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USAID WULA NAFAA PROJECT

QUARTERLY REPORT

OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2010

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USAID WULA NAFAA PROJECT

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Notice:

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Acronyms

ABG	Amélioration de la Bonne Gouvernance (<i>Governance Improvement component</i>)
ACA	Association Conseil pour l'Action (<i>Action Council Association</i>)
ACF	Assistant Coordonnateur des facilitateurs (<i>Assistant Facilitator Coordinator</i>)
AGR	Activité Génératrice de Revenu (<i>Revenue generating activity</i>)
ANCAR	Agence Nationale de Conseil Agricole and Rural (<i>National Agriculture and Rural Council</i>)
ARD	Agence Régionale de Développement (<i>Regional Development Agency</i>)
BDS	<i>Business Development Services</i>
BFC	<i>Baobab Fruit Company</i> (www.baobabfruitco.com)
BIC	Bureau Inventaire and Cartographie (<i>Inventory and Mapping Unit in the regional forest service offices</i>)
BV	Bassin Versant (<i>watershed around cultivated lowland</i>)
CADL	Centre d'Appui au Développement Local (<i>Local Development Support Center</i>)
CBO/OCB	<i>Community-Based Organization</i> (Organization Communautaire de Base)
CDR	Création de Richesses (<i>Wealth Creation component</i>)
CEF	Campagne d'exploitation Forestière (<i>forest exploitation season or campaign</i>)
CF	<i>Conservation Farming</i>
CFA	Communauté Financière de l'Afrique (<i>currency</i>)
CG	Comité de Gestion (<i>management committee</i>)
CGB	Comité de Gestion du Bloc (<i>block management com.</i>)
CGF	Conseil de Gestion de la Forêt (<i>Forest Management Council</i>)
CL	Collectivité Locale (<i>local collectivity</i>)
CL	Convention Locale (<i>Local Convention</i>)
CLPA	Conseil Local de Pêche Artisanale (<i>Local Artisanal Fisheries Council</i>)
CLCOP	Comité Local de Concertation des Organizations de Producteurs (<i>Local Concertation of Producers' Organizations</i>)
CLUSA	<i>Cooperative League of United States of America</i>
CMS	Crédit Mutuel du Sénégal
COGIRBAF	Convention de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources du Bas Fond (<i>Integrated Management of Lowland Areas Management Agreement</i>)
COTR	<i>Contracting Officer's Technical Representative</i>
COOPRACA	Coopérative des Producteurs de la Casamance Naturelle (<i>Natural Producers' Casamance Cooperative</i>)
CR	Communauté Rurale (<i>Rural Community</i>)
CR	Conseil Rural (<i>Rural Council</i>)
CSE	Centre de Suivi Ecologique (<i>Ecological Monitoring Center</i>)
CTP	Conseiller Technique Principal (<i>Principal Technical Counselor</i>)
DAO	Dossier d'Appel d'Offres (<i>published bid</i>)

DRDR	Direction Régionale du Développement Rural (<i>Regional Rural Development Directorate</i>)
DRH	Direction de l'Hydraulique Rurale (<i>Rural Hydraulics Directorate</i>)
EMMP	<i>Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan</i>
FAO	<i>Food and Agriculture Organization</i>
Fc	Forêt communautaire
FC	Forêt classée
FIARA	Foire Internationale de l'Agriculture and des Ressources Animales (<i>International Agricultural and Animal Resources Fair</i>)
FIDA	Foire Internationale de Dakar (<i>International Fair of Dakar</i>)
GAF	Gestion Administrative and Financière (<i>Administrative and Financial Management document</i>)
GDRN	Gestion Durable des Ressources Naturelles (<i>Sustainable management of Natural Resources</i>)
GIE	Groupement d'Intérêt Économique (<i>Economic Interest Group</i>)
GIRE	Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau (<i>Integrated Management of Water Resources</i>)
GP	Groupement de Producteurs (<i>Producers' Group</i>)
GPF	Groupement de Promotion Féminine (<i>Women's Promotion Group</i>)
GRN	Gestion des Ressources Naturelles (<i>natural resource management</i>)
GUS	Gouvernement des États-Unis (<i>U.S. Government</i>)
GWI	<i>Global Water Initiative</i>
HACCP	<i>Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points</i> (Analyse/Contrôle des points critiques)
IDÉE	Intervenir pour le Développement Écologique and l'Environnement en Casamance (<i>Intervention for the Ecological and Environmental Development of the Ria Casamance</i>)
IREF	Inspection Régionale des Eaux and Forêts (<i>Regional Inspectorate of the Forest Service</i>)
IRG	<i>International Resources Group</i>
JICA	<i>Japan International Cooperation Agency</i>
LASF	<i>Local Agriculture Support Fund</i>
MDG/OMD	<i>Millennium Development Goals</i> (Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement)
MR	Maraîcher de référence (<i>lead contact gardener</i>)
NGO/ONG	<i>Non-governmental Organization</i> (Organization Non Gouvernementale)
NRM/GRN	<i>Natural resource management</i> (Gestion des ressources naturelles)
OCS	Organization of la Société Civile (<i>Civil Society Organization</i>)
ONU/ID	Organization des Nations unies pour le développement industriel (<i>UN Organization for Industrial Development</i>)
OS	Objectif Stratégique (<i>Strategic Objective</i>)
PAF	Plan d'Aménagement de la Forêt (<i>Forest Management Plan</i>)

Acronyms

PAGIRE	Plan d'Action pour la Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau (<i>Action Plan for Integrated Water Resources Management</i>)
PAM	Programme Alimentaire Mondiale (<i>World Food Program</i>)
PAPIL	Projet d'Appui à la Petite Irrigation Locale (<i>Support program for small irrigation projects</i>)
PCE	Programme Croissance Économique (<i>Economic Growth Program of USAID</i>)
PCR	Président du Conseil Rural (<i>President of the Rural Council</i>)
PEPAM	Programme Eau Potable and Assainissement du Millénaire (<i>Potable Water and Sanitation Program for the Millennium</i>)
PFNL	Produit Forestier Non Ligneux (<i>non-woody forest products</i>)
PGF	Plan de Gestion des Feux (<i>Fire Management Plan</i>)
PHAST	<i>Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation</i>
PLD	<i>Local Development Plan</i> (Plan de Local de Développement)
PNNK	Parc National du Niokolo Koba
POAS	Plan d'Occupation and d'Affectation des Sols (<i>Land Use Plan</i>)
PRODIAKT	Projet de promotion and de diversification de l'agriculture dans les régions de Kaolack, Kaffrine, Tambacounda and Kédougou (<i>Project to promote and diversify agriculture in the named regions</i>)
PROGEDE	Programme de Gestion Durable and Participative des Énergies Traditionnelles and de Substitution (<i>Program for Sustainable, Participatory Management of Traditional and Alternative Energies</i>)
PTA	Plan de Travail Annuel (<i>Annual Workplan</i>)
RNC	Réserve Naturelle Communautaire (<i>Community Nature Reserve</i>)

RTS	Radio Télévision Sénégalaise
SARAR	<i>Self-esteem, Associative strengths, Resourcefulness, Action-planning and Responsibility</i>
S-E	Suivi-Évaluation (<i>Monitoring and Evaluation</i>)
SERA	Suivi, Évaluation, Restitution et Analyse (<i>Monitoring, Evaluation, Restitution, and Analysis</i>)
SIG	Système d'Information Géographique (<i>Geographic Information System</i>)
SIGESCO	Simulation, Gestion, Comptabilité (<i>Modeling, Management, and Accounting</i>)
SLGF	Structures Locales de Gestion de la Forêt (<i>Local Forest Management Structures</i>)
SPM	Simulation Planification Maraîchère (<i>Market Garden Modeling and Planning</i>)
SUAP	<i>Safe Use Action Plan for pesticides</i>
TDR	Terms of reference (<i>Terms of Reference</i>)
UICN/IUCN	Union Internationale pour la conservation de la Nature (<i>International Union for Conservation of Nature</i>)
U-IMCEC	Union des Institutions Mutualistes Communautaires d'Épargne and de Crédit (<i>Union of Institutions of Mutuals and Community Savings and Loans</i>)
UNICEF	<i>United Nations Children's Fund</i>
USAID	<i>United States Agency for International Development</i>
USDA	<i>United States Department of Agriculture</i>
USGS	<i>United States Geological Survey</i>
WADA	<i>Water and Development Alliance</i>
WN	<i>Wula Nafaa</i>

I. Executive summary

This quarterly report for USAID-Wula Nafaa 2 presents activities carried out from January to March 2010 to reach targets set out for the Agriculture and Natural Resource Management Program.

The second phase of USAID-Wula Nafaa has been financed under the Agreement on Strategic Objective S.O.11 that was signed between USAID and the Government of Senegal.

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

One of the highlights for the **Wealth Creation component** was preparing to participate in the International Agricultural and Animal Resource Fair (FIARA). It was also an occasion for supporting assisted enterprises to market key products in a wider setting. FIARA continues to bring in benefits to our program partners; a particular example is the interest brought by Valdafrique in mbepp gum.

This first quarter of 2011 was the beginning of the opening of the forest exploitation campaign, with favorable signs of success. In view of the previously-taken dispositions, forest operators have a better prospect of increasing revenues from sustainable exploitation compared to 2010. An example of the revenue growth that is already coming from the forest is found in a forest operator who has started to build his house in Kolda.

Baobab continues its recovery with the establishment of a processing unit set up in Oudoucar by a group that judged this to be a good opportunity and that developed a commercial relationship with an agent with markets in Dakar. The season will begin in the next quarter and has already been prepared by linking producers with large enterprises as partners.

In the **Agriculture component**, work centered on:

- the rice value chain;
- the millet/sorghum and the maize value chains, with a census of producers who want to grow crops using conservation farming in the 2011 season; and
- training two new pump manufacturers in the horticulture sector.

In the **Governance Improvement component**, the tools, mechanisms, and procedures to assure sustainability of ongoing or completed activities were started. Service providers that are assisting the rural communities with implementation of their PAFs have begun their work. The same can be said for the ARDs, which the Program will depend upon for the same work as well as for scaling up Program interventions. Another activity is the continuation of building capacity of populations and the rural councils for better resource management under the local conventions, and for greater participation by the populations in the management of local affairs.

The **Biodiversity component**, with its new orientation in the revised annual workplan, concentrated on the conservation of endangered species such as the chimpanzees in the CR of Dindéfelo and managing mangroves in the Saloum Delta. The process of drafting the local convention for Dindéfelo was begun with the Kédougou Forest Service. Mangrove management has begun with the Regional Council of Fatick, with whom an action plan has been drawn up. The process of managing forests continues as well.

In the **Water and Sanitation component**, the quarter has continued its forward march by starting up new WADA worksites. Some equipment has been delivered, such as manual pumps, and a supplier has been selected to deliver solar equipment as well. Partners greatly appreciated the Program's participation

in the World Handwashing Day organized by the Regional Hygiene Service through a forum including hygiene and sanitation stakeholders. The exchange visit with USAID-PEPAM program that took place last October in Ziguinchor provided a fruitful time for exchanging information between the two programs. USAID-Wula Nafaa began in earnest the process of training management committees for wells drilled in 2009-2010.

A notable moment in **Communications** occurred during the first quarter of the 2010-2011 workplan. A supplement was published in 25,000 copies with the newspaper *Le Soleil*. The publication describes the activities of the Agriculture component and how it contributes to the country's food security and the fight against poverty. Stories of local interest about the environment were also broadcast on local radio networks.

In **Policy**, the Program held discussions with the 2010 forest exploitation campaign evaluation mission to help remove constraints that have seriously slowed the work of operators in managed zones. It is now planned that measures will be taken to avoid a late announcement of the decree initiating the campaign. The Program also achieved significant advances as decrees were issued to temporarily close bolongs so that fisheries resources can recuperate.

2. Agriculture Component

2.1. Targeted results and planned activities

2.1.1. General considerations

Focus on value chains

In light of the intervention zone of WN and the priority interventions of the Agriculture component as defined in its agreement with USAID, the implementation of which started in July 2009, the Agriculture component is focusing on these two value chains:

- Irrigated rice in lowlands
- Millet/ sorghum¹

Note that horticulture is considered to be a value chain in the current intervention zone of the Program. Effectively, the producers are first and foremost in the mode of diversifying their production so that these issues can be addressed: risks linked to monoculture, low production rates, and the need to maximize revenues per unit of surface area. Thus, the horticulture program for 2010-2011 capitalizes on the activities begun in 2009-2010, on long-term investments, and especially on organizational and governance activities, financial management, and garden plot planning using the SIGESCO tool (for planning land use that maximizes revenues and controls insects and disease).

Focus on lands

One of the unique features of the USAID-Wula Nafaa program is that it begins its interventions in each area by passing through the Rural Communities. The Agriculture component concentrates its support on these production hubs:

1. Arrondissement of Toubacouta
2. Rural community of Djilor
3. Department of Nioro du Rip
4. Eight rural communities of Tambacounda West that were already assisted in 2010
5. Rural community of Dialacoto
6. Kédougou / Bandafassi

Note that each value chain will be supported in a way that varies according to the hub and according to its potential.

2.1.2. Activities planned for 2010-2011

The principal activities planned are as follows.

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

¹ Millet and sorghum are together considered to be one value chain; see the value chain analysis on millet and sorghum carried out by USAID-PCE.

Result 1: Improved or newly-created water systems

This includes:

- Lowland area management
- Systems to control erosion and water management that use conservation farming
- Horticultural management sites for cooperative enterprises, small-scale private irrigation using low-cost technologies such as treadle pumps, drilled garden wells, linked reservoirs, California-style dike systems

The program will also address environmental issues as implemented under Regulation 216.

Result 2: Improved agricultural and animal production

This means supporting production of these crops:

- Rain-fed rice in low areas
- Millet and sorghum, plus maize in second position, with central support to the issue of improving soil fertility using conservation farming (CF) which will lead to higher productivity and go beyond subsistence farming to the possibility of selling surpluses
- Horticultural crops in lowlands with garden plots and in private irrigated sites

Beyond the production aspect, the question of seed sources (genetically improved varieties and accessing seeds) will be another equally important activity of the component.

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

USAID-Wula Nafaa has been developing the market chain for rain-fed rice produced in the lowlands in rainy season. Accordingly, an emphasis has been placed not only on production and its improvement (OS1 R2), but also on the upstream and downstream aspects of the chain.

As for production in the uplands, which applies to millet and sorghum, USAID-Wula Nafaa takes the approach of improving soil fertility to achieve several results including protection of the watershed slopes and lowlands; increasing production; and improving food security. Conservation farming (CF) is the technique that satisfies this approach. In 2010, mainly millet and sorghum were planted using CF techniques. USAID-WN will continue to integrate the technique into the entire market chain this year.

In horticultural sector, activities for Result 3 include the promotion of equipment suppliers for small irrigation schemes: treadle pump manufacturers, manual well drillers, and quality plant suppliers including private fruit tree nurserypersons and grafting specialists (Sahel apple, e.g.). The component will also develop the fruit and vegetable market in liaison with the CRs or their groups, and with the enterprises that deal in garden produce.

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

The main activities that will be carried out to reach this result include setting up a COGIRBAF for each lowland area, setting up CF agreements with villages, development and implementation of conventions on straying livestock at the level of the CRs, providing support to the GIEs to obtain land tenure decisions that secure their investments, obtaining deliberations from CRs to carry out lowland area management, signing protocols with the Rural Councils, and signing agreements with GIEs to manage lowland areas and garden production sites.

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

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

Activities under this result include applying the SUAP (with ANCAR, the producers, PAPIL, and others), reporting on results of soil fertility trials so that the best dose can be prescribed, training garden producers in use of the SIGESCO method, development of the SPM tool (garden plan modeling software), training producers and organizations of producers (GPs) in various technologies or techniques that will be introduced either by formal training or by demonstration fields for plowing; hulling, threshing, conservation of garden produce, composting, installing anti-erosion gabions, grafting fruit trees, mulching with urea, using rice-fish culture systems, promoting agroforestry, RNA, treadle pumps, and supporting garden wells.

Result 2: Improvement in local understanding of applicable policies

In liaison with partners, and with the participation of the Rural Councils, USAID-Wula Nafaa plans to organize a major network of exchanges using a regional and national forum format, with participation from organizations that support the economic development of lowland areas. The objective is to put a coherent strategy in place that will lead to producers taking on the costs of production themselves.

2.2. Progress achieved

OBJECTIVE 1 Ag: Increase in agricultural productivity and production

Result 1: Improved or newly-created water systems

Rice market value chain

As a reminder, the following sites are planned for interventions this year:

Kaymor, Wassadou, Ferme 2, Samé Couta.

Pakane, which underwent analysis, was not retained as a management site, since there were uncertain tenure situations there.

In these sites, feasibility studies will be carried out this year for eventual management next year: Bambou, Ferme 1, and Santanko.

Studies and consultancies on lowland areas

- Socio-economic studies of lowland areas in Djilor, NdourNdour, Boli 1, Boli 2, and Némabah
- Organizational support to, and management of, the lowland in Ndinderling (as part of the ongoing management process)

Land development

Land development work for Ndinderling started in mid-December 2010 and will continue for four months.

Dialacoto forum

A “Community Forum on Economic Development of the Dialacoto Valley” was co-organized with PAPIL and held on 14-15 October. The objective was to “support producers’ organizations for an optimal and sustainable production from agro-sylvi-pastoral resources in the valley of Dialacoto.”

This forum was a way for USAID-Wula Nafaa to define the objective of the work that it plans to do, namely, to extend and secure rice cultivation beyond the rainy season, as opposed to building a dam to hold water year round (which local conditions do not allow anyway). It was also a way to refine the vision for developing the lands as we know best for economic development.

Increasing economic value of valleys

USAID-Wula Nafaa entrusted the task of supporting the process of increasing value of valley bottoms or lowlands to ANCAR. This meant increasing the area cultivated to produce commercial rice, producing rice for a community seed bank, and providing training.



Rice management in Boli



Harvest of commercial rice in Ndinderling



Transporting the rice harvest to Boli



Rice seed production site

As for the support given to increase the economic value of valley lowlands, the following table shows the status of implementation.

Increasing benefits produced from lowlands in rainy season of 2010: Areas cultivated in commercial rice, and the part supported by USAID-Wula Nafaa

	Total area cultivated (ha)	Part being supported by USAID-Wula Nafaa (ha)	Observations
NdourNdour	28.4	13.85	
Boli 1	63.6	2	Of which 32.7 ha are under direct responsibility of the producers
Boli 2	3	3	
Djilor	51.6	51.6	
Némabah		10.3	
Dassilamé Sérère		3.4	
Ndinderling		45	
Total	146.6	129.15	

Increasing benefits from lowlands in rainy season of 2010: production of rice seeds, and the part supported by USAID Wula Nafaa

	Total area planted (ha)	Portion of area supported by USAID Wula Nafaa (ha)	Observations
Boli 1	2.4	0	
Djilor	3.6		
Ndinderling	8	8	
Total	14	8	

Millet/sorghum and maize value chains

Beginning of conservation farming for the 2011 season

During the quarter, conservation farming (CF) was the main type of support given to the millet/sorghum and maize sectors. This is the quarter in which producers will prepare for the 2011 farming season. It is a question of drawing up the forms on which farmers will sign up for CF, and defining a clear methodology to implement CF in all the areas in which the Program works.

Visit by the Regional Agriculture Attaché for West Africa from the U.S. Embassy

The component showed its conservation farming activities to the FAS USDA Agriculture Attaché. She learned about the comparative advantage in terms of sorghum yield compared to using traditional farming techniques (since it was too early in the year to visit actual harvest sites). She also saw the strategy for implementation, which includes starting at the village level, training and promoting Lead Farmers in each village, introducing the technical package step by step during the preparation of the season, and avoiding the subsidy of fertilizers and per diems.²

² This point is not just lip service. It obliges the supporting body (in this case, USAID-Wula Nafaa) to obtain results by proposing a technique or technology that delivers benefits to the producers. If the producer does not see a potential benefit in the activity, s/he will not move to participate in it. It is evident already that this approach has succeeded.



Visit to compare a sorghum field produced with CF (to the left) with a non-CF field, during the visit of the Deputy Agriculture Secretary (village of Dimbo, Tambacounda)



The president of the CF group in Dimbo (Tambacounda) and the Lead Farmer proudly showing his activity monitoring notebook, with the Agriculture Attaché from the U.S. Embassy

Horticulture sector: Horticultural developments

The Agriculture component of USAID-Wula Nafaa worked on building fences around five horticultural production sites. Four are complete (Diabang, Némabah, Dassilamé Sérère, and NdourNdour). The fence at Djilor is still in progress (work is slower in Djilor because the group is composed only of elder women who, like on the other sites, are digging the holes or having them dug); the fence should be completed in the next quarter.

Also, for these five horticultural perimeters, the design of irrigation networks has been done and a bid solicitation was sent to 18 enterprises.

The LASF

The objective of the Local Agriculture Support Fund from USAID is to contribute to the support of agriculture in Senegal as part of its overall response to global food security (GFSR). This is how LASF contributed to supporting direct investments in field activities during the quarter, using subcontracts, consulting services, and purchase orders. A good example of the stated objective is illustrated in the construction of water management structures such as the hydro-agricultural dike in the lowlands of Keur Samba Guèye in the Rural Community of Ndinderling.

Once construction is completed, this water project will supply more than 500 hectares of rain-fed rice and vegetable gardens over the next three years. The component initiated several consultancies on commercial development, technical training, monitoring and evaluation of independent technical advice offered by garden well drillers. These activities contributed to the overall objective to reduce poverty and increase food security for rural Senegalese that live in poverty.

Indicators:	Number of existing water management systems improved or extended		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	202		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
	Begin the 2011 season by promoting conservation farming to improve water management and soil fertility		
Total:			

Indicators:	Number of new water management systems put in place		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	5		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Identify and select sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Start the development of Ndinderling zone ▪ Continue management of the five horticulture production areas 		
Design development projects: studies			
Build the development structures			
Develop capacity of the CRs, communities, and supporting organizations			
Introduce agricultural and NRM practices to increase value of developed areas			
Monitor performance of the water system and the management of it			
Implement the LASF tool			
Develop strategic partnerships			
Train personnel			
Total:			

Objective 1 AG, Result 2: Improved agricultural and animal production

Rice value chain: Results of rice production in the lowlands

USAID-Wula Nafaa engaged the DRDR to estimate rice yields in the supported rice lowlands in the 2010 rainy season; the results are still being processed.

Millet/sorghum and maize value chains

Conservation farming is a water management and conservation activity. It impacted more than 1,200 producers farming more than 800 ha during the 2010 season. [See the report on evaluation of CF.](#)

Reminder of conservation farming results from the 2009-2010 season

2010 is the year when a true implementation of conservation farming began in the areas where USAID-Wula Nafaa intervenes. **1,222 households were impacted, which represents 11,850 people; an area of 885.25 ha was cultivated using CF.** After the evaluation, the following results were noted:

- A considerable increase in yields was noted, which means that CF no longer needs to be done in demonstration plots to convince any producer interested in this technology.
- Results obtained for Fatick and Kaolack indicate an additional production of 73% thanks to CF: 81% additional for millet/sorghum, and 27% for maize. Other results, already presented in the Annual Report for 2009-2010, have appeared in the following table:

Fatick and Kaolack (yields given by DRDR/Fatick)

Crop	Yield on CF land (kg/ha)	Yield on non-CF land (kg/ha)	Extra yield (kg/ha)	Area in CF in Fatick and Kaolack (ha)	Additional Production (tonnes)	Additional Production (%)
Millet	990	548	442	233.38	103	81%
Sorghum	953	752	201	11.25	2	27%
Maize	2,634	1,550	1,084	160.13	174	70%
TOTAL	FATICK	+ KAOLACK		405.26	279	73%

Results from Tambacounda and Kédougou zone show an additional production of 12% from CF, including 10% for millet, 8% for sorghum, and 14% for maize.

Tambacounda and Kédougou (yields given by DRDR/Tamba)

Crop	Yield on CF land (kg/ha)	Yield on non-CF land (kg/ha)	Extra yield (kg/ha)	Area in CF in Fatick and Kaolack (ha)	Additional Production (tonnes)	Additional Production (%)
Millet	955.18	866.96	88.24	93.75	8	10%
Sorghum	1026.8	947.01	79.75	154.75	12	8%
Maize	1605.20	1403.40	201.81	231.50	47	14%
TOTAL	Tamba	And Kedougou		480.00	67	12%

For the entire intervention area, the additional production due to using conservation farming techniques is +37%, or + 347 tonnes of cereal:

	Area in CF in the 4 regions (ha)	Additional production (tonnes)	Additional production (%)
TOTAL FOR 4 REGIONS	885.26	347	37%

During the quarter, the estimated number of farmers signing up for the CF program will be those in more than 100 villages identified by facilitators. The following table is a tentative description of the distribution of the producers. Ag component staff are now working on the realization of the planned targets in the table.

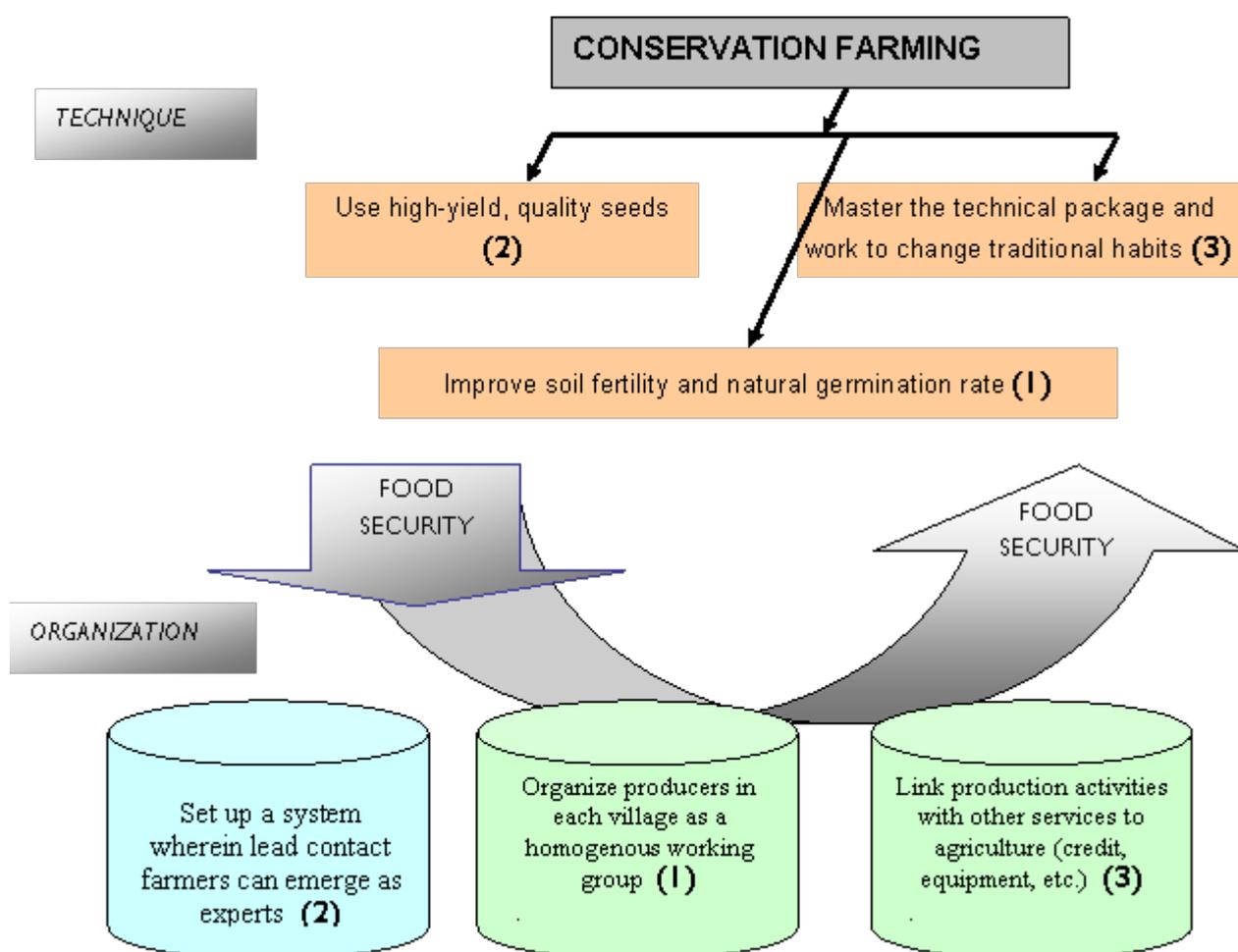
Geographic location of the sites		Current CF villages (having used CF in 2010)	CF Villages being planned	
Fatick Region	Department - Foundiougne	Djilor	10	30
		Toubacouta	4	12
		Keur Samba Gueye	4	12
		Keur Saloum Diané	6	18
		Nioro Alassane Tall	5	15
Kaolack Region	Department - Nioro du Rip	Médina Sabakh	2	6
		Kaymor	3	9
Tambacounda Region	Department - Koumpentoum	Ndam	6	18
		Bamba	6	18
		Pass Koto	4	12
		Kouthiagaydi	5	15
		Méréto	6	18
	Department - Tambacounda	Sinthiou Malème	6	18
		Koussanar	5	15
		Maka	6	18
Dialacoto	2	6		
Kédougou Region	Department - Kédougou	Bandafassi	6	18
Totals		86	258	

Conservation farming strategy

Conservation farming (CF) follows the following principles:

- Involvement of producers organized by village
- Strong commitment from producers in implementing the technology; the Program buys no fertilizers but it facilitates access to it, thanks to organizational support and putting producers in touch with the organizations
- No substitution of another program in place of conservation farming under Wula Nafaa
- High-quality support for maximizing profit to the producer

Conservation farming has three pillars (see diagram):



“What we are avoiding at all cost”

... is making CF into a technology that serves industry only or a technology whose rushed implementation risks having a negative impact on quality production, and thereby destroying confidence between farmers applying CF (who bear the risks of production outcomes) and the proponents of CF (such as USAID-Wula Nafaa or any other program or project that invests in conservation farming). The trust contract is built around mutual respect and the promotion of quality. “We must always keep in mind that producers who buy fertilizer are investing, and that is a risk. Our obligation is therefore to support quality production so as to reduce that risk.”

To implement conservation farming so that producers will profit requires not only technique but also organization. The technique alone cannot change or reverse trends; a good organization is also necessary to maintain and sustain the learned techniques and assure that the producers will truly come out ahead.

Indicator:	Overall percentage volume of key agricultural or animal products		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	5 %		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress

Indicator:	Overall percentage volume of key agricultural or animal products		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	5 %		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Introduce best practices for key targeted products (rain-fed lowland rice, millet/sorghum, horticultural products)	Activities conducted and begun in rainy season of 2010 led to increases in rice production; results will come out in early 2010		
Strengthen producers' organizations			
Promote seed multiplication and distribution for improved varieties (rain-fed lowland rice, millet/sorghum, horticultural products)			
Promote practices that improve soil fertility			
Improve animal production			
Total:			

Objective 1 AG, Result 3: Better integration in the production market of small producers for certain key products

Rice value chain

BDS for plowing and hulling rice

USAID-Wula Nafaa is investing in the rehabilitation of infrastructures in the lowlands for agricultural production, mainly for rice production in rainy season. Other partners such as PAPIL and PAM also are working toward similar objectives: increasing the areas under rice production in order to increase self-sufficiency in rice and potentially for selling surpluses. Our first research carried out in 2010 (see the report of the consultant from September 2010) indicates that manually working the soil is not enough to achieve a maximum increase in economic value of the lowlands nor an increase of land available to individual families -- whether for the sake of auto-sufficiency or of selling surpluses. **It is essential to obtain plowing services and post-harvest assistance to achieve these goals.**

USAID-Wula Nafaa subscribes to an approach that promotes private sector development that has been proven to be the way to achieve sustainable economic development, if correctly applied. Correct application means addressing the continuity of credit activities that must rely on local institutions and private investment as much as possible, with USAID-Wula Nafaa in a position to assist and to motivate initiatives.

Results from the September study show that investment opportunities exist in the hiring of plowing and other related services in the local rice market, especially in Fatick and Kédougou zones. Other recommendations from the study include:

- Hold a business forum to present the results of the study to potential investors and direct or indirect actors
- Organize a techno-fair to disseminate the appropriate technologies
- Construct a rural entrepreneur's calendar with advertisements for service and equipment suppliers, manufacturers, and others
- Promote technological innovations specifically targeting producer groups
- Strengthen or create management committees for rice production zones
- Map local rice production zones in Djilor and Kédougou
- Strengthen capacity of local plowing, processing, and maintenance service providers

- Strengthen capacity of producers' associations in lobbying and advocacy so they may defend the interests of their members in regard to specific complaints
- Strengthen capacities of extension agents in the local rice sector

USIAD-Wula Nafaa plans to share results from the study with other stakeholders in management and economic development of lowlands in starting with workshops in January 2011. WN will also approach credit institutions to finance four projects related to hiring out tractor and hulling services. These works are in progress.

Millet/sorghum and maize value chains: Warehousing credit

USAID-Wula Nafaa participated in a meeting on warehousing credit initiated by USAID-PCE. Potential ways to synergize were identified, particularly in the Department of Foundiougne.

Horticulture: Training of two new craftsmen in pump-making

Training was begun for two new pump makers from Karang and Sokone in the Department of Foundiougne. They will join the ranks of two other artisans already trained in Nioro du Rip and Toubacouta. These private sector artisans will help fill the demand for water pumping systems by producers.



Trying out pumps made during training



Pumps that were fabricated during the training for two new artisans

Objective 1 AG, Result 4: Better land use measures taken by the CRs and OCBs

Rice value chain: Ndinderling

In Ndinderling, almost 1,000 ha will be cultivable, of which 500 ha are being cultivated for the coming season. A consultant was hired to instill some organizational structure dynamics to make operations sustainable and endogenous, which will assure that activities will be taken over by the appropriate actors as the lowland is economically developed (CRs, producers, decentralized state services). These works, which were begun this quarter, will lead to:

- supporting the organization and structuring of producers according to the scheme proposed after sensitization (information campaign, promotion of membership, setting up an association and the various management committees)

- studies that will be done on the population and social demographics of the producer segments
- writing a business plan in the first and fourth years
- drafting a strategic plan for more proactive acceptance of responsibility for activities on the part of producers: how and who to monitor each step?
- development of an agreement for integrated management of the lowlands (COGIRBAF), including the proposal of a model for land use attribution to cultivated crops in concert with the rural community
- **providing support for financial management; supporting the collection of taxes (under the COGIRBAF); promoting the establishment of savings; and promoting access to credit for producers so they may participate effectively in the economic development of the valley**
- a draft training and communications program

Objective 2 Ag: Promotion of the principles based on a sound market/Implementation of a sound agriculture and a food policy

Objective 2 AG, Result 1: Greater respect of regulations related to production and technology use by small producers

Horticulture sector: SIGESCO for gardening

The training of producers in use of the SIGESCO³ method, with a specialized module geared toward SPMWN2 (Simulation à la Planification Maraîchère or Garden Planning Modeling for Wula Nafaa 2), was started at the beginning in June 2010 and continued this quarter with module 2. This module concerns garden planning. It has been a question of instilling a knowledge and full comprehension of how to rotate crops on a parcel while still respecting technical standards of production.

³ SIGESCO, in its form adapted to garden planning, is composed of four modules: the basic module, for manipulation of various modeling tools; the planning module, for preparing crop maps; the financial planning module for crop expenses; and the module for analyzing the outcome of the growing season.



Training beneficiaries in the SIGESCO method

Training targets lead contact gardeners (abbreviated MR in French). These are model gardeners selected according to certain criteria defined in common accord with other lowland producers. The lead gardener is not a facilitator nor a community relay, but simply a gardener in action. His/her role is to support other gardeners after receiving training in technical skill building.

At present, the component is in the process of monitoring the actual implementation of garden planning in several lowland areas. Mastery of garden planning by MRs will lead to harmonized planning in the long term and, if possible, the creation of an umbrella organization that can carry on with the modules.

Indicator:	Number of small producers receiving instruction and training on production standards		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	7,500		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Develop a complete communications strategy for results 1 and 2			
Provide training on mastery of the use, rules, and applied regulations for techniques and technologies that serve agriculture	Training in module 2 of SIGESCO	214	
Total:		214	

Indicator:	Number of Producers' Organizations receiving instructions and training in appropriate production rules		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	100		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Provide training on mastery of the use, rules, and applied regulations for techniques and technologies that serve agriculture	Training in module 2 of SIGESCO	153	
Total:		153	

Objective 2 Ag, Result 2: Improvement in local understanding of applicable policies**Rice value chain: Presentation of lowland studies**

The studies done on lowland areas conducted in 2009-2010 were presented to the populations and the rural councils of Wassadou, Ferme 2, Samé Couta, and Kaymor.

Other activities: Regional PAPIL workshop

Under the partnership developed with PAPIL, the Agriculture component attended the regional workshop of the PTBA on November 25, 2010, in the conference room of the regional council of Fatik. The objectives of the workshop were to assess the status of project activities as of 2010, as presented by technical partners; and to commence planning activities for year 2011.

During this workshop, the representative of USAID-Wula Nafaa forged the partnership between his structure and PAPIL on the basis of principles of intervention based on synergy, pooling costs, and avoiding overlap in zones of intervention. Thus, a total of 12 sites in four CRs, mostly rice production areas, were covered by this partnership. Certain sites are quite favorable for developing market garden activities. Thus, fencing was put up around some areas to protect crops. In addition, support was provided to organize producers and assure sustainable economic development. Nonetheless, certain activities could not be carried out because of procedural constraints, particularly the management of new infrastructures.

The outlook for synergy between PAPIL and USAID-Wula Nafaa is expected to occur in pooling resources, supporting sustainability by promoting cooperative entrepreneurship, and, finally, exchanges on experiments in progress. An accent will have to be placed on boosting beneficiary self-sufficiency in terms of taking over production expenses.

Following this presentation, observations and recommendations were formulated



Tax on rice collected in kind in Ndinderling, to cover the costs of production

Indicator:	Number of CRs, Rural Councils, and OCBs receiving instruction in policy issues and their implications at the local level (including technical agencies and services)		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	150		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Organize training and local workplan workshops with the CLCOP	Presentation of study results on rehabilitation and management of the valleys of Kaymor, Ferme 2, and Samé Couta (for Wassadou, results to be counted next month)	48	
Organize information campaigns on different aspects of the LOASP, PAGIRE, and local agricultural development plans			
Total:		48	

2.3. Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for next quarter

Opportunities

- Hosting a Farmer-to-Farmer volunteer for the Agriculture component team who contributes to implementing conservation farming by carrying out a study on soil fertility and possible ways to improve it, in the villages where CF is being practiced
- Hosting a Farmer-to-Farmer volunteer for the Agriculture component team who contributes to implementing cooperatives within the horticulture system in USAID-Wula Nafaa intervention zones

Priorities

- Hosting a Farmer-to-Farmer volunteer for the Agriculture component team who contributes to implementing conservation farming by studying soil fertility and the potential for improvement in villages practicing CF
- Organization of a workshop for government authorities and supporting structures to present results of the study on hiring out plowing and hulling; presentation of service provider dossiers to credit institutions for financing
- Commencement of construction works on wells, water basins, and irrigation networks in five horticultural perimeters
- Selection of one enterprise for works in Kaymor, Wassadou, Ferme 2, and Samé Couta
- Monitoring of management works in Ndinderling
- Accompaniment of two new artisans in the training to make pumps, as well as two new teams of well drillers who will be trained next quarter
- Implementation of Conservation Farming, including the technical aspects of soil fertility, composting, and soil working equipment
- Assessment of the season results for the lowland areas with management committees and partners
- Launch of studies on three new management sites in the zone of Kédougou
- Consultation on details for a system of private tree nurseries
- Training of team members in jujube grafting technique

3. Biodiversity and sustainable NRM component

3.1. Targeted results and planned activities

3.1.1. General considerations

The objective of the Biodiversity and Sustainable Natural Resource Management component (BGDRN) is to improve management of biodiversity and of biologically significant areas. The expectations are that the component will strengthen capacity and provide technical assistance to assure sustainable use of resources targeted by the Wealth Creation component, and that it will improve overall management of biodiversity.

In order to achieve BGDRN goals, the activities include implementing forest management plans (PAFs), protected area management plans, and Local Conventions. In the context of these activities, the roles that local organizations such as village committees, Regional Councils, and Rural Councils will play are very important. To assure that the new mechanisms 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 benefiting from improved management practices and technologies
- Increase in the number of hectares in biologically significant zones benefiting from improved management
- Increase in the number of hectares under improved natural resource management regimes
- Increase of the number of hectares in communities that can pay for someone to follow up on the implementation of their Local Convention
- Increase in the number of hectares in communities that have a natural resource management fund
- Increase in the number of people benefiting from short term training in improved agriculture productivity
- Increase in the number of people trained in natural resource management and/or biodiversity

3.1.3. Activities planned for 2010-2011

Strengthening the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of biological resources:

- Install madd plantations along migration corridors for chimpanzees
- Monitor impacts of mineral resource exploration and mining operations in Kédougou region

- Assemble maps useful for chimpanzee preservation actions, in collaboration with the EROS/USGS data center:
 - Produce a detailed spatiomap of the natural community reserve of Dindéfélo
 - Overlay corridors used by chimpanzees and gallery forests with the map of cleared forest linked to migrant herding, agriculture, gold prospection and mining... with a view towards identifying conservation conflicts
 - Produce a map of hotspots (with high biodiversity, special habitats to conserve, habitats important to chimpanzees) in Kédougou zone
 - Hold a workshop on the latest in GIS technology, with special reference to mapping biodiversity and critical habitats in Kédougou zone
 - Make satellite images available on CD for the southern and southeastern parts of Senegal
- Make a table for periodic monitoring of BIC activities (partners, zones, activities)
- Identify areas of high conservation value and award legal status in local conventions to corridors used by chimpanzees
- Contact other research teams working outside the Dindéfélo area: Janis Carter (Salémata) and Jill Pruetz (Tomboronkoto) - through visits to chimpanzee conservation zones, to protect forest galleries and chimpanzee corridors (grant management)
- Launch a feasibility study on a community reserve for production of large wildlife (game ranching model) in the Falémé zone
- Organize a forum on management of the mangrove ecosystem so that action plans can be drafted in concert with all stakeholders (technical services, local collectivities, and technical and financial partners)

Management of open lands and community forests for conservation and management of biological diversity:

- Run a pilot timber harvest operation in the community forest of Saré Bidji
- Study farmer-assisted natural regeneration of kadd and other tree species in agricultural fields (with the Agriculture component)
- Test a plan for bush fire management⁴ in a rural community
- Finalize the PAFs and community forest management plans for Koussanar (Tambacounda) and Mangagoulack (Ziguinchor)
- Support the implementation of forest management plans that have already been written (together with the Governance component)
- Assist the drafting of annual workplans in the CRs, concentrating on rational utilization of the forest management fund (*e.g.* for marking 2011 work parcel boundaries, documentation funds, etc.)
- Support elaboration of new local conventions in Dindéfélo, Bassoul, Djirnda, Sabodala, Ethiolo
- Assist in the archiving of local conventions that are already written, for posterity
- Take part in the process of setting up co-management plans for Ria Casamance (with Fisheries component and IDEE Casamance)

⁴ This was the main recommendation of the study on bush fire management done in July 2010

- Take part in the process of closing and opening bolongs for biological recuperation, with the fisheries specialist in Foundiougne
- Consider management of migrant herding in the Rural Communities with a local convention and a partnership with the Program

Training and capacity building of actors in NRM

- Training in improved gum tapping techniques for mbep
- Training in improved harvest techniques and plantation of madd vines
- Training and offering refresher courses in technical packages for fonio
- Training in techniques for cutting and making charcoal for the casamance kiln
- Retraining and training in techniques for conservation farming and farmer-assisted natural regeneration (with the Agriculture component)
- Retraining and training of BIC agents
- Retraining and training of the technical heads of the ARTs (management committees) in managing the PAFs

3.2. Progress achieved

Objective 1 BGDRN: Increase the number of biologically significant protected areas benefiting from improved, sustainable management

Result 1: Protected areas, community forests, village reserves of hunting and chimpanzees' grazing lands are identified, made official, and mapped

In support of local collectivities in the process of managing community forests, drafting of the management plan for the forest of Koussanar has begun with the writing of terms of reference and choosing a consultant. To start the implementation of the PAF for Sakar/Oudoucar, training was provided to charcoal producers in use of the Casamance kiln, with help from a local trainer (PROGEDE facilitator). The component participated in the national mission to evaluate the 2010 forest exploitation campaign and to prepare the 2011 campaign. After several meetings with local actors (SLGF, producers, local collectivities, forestry administration officials, external operators), these findings were recorded:

- The late start to the CEF in 2010 caused an overlap with the rains that disrupted forest exploitation activities.
- The rains impacted transport because of poor roads and because of an overlap with agricultural activities (which are often the main priority for local producers).
- Firebreaks helped reduce the loss of wood to bush fires
- However, managing firebreaks or marking boundaries or work parcels using cleared 10-meter-wide strips takes too much time.
- The absence of sourga laborers at the meetings was condemned.
- There is a need for capacity-building of technical and financial actors.



Members of the commission in front of a charcoal kiln in the forest of Koulor; meeting of actors in the community house in Koulor

The principal achievements towards setting up the **RNCD (Community Natural Reserve of Dindéfélo)** were the study on characterizing the biodiversity in the reserve and the socio-economic studies carried out by a team including the staff of BGDRN, representatives of IREF, a representative of the conservator of the PNNK, members of JGI, and representatives of the rural council of Dindéfélo. This team was reinforced by two resource persons (a botany specialist and a specialist in wildlife from the Ministry of Environment). Two groups were assembled to carry out the studies. One group concentrated on inventory of the biophysical characteristics, coming up with these topographic features: Plateau → upper slope → base of slope → plain or gallery forest.

The second group did the socio-economic study by passing through the villages and discussing with residents about the presence of wildlife species, based on observations and on sketches presented. Details were also provided on the production system and the system for managing natural resources.

The highlight of activities to conserve chimpanzees in the region of Kédougou was a workshop to share and validate the strategy for conservation. During two days, there were two workshops with these objectives:

- Provide an opportunity for each stakeholder to present chimpanzee corridors in his respective intervention area, and discuss their strategy for securing paths by establishing classified forests;
- Provide each actor a chance to present the work plan for the next six months;
- Reflect on a strategy to coordinate planned activities in the next funding requests; and
- Reflect on the development of ecotourism in Dindéfélo zone.



IREF/ Kédougou attending the workshop on strategy for chimpanzee conservation



WN Chief of Party presenting the Program map, an identification tool for chimp corridors

To extend the two workshops from Kédougou, a meeting was held in Dakar on the chimpanzee conservation strategy and it was attended by the Program director, grant recipients, the head of the BGDRN component, and the CTP of BGDRN.

In **mangrove management**, the strategy of the Program was redefined. It is now a question of working at the scale of the whole mangrove. To accomplish this, a meeting was held in the meeting room of the IREF of Fatick to discuss strategies for managing mangroves around the Saloum Delta, where an action plan was defined with the Fatick forest service. This plan will have to integrate other actors in the region who also intervene in the environment and in NRM. In the defined plan of action, the first one mentioned is a workshop to share information with regional actors. This workshop took place in the conference room of the Regional Council in Fatick.



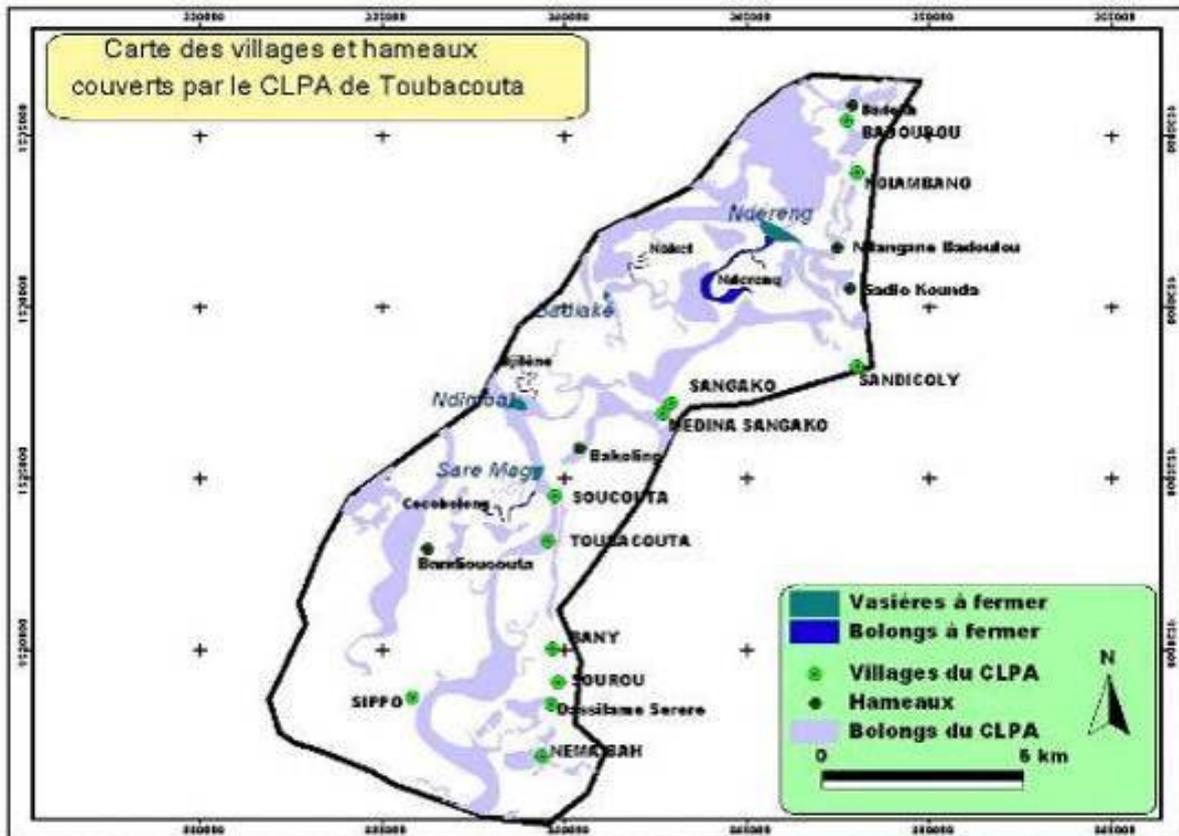
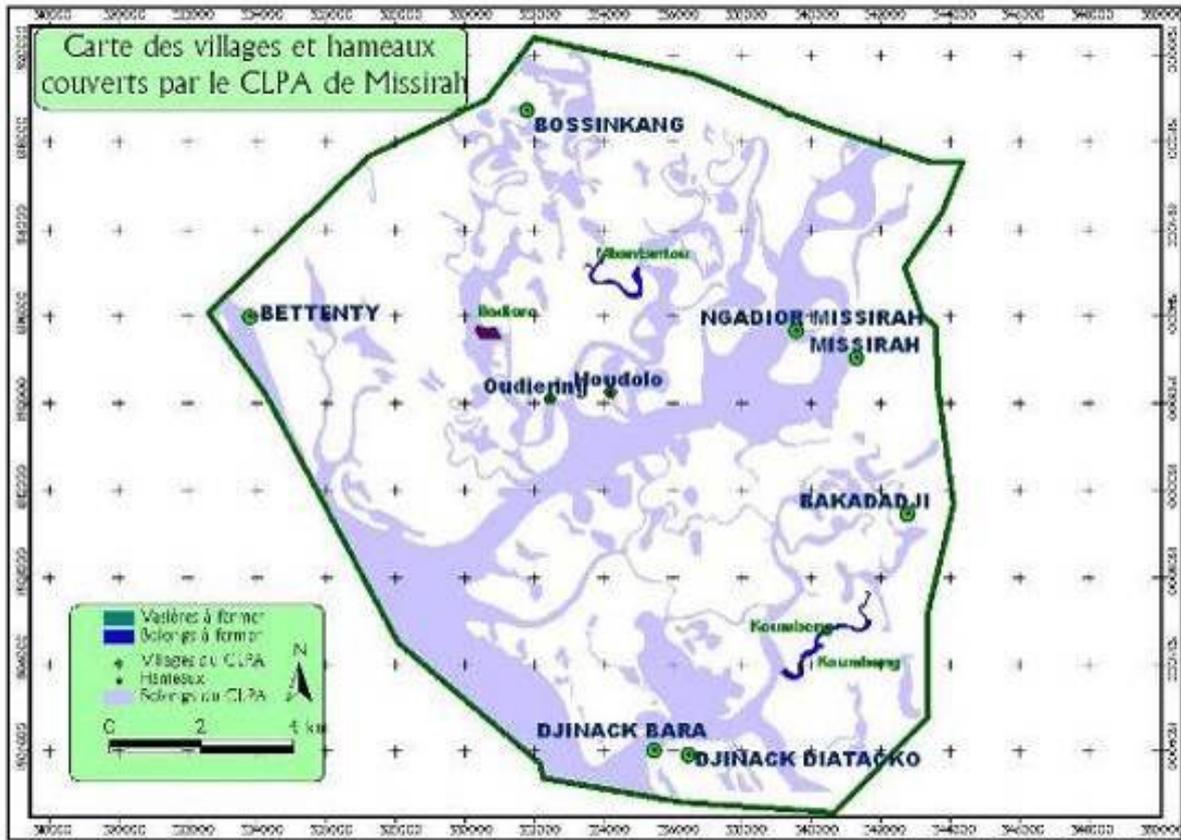
View of the conference room; closure of the meeting by the SG of the Regional Council of Fatick

In parallel with the Fisheries component, technical studies were carried out on the closure of harvest sites in the CLPAs of Toubacouta and Missirah (CR of Toubacouta). The closures are for four bolongs and four mudflats in the mangrove zone.

The whole of the lands involved by 12 villages and 5 hamlets in the CLPA of Toubacouta cover an area of 11,460 ha; the area around 7 villages and 2 hamlets in the CLPA of Missirah contain 21,210 ha. Areas of the bolongs and mudflats are shown in the following table.

CLPA	Bolongs		Mudflats	
	Name	Area	Name	Area
Toubacouta	Cocobolong	10.1	Badiaké	2.3
	Ndereng	51.1	Ndimbal	12.1
	Nakel	4.3	Saré Mag	8.9
	Djilène	5.1	Ndereng	25.9
Missirah	Koumbeng	39.4	Koumbeng	0.8
	Mbantantou	26.4	Badiare	13.2

In the following maps, the bolongs and mudplains to be closed are shown with the affected villages and hamlets.



Indicator:	Number of hectares under improved natural resources management		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	348,872		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Writing new local conventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organization of a meeting to attain mutual understanding about the local convention for Sabodala with Kédougou technical services ▪ Organization of a community meeting to present the local convention for Sabodala ▪ Organization of informational meetings on the drafting of a local convention in Dindéfelo ▪ Zoning of the CR of Dindéfelo for the drafting of its local convention ▪ Outline of draft rules for the local convention for the CR of Dindéfelo ▪ Organization of a meeting to present results of the diagnosis of land uses for the drafting of the POAS for the CR of Bambali ▪ Organization of a field trip to record ponds to be mapped in the POAS for the CR of Bambali ▪ Participation in meetings to resolve conflicts between the villages of Bassoul and Bassar during preparations to draft a local convention 	00	348872
Management of community forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Beginning of drafting the management plan for Koussanar 		
Management of biologically significant zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Socio-economic interviews in the rural community of Dindéfelo ▪ Biophysical characterization of the reserve 		
Mangrove management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drafting an action plan 		
Total:		00	348,872

Indicator:	Number of hectares in biologically significant areas benefiting from improved management		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	42000		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	# Targets reached	In progress
Management of community forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Beginning of drafting the management plan for Koussanar 		
Management of biologically significant zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Socio-economic interviews in the rural community of Dindéfelo ▪ Biophysical characterization of the reserve 		42 000
Mangrove management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drafting an action plan 		
Total:		00	42 000

Indicator:	Number of hectares in communities that have a natural resource management fund é		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	14 000 ha		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organization of a training session for 50 potential producers in charcoal making with the Meule Casamançaise 		14 000
Total:			14,000

Objective 2 BGDRN: Increase the number of hectares outside protected areas benefiting from improved and sustainable management

Result 1: Local conventions are elaborated or updated and then implemented

To reach this result, the Program started the process of drafting new local conventions (CL) in five rural communities: Sabodala, Dindéfélo, Dar Salam, Bassoul, and Ethiolo. The total area involved is **356,302 hectares** that will be managed by local rules made by consensus among the populations living there. During the quarter, the process of drafting the CL has advanced significantly in some of the rural communities.

In Dindéfélo, where the local convention must be based on all-encompassing management of natural resources while accounting for the Natural Community Reserve (RNC), the process has reached the step in which draft rules are established; the step was completed and the technical report has been sent to the appropriate technical services for comments.



Active participation by the populations in drafting rules for the local convention in Dindéfélo

The participation by the populations and the rural council in this step was remarkable. More than 150 people were present during the three meetings organized; the PCR personally directed the work, which was carried out in an open way.

In Sabodala, the process is at the step of approval of the local convention document by the Sous-préfet. The populations and local elected officials adopted the local convention rules unanimously during the community meeting to present the CL to Sabodala.

In the CRs of Bassoul, Dar Salam, and Ethiolo, the process is delayed. In Bassoul, there is a conflict between the populations of Bassoul and Bassar over exploitation of ditax in a forest stand. In the CRs of Dar Salam and Ethiolo, the signature of the memorandum of understanding between the Program and the CR, a step required before drafting the CL, has been planned for next quarter.

The quarter also saw the recording of a “success” in the CR of Bambali in terms of updating its local convention. According to the community relay in Kapol zone, **there are no longer problems between women who exploit rice-producing valleys and the herders in the area.** With the updating of the local convention, the populations succeeded in organizing their agricultural spaces to

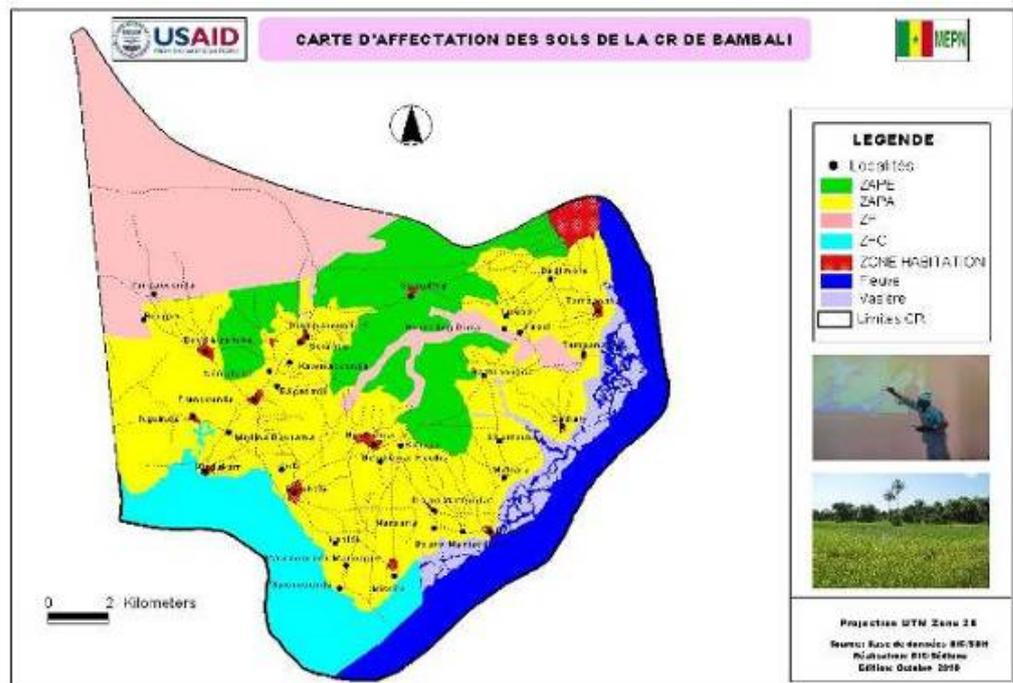
avoid livestock entering rice fields. A specific grazing zone was delimited for herders, and herds are henceforth to be monitored by a shepherd.



An example of the correct application of management rules in the local convention: A rice field protected from stray livestock

Before updating the local convention, the rice fields were regularly impacted by stray livestock, causing enormous losses in production for the women. These days, this problem has been resolved thanks to the application of rules within the local convention, and the populations of the zone think that the situation will last a long time, since the measures were adopted unanimously.

The POAS for Bambali was completed by following an iterative process. Complementary elements include water points; their locations were collected and incorporated into the maps.



For Tomboronkoto, the steps undertaken include drafting an action plan with stakeholders, selecting a contractor, and drafting and validating questionnaires to be filled out during zonal meetings. In terms of mapping, the process is at the stage of production of the land use map, which was drawn in August 2010.

Indicator:	Number of additional hectares benefiting from improved management practices and technologies		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	306,872		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Drafting new local conventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organization of a meeting to attain mutual understanding about the local convention for Sabodala with Kédougou technical services ▪ Organization of a community meeting to present the local convention for Sabodala ▪ Organization of informational meetings on the drafting of a local convention in Dindéfelo ▪ Zoning of the CR of Dindéfelo for the drafting of its local convention ▪ Outline of draft rules for the local convention for the CR of Dindéfelo ▪ Organization of a meeting to present results of the diagnosis of land uses for the drafting of the POAS for the CR of Bambali ▪ Organization of a field trip to record ponds to be mapped in the POAS for the CR of Bambali ▪ Participation in meetings to resolve conflicts between the villages of Bassoul and Bassar during preparations to draft a local convention 	00	306872
Total:		00	306,872

During the quarter, extension sessions were held to explain management rules in the local conventions for several rural communities: Toubacouta, Sinthiou Malème, and Koussanar. Sensitization meetings on bush fires were also held in several locations: the village of Madina Niana, where the village chief convened his neighboring villages; and the rural council of Sinthiou Malème, where various partners working in NRM met for a day of sensitization and information on bush fires. The initiative was successful, as it was sanctioned by the development of an action plan for reducing cases of bush fires in the area.

Indicator:	Number of persons trained in NRM and/or biodiversity		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	5,250		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extension on the rules in the local conventions for the CRs of Sinthiou Malème, Tomboronkoto, Toubacouta ▪ Organization of sensitization sessions on bush fire fighting in Sinthiou Malème, Dindéfelo, Tomboronkoto ▪ Sensitization meeting on the process of drafting a local convention for Dindéfelo 	725	
Total:		725	

3.3. Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for next quarter

Constraints

- The conflict in Casamance is impeding the process of supporting management of the community forest of Mangagoulack.

Priorities

- Assist with writing the management plan for Dindéfelo
- Finalize the PAF for Koussanar
- Finalize the mangrove management plan and assist in its implementation
- Set up a pilot fire management plan (PGF) in the CR of Sakar-Oudoucar
- Set up a pilot timber exploitation operation in the FC of Saré Bidji
- Finalize the local conventions for Djirnda and Bassoul; finalize the POAS for Tomboronkoto
- Draft the technical sheets on madd, fonio, and baobab that meet the needs of the GIEs

To address the very first paragraph of this report, “The component is expected to build capacities and provide technical assistance to assure sustainable utilization of targeted resources used in the Wealth Creation Component and to improve overall management of biodiversity”, the BGDRN proposes to work on the development of guides or technical information sheets on best practices in the harvest of non-timber forest products (madd, fonio, baobab...) to benefit the GIEs assisted through the Wealth Creation component. The integration of these practices into the local conventions for the CRs where harvesting take place will be the best possible way to complete the Nature-Wealth-Power connection.

4. Governance Improvement component

4.1. Targeted results and planned activities

4.1.1. General considerations

This is the first quarterly report for the 2010-2011 fiscal year. Because the 2010-2011 annual workplan was finalized somewhat late, activities were started late, and as a result, expected results were affected. In spite of this situation, important activities were begun or carried out in the Governance Improvement component:

These activities were undertaken in the quarter:

- The recruitment and installation of consultants to monitor and implement the GAFs and the PAFs
- The training in GAF for all management committees under the PAF that were either re-appointed or already present last quarter
- Continued technical assistance to the CR partners to mobilize financial resources
- Assist in setting up a Stakeholders' Forum in the rural community of Toubacouta
- Assist in resolving the conflict in the rural community of Bassoul by drafting a local convention for the CR
- Organize a workshop on steps and content of the annual workplan and budget, and their evaluation, for the PAF management committees
- Participate in the continued drafting of local conventions for Sabodala, Dindéfélo, and Tomboronkoto; implementation of the local convention for Bambali
- Follow up on agreements signed with the ARD and the regional councils

4.1.2. Activities planned for 2010-2011

Activities planned for the 2010-2011 fiscal year are centered on the following priorities.

Improve implementation of the PAFs/GAFs, local conventions, CLPAs, and water / sanitation and agriculture activities

- Evaluate the implementation of the PAFs/GAFs
- Build capacities of rural councils in the monitoring, supervision, and control of the implementation of PAFs/GAFs and CLPAs
- Assist CR partners in holding forums and annual budget evaluations related to the implementation of their local conventions
- Assist in the establishment or re-activation of water source management committees
- Assist in the establishment or re-activation of valley management committees

- Assist in setting up and/or improving management systems for water sources, sanitation, and lowlands
- Assist in the training of management committees (water sources, sanitation structures, and valleys) for better mastery of their roles and responsibilities, planning, and administrative and financial management
- Support the functioning of local councils that govern artisanal fisheries

Develop partnerships with other actors

- Select new local collectivities to work with, and develop action plans (it will be necessary to verify whether this activity will be pursued, as normally no new activities of this kind should be initiated, in favor of strengthening existing partnerships)
- Sign partnership agreements/protocols with the rural and regional councils, the technical services, the National Plan for Local Development (PNDL) and the Regional Development Agency (ARD)

Assist CR partners to identify and mobilize additional financial resources

- Support the mobilization of direct and indirect taxes
- Support the CRs with PAFs in optimization of forest exploitation
- Assist in setting up GAFs for local convention
- Support the CRs in the establishment of fisheries fees for offloading and pirogue registration

Support local partner CRs in drafting and implementing their budgets in a participatory way

- Support the CL partners in holding forums/budget planning
- Assist the CGs of the PAFs to develop and implement PTAs and budgets
- Assist the CRs to develop viable Financial and Administrative Management (GAF)s for their PAFs

Build capacity of rural and regional councils, technical services, OCBs, ARDs, and other partners

- Disseminate contents of the participant manual for those who were trained in decentralization and good governance
- Identify and train local trainers in decentralization and good governance
- Train the rural councils and populations in decentralization and good governance
- Organize exchange visits between communities to observe sustainable resources management (NRM, fisheries, agriculture)

Establish a participatory process for local collectivities in NRM

- Support the establishment and functioning of consensus-building workshops at the intercommunity, zone, and village levels
- Support the functioning of the local councils that govern artisanal fishing in the Wula Nafaa intervention CRs, and define ways to collaborate
- Assist in a better organization of women's associations that are involved in collecting and processing products
- Support the establishment of POAS within the local conventions.

- Assist in setting up management structures for PAFs and administrative plans for the community reserves

Build capacities of citizens, OCBs and OSCs of CR partners in monitoring, supervision, and control of local affaires

- Organize training in “rights, duties, and obligations of citizens” in places where OCBs and OSCs reside in the CR partners
- Assist CR partners in organizing “Citizens’ Days”
- Organize training sessions on governance of OCBs for OSC/OCB of the CR partners
- Develop and operationalize self-evaluation tools for OSC/OCB regarding good governance practices and their skills in supervising management of local affairs

4.2. Progress achieved

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

The major activities that lead to this result and that were carried out during this quarter can be summarized as follows:

- Provide continued technical assistance to CR partners in mobilizing financial resources
- Provide support to CRs with a PAF in the collection and management of the financial resources that come from them
- Organize a regional workshop on steps towards writing and evaluating annual workplans and budgets for management committees under the PAF
- Recruit and set up service providers for monitoring the implementation of the GAFs for the PAFs of CR partners
- Support the rural community of Toubacouta in organizing a day for the rural council to consider issues and a forum for stakeholders in the collectivity
- Train the management committees under the PAF in administrative and financial management

Technical assistance to CR partners in mobilizing financial resources

In view of difficulties and obstacles encountered that involve coordination and communication between actors intervening directly or indirectly in management of local collectivities’ finances (administrators, accountants, heads of the tax and survey services, government agents, heads of local administrative units), the Program paid extra attention to this activity. It organized a community forum in the CRs targeted this year in order to reduce the difficulties and contribute to better management of local financial resources through adequate communication policy. After that the presidents of the rural communities in question, their ASCOMs, and other collaborators were grouped in their respective department capitals to receive assistance in making their budgets.

A strong demand for technical assistance to be given at each site came out at the forums, so that these priorities could be addressed (leading to mobilization of more financial resources):

- Slaughter house and parking fees in Sabodola
- Rural tax payment in Dindéfelo
- Legal registrations in Bambali
- Organization of the weekly market of Sinthiou Malème (space fees)

- Management of pirogue embarkation sites in Bassoul
- Management of pirogue embarkation sites in Djirnda

Following the forums, a second activity was initiated: the diagnosis of finances in the CR partners, considering the themes that were adopted and with a goal of drafting action plans to raise more funds. After this activity, the conclusions of the diagnosis were presented to the Program for validation, and that is how an action plan and the implementation strategy were adopted. Implementation is currently in force, and the presidents of the rural councils have submitted requests for grants that will allow them to carry out their action plans.

Drafting action plans with the ARD and the Kolda Regional Council

Under the current annual workplan, there is an overarching goal to depend on the ARDs and other local entities to ensure sustainability of activities developed by the Program. That is why, following the signature of agreements and the writing of first drafts of action plans with these entities, it was decided to finalize the action plan developed this quarter with Kolda’s ARD. In this plan, proposals are made for designing model management plans; identification of fiscal establishments linked with management of natural resources; and definition of fiscal mechanisms to mobilize financial resources in the NRM sector. To do all this, the Program plans to build capacity of the ARD agents, so they may better play the role that is expected of them in this process.

Presentation of the Management Plan for Saré Bidji/Thiéty

ABG joined with BGDRN to participate in preparatory meetings in Kolda, and in PAF presentation meetings in Saré Bidji with the newly integrated timber exploitation component. The PAF was validated by the two rural councils (Saré Bidji and Thiéty) in the presence of the Sous-Préfet, who must validate the document when the amendments are integrated into it.

As far as implementing the newly-oriented GAFs for the PAFs, particular attention was paid to providing assistance to collect and manage taxes. In compliance with the reorientations mentioned above, each local collectivity concerned (except for the CR of Koulor) designated a PAF manager to take charge of all the administrative tasks, including collection and management of taxes. Even if there has not been any growth in taxes collected, there is no denying that visibility and transparency have improved in tax management. **The team assisted the CRs in the production and systematic distribution of financial reports for the PAF of Sita Niaoulé (CR of Missirah) and of Saré Bidji (CR of Saré Bidji and Thiéty). In these reports, the PAF managers produced and presented a clear description of the financial situation to the President of the rural council and the President of the forest management council (CGF), and offered their recommendations.**

More than **11,115,000 FCFA** in taxes were thus collected from local and external operators who harvested forest products and paid into the bank account. Of this amount, 10% came back to the rural councils, for a benefit of more than **1,060,000 FCFA**.

The following table indicates the financial resources that have been raised by the various PAFs and the portions of the CGB/PAF accounts that will go to the rural councils. The figures are as of Nov. 2010.

CR/PAF	Account balance	Observations
Koulor	2,160,000	+ 200,000 CFA for the council
Sinthiou Bocar Aly	2,170,000	+ 200,000 CFA for the council
Thiéty	607,600	+ 60,000 CFA for the council
Saré Bidji	2,177,500	+ 200,000 CFA for the council
Missirah	4,000,000	+ 400,000 CFA for the council
Total	11,115,100	+ 1,060,000 CFA

NB: The figures represent minimums, in light of the fact that the 2010 exploitation season was seriously delayed because of the late governmental decree that officially opens it.

Indicator:	Number of local collectivities that use resources generated at the local level in a sustainable and participatory way		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	10		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Forest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AT collection and management of funds from managing the forests in the CRs of Koulor, SBA, Missirah, Saré Bidji, and Thiéty. During the quarter, rural councils received more than 1.060.000 FCFA paid into the account out of revenues collected from operators ▪ Finalization of the Saré Bidji/Thiéty PAF which integrates sawtimber exploitation 		
AT raising financial resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diagnosis of revenue mobilization possibilities in 6 CRs ▪ Drafting action plans ▪ Writing a grant request to implement the action plans 		
Total:		0	

Recruitment and installation of two service providers to implement the GAF of the PAFs

Since the beginning of 2010, the Program launched the recruitment process to find service providers to monitor and implement the GAFs for forest management plans, as recommended in the PAF/GAF evaluation of December 2009. During this quarter, this recommendation has finally been implemented as two NGOs were hired: ACA (Association Conseil pour l'Action), for the Tambacounda unit, and Aide 18 Safar, for the Kolda/Sédhiou unit. ACA will follow the PAFs for Koulor/Sinthiou Bocar Aly and Sita Niaoulé (CR of Missirah), and Aide 18 Safar will follow the PAFs for Saré Bidji/Thiéty and Sakar/Oudoucar. These service providers were recruited on the basis of a bidding process and have been installed; they have been working since October 2010. One of the expected outcomes, which is “relieving” the facilitators, has already become evident.

Training of management committees in GAF for the PAFs of Koulor, SBA, Saré Bidji, Thiéty, and Sakar/Oudoucar

After changing the composition of management structures in the seven rural communities with a PAF, the need to train new members in the GAF was necessary. Under the contract signed with the service providers, the Program organized seven training sessions (one per CR) for the benefit of committee members as well as selected rural counselors that are nonmembers. Training is assured by the ONG ACA in the Tambacounda unit and by the NGO Aide 18 Saraf in the Kolda/Sédhiou unit. These training sessions reached a total of **170** members of management committees, of whom **seven are women**.

In all the formal sessions organized during the quarter, **304 persons** of which **52 are women** (17%) were trained in decentralization and local governance themes, citizenship, and the like. The trainees included local elected officials and citizens, as well as members of producers' groups, resource management committees, and technical service agents. Field personnel from the technical services such as the forest service, the CADL, and the ARD also benefited from this training.

Stakeholders' forum and day of reflection for Toubacouta

On the strength of the dynamics imparted from the last two years of intervention by USAID-Wula Nafaa, the rural community of Toubacouta took the initiative to organize a forum to exchange thoughts and to train local stakeholders in decentralization laws, and especially to reflect on the priorities of its local development plan. The Program assisted the local collectivity to organize a day of reflection for the rural council and a stakeholders' forum on the priorities of their PLD.

These two important activities were held in the CR of Toubacouta and achieved the participation of the ARD of Fatick, with a commitment by this institution to continue the process begun by the Program. Another major commitment was made by some of the private sector operators installed in the community to support community-designated priorities, and often with specific monetary amounts: health education, development of revenue-generating activities, and others. The forum thus helped form a basis for diversifying financial resources for the community's priority activities.

Resolution of the Bassoul/Bassar conflict by developing the local convention for Bassoul

By sponsoring the local convention for Bassoul, the Program participated in finding a solution for the conflict over *Detarium senegalensis* (ditax) fruit harvesting. This conflict was born when people from Bassoul crossed the line into another rural community's land to harvest ditax and were chased out by Bassar residents who claimed that the trees belonged to them. Some arguments ensued; wounds were even inflicted, and then jail time was served when the case was brought to the courts.

Given that the process of putting local conventions in place in the rural community had already begun with preliminary informational meetings, the Program deemed it necessary to continue its approach which could result in a final ruling on the conflict, seeing as how these conflicts have been occurring for several years. Thus, a meeting was organized in Thiallane (a neutral village) where the following were present: Representatives from Djirnda village, Moundé, Falia, Siwo, Ngador, Bassar, Fambine, Thiallane, Diogane, Bétenty; the PCR of Bassoul; the forest service inspector (IREF) for Fatick; the Head of the CADL in Niodior; the Deputy Director and head of ABG for Wula Nafaa; the WN coordinator facilitator for Kaolack; and the Facilitator from Bassoul. Unfortunately, the village of Bassoul was not represented.

In light of the circumstances and based on a participatory approach, questions from the audience were addressed by the IREF and his assistant with responses or comments. These points were raised:

- Decentralized management of the environment and natural resources has been sanctioned by the government of Senegal.
- Relationships between the forest service and the rural councils in regard to this decentralization were described.
- The roles and responsibilities of the PCR and the rural council were listed, as bodies with standing in this management
- Provisions in the law for forest exploitation were explained
- The need for authorization before cutting via obtaining a permit was restated
- The process of setting up a monitoring committee was described
 - Sensitize users on poor cutting practices
 - Sound the alarm when there are violations
 - Inform the forest service through the CR when an infraction occurs
 - Submit a detailed statement of the event to the rural council, who will transmit it to the forest service

The discussions revealed that the forest service had never been implicated in the process of setting up monitoring committees, and leading to the assumption that committees had never received training that would permit them to fulfill their roles, even if the rural counselors present agree that the procedure for setting up the committees had been respected.

After the clarifications on legal provisions and the local convention, the participants were asked to propose an approach that would lead to reconciliation between Bassar and Bassoul, even though the latter was not officially represented.

Feedback from the island delegates provided evidence of the unanimous satisfaction with clarification and new knowledge gained about the Forestry Code and the related local convention, and with the clarification of roles and responsibilities of the actors involved. The delegates also regretted the absence of Bassoul delegates. **This meeting, and the ones that followed it, actually served as training in decentralization and good governance.**

Using the same approach, a meeting was held in Thiallane. All the information was passed to the populations who attended so they could understand the laws on decentralization of management of environment and natural resources. The leaders at the meeting ended up accepting the necessity of making peace with their neighbors and relatives in Bassar, and five Sages were selected to represent the village at the upcoming negotiation meeting.

According to village leaders, ditax is a species that was introduced in the village by the founders.

Originally, Bassoul had no arable lands in the area. To cultivate rice, residents traveled long distances to fields in Falia.

All the arable lands in the area belong to descendants of Bassar villagers. Even though they are not against natural resource exploitation, Bassar residents are ferociously opposed to all forms of unsustainable exploitation. With regard to ditax, the village decided to prohibit the harvest of unripe fruits. This is how the village came to create a forest surveillance committee together with the rural council.



The same approach was used in Bassar, who also chose five Sages. The next negotiation meeting is planned for the arrondissement capital, Niodior, in the first week of the second quarter. This step must result in reconciliation, which will allow stakeholders to proceed with other steps in the drafting of the local convention for the rural community of Bassoul.

This way of viewing issues demonstrates the very relevance of setting up local conventions as a way to prevent conflicts centered on NRM, because they can be due to complete ignorance of the law on the part of the populations. This village had not understood that the management of their territories is the responsibility of their rural council and that these trees that they claim by inheritance must benefit the entire rural community on the basis of legal regulations for the management of NRM -- management which has been decentralized and deferred to the rural council of Bassoul.

A new approach to empowering local leaders in the process of drafting and evaluating annual workplans and budgets for PAF management committees

The workshop organized in Kolda (28-29 December 2010) was consecrated to reviewing the content and process of elaborating and evaluating annual workplans and budgets of PAF management committees. It was an important step towards empowering local actors to take charge of the implementation of forest management plans. Effectively, after three to four years (depending on the forest) of exercising PAF implementation, the PCRs, CGF presidents, and technical services (forest service, ARD, CADL) accepted to meet together and critically analyze the skills and behaviors involved in this process and to collectively define a universal document that allows each actor to better perform the tasks for which he is responsible. This document is the STANDARD CALENDAR for elaborating and evaluating annual workplans and budgets of PAF management committees.

Beyond production of the calendar, the workshop was an opportunity to exchange information on major shortcomings of the approach, and especially to learn much about the prerogatives of the actors. The workshop was also the occasion for the various actors (members of local collectivities and technical services) to raise conflicting messages and unclear requirements that arise often during implementation.

A highlight was the participation and commitment of the Kolda ARD to get more involved in the process of assisting forest management, which will mean taking better advantage of the prerogatives that local collectivities have.

Finally, by taking part in the workshop audit, the local collectivities and technical services in the region of Sédhiou received important information that were published in hard copy, allowing them to move faster and more efficiently in months to come when they assist in the implementation of the PAF which will start imminently.

Tambacounda zone, where this exercise could not be organized, should also benefit from Program support to discuss, validate, and implement useful documents and recommendations that came out of the Kolda workshop.

Indicator:	Number of individuals trained to support local government and/or decentralization		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	200		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Improvement in forest management plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 training sessions in GAF for management committees of the PAFs in Koulor, SBA, Missirah, Saré Bidji, Thiéty, Sakar, and Oudoucar; 170 persons trained, of which 7 women 	170	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop to exchange information on drafting and evaluating annual workplans of the PAF management committees, organized for local actors in Kolda and Sédhiou. More than 30 persons attended of which 16 heads of CRs and PAF management committees 		
Day of reflection for the rural council of Toubacouta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Day to consider priorities of the PLD organized for the rural council of Toubacouta, with participation from >60 local stakeholders 		
Forum for stakeholders in the CR of Toubacouta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for the organization of the rural community of Toubacouta. >160 persons attended the forum of which >100 citizens from the CR 	174	
Assistance in resolving Bassar/Bassoul conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informational and training meeting in Thiallane Informational and training meeting in Bassoul Informational and training meeting in Bassar 	168 148 64	
GAF for the OCB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 enterprises trained in their roles and responsibilities 	250	
Total:		974	

Result 2 ABG: Attainment of transparency and responsibility in natural resource management

To reach this objective, various activities were developed:

- The regional workshop on approaches for elaborating and evaluating annual workplans and budgets of PAF management committees
- Training in the GAF for management structures of the PAFs for Koulor, Sinthiou Bocar Aly, Missirah, Saré Bidji, Thiéty, Sakar and Oudoucar
- Organization of a forum for stakeholders in the rural community of Toubacouta

Improvement to the approach for elaborating and evaluating annual workplans and budgets of GPS in the PAF management committees

The program initiated a workshop to exchange information between PAF actors in order to improve sustainability in the mastery of PAF implementation by local collectivities and management committees. The objective sought was to evaluate the content and the procedures used in elaborating and evaluating annual workplans and budgets of PAF management committees, and in light of these evaluations, to propose a standard calendar for the process and determine those responsible for elements in the calendar.

The PCR, members of management committees, forest service agents, CADLs, and ARDs participated in this workshop. The main outcome was the **calendar for drafting and evaluating annual workplans and budgets of PAF management committees**. A calendar with five consensual steps was designed. It denotes a mostly participatory process and defines the responsibilities of the actors in detail, especially the PCRs and the presidents of the forest management councils. One of the expected advantages of the workshop and in establishing a calendar resides in the fact that *the situation of relative lethargy that has existed up to now could be avoided, since all the steps and their times of execution are known and the actors who are truly responsible are defined*.

The documents thus obtained should be disseminated in the other sites, especially in Tamba, and the necessary arrangements should be made to begin application at all levels. The program should also plan a mid-term evaluation of the calendar to identify its strengths and weaknesses and to identify eventual corrections. These measures will assure that the PAFs will be more likely to undergo success implementation. The approach to elaborating and evaluating management committee budgets should ensure more democratic and transparent recordkeeping of financial resources that come from management plans. In fact, the approach makes more room for consulting with and informing the people, whether during planning or during evaluation.

Indicator:	Number of external systems for supervising the use of public resources that are supported by the US Government		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	2		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Improve implementation of PAFs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Exchange workshop organized in Kolda for writing and evaluating annual workplans and budgets for PAF management committees of the PAF 		
Organize informational exchange meetings between actors in the local collectivities working with WN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stakeholder forum for the CR of Toubacouta organized with participation from >100 citizens in the collectivity 		
Write action plans to increase revenues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 6 action plans drawn up 		
Write grant requests to implement action plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 5 grant requests written 		
Develop technical assistance for better mobilization of financial resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical assistance provided to the CLs to raise funds continues in six CLs: Sabodala, Bambali, Dindéfelo, Sinthiou Malème, Bassoul, and Djirnda 		
Cumulative Total:			

Indicator:	Number of local collectivities that utilize resources generated at the local level in a sustainable and participatory way		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	10		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Put a local body in place for implementing and monitoring activities	PAF managers are installed in 7 CRs with a PAF, including published and distributed financial statements		
Assist the CG of the PAFs in writing and implementing annual workplans and budgets	An informational exchange workshop was held on elaborating and evaluating the annual workplans and budgets of PAF management committees with defined new approaches that allow base populations to participate more in planning and decision-making		
Cumulative Total:		0	

Day of reflection and stakeholder forum for Toubacouta actors

Thanks to two years of dynamic exposure from the Program, the CR of Toubacouta took the initiative to organize an informational exchange and training workshop for local actors to learn about decentralization laws as well as priorities for their local development plan. The Program supported the local collectivity in organizing a retreat for the rural council as well as the stakeholder forum.

Citizens and citizens' groups of the community who participated in the forum have greatly appreciated this tool for empowerment and expression. For this reason, they requested and even demanded that the rural council hold a forum each year.

Toubacouta stakeholders' forum - relevant tool for empowering citizens to participate in management and supervision of local affairs

At the beginning of December 2010, as a result of previous activities developed by the Program in this rural community and at the behest of its citizens, the rural council was assisted by USAID-Wula Nafaa in organizing a day of reflection and a stakeholders' forum.

The forum saw the participation of the entire rural council, of more than 100 citizens, of projects and partner NGOs, and of the government technical services. Beyond its informative function, the forum was a powerful tool for citizens to express themselves. It was an opportunity for them to learn about the status of the execution of priorities contained in the community's local development plan and also to develop their opinions, suggestions, and proposals to the rural council. In addition, the forum was an occasion for citizens to find out about specific legalities in the decentralization laws that describe prerogatives of the rural council and citizens' rights with regard to administration.

Among the most important questions that concern the citizens is the rural tax. The role of citizens in development of the domains of health, education, and management of natural resources was addressed, with a particular emphasis on the **duties** and **contributions** that they could potentially make.

By demanding that this forum be held each year, the citizens of the CR of Toubacouta manifested their satisfaction with its results, but also their conviction that this is a tool that is good for increasing their participation and control of resource management and community services.

Assistance with implementation of local conventions

Under the 2010-2011 annual workplan, the Program targeted five local collectivities (Sabodala, Dindéfelo, Ethiolo, Dar Salam, and Bassoul) to support in the process of writing their local conventions.

In Sabodala, two workshops were organized, one of which was in Kédougou and dealt with harmonizing rules with technical services, and the other of which was in Sabodala and was a presentation of the local convention back to the community. The organization of these two meetings led to the stakeholders validating the document of the local convention which was already deliberated by the rural council. The approval by the Sous-préfet in Sabodala is the last step in the process of elaborating the local convention.

In Dindéfélo, an informational meeting was held in each village; a community-level meeting was then held for all the villages, followed by a zoning workshop and various workshops to draw up draft rules. The results of the community assembly were sanctioned by the establishment of a steering committee composed of members of the Environmental Commission and community leaders who will monitor the local convention.

For Bambali, where the process was begun last year, two meetings were held: one in Sédhiou with the technical services, and the other in Bambali with the populations and the councilors. The POAS was presented as a complement to the local convention that was updated in 2007.



Robust participation by the populations in the informational meetings on the land uses of their CR, Bambali

In all these activities, robust participation was noted for all actors. The technical services, the local collectivities involved, and the populations all attended and participated in a remarkable way. In Dindéfélo, the PCR himself facilitated the work of drafting rules, with the participants numbering more than 150.

For the CRs of Ethiolo and Dar Salam, the signing of a collaborative agreement with the rural council, which must precede the elaboration of the local convention, was planned for next quarter.

Indicator:	Number of activities supported by the USG that help citizens to participate in the business of their local government		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	30		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Inspire citizens' participation in development activities of the CR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder forum organized in CR of Toubacouta with participation from >100 citizens 	1	
Improve participation and control by populations in PAF implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop to define approach to elaborating and evaluating annual workplans and budgets of PAF CGs in a more participatory way, held in Kolda 	1	
Improve implementation of the s local conventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation of POAS in Bambali Put a steering committee in place in the CR of Dindéfelo Deliberation on the local convention by Sabodala rural council 	1	
Artisanal gold mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launch request for bids to select a local structure to continue assistance 		
Cumulative total:		3	

4.3. Other activities implemented

These activities were also carried out by the ABG:

- Analysis of the approach to the organization, functioning, and administration of the management committees for valleys in the zones of Kaolack and Fatick
- Assistance for the design of training in administrative and financial management for water point management committees established with assistance from USAID-Wula Nafaa
- Visit by USAID to verify the quality of information collected: ABG participated so that the Program could have feedback from our donor in data collection. Overall, the feedback was very positive, but observations made show that the system could be improved.

4.4. Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for next quarter

Constraints

- The delays observed in the planning of activities due to other activities in which partners are engaging

Opportunities

- Greater availability of the technical services and ARDs, particularly the forest services in Kolda, Kédougou, Ziguinchor, and Sédhiou, for purposes of assisting with Program activities and even taking charge of forest management in the ARDs of Kolda and Tambacounda

5. Policy and Communications component

5.1. Targeted results and planned activities

5.1.1. General considerations

The Policy Reform and Communications component focuses on the following activities:

- Fulfilling information needs of the beneficiaries and of local partners
- Increasing visibility of Program activities
- Documenting for posterity the successful methods, strategies, and approaches developed by the Program
- Advocating for the case of local collectivities and community organizations to have their problems heard during the formulation of policies and legal decisions

These activities are guided by the ultimate goal to have a widespread and sustainable impact. Localized communications using community radio stations continue to positively influence access to factual information by actors at the village level. The themes developed at these rural radio stations are based on identified information needs, and lead to the local populations being involved in all the activities undertaken by the Program.

The use of audiovisual communication and of all mass media (national press coverage and insertions into newspapers; participation in communication events) also reach the wider public to inform it of the Program's activities.

The ensemble of activities developed has impacts on different scales. At the local level, a system of local reporters is developing with the community radio stations; it includes interviews with key actors and it constitutes an important element in the sharing of Program information. Synergies develop with technical services and other actors and partners, and these can be felt at the local level.

Communications activities that reach the country-wide level through communication events, such as participation in fairs and national workshops, newspaper inserts, press coverage, audiovisual reports, are all indisputable means to broadcast impact throughout the land.

The link with USAID, an international organization, leads to the broadcasting of Program impacts at the international level. Using the USAID website and the production of success stories and other documents greatly increases Program visibility on the global scale.

5.1.2. Activities planned for 2010-2011

The 2010-2011 annual workplan (PTA) subscribes to the concept of sustainability as well as realism. The PTA is rife with robust communications activities for better dissemination of lessons and experiences developed by the different components of the Program.

In terms of policy, the Program will continue to follow the revision of the Forestry Code and improvement of administrative aspects of the forest exploitation season, among other themes.

These and other activities are planned for the component:

- **Continue the revision process of Senegal's Forestry Code**, analyzing legal content, presenting results, and following up with the committee in charge of drafting the revisions
- **Contribute to the improvement in the management of annual forest exploitation campaigns** through an extension of the length of the official season, the elimination of the bamboo exploitation quota, the determination of taxes on timber from managed forests, and the organization of early burning in the Program intervention zones
- **Conduct studies on policy issues**, particularly on forest certification in Senegal, the establishment of a model for Game Ranching in the Kédougou zone with the help of a consultant, and the harmonization of fisheries management practices with the Local Artisanal Fisheries Committees (CLPA).
- **Collaborate with national and international media to increase coverage of results of the Program**, through the organization of a "green caravan" with the press, specialized in environmental issues and management of natural resources; insertions in the thematic newspapers developed by the Program; organization of an informational workshop for economy-centered media on activities to create wealth in the rural setting
- **Disseminate natural resource management tools among the partners** (guides for producing local conventions and forest management plans) and in the training schools, for better visibility of technical documents of the Program in academic environments
- **Support the institutionalization and the official archiving of local conventions** so they may conserve their legal status and their accessibility
- **Support the various activities developed by other components** that fall under the category of policy and communications
- **Organize a training in techniques to archive products** for the operational personnel of the Program, with the objective of being able to rebuild its institutional memory

5.2. Progress achieved

Result 1: Policies that promote better commerce, governance, and sustainable natural resource management are developed and implemented

The Program continues to follow the evolution of the Forestry Code revision, the introduction of local conventions, building capacity of local collectivities, and forest fiscality and taxation.

The Program participated in a mission to Tambacounda and Kolda organized by the Directorate of Waters and Forests to evaluate the 2010 forest exploitation campaign. Meetings were arranged to present findings and to share information with the idea of seeking how to improve the administration of the forest exploitation season. The late issuance of the 2010 decree starting the campaign has badly penalized community operators who work with the Program. The lateness also caused delays in other planned activities of the PTA, especially for forest fiscality and taxation, management of early burns, elimination of the quota on bamboo, and extension of the length of the exploitation season in managed zones.

The mission listened to all the complaints and measures are being taken so that the 2011 campaign may start off on the right foot.

In the context of sawtimber, the Program will begin test sites for exploitation in collaboration with the Forest Service. A validation workshop in August 2010 had brought together Program staff, the Kolda regional Inspectorate of the Forest Service, and the Forest Service Directorate from Dakar. The Number One Technical Consultant to the Minister of Environment and Protection of Nature presided

over the workshop. The resulting document was validated, and is currently being approved by the Sous-Préfet.

The study on bush fires that was financed by the Program was presented to the Minister of State and Minister of Environment and Protection of Nature in Kaffrine, and lastly at the Forest Service Directorate.

Under the revision of the Hunting Code, the Program is refining its strategy by reviewing the overall content of the Code before adding its contribution.

Indicator:	Number of policies, ordinances, agreements, or protocols that promote better natural resource management and conservation that are put in place due to USG assistance		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	5		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Revision of the Forestry Code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Code with comments delivered to the Minister of Environment 		1
Exploitation of sawtimber in Saré Bidji/ Thiéty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document validated technically; remains to be approved by the Sous-préfet 		1
Policy of fighting bush fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study completed and presented 	1	
Revision of the Hunting Code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of current difficulties with the Code 		1
Total:		01	03

The Program is moving ahead with the establishment of Dindéfelo reserve as it characterizes the vegetation and records socio-economic interviews. The deliberation affected an area of 13,000 hectares. The conception of the reserve is still underway with the drafting of the local convention which will lead to a management plan eventually.

In the fisheries sector, administrative authorities have issued official decisions permitting the Program, in collaboration with the regional fisheries inspectorate and with the agreement of fisheries stakeholders, to proceed to close bolongs in order to allow resources to recover. Elsewhere, in the Boudhié-Balantacounda zone, Wula Nafaa's partner IDEE Casamance is working on setting up a local convention built around fisheries management.

Indicator:	Number of significant policy reforms approved by USAID that improve trade, governance, and sustainable management of natural resources		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	3		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Setting up the Dindéfelo reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Writing a management plan for managing the reserve; deliberation on the status of the reserve 		1
Fisheries policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Elaboration of a local convention to manage fisheries Boudhié-Balantacounda ▪ Issuance of the official decision on closing the bolongs 	1	1
Forest fiscalty and taxation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Exploitation of sawtimber 		1
Cumulative total:		1	3

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

In the context of sensitization and communication activities, the Program facilitated 54 sessions through its network of community radio stations. These sessions addressed several subjects, including financing inputs, roles and responsibilities of wells management committees, management procedures for the PAF/GAF, management of wells, local conventions, management of latrines, and training in charcoal making.

The themes were identified by field teams and confirmed by staff. They were developed on the rural radio network and dealt with all USAID-Wula Nafaa Program activities as well as those of its partners.

Based on the principle that radio broadcasts are part of a communication and information strategy that give a local point of view benefiting the actors at the heart of the Program, and considering that radio is the most appropriate means for the public to know USAID in Senegal (according to the latest poll by USAID), the head of the Program's Communications component instructed the Assistant Facilitator Coordinators to assign more importance to the planning, implementation, and followup of radio broadcasts.

As a form of assistant to local radio stations, the Program supported the organization of the anniversary celebration of radio Gabou FM in Sédhiou. Tee shirts with a logo of USAID-Wula Nafaa were handed to station managers.

Media coverage of some national events was supported, including two workshops on BDS services for Agriculture component activities in Kaolack and Kédougou.

For the Water and Sanitation Component, the Program led informational and sensitization meetings (seven animated meetings on hygiene and sanitation, four sessions to share information on hygiene and sanitation, four sessions on hygiene and sanitation in the schools and clinics, three meetings for social motivations, and three activities for community mobilization related to cleanliness and sweeping (Set Setal).

Under the objective of developing synergetic activities with other USAID projects and programs, USAID-Wula Nafaa solicited the expertise of the World Education Program for installing a community radio at Salémata, in the region of Kédougou.

Indicator:	Number of educational public events and information dissemination events organized		
Targets for year 2010 – 2011:	30		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Design and implement a mass communication system with community and commercial radio stations in zones of intervention	Kolda Unit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio Gabou FM in Sédhiou (1 broadcast) Tambacounda Unit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RTS Tamba (7 broadcasts) Kédougou unit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMC Saraya (3 broadcasts) • CMC Kédougou (4 broadcasts) 	15	
Information and sensitization of the populations on aspects of water, hygiene and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animation meetings on hygiene and sanitation • Informational meetings on hygiene and sanitation in the schools and clinics • Meetings for social mobilization • Activities for social mobilization "Set Setal" 	39	
Total:		54	

As for external communications, the Policy and Communications component signed a partnership agreement with the newspaper LE SOLEIL to produce and distribute four supplements on USAID-Wula Nafaa activities. The first one was consecrated to activities of the Agriculture component. It was published December 30th in 25,000 copies and throughout the world. The second insertion is in the design stage and will be consecrated to wealth creation activities, under a vision of sustainable natural resource management and governance.

Other documents have also been published by the Program. These are the catalogue of local collectivities where an insert page on the Program was published, and an article on the POAS that was published in the "Nature and Wildlife" journal of FAO.

For the support and production of success stories, the head of Communications trained agents in the Kaolack and Fatick units, as well as the Agriculture staff, in the technique for writing success stories.

In the management of fisheries activities, the Program has initiated the installation of signs to inform the public of the bolongs that are being closed.

Indicator:	Number of public events, publications, news stories, communications that cover improved natural resources management policy reforms		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	5		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Design a newspaper supplement with Le Soleil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 designed, published, and widely distributed on Agriculture activities 	1	
Design a newspaper supplement with Le Soleil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 currently in the design phase (Activities of the Wealth Creation component) 		1
Distribution of articles and inserts for magazines and other documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication of an article on the POAS in the FAO magazine " Nature et Faune" with Biodiversity component 	1	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication of a page presenting the Program in the directory of local collectivities 	1	
Total:		3	1

5.3. Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for next quarter

Constraints

Overall, no major constraint was noted in the execution of activities planned for the quarter.

Opportunities

The publication of the newspaper insert on Agriculture component activities was a huge opportunity to make the Program widely known.

Priorities

The next quarter will include:

- the second publication of an insert for LE SOLEIL
- participation in FIARA as a big communications event
- training of Tambacounda, Kolda, Ziguinchor, and Kédougou units in techniques for writing success stories
- support for communications for fisheries activities
- dissemination of guides in the national training schools

6. Wealth Creation component

6.1. Targeted results and planned activities

6.1.1. General considerations

The main objective of the Wealth Creation Component is to contribute to poverty reduction by increasing the incomes of local populations in areas covered by the program. Revenues are to be captured from the sustainable exploitation of natural resources, non-traditional agricultural crops, and fisheries products.

The “Nature, Wealth, Power” approach forms the basis of the components’ activities in establishing organized and trained producers, networks, and other enterprise partners, with a goal of promoting local and sustainable trade for the targeted products.

Other than market products of the first phase of USAID-Wula Nafaa (fonio, mbepp gum, cashew, baobab, charcoal, bamboo), the component added fisheries products and traditional gold mining during this second phase.

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

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

6.1.2. Activities planned for 2010-2011

Increase 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 are improved
- Progressively reduce technical assistance to enterprises, and support the provision of services at the local level to ensure sustainability
- Facilitate marketing of natural, non-traditional agriculture, and fisheries products
- Promote ecotourism and support the establishment of the Dindéfelo Reserve
- Promote export of selected products (cashew, mbepp gum, baobab, fonio)

- Promote the processing and marketing of agricultural and garden produce

Build the capacities of enterprises

- Provide training in enterprise management: Using the enterprise management module, the Component will facilitate training of producers' groups, networks, and processing units.
- Provide training in improved production, processing, drying and packaging techniques: The Program will utilize the expertise available within the appropriate ministries, the USDA, research institutes, and USAID-PCE to prepare goal-oriented documentation and facilitate the implementation of grading norms and standards for quality control for dried fisheries products, baobab and fonio.
- With support from the LASF and the small grants fund, facilitate the erection of storage warehouses, hire private sector assistance to increase value, improve presentation of products and their promotion on the market
- Assist 10 processing unit leaders to obtain authorizations to market their produce.
- Train clients in negotiation techniques in BDS: the component will organize training sessions to build marketing capacity and assure the provision of business development services from networks to producer groups
- Utilize Farmer to Farmer tools to develop federations and networks of producers that function in the same way as cooperatives.

Market value chain and market analyses

- MVC analyses are underway for garden produce and cereals

Facilitation of contract signing

- between federations/networks and exporters and other buyers
- between networks and fonio, baobab, and other buyers
- between networks and cashew processors and other buyers
- between producers/processors/industrials, exporters, and other buyers for fisheries products, cereals, and garden produce

6.2. Progress achieved

- Preparation of the baobab, fonio, and charcoal seasons
- Production of agricultural crops, especially cereals (millet, rice)
- Beginning of the national charcoal making season, starting with the elimination of production quotas in managed forests
- Unfolding of the mbepp gum production season
- Recruitment of a local NGO to continue Program activities in traditional gold mines
- Identification and organization of new producers in targeted market chains
- Assistance to legalization of old producer groups
- Strengthening capacities of enterprises and producer groups in management and processing and quality production

- Preparation for the training of facilitators in techniques to diagnose enterprises and do preliminary assessments on them
- Apply the strategy of progressive withdrawal of facilitators from the end of 2011

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

Result 1: Increase in the value of products purchased from small producers due to USG assistance

Cashew

In the cashew market chain, the accent was placed on evaluating the just-ended season and preparing the new one. Missions to monitor the situation were organized in the Ziguinchor and Fatick zones enabled the staff to

- Meet the head of the processing unit at Ely Bee
- Hold meetings with cashew processing equipment manufacturers
- Visit the office of COOPRACA
- Visit the cashew processing unit of Djibonker
- Identify three processing units in the Fatick zones that will benefit from capacity building in the units in Ziguinchor for improvement of processed products

Mbepp gum

During the 2010 FIARA 2010, the program entered into talks with a private promoter who is working with Valdafrique. The Director of Valdafrique expressed a wish to work with USAID-Wula Nafaa to develop an arrangement with mbepp gum producers to supply several hundred tonnes per year. According to him, he cannot commit himself to a contract until it is certain that the required quality and quantity can be delivered by Program-trained producers.

Two prospection missions were made by Valdafrique and contacts were made during the month of January to discuss price and contract details.

During the quarter, 14,313 kg of gum were sold in Koussanar, for sales of 12,166,050 FCFA.

Charcoal

The annual forest exploitation season opened this quarter, and this year the quotas imposed in managed forests were cancelled. This should favor increased production of charcoal volumes and revenues in the managed forests, which are Koulor, Sita Niaoulé, Sinthiou Bocar Ali, and Saré Bidji/Thiéty. Charcoal produced this quarter brought in **95,722,050 FCFA** for 17,064 sacks sold. The breakdown by forest is as follows:

- Sita Niaoulé: 15,377 sacks sold for 58,572,050 FCFA, of which 4,416 sacks were sold straight from the field
- Koulor and Sinthiou Bocar Ali: 3,600 sacks sold for 16,200,000 FCFA
- Saré Bidji: 3,500 sacks sold for revenues of 20,950,000 FCFA

In Kolda, support for the mobilization of savings by taking 50 FCFA per sack from GIE producers has started to bear fruit. The GPC Wakilaré Kassandia has managed to save a total of 104,000 FCFA so far.

It is also important to note that, with the charcoal making season just begun in the forest of Sakar/Oudoucar, training in use of the Casamance kiln was held for producers.

Baobab

During this quarter, activities were dominated by evaluations of the previous campaigns, done by the producers themselves; and the preparation of the current season. A slow start to the baobab season in Kédougou was recorded with 401 kg of powder marketed for revenues of 340,850 FCFA. In Dindéfélo, clients from Dakar deposited money directly into the accounts of CMS for processing units, after agreeing on the price and quantity of baobab powder to buy. The cases of the GIEs KHADY and NAFINIRAL can be cited. The establishment of a federation of processing units in Dindéfélo will lead to standardization of the processing method, access to credit, monitoring the application of training received, quality control, and the signing of sizable contracts.

The certification of baobab-based products by BioEssence is underway in Kédougou zone, assisted by the Program.

In Tambacounda zone, Baobab Fruit Company carried out a mission in Bala area around the villages of Alagué, Talibadji, Naoudé, Sinthiou Diohé, and Bala to discuss directly with producers in the villages selected by BFC. The producer groups and individuals delivered quality products during the previous season.

BFC is counting on buying 100 tonnes of shelled, unsorted baobab (thus, with fibers) this year, delivered to Thiès for a price of 180 FCFA per kg. To assure better quality and good packaging of the product, BFC donated 20 tarps to producers, with 1000 sacks and 20 machetes to shatter the fruits. A calendar was drawn up for progressive harvest of specified volumes from February on.

Participating in the visit to Terra Madre in Italy gave the Koba Club GIE a chance to discuss a sales contract for 10 tonnes of baobab powder per month. Nonetheless, the client wishes to come to Senegal to verify the true capacity and conditions of production.

Fonio

During the quarter, activities of harvesting and processing took place in Tambacounda, Kédougou, and Kolda zones. Marketing also began, with this fonio marketing data collected so far in Kédougou and Dindéfélo:

- Raw fonio: 159 kg, for 159,000 FCFA
- Hulled fonio: 1,350 kg, for 607,500 FCFA
- Precooked fonio: 23.753 kg, for 23,727,800 FCFA

An important stock of 5 tonnes of hulled fonio is available in Salémata, and 2,735 kg of precooked fonio is available with Koba Club GIE. The precooked fonio is reserved for FIARA.

As for the federation Yakaar Niany Ouly, it has begun assembling a credit dossier to finance the purchase of hulled fonio from member unions. The federation foresees processing more than 20 tonnes.

The Program facilitated the liaison between Thiossane Fouladou GIE in Kolda and processing units in Kédougou for precooked fonio. thus 250 kg were liquidated.

Karité

In the zones of Salémata and Saraya, women's groups marketed **1100 kg** of shea butter to obtain revenues of **1,398,000 FCFA**.

Fisheries products

In the RBDS, certain bolongs and mudflats were closed as a biological rest period for the fish. Producers have restarted their activities in spots, but they have not yet sold many products.

The quantity of cockles (pagnes) sold add up to **775 kg** for revenues of **775,000 FCFA**. For oysters, **1,433.5 kg** were sold for a value of **5,017,250 FCFA**.

Traditional Gold Mining

The suspension of the grants to the artisanal gold mining GIEs brought the Program to review its strategy for intervention in the traditional gold mining market chain. With a goal of continuing its activities, the Program has started recruiting a local NGO to supervise traditional gold mining activities. This is translated into:

- Identifying five organizations that work in traditional gold mining issues in Kédougou region
- Drafting the terms of reference for recruitment of the NGO
- Writing a letter of submission
- Drafting the content of the bid solicitation for recruiting the NGO

In addition, following two workshops organized with the support of ONUDI /Kédougou and at which the Program was present, a national strategic action plan on traditional gold mining, denominated PASNO, was drafted and validated by actors, before being approved by the appropriate state authorities in Kédougou. This plan targets the eradication of the use of mercury and other interventions to improve conditions for traditional gold miners.

From a revenues point of view, the GIE of gold miners in the Saraya zone marketed **300 g** of gold for a revenue of **4,500,000 FCFA**.

In the Tomboronkoto zone, the six gold mining GIEs were assisted in organizing a savings campaign to reimburse their credits with CMS. However, the reimbursements by the GIE are not yet complete.

Indicator 10 CDR:	Total value of sales		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	5 M USD		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Mbepp gum	●		12,166,050
Gold	●		4,500,000
Cobos	■		4,168,500
Fonio	●		24,494,300
Baobab	●		340,850
Oysters	●		1,142,000
Charcoal	●		95,722,050
Karité	●		1,398,000
Honey	●		31,000
Total:			143,962,750

Objective 2 CDR: The number of persons drawing increased incomes from sustainable natural resources management and conservation is increased

Result 1: Increase in the number of persons and enterprises whose capacity is built thanks to U.S. Government assistance

BDS

During the quarter, a mission to support the Agriculture component was carried out in the zones of Kaolack and Fatick to evaluate the training needs for service providers and producers in terms of BDS concepts. Well drillers and pump makers, who are welders, have well understood the initial training they received on designing equipment, but their ability to find their own markets could be improved.

This is the background for a training that is proposed in basic BDS concepts for well drillers, manual garden pump welders, and manufacturers of gardening/agricultural materials (Magoye Ripper, Shaka hoe). This training will lead them to improve their skills in negotiation, finding markets with clients, and financial management, for the objectives are multiple:

- understand the basic principles of BDS and the role that service requesters (clients) and providers play
- develop relations between groups, service providers, and networks
- reinforce an organizational dynamic in the GPs
- understand the process of formalizing enterprises
- identify the bases for development of supply of and demand for services
- understand the key actions in marketing
- know how to compose a credit dossier for IMCEC

The support given to the Agriculture component also contributed to preparation of workshops for presenting BDS plowing studies in the zones of Kédougou and Kaolack to market actors. These workshops, which were recommended by the consultant, will help identify the possibilities for realizing investment opportunities in soil plowing services by the private sector.

Another highlight of the quarter is the preparation of the training of Program facilitators in the pre-assessment and diagnosing of enterprises. This capacity building will give facilitators all the tools necessary to become enterprise advisors. They will then proceed to triangulated diagnostics of supported enterprises next quarter.

Assistance to enterprises

Assistance was mainly for preparing the harvest seasons for baobab, fonio, and charcoal.

Also, other assistance was given to enterprises:

1. Assistance in the formalization of groups
2. Support for gaining access to credit
3. Management training
4. Management of the enterprises
5. Setting up a GP
6. Setting up a network
7. Roles and responsibilities of office members

Services supplied by networks to GPs and to processing units

In the charcoal market chain, the system for mobilizing savings that was put in place by the network led the GPC from Kolda to save 104,000 FCFA.

Indicator:	Number of enterprises supported by USAID who improve their management practices		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	1750		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Setting up networks	• 7 enterprises created	41	
Re-activation	• 28 enterprises reactivated		
Training in management	• 6 enterprises trained in management of fonio		
Total:		41	

During 2010, the main themes of assisting enterprises were creation of networks, organizational dynamics, training in management, and processing techniques.

Indicator:	Number of producer organizations, water users associations, commerce associations, and community organizations that receive assistance from USAID		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	300		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Creation of networks	•	7	
Organizational dynamics	•	1	
Management	•	1	
Total		9	

193 jobs were created in Program intervention zones in agro-forestry and traditional gold mining enterprises.

Indicator:	Number of full-time jobs created		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	3500		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Cashew	• 89 jobs created of which 2 for women	193	
Charcoal	• 36 jobs created		
Gold	• 68 jobs created of which 25 for women		
Cumulative total:		193	

During the first quarter of the year, 3 women's organizations with 113 members benefited from Program assistance in various market chains, with the creation of networks, organizational dynamics, increasing revenues, training in management, and processing techniques.

Indicator:	Number of women's organizations/associations assisted		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	100		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Organizational dynamics	3 women's enterprises re-activated	3	
Total		3	

6.3. Other activities implemented

Increase in the number of commercial agreements negotiated by community groups

23 contracts were signed between producers and buyers, as follows:

In Kédougou zone:

- 4 karité contracts signed with AMCO
- 7 contracts signed for hulled fonio
- 9 contracts signed for precooked fonio
- 3 contracts for baobab powder signed

Increase in the number of grants awarded by the Program

The component used the quarter to follow up on grants awarded by the Program. Yakaar Niani Wuli and Nourou Enterprises for fonio, and the NGO la Lumière for traditional gold mining, were monitored and evaluated. This evaluation led to a suspension of the grant to La Lumière because it went beyond the initial period of time associated with the grant for executing its activities.

Increase in the number of enterprises that received credit thanks to Program support

The emphasis was placed on following credit granted for **conservation farming in the zones of Fatick and Kaolack**, but also on monitoring credit granted to producers in the charcoal, fonio, and baobab market chains in the region of Kolda.

As a reminder, the Program supported the financing of 92 groups by U IMCEC in the areas of Tamba, Kolda, and Kaolack for a total of 53,162,000 FCFA of which 25,812,000 went to Tamba, 23,450,000 to Kaolack and Fatick, and 3,900,000 FCFA to Kolda.

The monitoring mission carried out in the zones of Fatick and Kaolack included a meeting with producers benefiting from credit in the production zones, and also included a work meeting with the heads of the credit office of U-IMCEC in Kaolack.

With the producers, discussions centered on the reimbursement of credit, on the strategy to put in place to assure repayment, on difficulties encountered during credit requests, and finally on future issues for the 2011 season.

The meeting with the heads of the Kaolack credit office ended with the manager presenting the office's statistics to us. IMCEC of Kaolack had 933 clients in six months of activity, of which more than a third (>300) are supported by USAID-Wula Nafaa. The first grantee was a producer in Toubacouta and it was a good opening for the Kaolack office. The credits total around 80 million FCFA and should reach 100 million FCFA before the end of 2010.

Reimbursements have begun in all the zones. 20 groups from Tamba have completely reimbursed their credit. In Missirah, in Tambacounda region, the GPC of Saré Sény reimbursed 340,613 FCFA, and in Kolda, the GPC reimbursed 812,000 FCFA to CMS. However, some accounts are late for credit reimbursement; 17 fonio groups are late by 7 to 15 days.

In Kédougou zone, the recovery of credit granted to traditional gold mining GIEs is truly late. This delay, according to the miners, can be blamed on the suspension of the grants that would have allowed them to buy machinery to set up improved gold processing units.

6.3.1. Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for next quarter

Constraints

- Delay in the process of recruiting a local NGO to continue traditional gold mining activities

Opportunities

- Increased butane price in Dakar and the cold season have led to higher charcoal prices
- FIARA and FIDAK fairs that will be opportunities for enterprises to make contacts for orders
- DCA with U-IMCEC

Priorities

- Beginning of the forest exploitation campaign
- Beginning of timber exploitation in the managed forest of Sakar/Oudoucar
- Identification of new enterprises to process baobab, fonio, and jujube
- Research for new partners
- Training in processing techniques for baobab, cashew, and fonio
- Campaign for market products - baobab and fonio
- Triangulated diagnosis of enterprises done by facilitators
- Training in HACCP for oyster and cockle processors
- Continuation of traditional gold mining activities by a local NGO
- Campaigns for agricultural produce (millet, maize)
- Improved packaging and commercial presentation for honey and seafood (cockles, yokhoss)

7. Water and Sanitation component

7.1. Targeted results and planned activities

7.1.1. General considerations

Focus

The USAID-Wula Nafaa Program's Water and Sanitation component (VEPA) has focused on the following activities this quarter:

- **Contribution toward reaching the millennium development goals related to water and sanitation by construction of works that allow access to clean water:**

With the completion of six wells in the CRs of Missirah and Ethiolo, the Program has given 900 persons access to higher quality water.



Sinthian Samba Couro well (CR of Missirah)



Well with animal basin in the background

- **Strengthening of water governance and management of water resources, sustainable development, and maintenance of hydraulic structures, as a local efficient, permanent system is put in place to properly manage and maintain the constructed works:**

Management committees were set up for 18 villages that benefited from water source construction; this is the culmination of a combination of social mobilization, motivated consensus-building, and community dynamics.

- **Strengthening capacity of local populations and community-based organizations:**

By using sensitization methods that are based on the daily life of people, considerable advancement was achieved to change behaviors in terms of hygiene and sanitation. Training of management committees in legal and institutional aspects of community water management, as well as the administrative and financial management of water works, will cap the complete set of training subjects now being covered.

- **Promotion of hygiene and sanitation measures by organizing sensitization meetings on hygiene and water-borne diseases, in collaboration with clinics and schools**

The organization of “Set Setal” gatherings, use of bleach to purify domestic water, and improving the standard of living in the beneficiary villages are qualitative indicators of the changes in behavior that have begun. The functioning of environmental clubs in schools is visible through some tree planting gatherings that were held.



Tree planting in Daara (CR of SBA)



Reforestation at the school in Sinthiou Bougoute Diouf

Impacts

Short-term impact on target groups

Activities that were carried out targeted the satisfaction of man’s essential need to have **access to quantity and quality of water resources**. This challenge will be greatly met for villages that will benefit from infrastructure from the program. **The satisfaction of primordial needs will allow beneficiaries to focus on other types of activities to satisfy other needs**. To reach this goal, they will work towards generating revenues, especially in the case of women.

Women and young girls are the first beneficiaries because they are able to liberate a large amount of time that they had been spending to fetch water. This time can now be reinvested in school, particularly for young girls, and in economic activities.

Another short-term impact will be the reduction in competition between drinking water for humans and water for livestock. By reducing this competition with livestock, the risk of catching water-borne diseases is also reduced.

Sensitization activities must also facilitate the instilling of more hygienic habits.

The ensemble of activities linked to sanitation in the markets, schools, and health clinics will improve the sanitary environment of these places. **The work environment will be improved to the benefit of students as well as teachers in the schools.**

Financial impacts

One of the results expected from water and sanitation activities is the sustainable management of water structures. The Program supports local composition of water management structures and building capacity of stakeholders. Agreement between the various entities and professionalization of private operators are part of **establishing an autonomous economic structure that is independent of being subsidized from the outside**.

Receipts from selling water will enable financing the costs of providing water and depreciating equipment. On this point, the Program does not assume any financial support for management committees. **It proposes an approach of training stakeholders so that the existing system remains viable by using technical and financial management tools that facilitate permanent management of the infrastructure.**

Management of latrines in the schools and health clinics will be assured by **Parents' Associations** and **health committees**. These groups that existed before the Program arrived have a responsibility to manage the social resources that are entrusted to them. They have proved their financial viability and are autonomous at the financial level. They will take full charge of the functioning, upkeep, and maintenance charges of the latrines.

Institutional impact

The strategy that is planned for implementing water projects takes the post-project scenario into full account. This is why social engineering activities can be pertinent, because **it is not only a question of building works but also it is necessary to assist users to think in the long-term about how the projects will continue**. Outside management committees for built infrastructures, **the program will not assemble any other committee; it will depend on the water-oriented structures already present and build their capacity**. These are ASUFOR for larger drilled wells, private service providers, rural councils, Regional Development Agencies (ARDs), and technical services.

The activities taken together will lead to services that are locally available and that can guarantee the permanence of the infrastructures. **Thus, as much from the point of view of exploitation as from the point of view of maintenance, entities will be available to pursue activities at the end of the program**.

The **rural councils** are strengthened in their position as coordinators of territorial development and responsible parties in this development. The Program espouses the idea of capacity building for endogenous development of populations, since it has come to **consolidate an approach that hands responsibility to local actors**, as much for determining development priorities as for carrying them out. It is also the local collectivities who determined which sites would benefit from Program investments. This approach **reinforces decentralization**, since it puts local people in responsible, central positions and progressively provides assistance to local actors in decision-making and taking necessary actions.

Well users' associations (ASUFOR) will also be strengthened. The Program will bring them to resolve most of the recurrent problems that they will encounter. They will develop a visionary approach as a better way to achieve sustainability. What is more, this skill building will teach them to develop new activities such as sensitization on the management and use of water as a rare and precious resource (currently, these structures are limited to financial management).

Organizations as service providers: In this domain also, the Program is not creating new organizations, but is supporting **existing bodies to diversify their activities by integrating the market for maintenance of water structures**. It is in reality an act of professionalization that will integrate essential aspects of economic viability so that the infrastructure remains in place for the long term. The plan to build capacity will address institutional, administrative, organizational, technical, and financial management aspects, with the objective of achieving all the local expertise needed for maintenance and upkeep of the infrastructures that are built. By doing this, the Program is making its intervention more sustainable by **anticipating problems** that could arise after its departure.

The government of Senegal's focus on sustainable access to water is being respected. Effectively, under the Project to Reform the Management of Wells, the government option will use widespread contractualization for maintaining hydraulic infrastructures with private operators.

Local masons will gain the technical expertise and equipment necessary to respond to future demand for family-use latrines.

State technical services will also benefit from Program activities as they become involved, but also by the different tools that will be permanently available even after the Program leaves. **The GIS will assist them in carrying out their mission more efficiently, as they have access to a tool that aids in decision-making.**

The Regional Development Agencies will also be strengthened as the Program assigns them the premier task of defining a local water policy. The Program will assist them to develop expertise in hydraulic infrastructures that they will then use while interacting with all those who work in water issues in these regions, making them more efficient at directing activities.

Impact at the policy level

Activities are placed in an **institutional framework of decentralization and water legislation** in Senegal, respecting the regulatory framework defined at the national level.

The rural councils are still the first target groups of the Program, and it is with them that the Program develops relationships with the technical services. With these two key actors, **the Program will strive to set up work relationships, conduct codes, and methods that lead to sustainable access to potable water and sanitation in the local collectivity.**

There is the resolution of problems and there is the response to problems on a case by case basis according to village requests; but there is also the definition of a harmonized local framework with a goal of handing over long-term responsibility for access to potable water and sanitation services in terms of creation, management, and maintenance of the infrastructures. In other terms, it is a question of **determining a set of bylaws on water and sanitation, after attaining widespread agreement between policy makers, direct beneficiaries, management committees, technical services, service providers, and other actors in water issues of the local collectivity.**

The Program's Policy component is essentially oriented towards elected officials and water issue stakeholders. It also aims to **legitimize the rural council as a local policy body that is in charge of local development** and to bestow on it a frame of reference that defines **local water and sanitation policy** in the rural community. **Support for the process of decentralization is therefore an intrinsic objective of this activity.**

As one can see, **the approach of the Program foresees the resolution of problems and needs of target groups in a structural way that is coherent with government policies in the water sector.**

Thus, as experience has shown, the technical services and the ARDs could recommend or oblige these infrastructures to be built in every new hydraulic project. On the same order, these government structures could encourage if not obligate contracting out maintenance of new wells to management committees and service providers.

Environmental and social impacts

The overall approach of the Program resides in **the idea of sustainable development** since it addresses economic aspects at the same time as social aspects in its providing potable water and adequate sanitation systems.

Technical choices that are adapted to the environment and that utilize renewable materials and reduce environmental impact are made as a matter of course.

Construction of latrines in public places and education in their use will lead to **sanitation of the environment in these establishments.**

The household environment will be more sanitary thanks to sensitization activities carried out to change habits into ideally hygienic ones.

For each investment in a hydraulic infrastructure built, a system for surface water recuperation will be built close to the work by a well builder. This option should facilitate **reforestation** near the works, and has already begun during the 2009-2010 workplan.

When access to nearby water is facilitated, women's and girls' work is reduced and they are more likely, first, to initiate **economic activities that generate additional revenues** for the household, and, second, to return to school because of the **reduction in social causes for taking young girls out of school.**

The fact of providing this benefit to a village that had no permanent water source has had a **significant impact on the life of the village**, as inhabitants are no longer obliged to relocate frequently. In addition, while in the past the village would have been dependant on exterior circumstances, it is now suddenly attractive for small settlements and neighboring villages, and the village stabilizes its population to engage in a deeper level of socio-economic development.

Private sanitation facilities will be better understood through its objective of preventing disease caused by widespread use.

The idea of assisting and handing responsibility over to local actors, a theme that cuts across all Program components, will have effects on other sectors, social as well as economic. Training given and capacity-building that ensues lead to acquired skills that can be used in other sectors.

Bringing in potable water, combined with sensitization activities, will raise the overall level of sanitation in the village. **This improvement in well-being will be reinvested either in increased productivity in daily activities, or in new activities that could generate revenues.**

Scale

Program support for works that access potable water and sanitation infrastructures in local communities is given to rural communities that are partners.

By sustaining coalitions that are made up of **counselors, citizens, and technical services in each of the Program partner collectivities, so that they implement local initiatives that resolve a major problem**, USAID-Wula Nafaa Program could clearly demonstrate how good governance practices (including transparency, participation, communication, etc.) lead to tangible advantages for the community.

An important community program will accompany the activities at the local level, through community radio, and in the national press.

Exchange visits will be organized so that successful experiences can become have the “oil drop effect”.

Sustainability

The sustainability of the activities is rooted in the strategy that the component is developing, based on capacity building but also on sensitization of populations to change habits to achieve better acceptance of responsibility for potable water and sanitation challenges.

What is more, contractualization with official bodies for manually-operated pumps will create paying jobs in the village, a gauge of continued functionality of the water point.

The Program’s capacity-building mandates have the purpose of changing behavior of elected and local leaders and of populations, not simply transferring knowledge. The tools to do this are diverse and vary in function of the activities, and their application will result in the adoption and use of good governance principles, which include the obligation for local leaders, including elected ones and heads of community organizations in charge of development, to:

- manage infrastructures transparently, and give service equitably
- Equitably inform executing bodies and their respective organizations and constituents of all management activities
- Incite the populations to participate in the management, decision-making, and evaluation of local affairs
- Collaborate closely with the technical services and other development partners

7.1.2. Activities planned for 2010-2011

The identified activities are distributed along the lines of four broad goals:

- **Goal 1: Contribute to reaching MDGs for water and sanitation by building these facilities:**
 - Construction of facilities to access water
 - Construction of facilities to access community sanitation
 - Making a grant fund available for latrine construction in individual compounds, with Peace Corps
 - Carrying out campaigns to promote hygiene in all villages
- **Goal 2: Strengthen governance of water and water resources, sustainable development, and maintenance of hydraulic facilities**
 - Sign memorandums of understanding on water and sanitation with the Rural Communities at intervention sites
 - Put participatory management committees in place using reform and GIRE principles
 - Inform stakeholders in the sector of activities being carried out
 - Create cooperative employment situations for supplying improved systems for drinking water: assist youths in installing, managing, and developing a sales apparatus for drinking water which is of first necessity
 - Do extension work on governance and citizenship at the local level
 - Deliver facilities through the CRs with the support of technical services
- **Goal 3: Strengthen capacity of local populations, community-based organizations, and technical services directly tied to budget allocations that will sustain project works**
 - Train local artisans in maintenance of water and sanitation facilities
 - Train water and sanitation committees in the CRs in their roles and responsibilities
 - Train management committees in organization, financial management, normal upkeep, contracting, transparency, association functioning, and management tools
 - Train community relays and focal points in the PHAST/SARAR method
 - Cooperate with schools and health clinics in intervention zones to get their participation in sensitization in identified topics
 - Training of technical services in mapping and monitoring water resources
 - Organization of study tours for management committees that are put in place
- **Goal 4: Develop a GIS based on water resources**
 - Identify data pertaining to rural hydrology that are useful to the GIS
 - Draw maps and link them with a database
 - Put a GIS in place for the areas of intervention and test it
 - Train technical services in utilizing and updating the GIS
 - Update the database and perform software maintenance

7.2. Progress achieved

During the quarter, progress was realized in the attainment of objectives assigned under the 2010-2011 workplan.

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

Result 1: Increase the quality and supply of potable water by bringing technologies capable of providing potable water

Improvement in the quality of potable water supplies must pass through the beneficiaries' adoption of behaviors that will guarantee the quality of the supply source at the site where it is drawn. Much progress has been made on this behavior, particularly in terms of transport and conservation of water at the household level, by the use of posters of PHAST/SARAR on good and bad practices around potable water. More and more, the populations adopt behaviors that are improved in terms of hygiene. In all, 18 sensitization meetings on hygiene and sanitation were held in 12 villages where wells are being constructed.

The Program actively contributes to the concerted effort initiated at the local level for actors who are working in the potable water, sanitation, and hygiene fields. As part of this effort, it has participated in a workshop organized by GWI (Global Water Initiative) on PAGIRE (Plan d'Action pour la Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau) and has contributed to reflection on how to better conduct projects and programs based on access to potable water and sanitation in the region of Tambacounda.

Result:		Contribute to reaching the MDGs on water and sanitation by building water access facilities							
Indicators:		Targets for 2010-2011:							
a. Number of works constructed		3							
b. Number of animation meetings organized and radio emissions broadcast		100							
c. Number of community visits held		10							
d. Number of persons in the target zones with improved access to potable water		450							
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached				In progress			
		a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
Construction of water access works	Construction of 6 modern wells	3			450	3			450
Campaigns to promote hygiene in the villages	Meetings to explain PHAST SARAR tools in the villages		39	11					
Total:									

Result 2: Better governance of water and water resources, sustainable development, and upkeep of hydraulic infrastructure

Result::	Strengthen governance over water and water resources, sustainable development, and upkeep of hydraulic infrastructure									
Indicators:	Targets for 2010-2011:									
Number of protocols signed	4									
Number of informational meetings held	16									
Number of management committees put in place	10									
Number of jobs created	20									
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached				In progress				
		a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	
Sign memorandums of understanding for water and sanitation activities with CR partners	08 protocols signed with the CR partners	8	2							
Inform stakeholders in the sector of activities carried out	11 village assemblies organized									
Put management committees in place using participatory means according to principles in the Reform act and the GIRE	13 management committees set up			13						
Deliver built infrastructure via the CR with support from technical services										
Total:										

Result 3: Strengthened capacity of local populations, community-based organizations, and technical services directly linked to reinforcement of local ownership and sustainability of project

Result::	Strengthen capacity of local populations, community-based organizations, and technical services directly linked to reinforcement of local ownership and sustainability of project			
Indicator: Number of persons trained	Target: 1,000			
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress	
Build capacity of local actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 39 sensitization meetings organized ▪ 12 persons trained in PHAST/SARAR method 	0	0	
Develop a GIS based on water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 			
Total:			0	

7.3. Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for next quarter

Constraints

The updated budget for WATSAN means that targets in the annual workplan will not be reached; only nine wells were budgeted, of which six are already built.

The first quarter is the time when the populations are harvesting their crops, making for difficult mobilization.

Opportunities

The next quarter will bring the following priorities for the component:

- Installing pumps for completed sites
- Promoting long-term acceptance of sensitization and hygiene and health messages
- Continuation of healthy behavior promotion in hygiene habits that reduce diarrheic sicknesses
- Final reception of completed infrastructures

8. Cross-cutting activities

The six technical components of the Program are supported by cross-cutting components. These are coordination and administration, small grants, and Monitoring-Evaluation-Reporting-Analysis (MERA). These components do not directly target contractual results of the Program, but they assist in meeting objectives. The three sections that follow present activities carried out by each one.

8.1. Coordination and Administration

The quarter was affected by the departure of Abdourahmane Djiré, Facilitator Coordinator and Specialist in Community-Based Organizations and governance. To replace him, the Program will promote two Assistant Coordinators to assure the coordination in a Tambacounda, Kédougou, and Kolda unit, and a Ziguinchor, Kaolack, and Fatick unit. A Specialist in Community-Based Organizations and governance will be recruited. The Program will also add one facilitator for the Agriculture component as well as an assistant who specializes in agricultural production for Tambacounda.

Other departures were noted among facilitators. The process of recruiting seven new facilitators is ongoing, not only to fill vacancies but also to top up the network of facilitators in Program areas.

8.2. Small grants fund

During the quarter, the Small Grants Fund focused on monitoring and finalizing activities that started during this phase. This involves assuring that all the activities and financial reports, as well as supporting receipts for all funds granted, are well documented.

Even though almost all the partners that were funded have finalized their projects, there are a few, especially the NGO La Lumière and the IUCN, who have not yet been able to complete their activities or that have gotten off on a wrong foot. Thus, the Program is in the process of seeking to put this situation in order.

The quarter also was time for sending out a request for the recruitment of a local NGO to continue Program activities in traditional gold mining in the Kédougou region, to increase gold miners' revenues in a legal and formal natural resource management framework. Five NGOs have been preselected to respond to the request.

To date, 95% of the activities begun during the second phase have been completed, and the small grants fund will continue to be a mechanism for financial support to partners in carrying out activities that contribute to poverty reduction and improvement in the lives of populations in the zones where the Program intervenes. That is why the component appeals to all the component heads to propose grant ideas that will help them reach their targets.

8.3. Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Analysis

For the 2010-2011 fiscal year, MERA foresees four series of activities:

- General MERA activities in the regions of Tamba, Kolda, Fatick, Kaolack, and Ziguinchor (updating facilitator training, validating forms and methods for collecting data, etc.)
- Analyze and present data pertinent to MERA
- Provide data from MERA to partners, for example the PMP indicators

Monitoring and Evaluation activities (ME)

For the MERA, two auditing missions visited during the quarter. The first was the Head of ME at USAID from November 22 to 26, 2010, with the objective of verifying data furnished in the annual report submitted to USAID/Senegal. This verification was focused on these indicators:

1. Number of policies, ordinances, agreements, or protocols that promote better natural resource management and conservation that are put in place
2. Number of persons who increased their economic profits thanks to sustainable management and conservation of natural resources
3. Increase in the export value of natural resource products, nontraditional agricultural products, and marine fisheries products from sustainable sources
4. Number of producers' organizations, water users' associations, commerce associations, and community-based organizations receiving USAID assistance
5. Number of women's organizations or associations assisted
6. Number of agricultural sites benefiting directly from USAID intervention
7. Number of enterprises receiving assistance from USAID to improve their management practices
8. Number of individuals who benefit from short training on productivity in the agricultural sector
9. Number of persons benefiting from training in NRM and /or conservation of biodiversity
10. Number of persons in the target zones with improved access to potable water supplies
11. Number of persons in target areas with access to an improved sanitation installation

To evaluate the quality of information supplied by USAID-Wula Nafaa, the head of ME of USAID met with part of the WN staff in Tamba to explain the reasons and the objective of the DQA, and then the staff of WN presented their system for collecting, analyzing, and storing data.

Preliminary conclusions and recommendations to improve data collection in the Program, as well as analysis, reporting, and storage procedures were given.

The objective of the second audit was to determine if the USAID-PCE Program had reached its main objective, which is to stimulate economic growth while improving the environment, leading to greater profits from investments, and while increasing the volume of exchanges and wealth creation due to better management of natural resources in Senegal.

The principal recommendation of this audit is to review the performance objectives of the Program.

In addition to these activities, MERA supported the Program Director and the components in their planning and decision making on ME and information access.

Storing and use of information

Storing and supplying data are primordial activities of the MERA unit. A meeting was organized in Goudomp to train the relays in ME. (Recall that the Program re-deployed facilitators from Ziguinchor to other areas.) Only the ACF was maintained in Ziguinchor to follow activities, and for him it was difficult to collect information.

The Program decided therefore to appeal to community relays for this data collection in selected market chains, such as cobo and shrimp. They were trained in the methodology for collecting and verification of Program data.

Perspectives for next quarter

MERA foresees following up on recommendations from the two auditing missions.

Appendix I: Documents written during the quarter

Wealth Creation component

- Characteristics of a sustainable enterprise, 2010
- Report on the meeting launching the project Promotion and Diversification of Agriculture in the zones of Kaolack, Kaffrine, Tambacounda, and Kédougou, 20 October 2010
- Report on the workshop organized by ONUDI to validate the national action plan on traditional gold mining with national stakeholders, Kédougou, 3 November 2010
- Report on the mission to participate in the workshop organized by FIDA, Dakar, 8-11 November 2010, on the value chain approach: what opportunities are there for growth?
- Report on the mission to Ziguinchor on cashew, 2-6 November 2010
- Report on the mission concerning BDS and Credit in Kaolack and Fatick, 22-26 November 2010
- Terms of reference for recruiting a local NGO to continue activities in traditional gold mining in the region of Kédougou
- Terms of reference for organizing and facilitating a Business Forum in Dakar on 8-9 February 2011
- NDI Training for facilitators in techniques for pre-assessment and diagnosis of micro- and small enterprises (MPE), 16-30 January 2011 in Tambacounda and Kaolack
- Participant manual: Training of facilitators in techniques for pre-assessment and diagnosis of micro- and small enterprises (MPE), 16-30 January 2011 à Tambacounda and Kaolack
- Trainer's manual: Training for facilitators in techniques for pre-assessment and diagnosis of micro- and small enterprises (MPE), 16-30 January 2011 à Tambacounda and Kaolack
- Enterprise identification form for preparing training in techniques for pre-assessment and diagnosis of micro- and small enterprises (MPE),
- Synthesis table of structures working in gold production zones of Kédougou
- Report on the mission to follow up on credit granted in Kolda, d13-16 October 2010
- Report on the mission to follow up on grants awarded by the Program in the region of Kédougou, 28 November - 1December 2010
- Report on the mission to participate in the workshop for presenting the study on support to sustainable management of mollusks in the Biosphere Reserve of the Saloum Delta (RBDS) through activities that generate alternative revenues (AGR)

Agriculture component

- Account of the mission to hold a forum in Dialacoto
- Terms of reference for the forum in Dialacoto
- Terms of reference for a consultant for the “Technical support to lead contact gardeners (MRs) and to lead contact groups (GRs) in Toubacouta zone”

- Terms of reference for a consultant for the “Organization of the workshop to present results of the study on plowing services and hulling services” to involve government authorities, support organizations, and funding structures that could fund credit to service providers
- Terms of reference for a consultant for the “Quality control of construction works on the hydro-agricultural dikes for Ndinderling (rural communities of Keur Samba Gueye and Toubacouta, department of Foundiougne, region of Fatick), and control and finalization of hydro-agricultural works in Némabah”
- Terms of reference for a consultant for “Quality control of construction work on irrigation networks for five horticulture production areas in the rural communities of Djilor, Nioro Alassane Tall, and Toubacouta (department of Foundiougne, region of Fatick)”
- Terms of reference for a consultant for “Drafting of EMMP documents and checklists for the lowland areas of Kaymor, Wassadou, Ferme2, and Samé Kouta”
- Terms of reference for a consultant for “Training of two new teams of well drillers for developing a service provider business for garden wells on a private bases, and monitoring quality of all four teams of well drillers during the cropping season”
- Terms of reference for a consultant for “Training of two new artisanal treadle pump makers for irrigation, and monitoring quality of all four pump makers during the cropping season”
- Estimation of yields in the field where Conservation Farming is practiced, and yields without a Conservation Farming, in en Fatick region
- Report on the estimation of yields with and without Conservation Farming practiced in Tambacounda region (departments of Tambacounda and Koumpentoum)
- Notice for expression of interest n°3/10, 8 November 2010
- Notice for expression of interest n°4/10, 20 December 2010
- NDI “Presentation of the studies on KAYMOR valley with a goal to implement its rehabilitation and expansion, and increasing its economic value”
- NDI “Presentation of the studies on Kédougou valley (Ferme II) with a goal to implement its rehabilitation and expansion, and increasing its economic value”
- NDI “Presentation of the studies on Samécouta valley with a goal to implement its rehabilitation and expansion, and increasing its economic value”
- NDI “Training session on garden planting planning with the SIGESCO tool for lead contact gardeners, gardener leaders, and facilitators”

Governance component

- Diagnostic report on 6 CRs to improve their fund raising abilities
- Report on the training of management committees in the GAF in Koulor and Sita Niaoulé
- Report on the training of management committees in the GAF in Sakar/Oudoucar and Saré Bidji/Thiéty

Biodiversity component

- Report on the bush fire study
- Report on the workshops to reflect on chimpanzee conservation in Kédougou and Dakar.

Water and Sanitation component

- Mission report on the exchange with the USAID PEPAM team in Ziguinchor

- Terms of reference for training management committees in legal, administrative, financial, and institutional aspects of managing water points in Senegal
- Receipt book for supplying solar equipment for wells constructed by the Program
- Bid request announcement to construct the remaining WADA-financed wells
- Presentation on water issues in the CR of Dindéfelo during the workshop on chimpanzee conservation in Kédougou
- Updated socio-economic studies used for collecting information in villages where the Program works
- Reports on the socio-economic studies for 13 villages

Appendix 2: Participation in meetings, seminars, or workshops

Wealth Creation component

1. Participation in the workshop organized by ONUDI to validate a national action plan on traditional gold mining with stakeholders in Kédougou, 3 November 2010
2. Participation in the workshop organized by FIDA in Dakar, 8-11 November 2010, on the value chain approach: what opportunities for growth?
3. Participation in the workshop to presenting the study on support to sustainable management of mollusks in the Biosphere Reserve of the Saloum Delta (RBDS) through activities that generate alternative revenues (AGR)
4. Participation in the meeting on guiding the consultant in adding value to the lowlands of Kaolack, 15 December 2010
5. Participation in the session to train lead contact gardeners in Niore Alassane Tall, 14 December 2010

Agriculture component

1. Meeting to launch the PRODIAKT (Africare) project in Kaolack
2. Forum in Dialacoto, 14-15 October 2010
3. Meeting with PAPIL, 25 November 2010
4. Meetings with USAID-PCE and other partners concerning the millet-sorghum value chain
5. Meeting with Peace Corps on potential partnership
6. Visit by the Agriculture expert from USAID

Biodiversity component

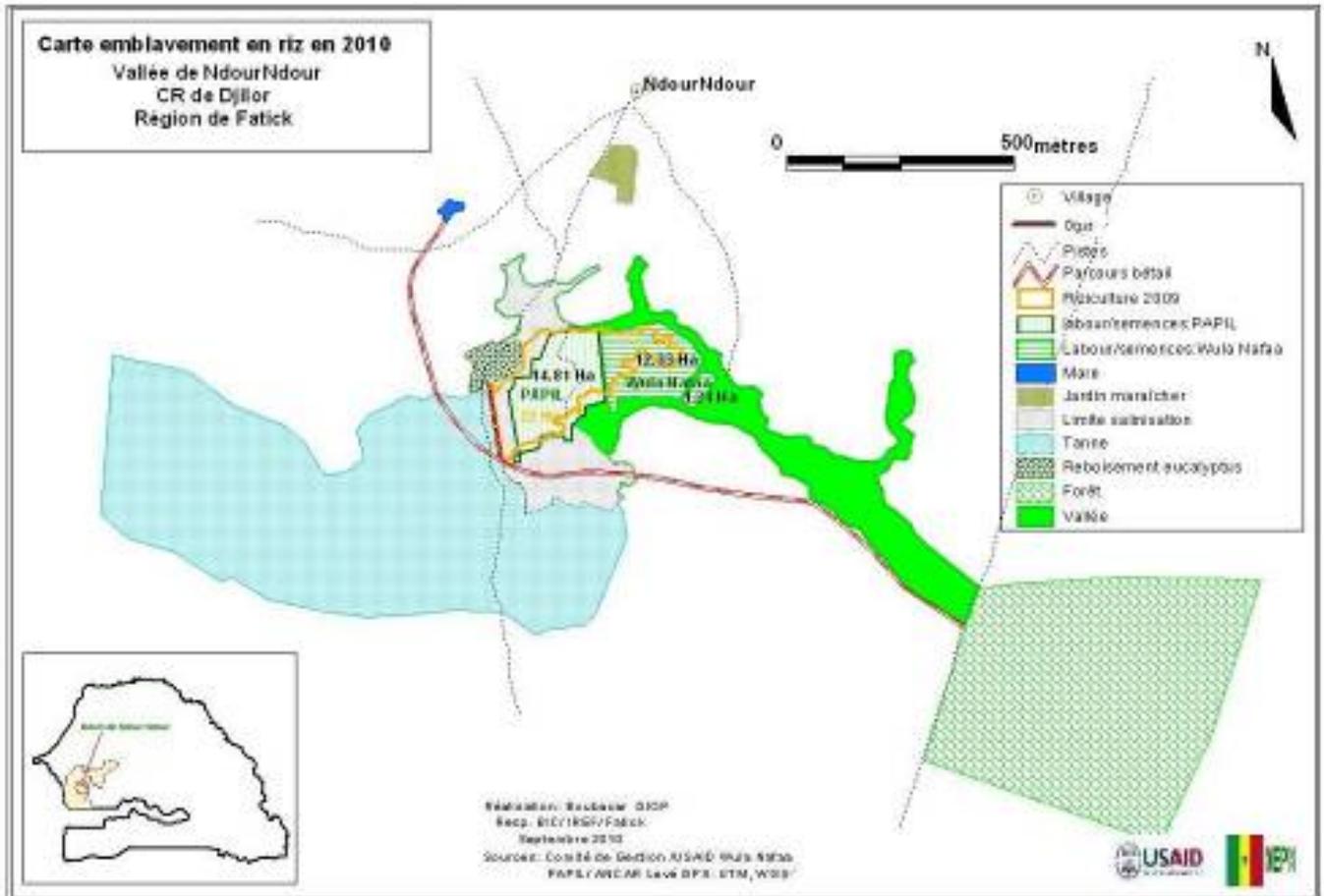
1. Workshop to reflect on the protection and management of chimpanzees in Kédougou
2. Workshop to reflect on the protection and management of chimpanzees (Dakar)
3. Workshop to validate the national report on biodiversity (organized by DPN, Dakar)
4. Workshop on the evaluation of degraded lands (organized by CSE)
5. Workshop on making an action plan for mangrove management
6. Meeting of the Supreme Council on Hunting in Dakar

Water and Sanitation component

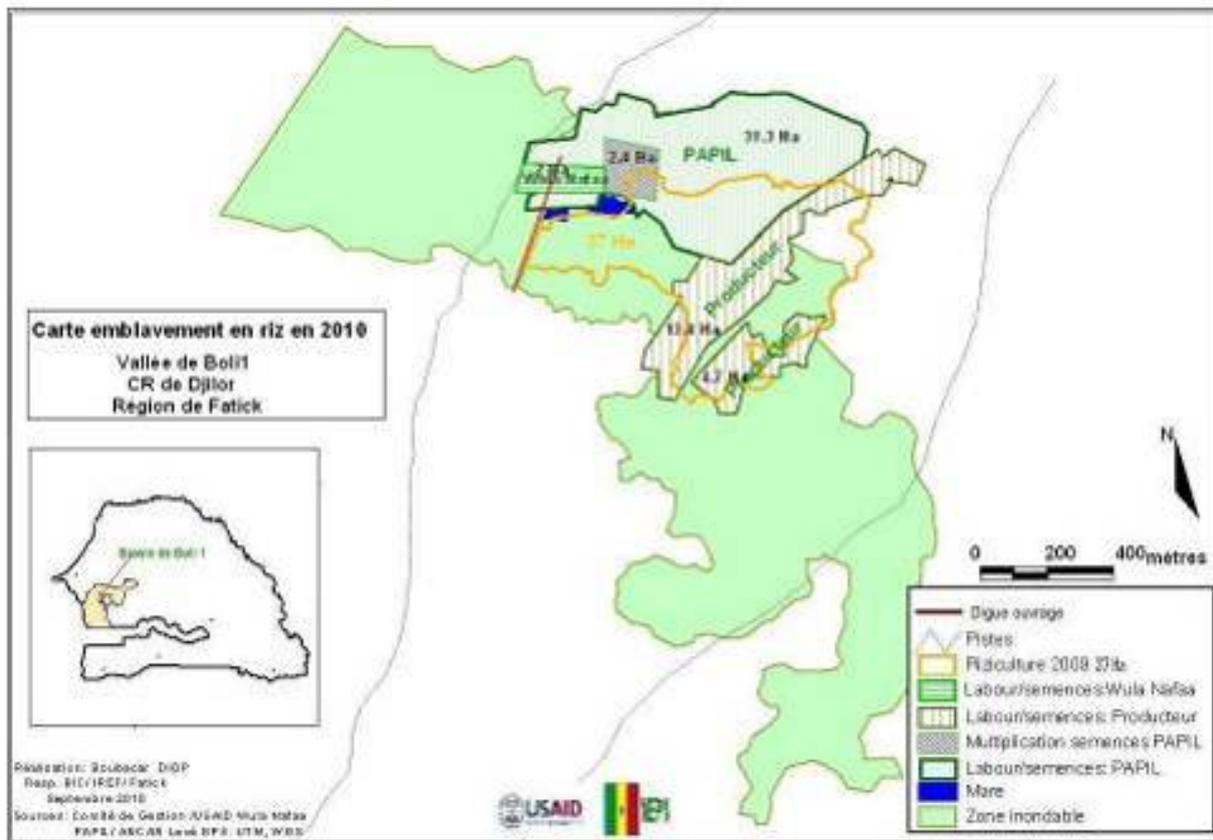
1. Workshop to reflect on the GIRE organized by GWI with the International Water and Environment Institute (2ie) of Ouagadougou
2. Workshop on chimpanzee conservation in Kédougou
3. Workshop to present GIS data for the master plan on water and sanitation in the regions of Tambacounda, Kédougou, and Matam, organized by JICA and DHR
4. Training workshop on Vergnet pump technologies organized by UNICEF

Appendix 3: Maps of current agricultural plots

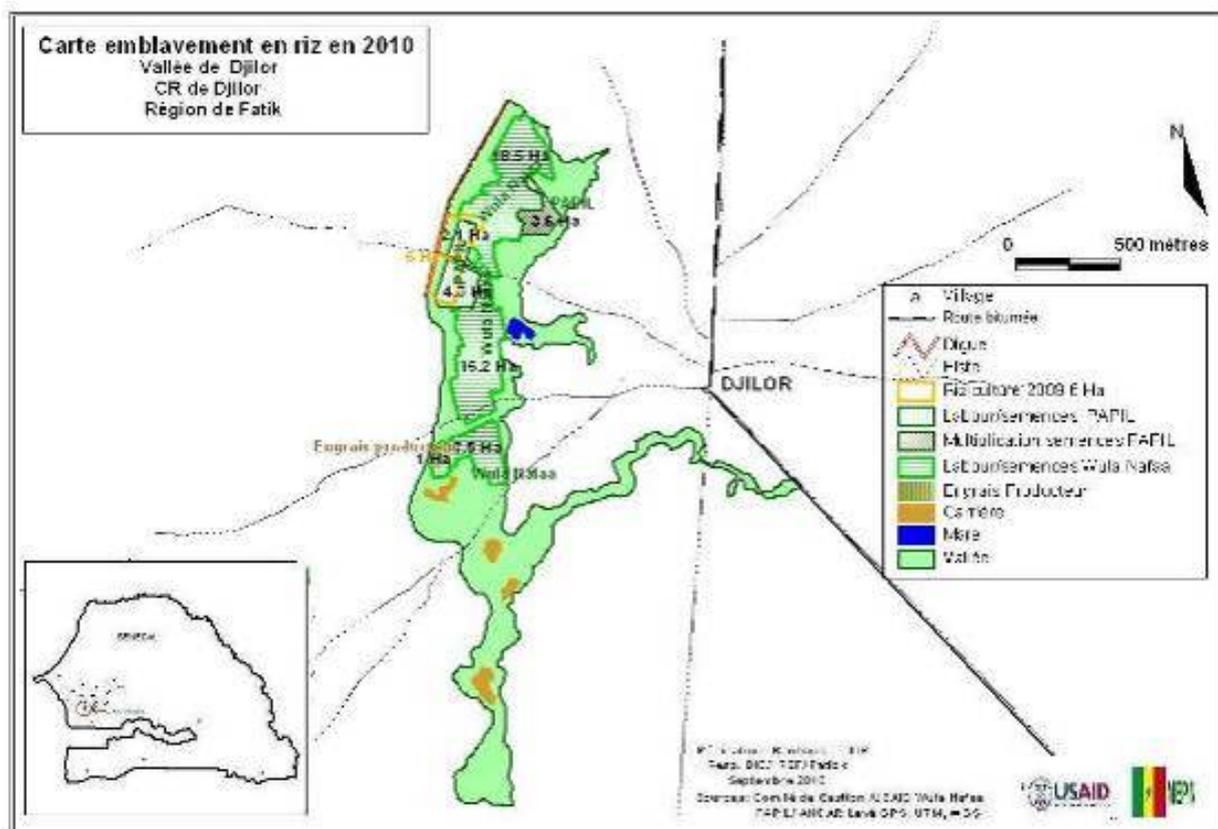
Agriculture plots in the lowland of NdourNdour, rainy season, 2010



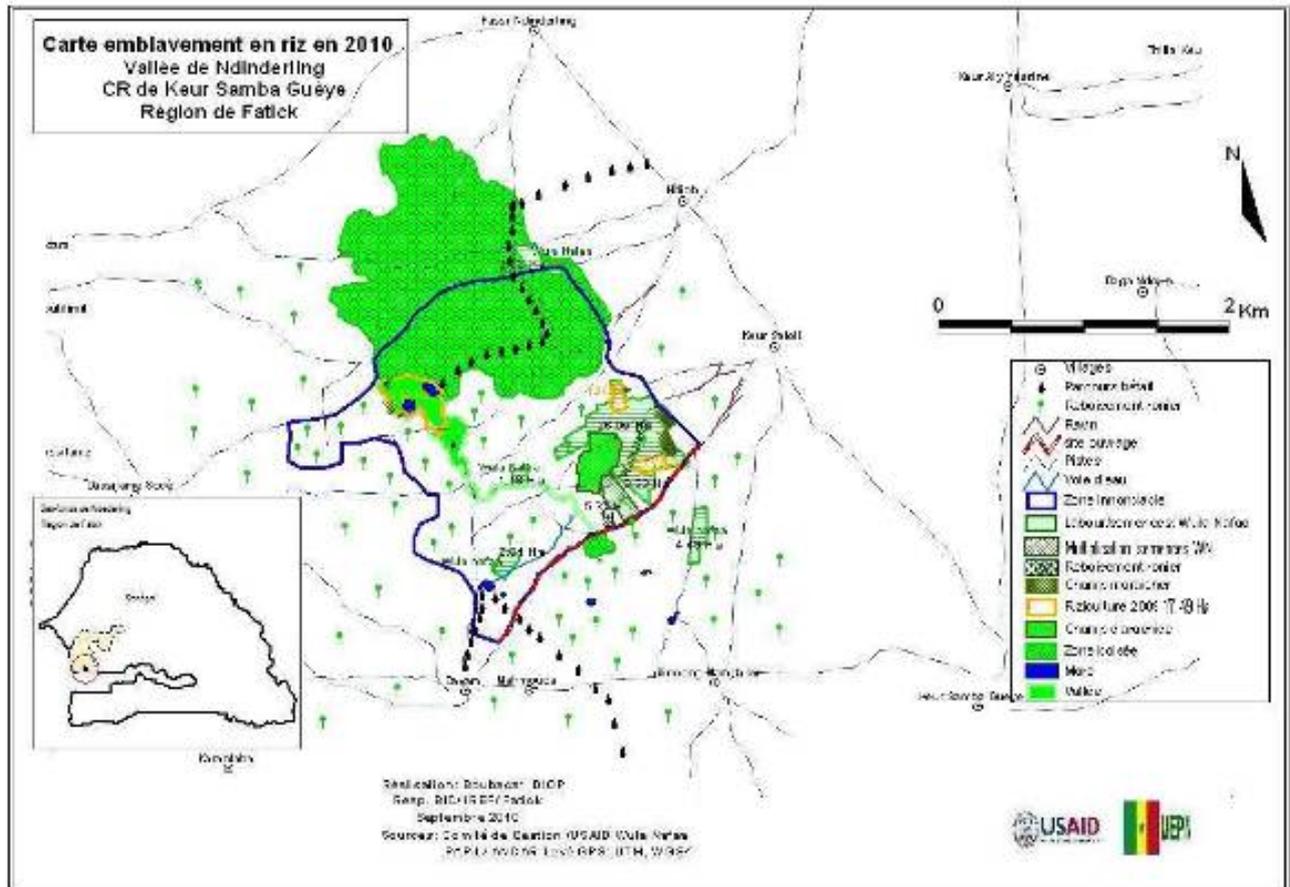
Agriculture plots in the lowland of Boli I, rainy season, 2010



Agriculture plots in the lowland of Djilor, rainy season, 2010



Agriculture plots in the lowland of Ndinderling, rainy season, 2010



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