women who add value in the rural communities of Toubacouta, Bassoul, and Djirnda. During the next months, the team will plan the fish policy advocacy component around priority activities.

Study to coordinate management of the fisheries with Gambia

A workshop was organized from 15 to 18 of December, 2009 between the staff of Ba Nafaa in Gambia and Wula Nafaa in Senegal to share experiences on sustainable production and harvesting practices of fish and mollusks in mangroves. This activity is an attempt to develop common practices between Senegal and Gambia in the fisheries sector.

More than forty people participated in the meeting, 33 from Banjul composed of: 25 people from Try Association of Oyster Harvesters, 2 cadre from the Gambian Ministry of Fisheries, 04 technical staff from the USAID Ba Nafaa Project, representatives from Foundiougne, Mounde, Missirah and Toubacouta in Senegal and two facilitators from USAID Wula Nafaa Project.

Support the Direction of Continental Fisheries to better define the boundaries of continental waters and finalize the Fisheries Code for Continental

USAID Wula Nafaa will support the Direction of the Ministry of Maritime Economy to implement fisheries policies directly linked to activities of USAID WN in the zones of intervention. A memorandum of understanding is being drawn up between the Direction of Fisheries, GIRMAC, the Direction of fisheries control, the Direction of transformation industries, the Research Center of Oceanography, the Direction of AMP, and the Direction of Continental Fisheries. A meeting was held on January 10, 2010 in the conference room of the Direction of Fisheries between the technical staff of the Direction of Fisheries (led by the Assistant Director of Maritime Fisheries) and the Director of USAID, Wula Nafaa and a specialist of fisheries from USAID Wula Nafaa.

Forestry Code

The revision of the forestry code continues to advance. USAID WN supports the process by data analysis and dialogue with the editing committee. The program participated in the national conference on the revision of the forestry code that took place in Thiès 25-26 November. The main objective of USAID WN is to advocate and support the decentralization process to transfer rights to local communities regarding sustainable natural resource management. The program will participate in the next workshop on the forestry code scheduled to take place in February, 2010.

In addition, the program initiated an information workshop to advocate and further support the reform process at the level of the President of participating rural councils. The workshop was greatly appreciated and some of the participants stated that this was the first time that they had been involved in the process to reform the forestry code.

Forest management and harvesting program for 2010

The application of the order from the Minister of the Environment to discontinue charcoal quotas in 2010 is a sensitive issue and not fully accepted by certain key actors like National Union of Forest Producers of Senegal (UNCEFS) and to a lesser extent, certain segments within the Forestry Department.

In November, 2009 USAID WN participated in the joint mission of DEFCCS, PERACODE, PROGEDE, and WN to evaluate the production of charcoal in the managed forests of Tambacounda and Kolda. Following the mission, the DEFCCS organized an 'internal' workshop (15-17 December, Thiès) to discuss how to organize charcoal production in 2010. USAID WN proposed that the list of the participants for this workshop be enlarged to include representatives from the local communities as well as the Team Leader from the Biodiversity component of WN but the request was refused.

However, one of the recommendations of the workshop was to organize a follow on workshop with representatives from the local communities.

To prepare for the meeting, the program joined forces with PERACODE and the Cooperation Franco-Germany to develop a position paper to submit to the Minister by the Donor's Committee on the Environment headed by USAID/Senegal.

Moreover, the program formulated a proposal to revise Decree 2001-217 to limit harvesting of timber to managed forests. The proposal should be presented at the next meeting of the National Commission in charge of fixing taxes and fees. The date for this meeting has not yet been fixed.

USAID WN also participated in the Working Group for Forest Management (GTAF) that has for its mission to formulate National Directives for Forest Management (DNA) and Regional Orientations for Forest Management (ORA). The program continues to assist the DEFCCS to develop models of forest management to create a model for Senegal.

Moreover, the program continues to support targeted local communities to implement forest management plans and develop financial/administrative management systems (GAF). Two workshops were organized in Tambacounda and Kolda (10-17 December) to share experiences between the regions and define lessons learned to improve the systems.

With regards to quotas on bamboo, no progress has been made to date.

Prevention of bush fires

The program funded a training/study to analyze traditional and modern fire control practices at the community level in three representative zones of Senegal. The report from the study is in progress.

Moreover, the program is planning to conduct a study on fire management strategies using models from other countries in the region that have shown good results by using fire as a management tool within village territories. Draft terms of reference have already been formulated and will be shared with actors involved in the study.

Certification and traceability

Certification and traceability activities have not yet started in a meaningful way. As USAID-Wula Nafaa becomes more involved in timber, however, there is a need to work towards certification/traceability issues at the national level to facilitate export of forest products emanating from certified managed forests. The program has participated in several meetings at the national level to work on a model of certification that is the best adapted to the context of Senegal. A simple legal certificate (OLB) is under consideration to assure the traceability of forest products.

Registration of community forests and protected areas so that they appear on the official national map of Senegal

The National Coordinator of WN is involved in discussions in Dakar to work on registration of community forests and protected areas in order that they appear on the official map of Senegal.

Creation of a Community Hunting Reserve – Game ranching

The findings and recommendations of the mission of the National Coordinator to Burkina Faso to visit the reserve of Nazinga and several other reserves in the region was presented to the DEFCCS on November 20 in the presence of the Director of the Cabinet for the Minister of the Environment. A concept paper was written for the meeting to define the next steps to create a model community hunting reserve in the ZIC adjacent to the Niokolo Koba Park. Contacts have already been made with experts in the creation of community hunting reserves in Africa and terms of reference are underway to carry out a feasibility study.

POLICY REFORM SUBCOMPONENT

Result 1: Policies that aim to improve commerce, governance, and sustainable natural resource management are developed and implemented

Indicators:	Targets:
Number of policies, laws, agreements, or regulations on promoting and conserving natural resources that are implemented	3
Number of significant policy reforms approved by USAID that target improved commerce, governance, and sustainable natural resource management	2

Indicator:	Number of policies, laws , protocols or regulations passed and applied that promote the conservation of natural resources		
Targets for 2009-2010:	3		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Revision of the forestry code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Workshop of information and advocacy with elected officials on the revision of the forestry code ▪ Participation at the national workshop on the revision of the forestry code at Thiès 25-26 November 	0	
Advocate with WWF on fisheries policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy constraints in the fisheries sector are identified by the main actors 		
Define the boundaries of continental fisheries and finalize the code on continental fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Memorandum of understanding is in progress ▪ Meeting to identify common objectives held on January 10, 2010 		
Forest harvesting and forest management program for 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Joint mission of evaluation of charcoal production between DEFCCS, PERACOD, PROGEDE, WN ▪ Internal workshop on the development of a decentralized system of allocation of forest resources for 2010 by DEFCCS ▪ Proposal for the revision of Decree 2001-217 to assure that timber harvesting is carried out in managed ▪ Two regional workshops held in Tambacounda and Kolda on 10-17 December to share experiences between Rural Communities on financial and administrative management (GAF) in managed forests 		
• Prevention of bush fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial assistance to support a training study on traditional practices of fire management at the community level 		
• Registration of community forests and protected areas on the national map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contact authorities in Dakar involved in producing the national map of Senegal ▪ Develop an action plan of next 		
• Community hunting reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presentation of the findings of the mission to Burkina Faso to visit Nazinga and other reserves to the DEFCCS 		
Total:		0	

Within the framework of wildlife management and conservation of the biodiversity, the program is assisting the Rural Council of Dindéfélou to create a community protected area. During the initial

meetings, a request was put forth by the local elected officials to visit a similar experience. In response to this request, USAID WN organized a study tour to the Reserve of Somone. Following the visit, a meeting was held to present the findings of the study tour and deliberate on the creation of a reserve at Dindéfélou.

Indicator:	Number of significant policy reforms approved by USAID that improve the trade, governance and sustainable management of natural resources		
Targets for 2009-2010:	2		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Creation of the Community Reserve of Dindéfélou	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Study tour to Somone for the elected officials 	01	
Total :		01	

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

USAID WN worked with field staff to set up and participate in thematic radio broadcasts. These broadcasts were done with a network of partner radio stations to inform local populations on the activities of the program. The different themes developed for the broadcasts cover a wide range of all the activities of USAID WN and its partners. These include:

- Bush fire control
- The Local Code of the forest of Balmadou
- Local Conventions
- Organization of producers
- A presentation on USAID Wula Nafaa
- Good governance
- The organizational scheme for the forest management plan of Sakar
- Information on the management plan for the forest of Koussanar

USAID WN organized various meetings and events to inform and sensitize local populations, local collectivities, actors, and partners. These included the launch of the WADA program and the workshop for local elected officials on the forestry code.

Local elected officials have their input on the revision of the Forestry Code

The meetings serve to clear up the roles and responsibilities of local collectivities for a better understanding of the needs of the population



Photo of advocacy and information workshop on the revision of the forestry code in Tambacounda.

“I am newly elected. The meeting organized by USAID Wula Nafaa has reinforced my commitment to carry out my duties properly.”

- Momar Mbaye, President of the Environmental Commission in Missirah, Tambacounda Region

Since the beginning of its activities in 2003, the USAID Wula Nafaa Program has been involved in discussions on the existing forestry code and has been involved in all the steps of the latest revision including a number of studies on forestry fiscal issues.

A workshop on information and advocacy was organized in Tambacounda in November, 2009 to: present the draft revision; discuss key issues with local elected officials; and clarify roles and responsibilities to assure that the needs of the rural population were taken into account.

The main objective of the USAID Wula Nafaa Program is to reduce poverty through sustainable management of natural resources and good governance.

“We are in front of the field forestry agents from the Forest Department” stated Baganda Sakho, President of the Rural Community of Koar in Tambacounda Region. “We need to fully understand the code of collectivities and the forestry code that cover many issues.”

“One cannot defend an accused without understanding what he is charged with. The meeting to share the contents of the revised code allows us to better support the concerns of the population,” stated Mr. Mamadou Mbaye, President of the Environmental Commission of the Rural Council of Missirah. Mr. Mbaye went on to discuss concerns on forest fiscal issues as well as the creation of the forest management fund and the quota. “We are ready to defend the suppression of the charcoal quota in 2010.”

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

Indicators:

Targets:

Number of public educational and sensitization events that are organized

25

Indicator:	Number of public education and information events and meetings		
Targets for 2009 – 2010:	25		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Conceive and implement a system for mass communications via community and commercial radio stations in work areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conception and signature of protocols ▪ Signature of 3 protocols with community radio (Saraya, Tanaff, RTS Tamba) ▪ 5 broadcasts from RTS Kolda ▪ 2 broadcasts from SUD FM Ziguinchor ▪ 4 broadcasts from Niombato FM and 4 from RTS Fatick ▪ 2 broadcasts from RTS Tamba ▪ 5 broadcasts, of which 3 decentralized, from RC Kédougou 	5 2 8 2 5	
Inform and sensitize populations, actors, and partners on NRM tools (CL, POAS, PAF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Workshop presented on water and sanitation findings in the region of Tambacounda ▪ Exchange workshop on management of rice in Casamance 	1 1	
Total from previous quarter:		20	
Cumulative total:		43	

The program identified and developed four success stories that cover the following themes:

- Increase of revenues resulting from good governance training
- Adoption of Conservation Farming
- Meeting with local elected officials to inform and discuss the revision of the Forestry Code
- The use of credit from the Development Credit Authority by producers

With the Agriculture component, the program produced a thematic film on the study tour of farmers and facilitators to demonstrate the results of the technique.

The program developed a chart of information showing the objectives and plans for each component as well as useful coordinates. Two thousand copies of the chart were produced and distributed throughout the programs zones of intervention to partners, administrative authorities and the public.

The second edition of the Newsletter is in progress as well as a second thematic film on the study tour of farmers, facilitators, and partners to observe results of Conservation Farming.

COMMUNICATIONS SUBCOMPONENT

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

Indicators:

Targets:

Number of extension meetings held and bulletins or communiqués published on policy reform 5

Indicator:	Number of publications (bulletins, success stories, research notes, communications props, websites) produced on policy reforms		
Targets for 2009-2010:	5		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Publication of Success stories	▪ 4 success stories produced and sent to USAID	4	
Formulation of an information chart WN	▪ 2,000 copies of chart produced and distributed to partners	1	
Publication of second Newsletter	▪ 1 In progress		1
Production of thematic films	▪ 1 thematic film on Conservation Farming in progress		1
Total:		5	2

3. Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for the next quarter

The visit by the communications specialist from IRG was an opportunity for the head of the Communications component in the program as well as project staff. The mission helped clarify the expectation of IRG and USAID with regard to communication.

Cross-cutting Activities

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

1. Coordination and Administration

The program ended its first year of execution in September 2009 and prepared its workplan for the fiscal year 2009-2010. This quarter saw the departure of the previous program director, which was officially announced during the General Assembly held at Mbodiène in the presence of USAID representatives (Economic Growth Director and the CTO of USAID). It was an occasion for lauding the positive role played by the former Director and for appreciating the hope expressed by the new one.

A new feature of this general assembly was the organization of team-building under the recommendation of the new Director. The principle objective of the team-building session was to strengthen cohesion of program staff while stimulating teams, inspiring team spirit, and providing an environment for exchange and dynamics between collaborators.

This team-building led to the validation of the annual workplan for each facilitator and Assistant Facilitator Coordinator, and to the mobilization and commitment of the whole team that will assure its proper implementation. Finally, key partners of the program were associated with the meeting: the Forest Service's BIC agents from regional offices.

The personnel were also strengthened by the arrival of a new specialist in Water and Sanitation, a new Technical Consultant for the Biodiversity component, and the manager for the Agriculture fund.

The office in Kaolack that houses the Agriculture component was fully installed during the quarter.

Facilitator management

For greater efficiency in field planning for facilitators, and based on the global program's workplan, each facilitator made his or her own annual workplan. This decentralization of the annual workplan began with the detailing of the elements of the workplan during bimonthly planning meetings. This new planning approach should ease the workload of facilitators as it avoids overplanning, planning

outside the annual workplan, and lack of means for monitoring fieldwork adequately. This work of detailing the general workplan by facilitator should continue in the coming quarter.

Alongside the usual activities of monitoring the work of facilitators and their coordinators, an auto-evaluation and readjustment mechanism for modifying plans and missions was developed. It consists of organizing quarterly meetings with the assistant facilitator coordinators. The first such meeting will occur next quarter.

In terms of training, the new facilitators recruited for the Agriculture component have begun to benefit from capacity-building in BDS and proven agricultural techniques. The program has trained the whole group of facilitators in BDS, and in principles and definitions of good governance.

2. Small Grants Fund

One of the activities carried out by the Small Grants component during the quarter is the purchase of a fonio sheller to benefit the Yakar Niani Wulli federation of Koussanar. This subsidy falls under the domain of processing the fonio that the GIE buys from producers in Koussanar.

Another activity carried out by the component this quarter is the grant awarded to the GIE Dental Wakilébé, Banta Fouladou, and Kawral Fass of Vélingara. This grant's objective is to support the three groups to refurbish women's gardens to fight the malnutrition that occurs among some inhabitants of these villages.

The requests for grants that were submitted by the GIEs Kambing of Kérékonto; Ngari of Seekoto and Tinkoto; and the GIE Tomboronkoto, were considered during this quarter. The objective of these requests is to support the GIEs in their installation of artisanal equipment for gold mining. However, the requests are on standby while an environmental impact study is done to justify the grants.

The dossier for Hassana Diallo, a demonstration permaculture farm in Dindéfélo, has been accepted. This grant can also help improve the quality of life of the populations of this village both in terms of economic well-being and of increasing diversity and quality of the local diet.

The request submitted by the Jane Goodall Institute to develop ecotourism based on protecting and conserving chimpanzees in Kédougou zone was also accepted. The total for this grant was split into four payments, the first of which was made during the quarter.

The dossier of Jill Pruetz was also accepted. However, the beneficiary of the grant is late in beginning activities later than planned, therefore no money has been deposited yet.

A supervisory mission for activities under La Lumière was carried out by the component this quarter.

3. Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Analysis (MERA)

For the 2009-2010 fiscal year, MERA foresees these types of activities:

- General monitoring and evaluation activities in the regions of Tamba, Kolda, Fatick, and Ziguinchor (development of a guide, training of facilitators, quality control of submitted data forms and data collection, and others)
- Analysis and reporting of data pertinent to MERA
- Providing data to partners

Monitoring and Evaluation activities

The highlighted activity of the quarter is revision of the M-E manual. It was developed to serve as a guide and reference for all actors in the USAID-Wula Nafaa program implicated in M-E activities: the Director, government staff, facilitators, technical partners, development partners, target populations, and others.

The MERA component also had to elaborate and support the Director in planning activities and making decisions, as well as supporting the program components in M-E and accessing information.

Activities addressing storage and utilization of information

Storing and providing data are primordial activities of the MERA component. During the quarter, MERA supported the Agriculture component in supplying data on global food security.

Perspectives for the year

The coming year should bring fresh training of existing facilitators and new training for new ones. A mission to monitor and verify data is planned.

Appendix 1: Documents written during the quarter

CDR component

- Report on the training of networks in fonio, baobab, karité, madd, and traditional gold mining in BDS concepts
- Manual for participants in training networks in BDS
- Document to orient facilitators in BDS concepts
- Report on training new facilitators in the Ag component in BDS concepts
- Mission report for carrying out the environmental impact study on traditional gold mining activities
- Model production notebook and marketing register for charcoal groups
- Model administrative register for charcoal producer groups
- Report on participation in training of trainers in improved gold processing techniques

Agriculture component

- Reference document for implementing workplan activities of the Ag component of USAID Wula Nafaa, Mission Report 01 (September 2009)
- Guide for the Fund to Support Local Agriculture, revision date 25 Nov. 2009 (French version and English version)
- Mission report on exchange visit for management issues in low-lying areas, 23-24 November 2009
- Internal consultancy n° VAG/001 for APD studies, writing the DAO, monitoring and quality control of management works in low areas of the regions of Kaolack, Tambacounda, and Kédougou – December 2009
- Report on the exchange visit on Conservation Farming – November 2009

- The steps in Conservation Farming. Technical sheet for information of producers in other areas, for disseminating information in 2010 (December 2009)
- Evaluation of 2009 production in the area of Keur Samba Gueye (Arrondissement of Toubacouta) (Mission report: December 2009)
- Report of two days of meetings to discuss data, ideas, and training on hydro-agricultural management in Kaolack with facilitators and their coordinators in the Agriculture component (December 2009)

Governance Improvement component

- Report on evaluations of the PAF/GAF in Koulor, Sita Niaoulé, and Saré Bidji
- Administrative and Financial management document for the PAF of Sakar/Oudoucar
- Report on Team Building of USAID Wula Nafaa program staff

Biodiversity component

- Report on the community meeting on setting up the Dindéfélo reserve
- Inter-regional meeting on migrant herding in Louga
- Report on the regional workshop for writing up a strategy for managing protected areas of Senegal, Region of Fatick (*UICN, MEPN*)
- Report on the exchange visit to RNC Somone by the Rural Council of Dindéfélo
- Report on the monitoring of setting up a mechanism to pay forest resource guards in charge of applying the Local Convention in Bambali
- Definition of criteria for a management plan for fishing in the Rural Community of Toubacouta

Water and Sanitation component

- Manual/guide for Community Development Technicians and for well drillers in the USAID-Wula Nafaa program
- Receipt book for constructing wells for USAID-Wula Nafaa program
- Report on training in PHAST/SARAR methods

Policy and Communications component

- Brochure on the program (2,000 copies)

Appendix 2: Participation in meetings, seminars, and workshops

CDR component

- Global Food Security in Saint Louis organized by PCE
- General Assembly for Renewal of the National Union of Bana-Banas (UNAFIBS) in Tambacounda, organized by UNAFIBS
- Training of trainers in improved gold processing techniques, organized by PASMI

Agriculture component

- Support to USAID-PCE in identifying sites/zones for conducting management activities in irrigated rice in Fatick zone (October 2009)
- Workshop to report results of the UASID-PCE millet and sorghum value chain analysis (November 2009)
- Information, reflection, and training on irrigated rice culture and management: two days in Kaolack for facilitators and their coordinators (December 2009)
- Training of new facilitators in the USAID-Wula Nafaa program in BDS concepts (December 2009)

Governance Improvement component

- Workshop on extension and participatory management in the region of Fatick and the Regional Council, with support from PERACOD

Biodiversity component

- Participation in the inter-regional workshop on managing migratory herding in Louga
- Participation in the evaluative mission on forest exploitation conducted by DEFCCS
- Participation in the mission to classify protected areas in the region de Fatick
- Participation in the national workshop to revise the Forestry Code in Thiès

- Meeting with Diane Russel of USAID/SAGIF in Dakar on possibilities for public-private partnerships in the Niokolo-Koba National Park
- Participation in the national workshop on bush fires at Richard-Toll present a draft proposal by WN on fire as a management tool in open lands
- Workshop to report on and propose Biodivalloc- Lieu Dakar – November 2009
- Workshop to find common ground between traders, processors, factories, ice producers, and fisheries service with IDEE Casamance in Santa Yalla in Ziguinchor- - December 2009, with the Director of USAID Wula Nafaa
- Meeting with Director of USAID-Wula Nafaa and the Regional Council of Ziguinchor, Inspection of Eaux et Forêts, Inspection of Fisheries, and IDEE Casamance- in Ziguinchor, 11 December 2009
- Workshop on consensus-building in the fisheries zone of Boudié-Balantacounda in Goudomp, 29 December 2009

Water and Sanitation component

- Workshop to build a regional platform for actors intervening in the water and sanitation sector in the region of Tambacounda, so that a structure can be put in place
- Workshop to share information on the status of progress in the PEPTAC 2 program
- Workshop to advocate rights to water, organized by Eau Vive
- Launch of the WADA project

Policy and Communications component

- International seminar on Media and Rural Development, organized by CTA 12-16 October in Brussels
- Launch of the Agriculture and food security Program by USAID in St Louis, Senegal, 5 October 2009

Appendix 3: Types of reports produced by USAID–Wula Nafaa

N°	Title - English	Title - French	Type	Code
1	Guide	Guide	P	GUI
2	Manual	Manuel	P	MA
3	Local Code	Code Local	P	CLO
4	Training module	Modules de formation	P	MF
5	Local Convention	Convention Locale	CL	CL
6	Mission report	Rapport de mission	R	RM
7	Activity report	Rapport d'activités	R	RA
8	Concept note for the project	Note d'Idées de Projet	N	NIP
9	Informational note	Notes d'informations	N	NDI
10	Biannual Bulletin (Newsletter)	Bulletin semestriel (News letter)	C	BS
11	Annual Workplan	Plan de Travail Annuel	P	PTA
12	Strategy Document	Document de Stratégie	P	DS
13	Forest Management Plan	Plan d'aménagement Forestier	P	PAF
14	Action Plan	Plan d'actions	P	PA
15	Administrative Plan	Plan de gestion	P	PG
16	Rolling Plan	Rolling Plan	P	RP
17	Protocol	Protocoles	CL	PR
18	Integrated Convention for Managing Low-Area Resources	Convention Intégrée pour une Gestion des Ressources du Bas Fonds	CL	COGIRBAF
19	Annual Report	Rapport Annuel	R	RAN
20	Quarterly Report	Rapport trimestriel	R	RT
21	Workshop Report	Rapport d'atelier	R	RAT
22	Study Summary	Rapport d'Étude	R	RE
23	Training report	Rapport de formation	R	RF
24	Visit/Study report	Rapport de visite/voyage	R	RV
25	Study thesis	Mémoires de fin d'études	R	MFE
26	Bi weekly report	Bi weekly report	R	BW
27	Success story	Success storie	C	SS
28	Terms of reference	Termes de Référence	P	TDR

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