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# USAID Wula Nafaa

QUARTERLY REPORT

APRIL – JUNE 2009

**June, 2009**

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

# AGRICULTURE - NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM USAID-WULA NAFAA

QUARTERLY REPORT

APRIL – JUNE 2009

Contract No. 685-C-00-03-00008-00



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## ACRONYMS

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

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

# Executive Summary

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This third quarterly report for USAID-Wula Nafaa 2 presents activities carried out from April to June 2009 with the goal of reaching 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 pursued baobab and fonio production and marketing, recording significant profits thanks to sales of products with value added and thanks to sales of baobab seeds that produced supplementary income for organized groups. The focus in cashews was placed on training in production of quality nuts as well as utilization of the cashew apple as a source of revenue in Kolda and Sédhiou regions. In Fatick, market chains for cashews as well as oyster and cockles were strengthened by facilitating contacts between processing units and industrial producers. USAID-Wula Nafaa organized capacity-building sessions in management and quality improvement for enterprises and producer groups. It worked on developing business services to be offered through networks. Finally, it developed synergies with partners so that costs of certain activities could be shared, notably in the fonio, baobab, cashew, and traditional gold-mining markets.

The principal activity of the **Governance Improvement** component was the finalization of the training module for facilitators. This was done in collaboration with USAID's Health and Education programs and tested in two Rural Communities: Toubacouta (Wula Nafaa) and Malème Hoddar (Health Program). After testing the module, several improvements were made to it in preparation for deployment in the larger regions of Tambacounda, Kédougou, and Kolda. The component also began negotiations with some partners towards signing working protocols or partnering conventions (IREF, PNDL, ARD, Caritas, Eau Vive, and others). Finally, it worked with the IRG's Washington, D.C. Head of Governance to improve the component's strategy, especially in terms of training of stakeholders.

The **Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources** component put in place a model for exploitation of sawtimber in the community forest of Saré Bidji. In the long-term, this model will hopefully be repeated in all the managed forests of Kolda, Sédhiou, and Ziguinchor. Another major achievement of the component was the development of a 5-year vision for conservation and management of threatened species such as chimpanzees and the definition of interventions by the stakeholders as defined in two important workshops held in Kédougou.

The **Policy and Communications** component continues with its participation in the revision of the Forestry Code. The revision of the Hunting Code is still in the works. The guides on local conventions and forest management are being prepared to distribute to training schools such as the Forestry Department's Master's program in the National School for Rural Cadres. A network of partner radio stations is being set up for broadcasting all the activities of USAID-Wula Nafaa. Protocols were signed with Tanaff and Saraya community radio stations, and with the national television station RTS in Tambacounda. The component established contact and a protocol to be signed with Radio Samine for the Rural Communities of Bambali and Djirédji.

# 1. WEALTH CREATION COMPONENT

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## 1.1. Targeted results and planned activities

### 1.1.1 General considerations

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

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

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

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

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

### 1.1.2 Targeted results

Progress toward the Wealth Creation component (CDR) targeted results is evaluated by the following indicators:

- Percent change in the of value bought from small producers thanks to assistance from GUS;
- Percent change in the quantity of forestry, non-traditional agriculture, and fisheries products sold by small and medium enterprises in the target areas;
- Increase in the number of producer organizations, water use associations, chambers of commerce, and community-based organizations benefiting from USAID support;
- Increase in the number of agricultural units benefiting directly from USAID intervention;
- Increase in the number of women’s organizations and associations assisted;
- Increase in the number of enterprises receiving assistance from USAID to improve their administrative practices;

- Increase in the number of persons increasing their economic benefits thanks to sustainable natural resource management;
- Increase in the number of full-time jobs created;
- Increase in the value of exported natural resources, non-traditional agricultural, and marine fisheries products from sustainable sources;
- Increase in the total value of product sales.

### 1.1.3 Activities planned for 2008–2009

#### **Increase 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 the marketing of natural, non-traditional agriculture, and fisheries products;
- Study the feasibility of promoting ecotourism based on the experience of the Marine Protected Area (MPA) of Bamboung;
- Promote the export of targeted products.

#### **Strengthening of enterprise skills**

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

#### **Product research**

- Market studies for sawtimber, bissap, sesame, ecotourism, karité, vetiver, fisheries products, and honey
- Roundtable discussions on fisheries, artisanal gold-mining, and sawtimber

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

### Signing of contracts

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

## 1.2. Progress achieved

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### **Result 1 CDR: Increase in the number of persons whose economic profits grow because of sustainable management or conservation of natural resources**

Production and marketing of baobab and fonio yielded significant profits thanks to USAID-Wula Nafaa's facilitation of processed product and secondary baobab product sales that added to group revenues. Enterprise and producer group management and quality-producing skills were strengthened. The cashew season began with training on producing quality nuts and utilizing the cashew apple as a source of additional revenues in Kolda, Sédhiou, and now Fatick regions. Fisheries products groups (oysters and processed cockles), in mid-production season, are already demonstrating the impact of USAID-Wula Nafaa's organizational activities. The dry-season gum marketing season is well-underway with a price of 700 to 850 FCFA per kilogram. Synergies with partners have led to cost-sharing in the fonio, baobab, cashew, and traditional gold markets. Finally, the production and marketing of madd began in Kédougou and Kolda areas.

#### **Mbepp gum**

Although the program emphasized the production of quality clean unprocessed gum in the first phase, the amount of wood pieces from tapped trees and foreign material in the marketed product was still relatively high. This quarter, the program emphasized pre-treatment and better cleaning of harvested gum, which should result in noticeable increases in revenues to producers.

Cleaner gum that has been processed is of interest to new exporters that the program introduced to the organized groups: Sagespro, based in Tambacounda; and Badara Faye, based in France. They are interested in untreated as well as cleaned gum. Therefore a training session on techniques for processing gum was begun with the women's group at Dawadi. The members are now well aware that quality plays a big part in the profit that is possible from processing. Judging by the prices offered by traders, pre-sifting to clean out wood fragments and other impurities brings a net margin of over 25%.

Wula Nafaa already linked producer groups with an exporter for piecework at a price of 50 FCFA per kilogram. In the meantime, the groups are applying for credit so that they can buy raw materials and sell pre-cleaned product directly. Fine sifted gum is not exportable but has a profitable local market.



1. Sorting wood out of mbepp gum



2. Sifting



3. The final product

Following BDS concepts training of networks and producer groups, relations were strengthened and services that networks can provide to groups were identified.

Tentative marketing numbers include 100.6 tonnes of gum sold in Koussanar and 7.9 tonnes in Bala, bringing in a total of 65 million FCFA.

### Cashew

The cashew marketing season began this quarter in Kolda, Ziguinchor, and Fatick. USAID-Wula Nafaa organized a meeting of stakeholders, a training on quality, and a press for the cashew apples.

Kolda was chosen as a cashew intervention site for quality improvement and so that the possibility of a



Cashew meeting in Kolda

market for raw nuts could be explored. Both of these improvements would allow revenues of producers to increase all along the market chain. During the meeting, the Jatropha Oil company explained how it will use cashew apple juice in the production of ethanol and confirmed that it will buy the juice in the current marketing season. Juice presses are already set up for testing.

21 new cashew producer groups were created during the quarter, for a total of 624 members.



Demonstration on cashew quality



Cashew apple juice



Cashew apple press



Juice storage tank

### **Baobab**

One of the major constraints noted in the past quarter report was the difficulty in fulfilling the contract between Baobab Fruit Company and the producers for delivery of unshelled baobab. The constraint was lifted as USAID-Wula Nafaa facilitated producers finding markets for baobab powder and shelled fruit. This alternative market consumed 168.54 tonnes of shelled fruit and 754.35 kg of powdered fruit, sold in Koussanar and Koulou for 21,067,500 FCFA in revenues.

Baobab seed was marketed in Kédougou as 7 tonnes were sold by producer groups to the Bioessence company. The seed market will be extended to Bala and Kothiary zones. The price of a kilogram of baobab seed increased 87.5% (going from 40 to 75 FCFA).

Certain existing processing units had difficulty in producing and marketing due to late signing of the protocol with CMS. Nonetheless, these have started their activities on a small scale.

The partnership with Bioessence company has led to groups that initially could only supply whole baobab fruit to move into the more lucrative powder market and even the seed market which captures value for a resource that is normally discarded.

## After the baobab fruit and after the powder -- the seeds bring revenues to rural populations

**Everyone knows the value of the fruit; now the baobab has revealed to the populations in rural Kédougou yet another side of its worth. A private company collects seeds for making cosmetics. This is an opportunity for the populations to find another way to increase their revenues.**

Dindéfelo: This village, situated in the southeast of Senegal, is in the limelight. It is already known for its magnificent waterfall. This location, tucked away on the mountainsides near the border with Guinea, holds a nature that is exuberant and spreads its charm as far as the eye can see. The populations who live here live off the benefits that nature offers, thanks to a support from Wula Nafaa, financed by USAID. The promotion of agro-forestry market products has touched on the baobab, a tree that represents true wealth for local populations as its fruits are so valuable. The women of Dindéfelo have, for the first time, been able to pull value out of most of their fruit production by discovering a secondary product that is the seed, for which there is a market. (They have already found the value of the powdered fruit, which sells at a price between 850 and 1000 FCFA per kilo.)

The seeds collected after the powder is pounded out are sold at 75 FCFA per kilo. "The processing of fruit into powder already brings us good revenues. A 60-kg sack of whole baobab fruit brings 5000 FCFA; you make it into powder and it brings 10,000 FCFA. It's very interesting because we cannot get such revenues from other activities. I have done small gardens and peanut cultivation, but I have never been able to achieve revenues at this level. In addition, this work is not burdensome like other cultivation activities." Thus explains Madame Fatoumata Diallo, member of the group Dhoukha Bourakha. She continues, "I am able to solve problems such as clothing my children and buying school supplies. With this income, I am starting to improve my chicken house. After each sale, I use a part of the profits to buy a chicken. If sales continue like this, I think that this activity will really improve our living conditions."



"I advise all women to join in this activity", she says. It is a piece of advice that is tempting even for men. They want to take to the pestles like their wives. Such is the case of Khawka Camara, baobab fruit producer. "I have seen that women pound the fruit and sell it. I have fruits to process so I can also get more money for them." Dindéfelo at first had only one unit to process fruit; now it has four.

Inspired by Dindéfelo, all the intervention areas of USAID-Wula Nafaa in Kédougou region are now processing baobab fruits into powder and collecting the secondary seeds that come out of them. In Salémata, the dynamic federation named "Dadoligo" ("fasten your cloth around your waist", in Peuhl) joins almost all the women in the area and they all process baobab fruit into powder. "We used to throw away the seeds. This year, the Wula Nafaa facilitator came to inform us that a partner wants to buy the seeds, so not to throw them away," says Madame Aicha Bousso, general secretary of the federation. "We actually have collected 3.5 tonnes of seeds and we hope to supply a total of 5 tonnes by the end of the season. It's really a plus in revenues. We heartily thank the USAID-Wula Nafaa program as our first partner", she exclaims.

In fact, this is all part of the partnership initiated during the year between Wula Nafaa and Bioessence. The origin of the relationship is in a visit of the General Director of Bioessence to Kédougou in April 2009. She expressed a wish to collect 20 tonnes of baobab seeds in the Kédougou area. The original price per kilogram was 40 FCFA, but USAID-Wula Nafaa negotiated it up to 75.

For M. Mamadou Ba, assistant coordinator of Kédougou facilitators for USAID-Wula Nafaa, "the partnership between Bioessence and the program will further strengthen our impact in the field."

## Fonio

As in the previous quarter, fonio marketing is well underway in Kédougou, Tamba, and Kolda. During the current quarter, USAID-Wula Nafaa has been able to capitalize on synergies developed with partners in the fonio market chain.

The program assisted the GIE Koba Club in Kédougou with putting an accounting system in place so that it could benefit from financing by ADF. The GIE marketed 9.384 tonnes of pre-cooked fonio to achieve sales of 9,384,000 FCFA. For the first time, Koba Club exported pre-cooked fonio to France. The volume exported was six tonnes.

Thanks to USAID-Wula Nafaa's collaboration with Bioessence company, five enterprises in Kédougou signed financing agreements with ADF for a total amount of 188,058,500 FCFA. This money will go toward building construction, equipment, training, technical assistance, administrative support, and a rolling fund.

An important innovation in Kolda was the partnership developed between USAID-Wula Nafaa and VECO. Costs are being shared for implementing action plans that are drawn up jointly. Producer groups in Diendé were able to participate in the Foire Internationale de l'Agriculture et des Ressources Animales (FIARA) and to market their products while seeking additional markets for fonio, for example in the dairy industry where fonio is an alternative to millet in the preparation of thiakry.

The Federation Yakar Niani Ouly in Koussanar marketed six tonnes of uncooked fonio and 300 kg of pre-cooked fonio, for sales of 2,100,000 FCFA.

## Charcoal

A sizable jump in charcoal production in the managed forest of Koulor occurred this quarter. 18 truckloads were sold in two months, compared to only 5 truckloads in the previous quarter.



In the managed forests of Koulor, Saré Bidji, and Sita Niaoulé, marketing is underway and the prices are between 3500 and 4000 FCFA per sack in Dakar.

In Koulor and Sita Niaoulé, 57 truckloads were sold for a total of 93,495,000 FCFA in sales.

An increase in the producers' purchasing power is making it easier to finance production costs, even when credit is made available late.

Since receiving training in business management, certain producers prefer to sell their product on-site where they can make a higher profit.

At Sita Niaoulé, individual microenterprises are sprouting from producer groups and a stronger savings system that was put in place by the networks is being used. For example, Sitaoulé Isaac and Saré Seyni networks utilized 305,000 and 250,000 FCFA that they saved to carry out activities of common interest.

## Sawtimber

A consensus-building workshop was held on the topic, an exploitation inventory was carried out, and inventory results were presented at the Forest Service and at USAID. It is clear that the sawtimber market chain will provide new opportunities for producers and sawmills in Kolda and Ziguinchor.

## BDS services

In response to enterprises' requests and based on skills of clients and contractors in program intervention areas, a capacity-building training workshop on enterprise management was sponsored by USAID-Wula Nafaa. As time goes by, the initiation of networks, producers, service contractors, and processing units in business concepts will contribute to the organizational strength of producers.

The facilitated relationships between networks and producer groups or processing units will be further strengthened as action plans are drawn up with the help of USAID-Wula Nafaa facilitators and business development service providers.

### Traditional gold mining

As the action plans elaborated with key actors in the traditional mining industry are implemented, the program has emphasized identification and organization of the miners, updating local conventions, and training rural counselors in the Rural Communities of Missirah Sirimana and Tomboronkoto in good governance.

The organization of the traditional miners has been based on the model used by PASMI through community groups, which is a better fit with the approach used by USAID-Wula Nafaa. The partnership with PASMI will allow the program to support gold mining groups formed on a legal basis to access technical training and practicing improved gold production techniques on acquired test sites.

A protocol that was signed with the NGO La Lumière will be the basis for advocacy for legal action in gold issues and for extension work with miners so they can market “green” gold. Community contact persons are to be identified in target zones for the program.

A mid-term evaluation of activities carried out under the gold mining action plan is planned for July 2009 with key actors in Kédougou.

Indicator 1 CDR:	Number of persons who increase their economic profits because of sustainable management or conservation of natural resources		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	3000		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Creation of new enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 06 baobab enterprises created in Kolda</li> <li>▪ 01 fonio enterprise de created in Kédougou</li> <li>▪ 21 cashew enterprises in Kolda, Ziguinchor, and Fatick</li> <li>▪ 07 charcoal enterprises in Kolda and Tamba</li> <li>▪ 01 mbepp gum enterprise created in Tamba</li> <li>▪ 10 oyster enterprises created in Fatick</li> <li>▪ 04 madd enterprises created in Kédougou</li> <li>▪ 08 cockle enterprises created in Fatick</li> </ul>		
Re-activation of enterprise groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 03 baobab enterprises in Kolda</li> <li>▪ 06 cashew enterprises reactivated in Kolda</li> <li>▪ 10 madd enterprises in Kédougou</li> <li>▪ 02 mbepp gum enterprises type B in Tamba</li> </ul>		
Training in administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 08 baobab enterprises in Kédougou and Kolda</li> <li>▪ 05 cashew enterprises in Kolda and Ziguinchor</li> <li>▪ 19 fonio enterprises in Kolda and Kédougou</li> <li>▪ 01 madd enterprise in Kédougou</li> <li>▪ 07 charcoal enterprises in Tamba and Kolda</li> </ul>		
Training in processing techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 13 baobab enterprises in Kédougou and Kolda</li> <li>▪ 70 cashew enterprises in Kolda and Ziguinchor</li> <li>▪ 07 fonio enterprises in Kolda and Kédougou</li> <li>▪ 01 mbepp gum enterprise in Tamba</li> </ul>		
	<b>From the previous quarter:</b>	<b>0</b>	
	<b>Cumulative total:</b>	<b>0</b>	

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

The program developed a training module adapted to the realities of target enterprises and then helped them build capacity in management. The module will be repeated and expanded to other enterprises with assistance from the field facilitators and contracted producers.

### **Initiation of networks and producer groups in BDS concepts**

Producer organizations were strengthened through the introduction of BDS concepts to service contracting producers and processing units.

In the current quarter, services were provided to producer groups (GP) and processing units by product networks. The following table shows the activities carried out.

Product	Zone	Activities carried out
Charcoal	Missirah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of new GP in charcoal-burning techniques</li> <li>• Financial assistance to new GP through pre-financing production and marketing costs</li> <li>• Putting a savings system in place for GP to eventually buy a transport truck</li> <li>• Facilitation of marketing</li> <li>• Putting in place a system to achieve financial independence</li> </ul>
Fonio	Kédougou	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marketing support for GIE Koba Club to supply other fonio processing units in Kédougou</li> <li>• Signature of protocols between GIE Koba Club and other fonio processing units</li> <li>• Assistance provided to GIE Koba Club in exporting pre-cooked fonio</li> </ul>
Baobab	Kédougou	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partnership with Bioessence company for baobab seeds</li> </ul>
Baobab, mbepp gum	Tambacounda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthened communications between GPs through regular meetings</li> <li>• Quality control for products supplied by GPs to processors and other partners</li> <li>• Respecting scheduled pickups and contractual obligations</li> <li>• Feed-back on quality control provided to GPs</li> <li>• Support provided to GPs in market research (diversification of partners)</li> <li>• Negotiation for markets and contracts for GPs and processors</li> <li>• Facilitation of processors' product purchase from GPs</li> <li>• Supervision of regrouping and sales operations at collection points</li> <li>• Purchase and marketing of GP produce</li> </ul>
Cashew	Ziguinchor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elybee is proposing to provide nuts on credit to the processing unit Bèyecounda so it can reimburse its own debt to Crédit Mutuel Sénégalais</li> </ul>

### **Training in enterprise management**

In response to requests from enterprises, a simplified module named "Training module in enterprise management, Level 1" was conceived to better adapt the training to the realities of target enterprises made up of producer groups, processing units, and product networks.

Enterprises that benefited from the training were chosen on the basis of a list of established enterprises that was made up within each coordination area, after a training of facilitators in business development services. It is a training that responds to a demand for better administration and management of credit.

The content of the training program will be shared and expanded as the program continues.

Indicator 2 CDR:		Number of enterprises supported by USAID that have improved their management practices	
Targets for the year 2008-2009:		1000	
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Creation of new enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 06 baobab enterprises in Kolda</li> <li>▪ 01 fonio enterprise created in Kédougou</li> <li>▪ 21 cashew enterprises in Kolda, Ziguinchor et Fatick</li> <li>▪ 07 charcoal enterprises in Kolda and Tamba</li> <li>▪ 01 mbepp gum enterprise created in Tamba</li> <li>▪ 10 oyster enterprises created in Fatick</li> <li>▪ 04 madd enterprises created in Kédougou</li> <li>▪ 08 cockle enterprises created in Fatick</li> </ul>	119	
Re-activation of old enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 03 baobab enterprises in Kolda</li> <li>▪ 06 cashew enterprises in Kolda</li> <li>▪ 10 madd enterprises in Kédougou</li> <li>▪ 02 mbepp gum enterprises in Tamba</li> </ul>		
Training in management and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 08 baobab enterprises in Kédougou and Kolda</li> <li>▪ 05 cashew enterprises in Kolda and Ziguinchor</li> <li>▪ 19 fonio enterprises in Kolda and Kédougou</li> <li>▪ 01 madd enterprise in Kédougou</li> <li>▪ 07 charcoal enterprises in Tamba and Kolda</li> </ul>		
From the previous quarter:		231	
Cumulative total:		350	

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

A clear evolution in production was noted in the mbepp, charcoal, and baobab markets. Marketing of fonio began this month.

Indicator 3 CDR:		Percent volume of forest, fisheries, and non-traditional agriculture products marketed by assisted small and medium enterprises	
Targets for the year 2008-2009:		400 %	
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Marketing of mbepp gum	▪ 108.5445 tonnes marketed in Koussanar and Bala	0	
Charcoal	▪ 997.5 tonnes marketed in Koulor and Missirah		
Shelled Baobab	▪ 4 tonnes marketed in Tamba and Kédougou		
Unshelled Baobab	▪ 168.540 T marketed at Bala		
Baobab powder	▪ 80 Kg of baobab in Tamba		
Fonio untreated	▪ 6 tonnes in Koussanar		
Fonio precooked	▪ 9.384 tonnes in Kédougou		
Cumulative total:			

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

Information on products marketed will be collected in the next quarter, as the season is still in progress.

Indicator 4 CDR:	Percent value of products that are purchased from small producers with USG assistance		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	500 %		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Marketing of mbepp gum	■ 108.5445 tonnes in Koussanar and Bala		65,291,075
Charcoal	■ 997.5 tonnes marketed in Koulor and Missirah		93,495,000
Shelled Baobab	■ 4 tonnes marketed in Tamba and Kédougou		450,000
Unshelled Baobab	■ 168.540 T marketed at Bala		21,067,500
Baobab powder	■ 80 Kg de baobab in Tamba		96,000
Fonio untreated	■ 6 tonnes in Koussanar		1,800,000
Fonio precooked	■ 9.384 tonnes in Kédougou		9,684,000
From the previous quarter:		0	
Cumulative total:		0	

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

The program outsourced a feasibility study for possible intervention in the ethmalose and shrimp markets in Fatick region. The study is finished and will be presented in July. Favorable conclusions will lead to integration of these products in the market chain analyses being done on mollusks. Provisional numbers on marketing this quarter show about 51.11 million FCFA, of which 46.6 million is from oyster sales.

In Fatick zone, the principal activities completed or still in process can be summarized as follows:

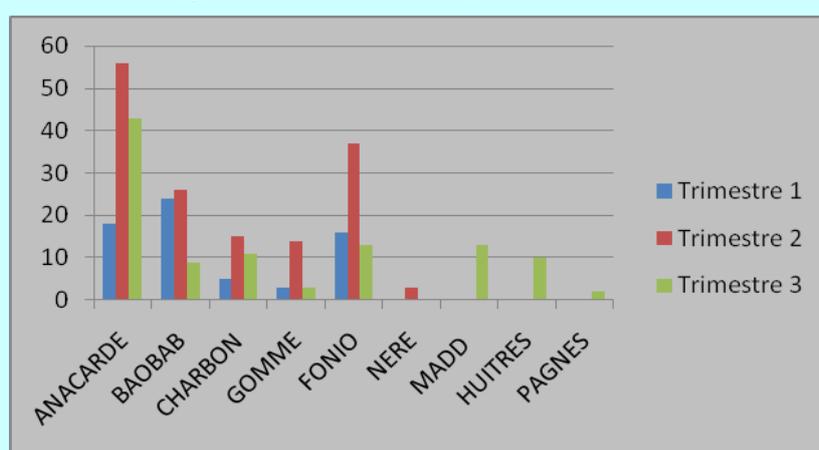
- A survey of the total fishing effort deployed in the zone was carried out in the second half of June. Results will be reported in July and will lead to choosing a system for collecting monitoring information that will be best possible for the zone. As for target species, the amounts offloaded will be recorded regularly by boat. These data will allow regular calculation of the Take per Unit of Effort (PUE) for each boat and the species that make up the take. This approach will help assure sustainable functioning of producer groups and networks that have been selected for improvement of their management, quality control, and sustainability.
- With an eye toward promoting ecotourism in Fatick region, a meeting was held in Sukuta with the president of the management committee of the marine protected area (AMP) of Bamboung, the USAID-Wula Nafaa marketing specialist, and the fisheries specialist. A major source of revenues for the management committee of Bamboung is the eco-tourism camp; the receipts go toward paying eco-guards who provide surveillance for the AMP. Possible interventions for USAID-Wula Nafaa were discussed during the meeting.
- Community contact persons and program facilitators were trained in improved production, processing, drying, and packaging techniques for oysters and cockles.
- A visit to the production and processing sites for oysters and cockles was carried out by the marketing specialist to verify the quality of treated products and the adequacy of production sites.

- A feasibility study on exploitation and artisanal processing of cobos in the Sine Saloum and Casamance was completed. The study will be presented on July 7 in Foundiougne. The draft report provided by the consultant is already favorable to including this product in the market chain study.
- A study on the feasibility of harvesting shrimp in sine Saloum and Casamance has already been carried out and the presentation is planned for July in Foundiougne.
- New terms of reference have been developed for a market study and market chain analysis for fisheries products that take cobos into account. Contacts are already made with the consultants concerned and a contract is being finalized.

Indicator 5 CDR:	Export value of natural resources, non-traditional agricultural products, and fisheries products from sustainable sources		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	500 %		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Value chain analyses	TDR for shrimp feasibility study written		1
	TDR for Ethmaloses feasibility study written		1
From the previous quarter:		0	
Cumulative total		0	

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

The following graphic shows the distribution of assisted enterprises over the last three quarters by product and by zone. The third quarter includes new oyster, cockle, and madd enterprises.



### Number of enterprises assisted by product

PRODUCT	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Total
Cashew	18	56	43	117
Baobab	24	26	9	59
charcoal	5	15	11	31
Gomme	3	14	3	20

Fonio	16	37	13	66
Néré	0	3	0	3
Madd			13	13
Oysters			10	10
Cockles			2	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>321</b>

The distribution by zone is as follows.

Zone	Number of enterprises by Region			
	TRIM 1	TRIM 2	TRIM 3	TOTAL
Kédougou	25	33	16	74
Kolda	24	66	64	154
Tamba	12	31	6	49
Ziguinchor	5	21	1	27
Fatick			17	17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>321</b>

<b>Indicator 6 CDR:</b>	<b>Number of producer organizations, water use associations, chambers of commerce, and OCB receiving USAID assistance</b>		
<b>Targets for the year 2008-2009:</b>	<b>300</b>		
<b>Principal activities</b>	<b>Progress achieved</b>	<b>Targets reached</b>	<b>In progress</b>
Assistance provided to groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 79 producer groups assisted</li> </ul>	79	
From the previous quarter:		184	
Cumulative total		263	

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

1809 jobs were created during the quarter, most of them in the cashew, oyster, cockle, and madd markets.

<b>Indicator 7 CDR:</b>	<b>Number of full-time jobs created</b>		
<b>Targets for the year 2008-2009:</b>	<b>6000</b>		
<b>Principal activities</b>	<b>Progress achieved</b>	<b>Targets reached</b>	<b>In progress</b>
Cashew	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 624 persons, of which 204 are women, found work</li> </ul>	1809	
Baobab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 82 persons, of which 72 are women, found work</li> </ul>		
charcoal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 12 persons (men) found work</li> </ul>		
Gomme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 28 persons, of which 2 are women, found work</li> </ul>		
Oysters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 487 persons, of which 415 are women, found work</li> </ul>		
Cockles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 442 persons, of which 437 are women, found work</li> </ul>		
Madd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 134 persons, of which 64 are women, found work</li> </ul>		
From the previous quarter:		3061	
Cumulative total:		4870	

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

Information for this indicator will be collected next quarter.

Indicator 8 CDR:	Number of agricultural exploitation sites directly benefiting from USAID intervention		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	4000		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
	NO ACTIVITY THIS QUARTER		
Cumulative total:			

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

17 women's enterprises were assisted by the program in the baobab, fonio, and mbepp gum sectors in Kédougou and Tamba.

Indicator 9 CDR:	Number of women's organizations or associations assisted		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	100		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Creation of a network	11 women's groups created	17	
Training in processing techniques	06 women's enterprises trained in processing techniques		
From the previous quarter:		37	
Cumulative total		54	

## Result 10 (non-contractual): Total sales

During the current quarter, gum producers marketed 108.5445 tonnes for a profit of 65,291,075 FCFA. Revenues generated by marketing charcoal went from 70,332,000 FCFA in the second quarter to 93,495,000 FCFA in the third, for an increase of 23,163,000 FCFA.

Indicator 10 CDR:	Total value of sales		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	3 M USD		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Marketing of gum	▪ 108,5445 tonnes in Koussanar et Bala		65 291 075
charcoal	▪ 997,5 tonnes marketed in Koulor et Missirah		93 495 000
Baobab (shelled)	▪ 4 tonnes marketed in Tamba and Kédougou		450 000
Baobab (unshelled)	▪ 168,540 tonnes at Bala		21 067 500
Baobab powder	▪ 80 Kg in Tamba		96 000
Fonio (untreated)	▪ 6 tonnes in Koussanar		1 800 000
Fonio precooked	▪ 9.384 tonnes in Kédougou and 300 Kg in Koussanar		9 684 000
Cumulative total:			

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

Ten contracts were signed this quarter between baobab processing centers and producer groups in Kolda, Kédougou, and Tamba.

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

A grant for 10,064,000 FCFA was awarded the NGO La Lumière for work in traditional gold-mining.

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### **Result 13 (non contractual): Increase in the number of enterprises receiving credit thanks to Program support**

USAID-Wula Nafaa facilitated the signature of a rider on the CMS protocol. Most of the effort was spent following up on dossiers in progress in the Tamba and Kolda branches. As the end of the season is approaching for most products, the majority of the dossiers are requests from charcoal producer groups in Missirah and Koulor.

No late credit payments have been recorded. The charcoal producer group of Kouar Mbailar, for which a guarantee fund was initiated, deposited 100,000 FCFA. In Missirah, the local contribution system (100 FCFA per sack) that was established by networks involved is facilitating the paying back of credit used by producer groups.

The protocol with CBAO is in the process of getting signed. It contains a provision so that the bank will finance microcredit institutions at a reduced rate, and they in turn will be required to loan to groups at a margin no greater than 2 points.

## **1.3. Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for the next quarter**

### **Constraints**

- Lateness of the renewal of the protocol with CMS
- Administrative reticence in implementing a partnership with commercial banks (protocol with CBAO)

### **Opportunities**

- Value-adding to baobab seed in Kédougou and expansion of the market into Tamba region
- Value-adding to the cashew apple; presses were put in place in Kolda region
- Sales of charcoal on-site for charcoal producers in managed forests of Missirah and Koulor
- First steps toward sawtimber exploitation in the community forests of Kolda and Ziguinchor

### **Priorities**

- Development of BDS concepts and capacity-building of networks in their provision to GPs
- Improvement of packaging for processing enterprises

- Strengthening of the partnerships in mbepp gum market chain (pre-sorted gum)
- Inclusion of producer groups in activities involving traditional gold mining
- Identification and organization of producers in the sawtimber market chain
- Analysis of value chains for mollusks (cockles, oysters, and seymbium) and for ethmalose

## 2. GOVERNANCE IMPROVEMENT COMPONENT

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### 2.1. Targeted results and planned activities

#### 2.1.1 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.

This quarter saw the implementation of the new approach that consists of collaborating with partner Rural Communities and providing training in good governance. The main activity under the collaboration heading is basically the signature of a protocol that is annexed to the action plan for a Rural Community (CR) for a given year. The action plan is driven by a committee that brings different local stakeholders together and is headed by the president of the CR's "commission on environment and natural resource management". Each activity in the plan is supervised by a focus person who is a member of the committee.

The training program in good governance was improved with information and lessons from the test phase. Among the changes made are those made to the module so it is integrated with the health and education programs of USAID. The multi-disciplinary module is illustrative of each sector's topics has already been tested in Toubacouta by USAID-Wula Nafaa and in Malème Hoddar by USAID's health program. It will serve as a model for training in the USAID programs in their other areas of intervention. It will also be widely disseminated in synergy with all regions where the topics apply. Revisions based on the Toubacouta and Malème Hoddar experiences contributed to the final version that is now being used in Kédougou Region (Rural Community of Missirah Sirimana and Tomboronkoto), Tambacounda Region (CRs of Koulor and Missirah), and Kolda Region (CRs of Saré Bidji and Bambali).

A review is in progress and will be finalized during the next quarter so that the training of trainers, which should be the first step in the training process, will be included.

A final version of the memorandum of understanding that engages trainers and support staff from government is awaiting signature at the Regional Inspections of Forestry in Fatick, Kolda, Sédhiou, and Ziguinchor. Another draft convention is being finalized with the PNDL. It is on the basis of this umbrella convention that others will be signed with specific ARDs.

Water and Sanitation activities were started in ten Rural Communities (CRs) working with USAID-Wula Nafaa in Tambacounda Region. Access to potable water and sanitation services was integrated into the second phase of the program as part of the strategic objective. To implement it, it was first necessary to define a strategy for action that is based on the realities of the field. Thus, a diagnostic study was carried out in 67 villages in the CRs of Bala, Goumbayel, Koar, Koulor, Koussanar, Koutia

Gaidy, Missirah, Pass Koto, Sinthiou Maléme, and Sinthiou Bocar Aly in Tambacounda Region. The study resulted in an action plan for water and sanitation in each of the CRs visited.

The regional action plan has been validated as of May 2009 by the group of stakeholders at the regional level. In addition, a partnership agreement is being finalized with Caritas and Eau Vive for a better synergy in carrying out action plans.

## 2.1.2 Targeted results

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

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

## 2.1.3 Activities planned for 2008–2009

Activities planned for 2008 – 2009 are presented as follows:

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

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

### **Selection of RC partners and signature of working agreements with them**

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

### **Improvement of the administration of management plans and local conventions**

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

### **Strengthen capacity for mobilization and for financial management of CR partners**

- Assist local collectivities in identifying ways to source financial resources from local conventions;

- Assist partnering local collectivities in drawing up and executing their budgets;
- Assist local collectivities in identifying and sourcing additional financial resources.

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

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

### **Improvement of financial management skills in the CR partners**

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

### **Strengthen the skills of key actors in partner RCs**

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

## **2.2. Progress achieved**

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

In the five Rural Communities with forest management plans (Koulor, Sinthiou Bocar Aly, Missirah, Saré Bidji, Thièty), the program developed a system called the Administrative and Financial Management system (GAF). It gives control of funds resulting from forest management to the population. The GAF was developed in phase 1 of Wula Nafaa and modified with experience up to phase 2.

Indicator 1 ABG:	Number of external systems for supervising the use of public resources that are supported by the government of Senegal		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	2		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Evaluate the GAF and the test program for good governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Evaluation of programs on good governance</li> </ul>	1	0
Test the application of GAFs in the local conventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No activity this quarter</li> </ul>		
From the previous quarter:		0	
Cumulative total:		1	

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

In the five Rural Communities (CRs) (Koulor, Sinthiou Bocar Aly, Missirah, Thièty, Saré Bidji) implementing a forest management plan, the management committees of each block as well as community committees worked with the Rural Councils to write and approve annual workplans and budgets for the 2009 season. Approved budgets include additional resources for budgets of the Rural Councils implicated, on the order of 10% of the taxes collected.

At the beginning of the quarter, the sum deposited in the account of the Rural Council of Koulor, for example, was greater than 500,000 FCFA.

Indicator 2 ABG:	Number of local collectivities receiving USG assistance to increase their sources of annual revenues		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	10		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Forest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10 % of the funds from forest management activity are deposited in Rural Council accounts in Koulor, Missirah, and Saré Bidji</li> </ul>	3	
From the previous quarter:		0	
Cumulative total:		3	

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

Before the elaboration and validation of new annual workplans and budgets, block management committees in Koulor, Sinthiou Bocar Aly, Missirah, Thiety, and Saré Bidji were supported by USAID-Wula Nafaa in the evaluation and reporting on execution of the previous year's workplan (2008).

Indicator 3 ABG:	Number of local collectivities that use financial resources generated at the local level in a sustainable and participatory way		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	10		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Support the CR in organizing orientation sessions for writing a budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No reply received from letters written to CR partners to assist with planning</li> </ul>	0	1
Assist the CG of the PAFs to write PTAs and budgets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accomplished in Sita Niaoulé; implementation begun last quarter. Accomplished in Koulor, Sinthiou Bocar Aly, Saré Bidji with no start of implementation.</li> </ul>		
Support the CG of the PAF in holding meetings for reporting back on PTA and budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accomplished in Koulor, Sinthiou Bocar Aly, Missirah, Thiety, Saré Bidji</li> </ul>	4	
From the previous quarter:		1	
Cumulative total:		5	

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

During this quarter the training of local actors in Good Governance was begun: Counselors, technical services, community-based organizations, relays, and resource persons. After testing the module in Toubacouta and Malème Hoddar, training continued in Missirah Sirimana and Tomboronkoto (Kédougou), Koulor and Missirah (Tamba), and Saré Bidji and Bambali (Kolda). The ARD are also expected to present their plans for training to build capacity of personnel and partner collectivities of USAID-Wula Nafaa.

Indicator 4 ABG:	Number of individuals trained to strengthen local governance and/or decentralization		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	200		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Training in good governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training of population and of Rural Council in good governance in Toubacouta, Missirah Sirimana, and Tomboronkoto</li> </ul>	99	
From the previous quarter:		0	
Cumulative total:		99	

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

Following the signing of protocols and writing action plans, relays were selected in the Rural Communities of Toubacouta, Koussanar, Missirah Sirimana, Bambali, Tomboronkoto who will speed up activities such as those linked to the local conventions. This approach makes program activities more sustainable. The relays were trained to fulfill what is expected of them.

Indicator 5 ABG:	Number of processes supported by the US Government (GUS) that allow citizens to participate in activities in their local collectivity		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	20		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Support the establishment and functioning of consensus-building workshops at the intercommunity, zone, and village levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Not yet begun</li> </ul>	2	
Support the functions of the local council on artisanal fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No activities this quarter</li> </ul>		
Write and validate an action plan with fisheries partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Writing action plans at community level and involving technical services in their implementation</li> </ul>		
Help to better organize women's associations that are active in collecting and processing products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Evaluation of women's associations in progress in 3 partner CRs in Fatick. One women's association identified in Kédougou (Salémata) and activities to accompany identification are in progress</li> </ul>		
Write action plans with local populations for natural resource mgmt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Action plans at the community level for local conventions</li> </ul>		
Train community relays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Selection and training of relays in Toubacouta, Koussanar, Missirah Sirimana, Bambali, Tomboronkoto</li> </ul>		
Define ways to collaborate with the CLPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No activities this quarter</li> </ul>		
Organize training in citizens' participation and control for CBOs where they operate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A strategy has been defined and is being tested</li> </ul>		
From the previous quarter:		0	
Cumulative total:		2	

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

The evaluation of the status of water and sanitation in 10 communities of Tambacounda has been completed. The CRs are Koulor, Sinthiou Bocar Aly, Bala, Koar, Goumbayel, Sinthiou Malème, Pass Koto, Koutia Gaïdy, Koussanar, and Missirah. The results have been presented at the regional and community levels and to technical partners via meetings that bring more synergy. An action plan was proposed and validated by technical partners and rural communities.

Indicator 6 ABG:	Number of Rural Communities (CR) that benefit from an assessment study and an action plan on water and sanitation		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	6		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Write the program strategy for water and sanitation support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Status report completed</li> </ul>	10	
Identify those working in the same sectors and sign collaboration agreements with them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Actors identified at the national and local levels</li> <li>Protocol being signed with Caritas and Eau Vive for construction and management of water works</li> <li>Presentation of workplan at the regional level with the participation of all stakeholders in water management and sanitation issues in Tambacounda Region</li> </ul>		
Support CRs in the writing of workplans for water management and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community presentations made in 10 CRs in the program (Tamba Region)</li> </ul>		
From the previous quarter:		0	0
Cumulative total:		10	0

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

The action plan that was drawn up for water and sanitation were presented to stakeholders this quarter. Commissions on water and sanitation were set up in each CR partner for better management of these issues.

Indicator 7 ABG:	Number of RCs that are actively involved in water and sanitation management		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	3		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Support CRs in establishing commissions or water sanitation committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commissions put in place by official decision of the Rural Council</li> </ul>	0	7+3
From the previous quarter:		0	
Cumulative total:			7+3

## 2.3. Other activities carried out

ABG component participated in two meetings organized by USAID to finalize the revision of training modules for Local Conventions after the tests conducted at Toubacouta and Malème Hoddar.

Contact meetings were organized with the ARDs of Kolda, Tambacounda, and Ziguinchor to present the program and discuss ways to collaborate.

The component worked with the IRG's head of Good Governance from Washington, D.C. to improve on the strategy of the component. Changes will be introduced so that training of local trainers will become the emphasis of training programs. One exchange meeting for a staff member will be planned to get the best possible comprehension of the program's approach to good governance.

The program organized two training sessions in Advanced Participatory Methods (MAP) for both consultants and facilitators on its staff; for forestry agents; and for ARD members in the partner regions of Tambacounda, Kédougou, Kolda, Ziguinchor, and Fatick.

The water and sanitation subcomponent also participated in the annual joint review of PEPAM. It organized a regional meeting on the action plan it proposed, and participated in the presentation given by JICA on a regional water and sanitation plan for Tambacounda.

Other activities that are in progress:

- Participation of the Rural Community of Toubacouta (Dassilamé Sérère) in the exchange visit organized by Wetland International and the project Initiative Mangrove Afrique de l'Ouest between Gambian and Senegalese communities living in mangrove areas;
- Negotiation and signature of a memorandum of understanding with IUCN for getting involved in activities of USAID-Wula Nafaa from 2009 to 2011;
- Proposal of a letter to JICA requesting access to a thousand technical sheets on improved production and processing of cockles, oysters, and cobos, and on mangrove nurseries;
- Negotiations and agreement with APIL on its involvement in mangrove management in Fatick zone.

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

The main opportunity was the sharing of the training module for good governance with USAID health and education programs, for each meeting organized on these topics has been mutually enriching. It is all the more opportune since their programs are supposed to unfold in synergy with those of Wula Nafaa.

The priorities for the next quarter are:

- Pursuit of memorandums of understanding with CR partners, especially with the ARDs and Regional Councils
- The finalization of the new approach in training for good governance
- Pursuit of training local collectivities in good governance
- Supporting the drawing up of budgets for CRs and monitoring the implementation of action plans that use them
- Pursuit of exchange meetings with partners
- Support and strengthening of capacity for block management committees for implementing their annual workplans and 2009 budgets
- Support for the improvement of the GAF in three sites with a management plan

- Support for the elaboration of an organizational chart and for the GAF for the community forest of Sakar
- Organization of an exchange workshop on good governance with the staff and facilitators of the program
- Distribution of legal codes on natural resources and governance
- Validation of the strategy and beginning of implementation of activities that improve women's group organization for harvest and processing products
- Finalization of memorandums of understanding with CRs, integrating the action plan for water and sanitation
- Putting in place and building capacity for commissions on water and sanitation
- Pursuit of collaboration with technical partners CRS / Caritas, Eau Vive, Direction de l'Hydraulique Rurale, JICA, and signature of partnership agreements
- Carrying out a study on rope pumps and initiating exchange visits in other regions outside Tambacounda
- Conception of a sensitization and communication program on hygiene and health
- Selection of community relays for extension work in hygiene and health
- Training of relays in the PHAST method
- Technical conception of the projects to be constructed (plans, quantitative estimates, work programs)
- Putting projects out to bid for construction

For water and sanitation, the principal constraint was the late availability of funding. A second constraint was the lack of information on the new regional boundaries of Senegal.

## 3. BIODIVERSITY AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COMPONENT (BGDRN)

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### 3.1. Targeted results and planned activities

#### 3.1.1 General considerations

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

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

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

#### 3.1.2 Targeted results

- Increase in the number of additional hectares managed, thanks to technology and adequate management practices as achieved through US Government assistance;
- Increase in the number of hectares in biologically-significant areas benefiting from improved management;
- Increase in the number of hectares under improved management of natural resources;
- Increase in the number of hectares where local guards who are paid by the community follow the implementation of local conventions;
- Increase in the number of hectares with a forest management fund administered by the community;
- Increase in the number of individuals benefiting from a short training in productivity in the agricultural sector;
- Increase in the number of persons benefiting from a training in natural resource management and/or biodiversity training.

#### 3.1.3 Activities planned for 2008–2009

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

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

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

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

#### **Number of hectares under improved management of natural resources**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Train populations in techniques for regenerating soil fertility and in improved agriculture techniques such as composting.

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

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

## 3.2. Progress achieved

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

#### **Updated local conventions**

Action plans were drawn up this quarter to update local conventions in the local collectivities. Meetings were held with newly-elected counselors in Bambali, Mangagoulack, Koussanar, Tomboronkoto, and Missirah Sirimana, where the conventions are to be updated during the 2008 / 2009 work year.



**Troupeaux transhumants aux environs de Saraya**

During the meetings, new officials were sure to highlight the difficulties of managing natural resources. The main problems are migrant herding, straying cattle, fraudulent charcoal burning and sawtimber cutting, and lack of motivation for forest guards to do their work. Migrant herding is the issue over which officials feel the least power to resolve. Populations confront migrant herders about abusive cutting and destruction of biodiversity zones such as the chimpanzee refuges around Kédougou. The herders are also blamed for cutting certain tree species that are needed by the local population, such as karité, madd, and mbep, species that bring substantial income to households.

To further the cause of updating local conventions, relay persons were selected by the communities to support USAID-Wula Nafaa facilitators in carrying out agreed action plans. The relays are under the supervision of the Rural Council. At Bambali, Tomboronkoto, Missirah Sirimana, and Koussanar, the Rural Council selected one community relay in each zone where a local convention is being implemented. Following the selection process, the program organized skill-building sessions so they could take on their roles and responsibilities required to implement the local convention. These are:

- Informing and sensitizing populations on the different steps in writing a local convention, and activities of implementation

- Organization of meetings on natural resource management (bush fires, forest exploitation, fishing) - These meetings are exchange forums and decision-making processes.
- Support to the organization of the different types of actors (producers, communities, etc.)
- Facilitation of exchanges between technical services, populations, and USAID-Wula Nafaa program
- Facilitation of training provided by the program
- Expansion of training sessions according to the facilitators the program has in the zone
- Mobilization of the community to implement the activities identified in the local convention
- Information provided to the Environmental Commission on problems with implementation of the local convention
- Collection of data needed for the implementation of local conventions
- Filling out forms that are designed to report on activities.

### Drawing up new local conventions

Toubacouta is a test area for implementing a new approach to local conventions in program zones. The innovation is to initiate management plans at the “zone” level within the Rural Community. This approach makes use of various experiences around Africa wherein management plans for the “territory” are made up around villages, combined with the program’s own approach that supports local collectivities in putting land management rules in place. Currently the step being carried out in the local convention process is the one where data are collected in a questionnaire that is participatorily designed. Five selected relay persons are doing the work.

Indicator 1 Bio:	Number of additional hectares managed, thanks to technology and adequate management practices as achieved through US Government assistance		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	1 035 890 ha		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Reactivation of phase 1 local conventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Terms of reference for community relays drawn up for elaboration and update of local conventions</li> <li>▪ Action plans drawn up by local collectivities Bambali, Koussanar, Tomboronkoto, Missirah Sirimana, Mangagoulack to update local conventions</li> <li>▪ Selection of community relays by the Rural Councils of Bambali, Koussanar, Tomboronkoto, Missirah Sirimana</li> <li>▪ Organization of training sessions for relays in the CRs of Bambali and Koussanar</li> <li>▪ Organization of meetings to update local convention rules in Bambali</li> <li>▪ Preparation of a questionnaire to make a charter on traditional gold mining so it can be incorporated into the local convention for Kédougou area</li> <li>▪ Participation in a regional workshop on migrant herding</li> </ul>	0	5
Elaboration of new Local Conventions	C R of Toubacouta: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pre-zoning of the CR</li> <li>▪ Selection of 5 community relays by the Rural Council</li> <li>▪ Organization of a training session for the relays, the facilitators, and the administrative agents on local conventions</li> <li>▪ Preparation of a questionnaire to collect information needed for local conventions</li> <li>▪ Beginning of data collection by relays selected by the Rural Council</li> </ul>		1
<b>From the previous quarter</b>		<b>0</b>	
<b>Cumulative total:</b>		<b>0</b>	

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

### Sawtimber exploitation model in the Community Forest of Saré Bidji

The exploitation inventory of 2009's parcel in Belal block was finalized and presented. The main recommendations coming out of this test study is to separate the operations of laying out transects and counting trees, and to compose a team that specifically lays out transects under the direction of the head of the BIC so that the parcels being inventoried will be marked ahead of time.

The test inventory resulted in some numbers on the cost per hectare for exploitation inventories, which is an important figure for designing a global strategy for sawtimber exploitation.

As per the terms of reference of the consultant hired to guide the team in sawtimber exploitation, a presentation of the results of the inventory was organized in Kolda. A model receipt system was then designed and presented and accepted by the audience. During the discussions of the work, it was decided that the presentation should be made in Dakar at the national level of the Forest Service.

To improve the implementation of the sawtimber exploitation program, training on forest management and exploitation inventories was given to the technical heads of the blocks in the community forest of Saré Bidji with the support of the program facilitators. Training modules were designed for the two CRs that requested them: Thièy and Saré Bidji.

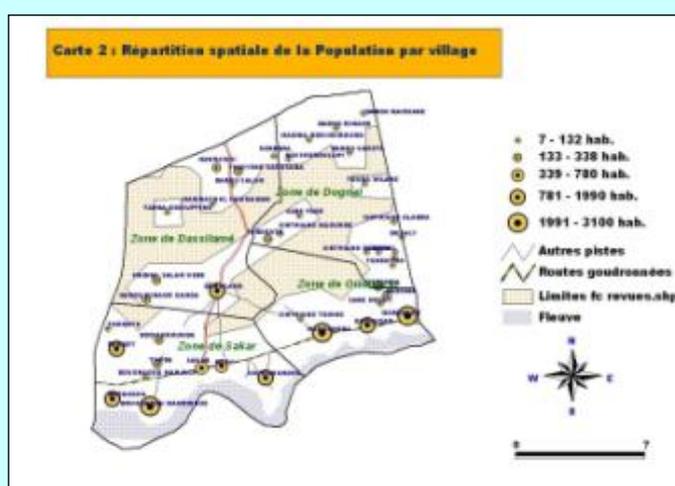
Fuel wood is the principal component of all management plans already written in Senegal. That is the same for the forest management plan (PAF) written for Saré Bidji in 2007. The sawtimber aspect of such forests then becomes a complementary activity that integrates the principles of sound management.

This complementary integration of sawtimber into the PAF, called a "plan for managing sawtimber", brings into play the need to establish a system for taxing based on volume of wood, replacing the current system of taxing by the tree. The system integrates a receipt book. This addition to the PAF will be a major "first" for Senegal...

### Process of writing a PAF for Sakar/Oudoucar

Socio-economic studies: The socio-economic study for the community forest of Sakar/Oudoucar was completed this quarter. It is the result of analyzing the questionnaires carried out in 42 villages in the CR of Sakar/Oudoucar. The highlights of the report are as follows:

- The area is dominated by Mandingues with a strong presence of Wolofs in the pioneer villages to the north, where people immigrated from regions in the Sine and Saloum or from Gambia.
- The dominant economic activity is agriculture, carried out by 99% of the households.
- Forest exploitation is dominated by collection of dead wood for domestic use. Bamboo is used by 65% of households.
- The production system is based on extensive grazing with little supervision.



Répartition spatiale de la population par village

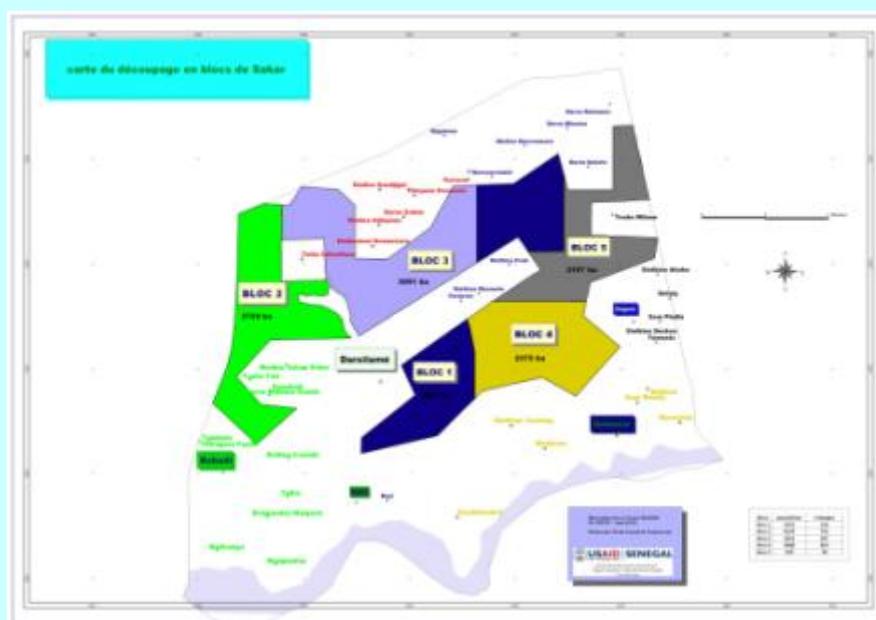
- A rich fauna was noted with presence of migration corridors and reproduction zones for certain species.
- The main cause of degradation of the natural resources of the area is bush fires.
- Forest management is a big concern for the population and they have many expectations from it.

**ORGANIZATION OF THE FOREST IN BLOCS:** For the right organization of surrounding villages, after the presentation of questionnaire results and in line with the new administrative boundaries and recent local elections, the forest was divided into 5 blocks: 2 are in the CR of Oudoucar, and 3 are in Sakar.

Blocks	1	2	3	4	5
Village centre	Sakar	Babady	Darsilamé	Oudoucar	Dognel
No. of villages	11	12	7	7	7

#### DATA TREATMENT FROM THE ECOLOGICAL AND FORESTRY INVENTORY:

Data were entered and analyzed for the PAF of the community forest. The work blocks contain the following estimated cubic meters of fuelwood as on the map and table below.



Work blocks in the community forest of Sakar/Oudoucar

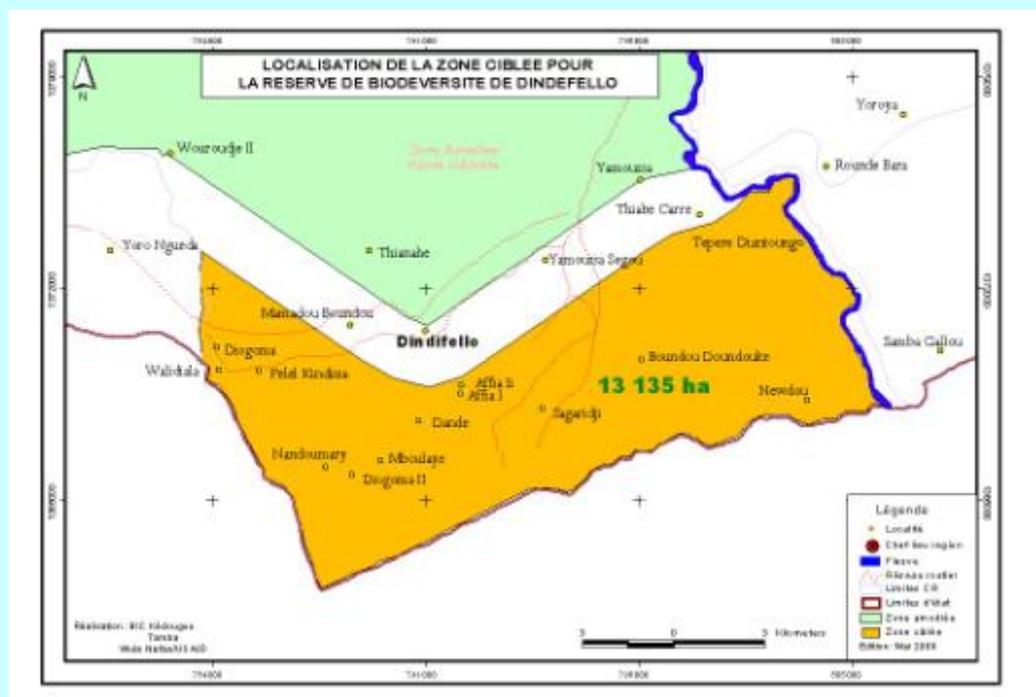
Block	Fuelwood in cubic meters	Fuelwood on the ground (m3)	Total dead wood (m3)
Block 1	35925	3504	6005
Block 2	31040	4332	5785
Block 3	24190	4426	6762
Block 4	24640	3982	5677
Block 5	21858	2694	4935

#### Informational visit on creating a biodiversity reserve in Dindéfelo

USAID-Wula Nafaa is supporting the Rural Community of Dindéfelo in identifying and marking a protected area so that a management plan can be drawn up.

Together with the ACF and the program facilitator, an informational and extension meeting was held to benefit the PCR of Dindéfelo on the biodiversity reserve. The BIC from Tambacounda proposed an area in May as shown in the map below; this map is the base from which the stakeholders will work.

After explanations were given about the concepts, the PCR accepted the principle of having a reserve, but he wanted to know how it could benefit the populations that live there. It was decided that the PCR would plan another informational meeting with the group of Councilors and with the forest service in July.



Location of a target zone for a biodiversity reserve in Dindéfelo

### Comanagement of classified forest

The Rural Communities around the classified forest of Balmadou deliberated on the local code and it was approved by the sub-prefect of Tanaff. In Paniates, a methodology for characterizing biodiversity was conceived and its application in the field was given to an intern from the National Superior School of Agronomy (ENSA) in Thiès.

### Management of biologically significant areas

USAID-Wula Nafaa organized an expanded workshop to reflect on chimpanzee conservation in Kédougou. All stakeholders were invited to exchange ideas on how to save this threatened species. The recommendation that came out of this workshop was to organize a second to define the means of implementing a participatory community program in which all the national and international partners would participate.

The strategy defined during the workshop was an overall, region-wide vision that includes preservation of chimpanzee habitat through a sustainable money-generating scheme. The bases of the strategy are:

- Annual Wula Nafaa workplan for 2009
- Initiatives already being taken for chimpanzees
- Initiatives programmed, such as ecotourism with a model from Jane Goodall Institute
- Initiatives mentioned in the action plan for chimpanzees from the West African conference on the topic in 2002, with recommendations

- Recommendations on priorities for conservation presented by workgroups during the workshop

The global objective of the strategy is to maintain a viable population of chimpanzees in the region of Kédougou by preserving habitat areas, reducing sources of conflict with humans, and involving all stakeholders. After the presentation of the strategy, it was validated by the attendees and written up as a separate document.

#### INTEGRATING CHIMANZEE MANAGEMENT IN LOCAL CONVENTIONS:

LOCAL COLLECTIVITY	PERIOD OF EXECUTION 2009-2013				
	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5
CR	Tomboronkoto	Bandafassi	Khossanto	Bembou	Dakatéli
CR	Missirah Sirimana	Sabodala	Dindé Félo	Ethiolo	Médina Baffé

The map below shows the Rural Communities targeted for local conventions in 2009 (in yellow), the various chimpanzee signs noted in the field, and the other CRs that will be targeted for local conventions in future years.



#### ACTIVITIES IN PARALLEL WITH THE LOCAL CONVENTION

- Set up protected areas in Ségou and Dindéfelo; write a management plan
- Support local collectivities involved as they write management plans for the reserves of Niéméniké and Dar Salam (Salémata)
- Prioritize reserves in the gallery forests so that the madd found there can be better managed to serve both people and chimpanzees
- Prioritize an activity of raising madd in nurseries and planting orchards of it

## Mangroves

During the quarter, the program sealed a partnership with the Association for the Promotion of Local Initiatives (APII) so that they can write and implement a comanagement plan for mangroves, basing it on previous experiences. Since the current fiscal year will soon end, both parties preferred to postpone activity until the next program workplan is drawn up.

Indicator 2 Bio:	Number of hectares in biologically-significant areas benefiting from improved management		
Targets for year 2008-09:	54 900 ha		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Mgmt marine prot. areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No activity this quarter</li> </ul>		
Management of community forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inventory for sawtimber in Saré Bidji</li> <li>Analysis and treatment of inventory data for Sakar</li> <li>Retraining of BIC foresters in Tamba and Kolda; initiation of new BIC agents in Ziguinchor, Tamba, Fatick, and Kolda</li> <li>Organization of a training session for trainers on participatory management in Sakar</li> <li>Organization of 15 sessions on extension of the management training in villages around the community forest of Sakar /Oudoucar</li> <li>Presentation of the sawtimber inventory for Saré Bidji</li> <li>Presentation of the proposed block division for the community forest of Sakar</li> <li>Training of technical heads on exploitation of sawtimber in Saré Bidji</li> <li>Writing terms of reference for the consultant in training new BIC agents</li> <li>Training session on new BIC agents in Kolda, Ziguinchor, Fatick, Tamba</li> </ul>		14000
Comgmt of classified forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approval of local code for the classified forest of Balmadou</li> </ul>	22800	40900
Management of biologically significant areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elaborating a methodology for characterizing biodiversity</li> <li>Elaboration of an action plan for biologically significant areas</li> <li>Workshop to reflect on chimpanzee management in Kédougou</li> <li>Elaboration of the Biodiversity component strategy</li> <li>Elaboration of a strategy for conserving and managing chimpanzee habitats</li> <li>Elaboration of a training module on biodiversity for facilitators in Kédougou</li> <li>Identification and proposal for the creation of a community biodiversity reserve in Dindéfelo</li> </ul>		
Mangrove management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elaboration of an action plan for managing the Diogane mangrove area</li> <li>Organization of a validation meeting for a management outline for the mangroves of Diogane in Foundiougne</li> </ul>		
From the previous quarter:		0	
Cumulative total:		22800	54900

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

Important progress was made this quarter in the fields of local conventions, forest management, and management of biologically-significant areas.

Indicator 3 Bio:	Number of hectares under improved management of natural resources		
Target yr 2008-09:	1 090 790 ha		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Reactivation of Local Conventions from Phase 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elaboration TOR of community relays for writing and updating local conventions</li> <li>Writing action plans by local collectivities in Bambali, Koussanar, Tomboronkoto, Missirah Sirimana, Mangagoulack for updating local convention</li> <li>Selection of community relays by Rural Council in Bambali, Koussanar, Tomboronkoto,</li> </ul>		

Indicator 3 Bio:	Number of hectares under improved management of natural resources		
Target yr 2008-09:	1 090 790 ha		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
	Missirah Sirimana <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Organization of training sessions for relays in the CRs of Bambali and Koussanar</li> <li>▪ Organization of meetings on updating the rules in the local convention in Bambali</li> <li>▪ Preparation of a questionnaire to write a charter on traditional gold-mining taking into account the local convention in Kédougou zone</li> <li>▪ Participation in a regional workshop on migrant herding</li> </ul>	2280 0	
Writing new Local Conventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ CR of Toubacouta: pre-zoning, selection of 5 relays by the Rural Council, Organization of a training session for the relays, facilitators, and administration on local conventions; preparation of a questionnaire for collecting data for the local convention; start collecting data (relays)</li> </ul>		
Management of community forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inventory of sawtimber in Saré Bidji</li> <li>▪ Analysis of data from the forest inventory in Sakar</li> <li>▪ Retraining session of BIC agents in Tamba and Kolda; initiation of new agents in Ziguinchor, Tamba, Fatick, and Kolda</li> <li>▪ Organization of training session for trainers on participatory forest mgmt in Sakar</li> <li>▪ Organization of 15 sessions to repeat training in management in villages around the community forest of Sakar /Oudoucar</li> <li>▪ Presentation of the sawtimber inventory in Saré Bidji</li> <li>▪ Presentation of a proposed zoning for the community forest of Sakar</li> <li>▪ Training of technical chiefs in the exploitation of sawtimber in Saré Bidji</li> <li>▪ Elaboration of TOR for a consultant for training new BIC agents</li> <li>▪ Session on training new BIC agents in Kolda, Ziguinchor, Fatick, Tamba</li> </ul>		
Co-management of classified forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Deliberation and approval of the local code for Balmadou</li> <li>▪ Elaboration of a method for characterizing biodiversity in Paniates</li> </ul>		
Management of biologically significant areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Elaboration of a method for characterizing biodiversity</li> <li>▪ Elaboration of an action plan for biologically significant areas</li> <li>▪ Chimpanzee management workshop in Kédougou</li> <li>▪ Elaboration of a strategy for the Biodiversity component</li> <li>▪ Elaboration of a strategy for conserving and management of chimpanzee-inhabited areas</li> <li>▪ Elaboration of a training module on biodiversity for the facilitators in Kédougou</li> <li>▪ Identification and proposed location of a community biodiversity reserve in Dindéfelo</li> </ul>		
Management of mangroves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Elaboration of an action plan for managing the mangroves in Diogane, Foundiougne</li> <li>▪ Organization of a meeting to validate the scheme for managing mangrove in Diogane</li> </ul>		
Mgmt MPAs	No activity this quarter		
From the previous quarter:		0	
Cumulative total:		22800	

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

Forest guards were chosen this quarter to help implement local conventions. In each zone where a convention is being implemented, two guards were chosen by the Rural Council to control and supervise application of the management rules.

<b>Indicator 4 Bio:</b>	<b>Number of hectares where local guards who are paid by the community follow the implementation of local conventions</b>		
<b>Targets for the year 2008-2009:</b>	<b>1 035 890 ha</b>		
<b>Principal activities</b>	<b>Progress achieved</b>	<b>Targets reached</b>	<b>In progress</b>
Process of putting in place forest guards in the context of local conventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Forest guards selected in the local collectivities of Bambali, Koussanar, Missirah Sirimana, and Tomboronkoto</li> </ul>		
<b>From the previous quarter:</b>		<b>0</b>	
<b>Cumulative total:</b>		<b>0</b>	

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

Important progress was made on the installation of external exploitants in various community forests. This will allow the committees to collect more revenues that will in turn feed the management fund.

<b>Indicator 5 Bio:</b>	<b>Number of hectares with a forest management fund administered by the community</b>		
<b>Targets for the year 2008-2009:</b>	<b>77 021 ha</b>		
<b>Principal activities</b>	<b>Progress achieved</b>	<b>Targets reached</b>	<b>In progress</b>
Administration of the forest management fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Community forest of Koulor /Sinthiou Bocar Aly: 4,640,760 FCFA collected from forest exploitation activity</li> <li>▪ C.F. of Saré Bidji: 2,099,265 FCFA</li> <li>▪ C.F. of Sita Niaoulé: 3,980,900 FCFA</li> </ul>	0	
<b>From the previous quarter:</b>		<b>77021</b>	
<b>Cumulative total:</b>		<b>77021</b>	

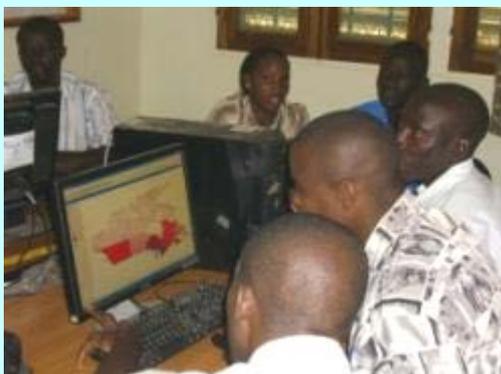
### **Result 6 Bio: Increase in the number of individuals benefiting from a short training in productivity in the agricultural sector**

After making up technical reference sheets, the program began training sessions which will continue into the next quarter. Up to now, 93 people have been trained, of which 65 are women.

<b>Indicator 6 Bio:</b>	<b>Number of individuals benefiting from a short training in productivity in the agricultural sector</b>		
<b>Targets for the year 2008-2009:</b>	<b>4000</b>		
<b>Principal activities</b>	<b>Progress achieved</b>	<b>Targets reached</b>	<b>In progress</b>
Strengthening of stakeholder skills in agriculture production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improved technique for cockle and oyster harvesting in Fatick</li> <li>▪ Training in technical schedule for producing fonio in the CR of Diendé</li> <li>▪ Evaluation of the agriculture status of Diendé</li> </ul>	93	
<b>From the previous quarter:</b>		<b>0</b>	
<b>Cumulative total:</b>		<b>93</b>	

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

Management of the various forests in the USAID-Wula Nafaa work area goes hand in hand with decentralized training in the Rural Communities with the forests. 448 persons including 115 women have been trained.



Training workshop for BIC foresters

In addition, the forestry agents in the Inventory and Cartography Bureaux (BIC) in the six regions where USAID-Wula Nafaa works met for one week in April to evaluate activities from the first phase of the program and to get training on certain tools used in natural resource management (local conventions, POAS, PAFs, mapping in the GIS). The group also planned activities for the second half of the fiscal year. There were six foresters and assistant technicians.

Three contracts of one year each were signed for the training of IREFs in Kédougou, Fatick, and Ziguinchor and to make the BICs more operational.

Cartography materiel was acquired at the request of the forest service:

IREF	Equipment received
Tambacounda	Computer, scanner, GPS
Kédougou	Computer, scanner, repair plotter
Kolda	Computer, scanner, GPS, plotter maintenance
Sédhiou	Computer, scanner, printer, GPS
Ziguinchor	Computer, scanner, GPS, plotter maintenance
Fatick	Computer, scanner, printer, GPS



After the equipment was bought and installed in May, a second training session was organized for two agents in Fatick and Ziguinchor plus the assistants at Kédougou and Kolda on ArcView software.

Équipments for the BIC of Kédougou

Indicator 7 Bio:	Number of persons benefiting from a training in natural resource management and/or biodiversity training		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	3000		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Building skills of actors in management of NRM tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training session for relays in local conventions for NRM d</li> <li>▪ Training of trainers in Sakar on participatory forest management and expansion of the training into villages around the forest</li> <li>▪ Retraining BICS in Tamba, Kolda, and Kédougou</li> <li>▪ Initiation of new forestry agents from the BICS of Tamba, Kolda, Ziguinchor, Fatick</li> <li>▪ Techniques for improved tapping <i>Sterculia setigera</i> in Koussanar</li> <li>▪ Training of technical bosses in Saré Bidji in forest mgmt techniques</li> <li>▪ Techniques for charcoal burning (Casamance kiln)</li> <li>▪ Techniques for cutting sawtimber</li> </ul>	448	
<b>From the previous quarter:</b>		0	
<b>Cumulative total:</b>		448	

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

In spite of having newly-elected presidents for the Rural Councils, certain planned activities were not completed. These are the constraints:

- Insufficient familiarity with the laws on decentralization on the part of the populations
- Populations are less accessible because the agricultural season has started

The opportunities are:

- A demonstrated interest on the part of the populations after roundtable discussions were held on local conventions and sawtimber
- The re-vitalization of the Inventory and Cartography Bureaux (BIC) at the regional forestry offices
- A test sawtimber cut using receipt books that will be tried in Saré Bidji
- The conception and validation of an inventory system for exploiting sawtimber
- Finalization of the inventory for the community forest of Sakar
- Elaboration of a strategy for conservation and management of chimpanzee habitat for a 5-year period
- Definition of a methodology for characterizing biodiversity in forests

For the next quarter, the identified priorities are:

- Monitoring the implementation of action plans for updating local conventions in Tomboronkoto, Missirah Sirimana, Mangagoulack, Bambali, and Koussanar
- Monitoring the implementation of action plans for local convention in Toubacouta
- Presentation of the data from studies and elaboration of management plans by zone in Toubacouta

- Training of targeted populations in cashew and mangrove plantation
- Training in ostreiculture techniques
- Division of the community forest of Sakar into management units and putting in place an organization for management
- Pursuit of management of biologically significant areas by delimiting and mapping chimpanzee migration corridors
- Organization of a workshop to reflect on the challenges of managing biologically significant areas
- Continued pursuit of comanagement plans for the classified forests of Paniates and Balmadou
- Startup of biodiversity activity around the National Par of Niokolo Koba (promotion of Game Ranching)
- Identification and mapping of chimpanzee corridors

## 4. POLICY AND COMMUNICATION COMPONENT

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### 4.1. Targeted results and planned activities

#### 4.1.1 General considerations

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

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

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

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

#### 4.1.2 Targeted results

The targeted results by component are:

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

### 4.1.3 Activities planned for 2008–2009

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

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

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

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

#### **Number of public educational events and extension meetings organized**

- Establish a mass communications system that uses community and commercial radio in USAID-Wula Nafaa zones of intervention;
- Support the advocacy by key actors in the Program for training of their staff in communications tools such as MAP and radio media;
- Organize a field visit with journalists from Groupe de Recherche et d'Etude pour la Presse (GREP) to touch base with WWF;
- Participate in the launch workshop for USAID-Wula Nafaa 2;
- Develop a partnership with Peace Corps on environmental education;
- Work on branding according to USAID regulations.

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

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

## 4.2. Progress achieved

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

The program continued its participation in the process of revising the forestry code. The revision of the hunting code is still in progress.

The Team Leader is a member of the Donors' Task Force on Environment. The group is drafting a letter for the ministry of Environment.

Indicator 1 PC:	Number of policies, laws, protocols, or regulations targeting promotion and conservation of natural resources that are implemented		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	3		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Participate in the process of writing the new forestry code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Participation in the revision</li> </ul>		1
Participate in the process of writing the new hunting code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Restart the process after discussions during the past quarter</li> </ul>		1
Organize a workshop to unite and advocate for an increase in the length of the annual forest exploitation campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Waiting for the workshop to be held</li> </ul>		1
From the previous quarter		0	
Cumulative total:		0	3

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

USAID-Wula Nafaa is preparing for the distribution of guides on the local conventions and on forest management to the training schools (Master of forestry at ENSA, Department of Forestry at the National School for Rural Cadres).

The program is working on reforming the taxes on sawtimber in managed zones. In particular, the proposal is to tax wood on the basis of volumes rather than by the trunk diameter. A consultant is helping with considerations on techniques of cutting sawtimber in Saré Bidji.

Indicator 2 PC:	Number of significant policy reforms approved by USAID that target improvements in commerce, governance, and sustainable management of natural resources		
Targets for the year 2008-2009:	2		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Develop an action plan and advocate with WWF for continental fisheries policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Compilation of regulatory texts on fisheries for analysis - ongoing</li> </ul>		1
Participate in the LCA process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Game Ranching inserted into the LCA agenda</li> <li>▪ Organization of a study tour to Burkina</li> </ul>		1
Finalize CL and PAF guides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Contacts established with training structures to distribute the two guides on management plans and local conventions</li> </ul>	0	
From the previous quarter		2	
Cumulative total:		2	2

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



The ACF of Kédougou emceeding a

The program is continuing to put together a network of partner radio stations to broadcast information on its many activities. During this quarter, the program signed with community radios in Tanaff and Saraya and with RTS in Tambacounda. Contacts were made and a proposed agreement was submitted to Samine radio to cover the Rural communities of Bambali and Djiredji after the closing of the radio station Dunya at Sédhiou. The number of radio partners in the regions where USAID-Wula Nafaa works is now at nine.

The themes developed during the radio programs have to do with all the activities of USAID-Wula Nafaa and its partners. Among them are the agricultural campaign for fonio and post-harvest techniques; problems in traditional gold-mining;

collection and processing of cockles; good governance; issues around signing protocols with the Rural Council; management structures; networks and producer groups; decentralized natural resource management; exploitation of charcoal; and fisheries management.

Other sensitization activities that were developed in collaboration with partners include organizing the workshop on water and sanitation to present results on the report; and a workshop organized by IDEE Casamance as suggested by rice brokers in Casamance.

Indicator 3 PC:	Number of public educational events and extension meetings organized		
Targets for year 2008 – 09:	20		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Conceive and implement a system for mass communications via community and commercial radio stations in work areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conception and signature of protocols</li> <li>▪ Signature of 3 protocols with community radio (Saraya, Tanaff, RTS Tamba)</li> <li>▪ 5 broadcasts from RTS Kolda</li> <li>▪ 2 broadcasts from SUD FM Ziguinchor</li> <li>▪ 4 broadcasts from Niombato FM and 4 from RTS Fatick</li> <li>▪ 2 broadcasts from RTS Tamba</li> <li>▪ 5 broadcasts, of which 3 decentralized, from RC Kédougou</li> </ul>	5 2 8 2 5	
Inform and sensitize populations, actors, and partners on NRM tools (CL, POAS, PAF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Workshop presented on water and sanitation findings in the region of Tambacounda</li> <li>▪ Exchange workshop on management of rice in Casamance</li> </ul>	1 1	
<b>From the previous quarter:</b>		<b>19</b>	
<b>Cumulative total:</b>		<b>43</b>	

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

To reach this target, the program produced the first publication of a newsletter that will be distributed at the beginning of July to the whole staff and to certain key partners. The newsletter addresses the activities that USAID-Wula Nafaa carries out in the field.

One success story was documented on the collection and sale of baobab seeds that formerly were thrown away in the bush. Local populations in Rural Communities in Kédougou zone have thus found an opportunity to earn extra income and it has been another reason for the program to increase the production of baobab. Monitoring of the effect on baobab regeneration will be carried out eventually.

<b>Indicator 4:</b>	<b>Number of publications (bulletins, success stories, research notes, communications props, websites) produced on policy reforms</b>		
<b>Targets for the year 2008-2009:</b>	<b>4</b>		
<b>Principal activities</b>	<b>Progress achieved</b>	<b>Targets reached</b>	<b>In progress</b>
Publication of success stories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Make a list of potential success stories in WN zones</li> <li>▪ Documentation of a success story on collection and sale of baobab seeds at the Coordination level in Kédougou</li> </ul>	1	
Development of internal newsletters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Finalization and distribution of the first Newsletter</li> </ul>	1	
<b>From the previous quarter:</b>		<b>0</b>	
<b>Cumulative total:</b>		<b>2</b>	

## Study tour to Burkina Faso

The program financed a trip to Burkina Faso to see the experience of that country in wildlife management. The trip took place from 20 May to 1 June 2009 and included representatives from USAID-Wula Nafaa, Leadership for Conservation for Africa (LCA), Association of hunting concessionaires, Rural Communities, and the Forest Service.

After a steep decline in the number of animals and a severe degradation of their habitat, Burkina Faso, adopted a policy of reforming its management practices for forests and wildlife reserves.

The objectives of the study tour were to:

- Discuss factors that determine national policy on wildlife management, the strengths and constraints and possibilities for management.
- Exchange with the different partners working with the government on the workings of different management methods: private concessions (Konkombouri), community concessions (Comoé Léraba), management by regular culling and privatization of hunting (Nazinga), management by culling with community associations (Pendjari in northern Benin).
- Finalize a concept paper to establish an intervention zone for USAID-Wula Nafaa that will be a pilot project for community wildlife management.
- Discover the possibilities for developing a market for domesticated wildlife (Wedbila farm).



The greatest lesson to be drawn from the trip was the involvement of the populations and the community benefits, with any of the models adopted. Management principles and accompanying measures that were adopted for maximum results were the following:

1. The assurance that the boundaries will be respected, which includes not only physical delimitation of the concession but also setting up an organizational dynamic and public-private partnerships and whatever is needed to provide direct socio-economic benefits.
2. Surveillance plays a big role in biological regeneration, as shown in Nazinga where the ration of man-days per square kilometer surveyed is correlated with the rate of animal population growth.
3. Water point management for permanent water sources (ponds, low areas, small dams and diversion dams) that are 5 km apart at the most.
4. An appropriate management of burn plains maintains the habitat if it is crossed by a network of firebreaks and pre-burned near the roads. The system allows for unburned parcels mixed with areas treated with early gradual burning (fires lit from very early to late in phases) so that they are covered with new pasture all year round. Green pasture is essential for all ungulates and is the basis for productivity of wildlife areas.

These accompanying practices go along with the main principles:

- Putting in place functional infrastructures that are fundamental to good daily management of offices and homes.
- Opening a network of roads at a sufficient density.
- Ecological monitoring, especially annual counting of animals on walked transects.
- Applied research to provide practical responses to information needs on human social dynamics, vegetation, and animal populations.



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

The opportunity noted during the quarter was the field trip that the Communications head took in the regions of Kolda, Sédhiou, and Kédougou that provided a better understanding of the work and a collection of information to better strategize communications for the program. The trip was also a chance to accelerate the search for success stories following the criteria of USAID, how to document a success story, and how to achieve exchanges with field teams on ways to communicate and write articles for a newsletter.

Constraints noted include the need for a small audio-visual digital camera for photos, and filming software so that activities in the field can be captured. Another one is the lack of digital posters that are truly an excellent communications support for organizing fairs and expositions.

For the next quarter, the program will concentrate on the following priorities:

- Production of films on forest management to serve as information support in planned management sites
- Production of radio broadcasts using the network of partners contacted
- Publication of a newsletter on program activities
- Documentation of another success story
- Organization of a radio broadcast from Saré Bidji to exchange with actors, populations, and partners on all aspects related to management

## 5. CROSSCUTTING ACTIVITIES

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The four technical components of USAID-Wula Nafaa are supported by cross-cutting activities. These are Coordination and Management, Small Grants, and Monitoring-Evaluation-Reporting-Analysis. These components do not act directly on the contractual results of the program, but they run parallel to reaching the targets. The following sections describe results specific to the crosscutting components.

### 5.1. Coordination and Management

The last of the equipment ordered for Wula Nafaa's phase 2 were received this quarter. Also a few changes were made to program management, that is, a new Team Leader was named and a new office was opened in Kaolack to house the new agriculture component. Twelve new facilitators were hired to carry out activities of the new component.

### 5.2. Small Grants fund

The most important activity of this quarter is the supply of equipment for the regional forestry offices in zones where USAID-Wula Nafaa works. This support is part of the capacity-building that the program does with the decentralized inventory and mapping offices of the Forest Service.

As another noteworthy activity, the program accorded a grant to the NGO La Lumière to support traditional gold-mining improvements in Tomboronkoto and Missirah Sirimana. The first cut has already been delivered.

The program also provided a grant to "Leadership for Conservation in Africa-Sénégal" for the study tour to Burkina Faso as the team researched a viable alternative to the current system of hunting concessions that includes a modern system of management by local populations in bush areas.

The program also supported the enterprise "Gaye Charbonnage" that markets charcoal produced in managed areas, providing three million FCFA in one check.

An airplane ticket roundtrip Senegal-Sweden and transport to and from Dakar was provided to the IREF of Kolda for a certification training in Sweden.

To support activities in local conventions in Fatick, the program called on IUCN and signed a memorandum of understanding with the organization under which USAID-Wula Nafaa will contribute to staff salaries via a grant. The dossier is in the process of being studied.

The request by Jane Goodall Institute was translated into French and is also being studied by USAID.

A meeting with WHEPSA was organized during the quarter to monitor the grant that was delivered to provide fencing for cashew plantations in Kaymor.

Another meeting was organized with APIL (Association pour la promotion de l'Initiative Locale) in Foundiougne. The objective was to review the possibilities of providing a grant together with ADG for mangrove management in Fatick.

Finally, the program has been monitoring the financial aspect of IDEE Casamance with regard to the first quarter's activities already carried out with fisheries actors in Casamance. The second cut of their grant has been sent.

The targeted results of the component are centered on:

- Supervision of activities financed and financial monitoring

- Support for those who request grants in putting together dossiers and budgets
- Financing of latrine construction in collaboration with U.S. Peace Corps
- Subsidy of activities linked to the process of writing and implementing local conventions
- A grant to partners in the traditional gold-mining activities in Kédougou
- Financing activities linked to the conservation of chimpanzees in Kédougou
- Subsidy to any other activity whose objectives correspond to the targeted results of the Wula Nafaa program

### Summary of activities subsidized in the third quarter

Beneficiaries	Activities subsidized	Amount granted	Amount paid
IREF Tamba	Inventory and mapping of natural resources in Tamba	1000000	1000000
IREF Kédougou	Inventory and mapping of natural resources in Kédougou	2700000	2700000
IREF Kolda	Inventory and mapping of natural resources in Kolda	1000000	1000000
IREF Sédhiou	Inventory and mapping of natural resources in Sédhiou	1215500	1215500
IREF Fatick	Inventory and mapping of natural resources in Fatick	3015500	3015500
IREF Ziguinchor	Inventory and mapping of natural resources in Ziguinchor	2650000	2650000
La Lumière	Support to traditional gold-mining in Kédougou region	10064030	4891027
Leadership for conserv. Africa-Senegal	Study tour to Burkina Faso for community wildlife management	9302000	9302000
Gaye charbonnage	Promotion of charcoal marketing	3000000	3000000
IREF Kolda	International training on sustainable forest management	864600	864600
IDEÉ Casamance	Set up roundtable discussions among fisheries stakeholders (Casamance)		4910000
Sum of grants for this quarter		34811630	34548627

## 5.3. Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, Analysis

For the fiscal year 2008-09, MERA planned four series of activities:

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

### Monitoring Activities (M-E)

During the quarter, a joint mission of MERA and Communications was organized. The mission was a follow-up to training on MERA that was held in January and February 2009. The recommendation of that workshop was to get the tools into the field in April at the latest. The mission's objective was to verify the installation and use of tools for collecting information in the field for reports on indicators. All the work zones in Kolda and Kédougou were visited.

In each zone, villages were picked randomly. The responsible parties for marketing in visited enterprises were interviewed with a questionnaire that was designed to verify for the MERA component whether the interviewees understand the targets and the use of the tools to collect information. The team was also interested in other activities led by the facilitators with enterprises to see the impact of these activities and their implementation. Finally, difficulties in marketing products were recorded.

Each field facilitator received another questionnaire so that the impact of the training could be followed, particularly in regards to filling out certain forms on indicators.

Next quarter, MERA will continue its mission of quality control on data collected and field notebooks in Tamba, Fatick, and Ziguinchor.

### **Activities related to storage and utilization of information**

After the collection of reference baseline data for Fatick, data analysis was completed to determine the baseline for different organizations with whom the program works.

## Appendix 1. Documents produced this quarter

### Wealth Creation Component

1. Report on the training on BDS concepts of mbepp gum and baobab networks in Tambacounda
2. Final report on training in management of enterprises in the regions of Kolda, Kédougou, Ziguinchor, and Tambacounda
3. Joint report on the mission to Burkina Faso for wildlife production
4. Report on the Kolda cashew workshop in Kolda for producers, processors, and exporters
5. Report on the training for improved quality control of cashew nuts in the regions of Sédhiou and Kolda
6. Report on the training on sorting techniques for mbepp gum in Dawady
7. Report on the consensus-building workshop on sawtimber
8. Report on the training in improved techniques for harvest, production, and management of zones where cockles and oysters are harvested

### Improved Governance Component

1. Status report, priorities for intervention, and action plan for accessing potable water and sanitation in the intervention zones of the program (Tambacounda)
2. Improved governance training of populations in the Rural Community of Toubacouta
3. Report on the community presentations for the action plan on water and sanitation for USAID-Wula Nafaa

### Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources Component

1. Report on the exploitation inventory of sawtimber in the community forest of Saré Bidji
2. Report on the socio-economic study of the community forest of Sakar
3. Report on the training workshop for the BICs
4. Report on the workshop on chimpanzees

### Policy and Communication Component

1. Newsletter n°00 USAID-Wula Nafaa