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USAID-Wula Nafaa Program

QUARTERLY REPORT

OCTOBER–DECEMBER 2012

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USAID-Wula Nafaa Program

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ACRONYMS

ACEP	<i>Alliance de Crédit et d'Épargne pour la Production</i>
ACF	<i>Assistant Coordonnateur des facilitateurs (Assistant Facilitator Coordinator)</i>
AG	<i>Assemblée Générale (General assembly)</i>
AKAD	Association Kédougou, Action, Développement
AKAD	<i>Association Kédougou Action Développement (Kédougou Action and Development Association)</i>
ANCAR	<i>Agence Nationale de Conseil Agricole et Rural (National Agriculture and Rural Council)</i>
APIX	<i>Agence pour la Promotion des Investissements et des Grands Travaux (Agency for Promotion of Investments in Large Projects)</i>
ARD	<i>Agence Régionale de Développement (Regional Development Agency)</i>
BDS	Business Development Services
BIC	<i>Bureau Inventaire et Cartographie (Regional Mapping Unit)</i>
CEF	<i>Campagne d'Exploitation Forestière (Forest Production Season)</i>
CF	Conservation Farming
CG	<i>Comité de Gestion (Management Committee)</i>
CLUSA	Cooperative League of United States of America
CMS	<i>Crédit Mutuel du Sénégal</i>
COGIRBAF	<i>Convention de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources du Bas-Fond (Agreement between Rural Communities to Integrate Valley Resource Management)</i>
CR	<i>Communauté Rurale (Rural Community)</i>
CR	<i>Conseil Rural (Rural Council)</i>
CT	<i>Conseiller Technique (Technical consultant)</i>
DRDR	<i>Direction Régionale du Développement Rural (Regional Rural Development Directorate)</i>
EPC	<i>Épargnes Pour le Changement (Savings for change)</i>
FAO	<i>Food and Agriculture Organization</i>
FAO	<i>Food and Agriculture Organisation</i>
FC	<i>Forêt classée (Classified forest)</i>
FCFA	<i>Communauté Financière de l'Afrique - West African Franc</i>
FIARA	<i>Foire Internationale de l'Agriculture et des Ressources Animales (International Agricultural and Animal Resources Fair)</i>

FIDAK	<i>Foire Internationale de Dakar (International Fair in Dakar)</i>
FTF	Feed the Future
GAF	<i>Gestion Administrative et Financière (Administrative and financial management document)</i>
GIE	<i>Groupement d'Intérêt Économique (Economic Interest Group)</i>
GIP	<i>Groupement Inter-producteurs (Inter-producer group)</i>
GIPD	<i>Gestion Intégrée de la Production et des Déprédateurs (Integrated Production and Pest Management)</i>
GP	<i>Groupement de Producteurs (Producers' Group)</i>
GRN	<i>Gestion des Ressources Naturelles (Natural Resource Management)</i>
GUS	<i>Gouvernement des États-Unis (U.S. Government)</i>
IMF	<i>Institution de Micro-Finance (Micro-Finance Institute)</i>
IREF	<i>Inspection Régionale des Eaux et Forêts (Regional Forest Service Office)</i>
IRG	International Resources Group
JGI	Jane Goodall Institute
LASF	Local Agriculture Support Fund
M-E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MERA	Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Analysis
MEDD	<i>Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development)</i>
NCBA-CLUSA	National Cooperative Business Association CLUSA
NGO/ONG	<i>Organisation Non Gouvernementale (Non-Governmental Organization)</i>
NINEA	<i>Numéro d'Identification National des Entreprises et Associations (National Enterprise and Association Identification Number)</i>
NWP	Nature-Wealth-Power
OCB	<i>Organisation Communautaire de Base (Community-Based Organization)</i>
OS	<i>Objectif Stratégique (Strategic objective)</i>
PAF	<i>Plan d'Aménagement de la Forêt (Forest Management Plan)</i>
PAPIL	<i>Projet d'Appui à la Petite Irrigation Locale (Support program for small irrigation projects)</i>
PC	Peace Corps

Acronyms

PCE	<i>Programme Croissance Économique</i> (USAID Economic Growth Project)
PCR	<i>Président du Conseil Rural</i> (Rural Council President)
PL	<i>Producteur Leader</i> (Lead Producer)
PTA	<i>Plan de Travail Annuel</i> (Annual Workplan)
RCCM	<i>Registre du Commerce et du Crédit Mobilier</i> (Commerce and Personal Credit Register)
RN	<i>Ressource Naturelle</i> (Natural resource)
RNA	<i>Régénération Naturelle Assistée</i> (Farmer-Assisted Natural Regeneration)
RTS	<i>Radiotélévision Sénégalaise</i> (Senegal Radio and TV)
SERA	<i>Suivi, Évaluation, Restitution et Analyse</i> (Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Analysis)
SG	<i>Structure de Gestion</i> (Management body)

SIGESCO	<i>Simulation, Gestion, Comptabilité</i> (Modeling, management, accounting software)
SPA	<i>Spécialiste en Production Agricole</i> (Agricultural Production Specialist)
ST	<i>Service Technique</i> (Technical Service)
U-IMCEC	<i>Union des Institutions Mutualistes Communautaires d'Épargne et de Crédit</i>
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	U.S. Dollar
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VCDR	<i>Création de Richesses</i> (Wealth Creation Component)
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WN	USAID-Wula Nafaa

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This annual report presents activities carried out between October and December 2012 in order to reach targeted results for the Agriculture and Natural Resource Management Program (Ag/GRN) or USAID-Wula Nafaa in Senegal.

The second phase of USAID-Wula Nafaa Program is financed under the Strategic Objective agreement (SO11) signed between USAID and the Government of Senegal.

The general objective of the Program is to contribute to poverty reduction and sustainable local development by increasing revenues to rural producers and local communities. This is made possible through greater autonomy of local authorities and through integrated, decentralized management of natural resources. The Program also seeks to consolidate the many lessons learned from the first phase of the Program.

Highlights of the quarter include finalizing the studies on yield estimates for millet/sorghum and maize by the Regional Rural Development Directorates in Fatick, Kaolack, Tambacounda, and Kédougou. The studies were completed with input from local actors (lead producers in conservation farming villages and CF producer networks in the rural communities). In addition, the initial pledges in terms of numbers of producers and areas that will be farmed using CF techniques for 2013 indicate a promising season, according to information collected by Program facilitators.

In the context of Program-developed synergies, the ripper was refined in collaboration with USDA-CLUSA with the addition of a spreader to make Version 4. Also with CLUSA, a motorized version of the ripper was considered in detail. Bringing this innovation to fruition will relieve the workload of traction animals and accelerate the rate of CF implementation in farmed areas.

Several activities were carried out to implement the Feed the Future strategy during the quarter just ended. To monitor and record environmental data, it was necessary to write up and present the biophysical characterization of Wassadou and the inventory of wildlife in Ndinderling lowlands. These were carried out with the assistance of government technical services and with good participation from lowland area management committee members.

The evaluation of areas under rice cultivation was completed for Ndinderling lowland; in Kaymor lowland, it was just started. The analysis of data on Ndinderling shows that, compared to 2011 areas, there is a net increase in rice fields in 2012, going from 164.5 to 276.6 ha (an increase of 112.1 ha).

Garden sites in Toubacouta were monitored during visits to Diabang, Dassilamé, and Némabah. Methods for putting live fencing in place around the sites were discussed with producers.

In terms of forest resource management, a workshop was held in Tambacounda to disseminate information from the evaluation of community forest management plan implementation. The meeting was attended by all the actors with an interest in forest exploitation arrangements: local elected officials, projects and programs, the technical services, and others. The main information gleaned from the report will feed into the draft legal decision to open the forest exploitation season (CEF 2013).

The process of writing the PAF for Mangagoulack experienced good progress as technical documents (the management plan and the GAF) were drawn up and presented to the communities. After this step, the potential harvest in forest work parcels was integrated into the draft CEF decision for 2013.

Good governance played a preponderant role in organizing the population, building capacity, and providing technical assistance as various value chains were implemented and the process of community forest management was documented. In the rice value chain, the COGIRBAFs were properly executed, and assistance was provided to management committees in raising funds and managing fees. In the gardening perimeters, the focus was on management principles and the timing for production of various crops.

For governance over forest, fisheries, and hydraulic resources, the withdrawal strategy took the main stage. Procedural documents were elaborated with the appropriate actors, in particular the committees that were set up and the technical services.

The Program's Communications component has taken a new turn. Documenting and sharing experiences of the Program have become new priorities as it nears its end. For example, the Program's participation in the 21st annual FIDAK was a chance for USAID-Wula Nafaa to showcase its successes to the greater public, to government departments, and to other projects working under the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.

A Project-sponsored workshop to present the study on forest management as supported by USAID-Wula Nafaa was the occasion for advancing Program policies and shared experiences as well as contributing informed language to the government regulation on forest exploitation.

Also in Communications, radio broadcasts continued with a particular emphasis on evaluation of the most recent campaigns. Two success stories were written and an audiovisual production was completed.

In terms of assisting the CF networks, the Program put its efforts into assisting farmers to acquire agricultural material (tractors, rice hullers, rice and corn threshers) with a benefit to private sellers, CF producer networks, and lowland area management committees. Also, the Program has focused on following up on pooling savings for loans in producers groups and building capacities of distributors in Tambacounda and Kédougou zones.

Credit activities included implementation of the approach that hands over responsibility to networks in Kaolack Region, for collection of 21 tons of surplus maize crop for the purpose of reimbursing credits received under contract.

2. INTRODUCTION

This annual report presents activities carried out between October 2011 and September 2012 in order to reach targeted results for the Agriculture and Natural Resource Management Program (Ag/GRN) or USAID-Wula Nafaa in Senegal. The USAID-Wula Nafaa Program is financed by USAID/Senegal and works under the egis of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.

In January 2003, USAID/Senegal awarded a contract to International Resources Group (IRG) to provide long and short term technical assistance as well as other services with the goal of reaching results and objectives of the Program. The second phase of USAID-Wula Nafaa Program officially began on August 11, 2008, with the signature of a contract between USAID and IRG. The context of the contract was Strategic Objective 11, an Agreement signed between USAID and the Government of Senegal.

This report includes a summary of the global progress and results realized during the year, as well as a presentation and more detailed description of the main activities and achievements for each Program component:

- Agriculture
- Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources
- Improvement of Good Governance
- Policy and Communications
- Wealth Creation
- Potable Water and Sanitation
- Cross-cutting Activities (Administration, Small Grants, and MERA)

The Program was designed to capitalize on the interaction between “Nature, Wealth, and Power”. By addressing needs and opportunities closely linked with management, adding value, and strengthening rights related to natural resources, the Program seeks to compensate for weak points in classic sector-based approaches to agricultural development and NRM, and to attain lasting impacts in poverty reduction and sustainable economic development based on improved management of natural resources and better local governance.

This approach of “NWP” targets parallel support of actions that:

- lead to greater productivity of resources and to preservation of biodiversity (better management of *Nature*);
- lead to significant economic growth that is beneficial to local communities (greater *Wealth* as a motivation for good natural resource management);
- contribute to changing rural communities from passive entities to active bodies that manage natural resources, resulting in a more democratic and decentralized society (strengthening *Power* and good governance, in order to assure transparent decision-making and equitable sharing of benefits).

The general objective of the Program is to contribute to poverty reduction and to sustainable local development while increasing revenues to rural producers and local communities, based on giving responsibility to local authorities and promoting participatory, integrated, and decentralized management of resources. Another objective is to consolidate lessons learned during the first phase.

In spite of interventions by donors in the agricultural sector, Senegal has more than three million people or about 25% of the population who suffer from hunger either year-round or seasonally, which compromises the capacity for Senegal to realize sustainable economic growth. This is a combined effect from under-investment for the long-term in the agricultural sector, and from traditional vulnerability to food crises and external factors. The weak competitiveness of the agricultural sector (68% of the population active in the sector, but it only produces 14% of the Gross Domestic Product) impacts food security and imperils economic growth.

The five-year strategy of USAID/Senegal has the following main objectives:

1. Improve productivity and links with markets by focusing on the rice, maize, millet, and fisheries market chains
2. Implement essential measures to reinforce nutrition
3. Improve agricultural development strategy reforms
4. Improve rural infrastructures
5. Build human resource capacity

Although USAID-Wula Nafaa already developed its program before the Feed the Future initiative came along, the challenge is to progressively integrate the FtF strategy while improving agriculture production and nutrition through horticulture, and while setting up commercial links for natural resource, non-traditional agriculture, and fisheries products value chains.

Among the fundamental principles guiding the design and implementation of USAID-Wula Nafaa is responsible and local management of natural resources. This principle will be maintained because of the improvement made to natural resource management in agricultural zones where the Program is promoting Assisted Natural Regeneration (RNA in French). This maintains the principle of environmental management but also it increases soil fertility and agricultural production as part of conservation farming. Thus, the Program will concentrate on a market chain approach that integrates sustainable management of natural resources that are the foundation of productivity.

Thus, the six major components of the Program respond precisely to these objectives that address:

- growth in the production of staples and in revenues generated by commercial agriculture by making ecological, human, and economic potential of intervention zones profitable (**Agriculture component**);
- conservation and management of biodiversity in biologically significant areas by building capacity of partners and providing technical assistance to assure sustainable use of resources targeted in the **Wealth Creation component**, and overall improvement of biodiversity (**Biodiversity and Sustainable NRM component**);
- building capacity of local governments so they can manage local resources in a transparent and sustainable way; and capacity of the Rural Councils and village development committees in transparent management of natural resources (**Governance Improvement component**);
- informing stakeholders about experiences in better, decentralized management of natural resources and improvement of the dialogue on public policy and overall understanding of laws and regulations on utilizing natural and agricultural resources (**Policy and Communications component**);
- increasing revenues of the populations who sustainably exploit natural, agricultural, and fisheries resources by diversifying and increasing production and marketing, so as to promote sustainable local and international commerce (**Wealth Creation component**);
- improving the level of well-being of populations in rural communities by facilitating their access to water and sanitation supply systems that protect human health and contribute to reaching Millennium Development Objectives (**Water and Sanitation component**).

The Program takes full advantage of information from more than 10 years of assistance to the agriculture and NRM sectors. It represents a novel approach to assist in development that is not strictly sector-based. The Program spends much effort in monitoring and analyzing impacts, results, and examples of success through its **Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Analysis component**.

The Program team works with a large number of partners in the public and private sectors to promote synergy in its interventions. It relies on **community facilitators** to promote and develop enterprises, build enterprise capacity, and hand responsibility over to local communities.

In addition, as a flexible mechanism to support technological innovation, the Program makes a **Small Grant Fund** available to partners.

3. PROGRESS ACHIEVED DURING THE QUARTER

3.1. Agriculture: Productivity and market

3.1.1. Millet - sorghum and maize market chains

Inputs and equipment

Refinement of the ripper with spreader, or version 4, to be used in conservation farming plowed fields

This quarter was the right time for improving on the ripper version 3 so that it best suits the needs and requirements of conservation farming (CF) producers. Research on improvements was carried out with actors such as producers and craftsmen, and resulted in adding spreaders to version 3 to make version 4. Ten craftsmen were then trained in making version 4, of whom four are being monitored by USAID-Wula Nafaa in Fatick and Kaolack Regions.

We note that the research was carried out with USDA-CLUSA Project in Kaolack, which financed the craftsmen training from start to finish. USAID-Wula Nafaa Program took on the costs associated with fitting the rippers with spreaders.

Training of craftsmen in making the ripper fit with spreader, a.k.a. ripper version 4

Training took place in Toubacouta and involved 10 workshop bosses and two qualified apprentices for each. In all, 30 craftsmen participated, of whom 12 are being monitored by USAID-Wula Nafaa Program and 18 are being sponsored by USDA-CLUSA in Kaolack.

The training lasted three days. It was an opportunity for the two Programs to definitively launch the spreader-fitted ripper welding process. The ripper has three uses:

- tracing CF furrows according to technical specifications;
- spreading compost at the same time as the furrow-tracing process;
- closing up the seam after it is filled with compost.

After the training, each workshop boss left with one of the spreader-fitted rippers to use as a model for future orders.

A price of 36,500 FCFA for the hopper unit was estimated with input from workshop bosses. It attaches easily and requires no modification of the current version of the ripper. Thus, in principle, for producers with old versions of the ripper, they only need to buy the hopper to update it.



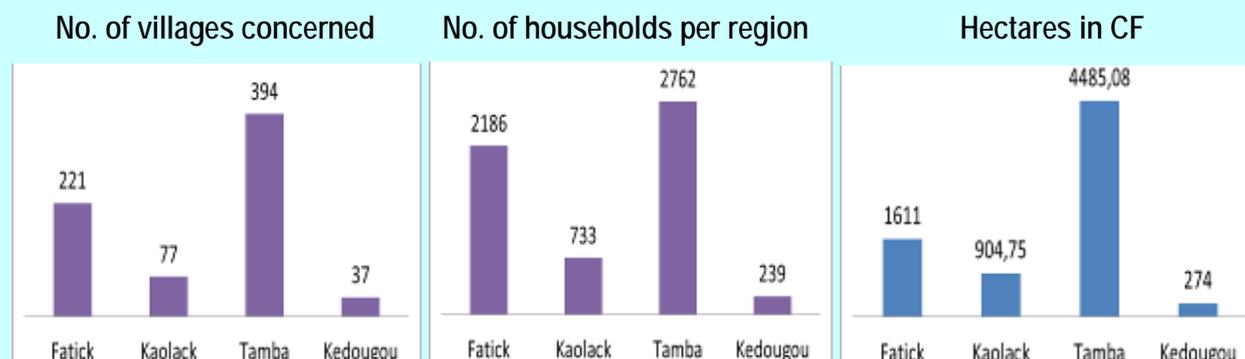
Photo 1: The ripper fit with a spreader hopper

Animation of the value chain

2012 conservation farming database

The 2012 conservation farming database was updated with information from CF groups and producer networks. Analysis of the information produced the following:

Figure 1: CF statistics from 2012 showing number of villages concerned and persons impacted

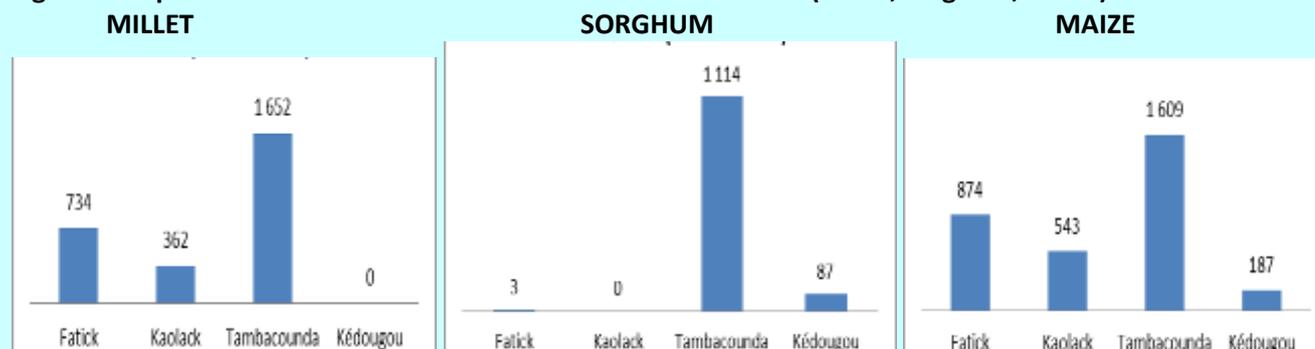


Final accounting shows that CF is practiced with USAID-Wula Nafaa assistance in four regions of Senegal.¹ The technique covers 19 rural communities. In concrete terms, CF is familiar to 729 villages.

Conservation farming techniques are used by 5,920 households or producers. This amounts to more than nine households per CF network village member in Fatick and Kaolack, seven per CF village in Tambacounda Region, and three per CF village in Kédougou.

The area farmed using CF techniques in 2012 is 7,274.83 ha, with more than half (4,485 ha) located in Tambacounda Region. The smaller area recorded in Kédougou Region can be explained by the relatively smaller number of farmers and the hilly terrain. To find a hectare of land to farm in this Region is difficult if not impossible.

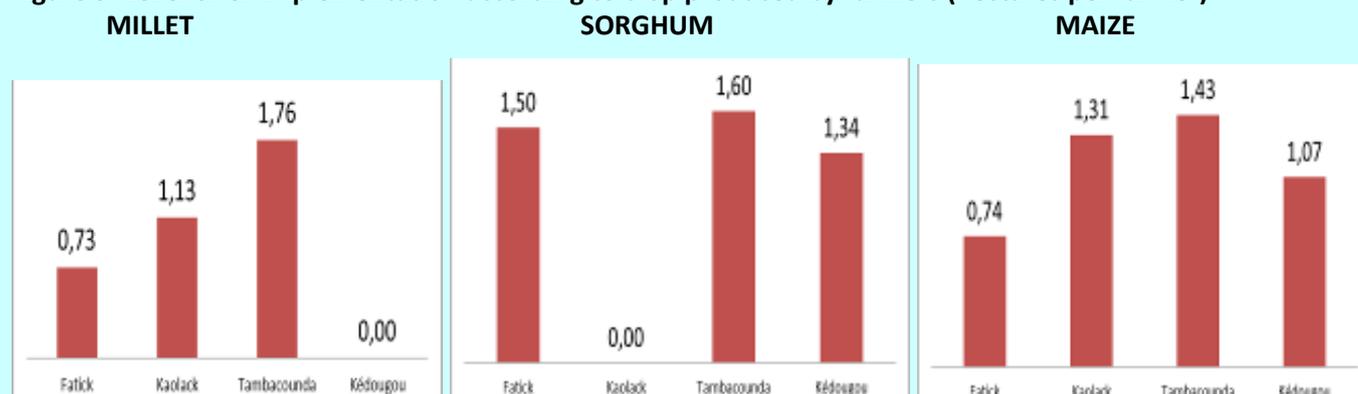
Figure 2: Importance of each value chain in terms of area farmed (millet, sorghum, maize)



The graphs show that we have more area being farmed for millet, maize, and sorghum using Program-sponsored CF in Tambacounda Region, which includes nine Rural Communities being assisted by the Program.

¹ These areas include Fatick Region's five rural communities and 221 villages; Kaolack Region with three CRs and 77 villages; Tambacounda Region with nine CRs; and Kédougou

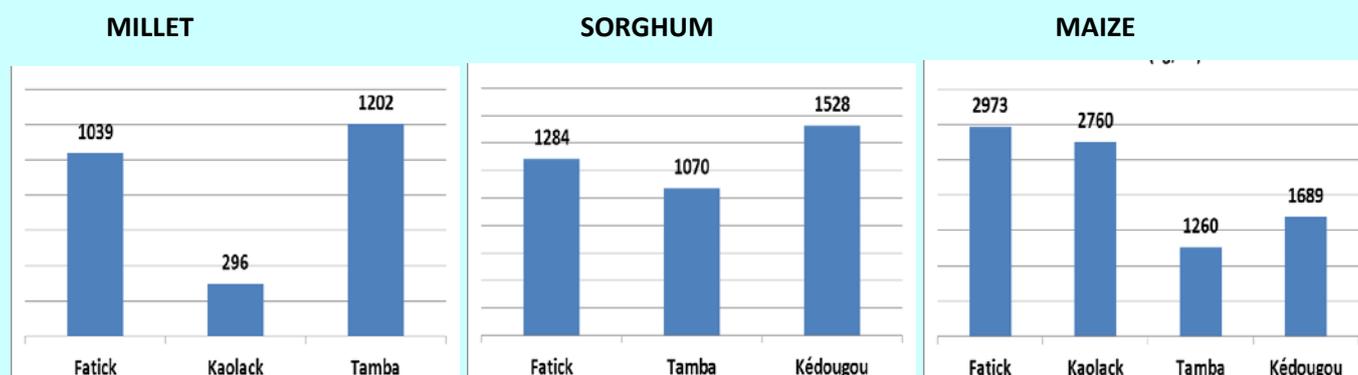
Figure 3: Level of CF implementation according to crop produced by farmers (hectares per farmer)



Data on sorghum from Fatick are not representative, as they concern two producers in the Rural Community of Djilor. Omitting these data, the ratio of hectares per number of producers in each crop type shows that the rate of practicing CF in fields is greater in Tambacounda Region than in the others.

The evaluations planned for the month of January 2013 will provide more precise answers on the percentage of land farmed using CF in terms of areas.

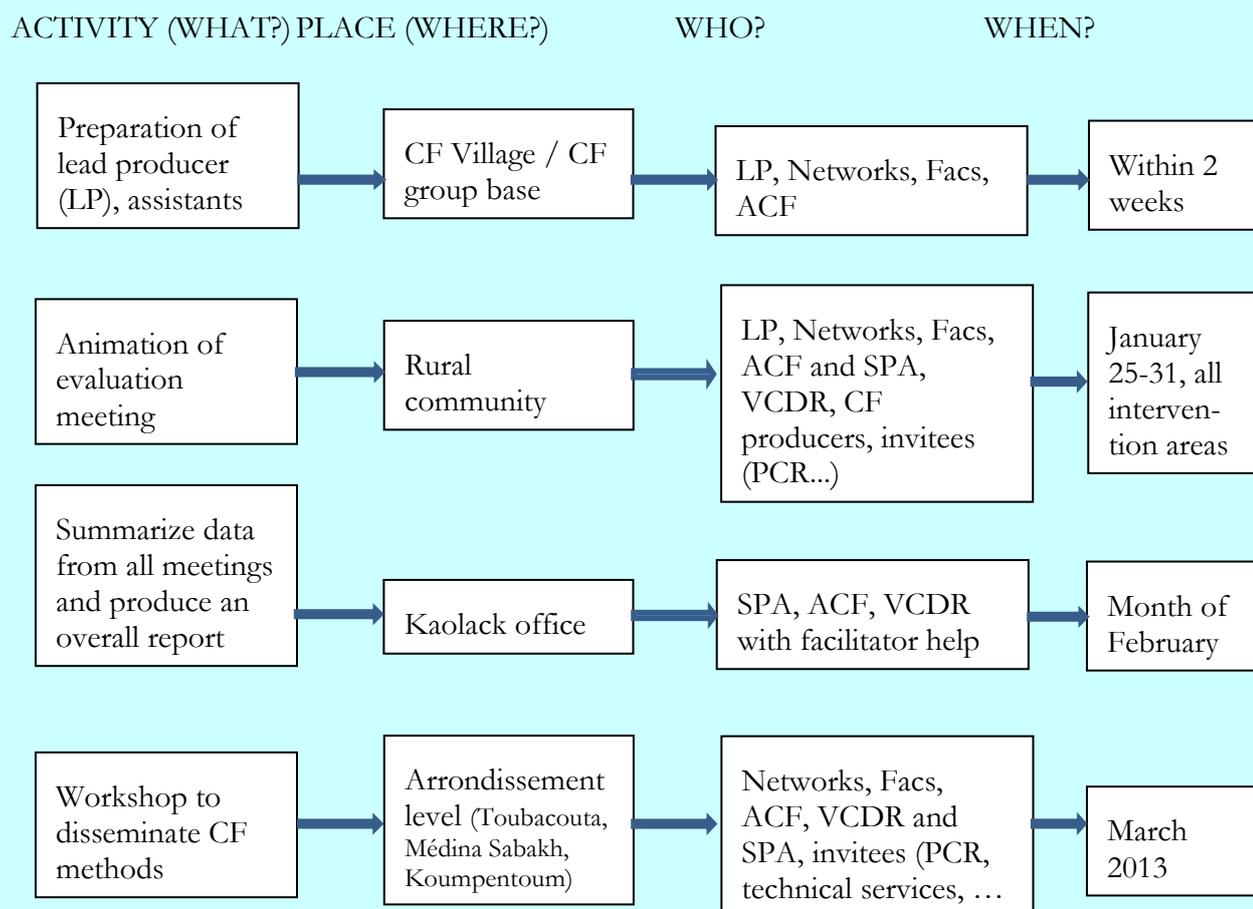
Studies on yields from CF in 2012 were carried out for Fatick, Kaolack, Tambacounda, and Kédougou. They produced the following information on kilograms of yield per hectare.



As it occurs in every year, the lowest yields were obtained in the regions of Tambacounda and Kédougou. The paradox is that these regions received more rainfall than the others (Fatick and Kaolack).

Evaluation workshops for the 2012 conservation farming season

A series of steps to prepare workshops to evaluate the process of implementing conservation farming has been started. We anticipate the following sequence:



The evaluations will be done throughout the CF network where the Program still has staff on the ground. A total of 15 evaluations will be held in USAID-Wula Nafaa sites.

Organize exchange visits to promote CF techniques

Synergies were developed between USAID-Wula Nafaa Program and USDA-CLUSA in Kaolack to train craftsmen to produce rippers with the spreader (version 4).

Strengthening the value chains

The Program selected sales promoters based on network membership and recommendations of network members to handle tractor work contracts. Networks will be assisted in acquiring material such as corn threshers. To this end, seven networks will be assisted, as shown in the following table:

Site	Benefiting network	Number
Djilor	Djilor network	1
Keur Saloum Diané	Keur Saloum Diané network	1
Niouro Alassane Tall	Niouro Alassane Tall network	1
Kaymor	Kaymor network	1
Koumpentoum	Bamba network	1
Makacolibantang	Maka network	1
Ndam	Ndam network	1

Organization of networks

In the context of assisting with the acquisition of agricultural material, the Program helped private promoters to make up applications to obtain agreements with APIX. Promoters thus have access to NINEA and RCCM. The three networks in Kaolack, Ngayène Sabakh, Kaymor, and Djilor, have also been formalized.

3.1.2. Rice value chain

Strengthening the value chain

Production

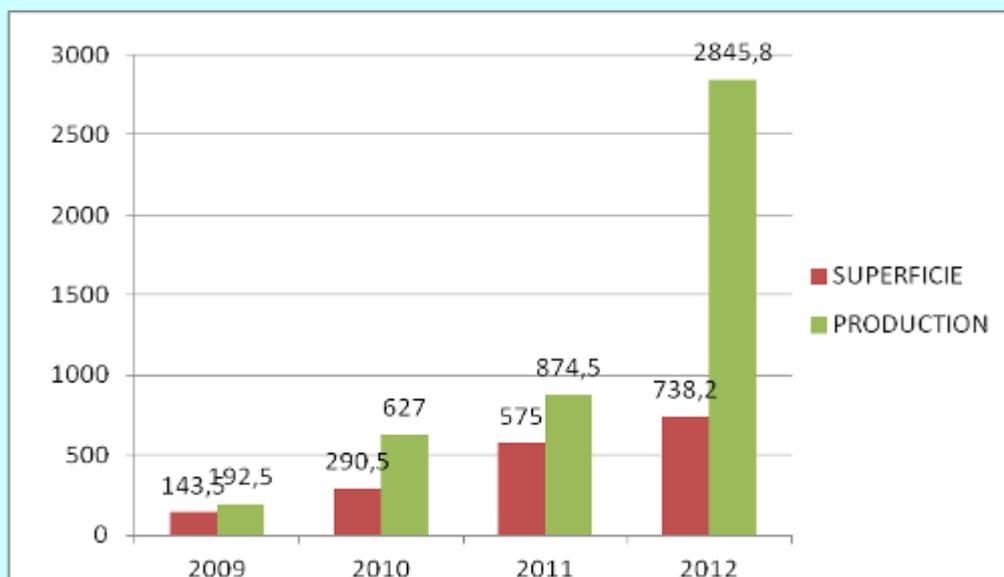
Rice production activities carried out by the Program target the collection of yield data from plots. This work was carried out partly by facilitators and partly by the DRDR in Fatick. The yields have nearly all exceeded four tons per hectare, as shown in the table and graphs below. This excellent yield can be attributed to better application of best agricultural practices, good management of the constructed dikes, and good rainfall this year.

Yields calculated from rice production plots (hectares, tons per hectare)

Site	2009		2010		2011		2012		
	Area	Total Yield	Area	Total Yield	Area	Total Yield	Area	Yield	Total yield
Ndinderling	18.0	54.0	84.0	252.0	179.0	304.0	303.7	3.8	1166.2
NdourNdour	25.0	25.0	35.0	70.0	45.0	68.0	50.0	5.9	293.5
Boly 1	35.0	35.0	45.0	90.0	72.0	72.0	90.0	4.6	414.0
Boly 2	2.0	2.0	5.0	7.5	5.0	7.5	6.0	4.6	27.6
Djilor	6.0	6.0	54.0	81.0	70.0	70.0	20.0	3.0	60.0
Némabah	2.0	3.0	10.0	30.0	15.0	30.0	15.0	4.0	60.0
Kaymor	5.0	10.0	5.0	10.0	24.0	48.0	41.5	4.0	166.0
Samécouta	8.5	13.0	8.5	25.5	22.0	66.0	32.0	5.0	160.0
Ferme 2	8.0	8.0	8.0	12.0	52.0	104.0	52.0	1.0	52.0
Wassadou	5.0	2.5	5.0	5.0	20.0	20.0	45.0	4.0	180.0
Fadiga*	5.0	10.0	5.0	10.0	10.0	20.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
Santanko*	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	10.0	15.0	10.0	2.0	20.0
Dar Salam*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	30.0	15.0	4.5	67.5
Bembou*	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	10.0	20.0	13.0	3.0	39.0
Pakala*	5.0	5.0	5.0	7.5	13.0	19.5	13.0	4.0	52.0
Keur Malick Fady*	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	8.0
Keur Mama Lamine*	5.0	5.0	5.0	7.5	10.0	5.0	10.0	4.0	40.0
Dassilamé Sérère*	3.0	3.0	5.0	7.5	6.0	6.0	10.0	4.0	40.0
Total	143.5	192.5	290.5	627.0	575.0	874.5	738.2		2845.8

*The sole subsidy provided was seed

Rice yields on measured production plots



The *Sabel 108* variety produced the best results (more than 5 tons/ha). We note that the *Rock 5* variety performed well in Kaymor but poorly in Boly because the water was prematurely released from the retention dam. The release was caused by fishermen who want to release a flow of water, so that fish are attracted to it as they tend to swim against the current.

In summary, the production for this year is very good and can even be qualified as exceptional. It can also assure rice self-sufficiency for households who have invested in exploitation of managed lowlands.

The *Nérica* variety is also performing well, especially the variety number 6; number 1 suffered termite attacks in the Keur Samba Guèye area. The best yield of *Nérica* was obtained in NdourNdour valley, reaching five tons per hectare.



Photos 2 and 3: Rice harvest in NdourNdour and Ndinderling

Rural infrastructure

The constructed water management dams have been well managed with no major problems. The dam at Wassadou is the only one that was not filled after its first draining, as the rainfall in the area was in deficit and the lack of abundant rains meant that no appreciable inflow was possible. The barrier at Wassadou fills quickly at the beginning of the rainy season, even with a rainfall of less than 40mm; by August, a thick vegetation cover has grown and the reservoir can no longer fill even with a rainfall of 60mm.

Equipment

The Program assisted with the acquisition of two rice hullers for women's groups in Samécouta and for the federation of women in Kédougou. The hullers are currently functioning. We note that the two operators and the mechanic received training from a Dakar supplier to assure maintenance.

The huller is a central piece of equipment that reduces the drudgery of labor, which in turn encourages women to produce more and thus to create surpluses to sell.

The impact of the huller on women makes the tool gender-sensitive; women are the most impacted by the labor of hulling rice, which takes much time and effort and even affects their health. Thus, by setting up the huller, women are freed up to take better care of their families and carry out other activities that create revenues.

Strengthening the value chain

In the rice value chain, assisting the management committees in Ndinderling, Wassadou, Kaymor, Samécouta, and Ferme 2 with the acquisition of five rice threshers and four hullers will contribute to the development of service providers. Note that the two rice hullers in Samécouta and Ferme 2 were delivered and are starting to come online.

Rice threshers

	Site	Beneficiaries
1	Keur samba Guèye	Ndinderling management committee
2	Kaymor	Kaymor management committee
3	Wassadou	Wassadou management committee
4	Samécouta	Samécouta producers' group
5	NdourNdour	NdourNdour management committee

Rice hullers

	Site	Beneficiaries
1	Keur Samba Guèye	Ndinderling management committee
2	Kaymor	Kaymor management committee
3	Kédougou	Ferme2
4	Samécouta	Samécouta producers group

Exchange and training visits

The Program organized an exchange visit in the Senegal River Delta area for facilitators and ACFs with 18 men and women rice producers from Kédougou, Tambacounda, Kaolack, and Fatick Regions.

The general objective of this visit is to allow members of the management committees to understand the issues associated with rice intensification, marketing rice, and making producers into professionals. It will also allow them to grasp the techniques for growing rice, the forms of organization that are appropriate for the process, how to plan for post-harvest activities; and to see adaptive investments for these activities. The visit was well appreciated by the participants.

In terms of training, two Program facilitators benefited from a series of workshops on Integrated Pest and Production Management (IPM, or GIPD in French). They were required to test learning fields that produced yields of more than six tons per hectare. This training and the GIPD practices will be devolved to others in order to boost production in a sustainable and effective manner.

Characterization of biodiversity

Biodiversity information collected in Wassadou was entered into the computer and analyzed; a document was produced, presented, and finalized.

In the document, we propose a series of practical indicators to monitor the environment and verify their likely evolution and a set of recommendations that describe compensatory measures to take. It will still be

the job of the management committee to ensure that the measures adopted and validated out of the report are properly applied.

In contrast, because of constraints imposed on harvesting species found in protected areas (Ndiambour Classified Forest and the National Park of Niokolo-Koba), firewood and construction wood supplies are not at all assured. As a result, activities involving restoration and/or regeneration must consider this issue.



Photo 4: Human activities identified in the biodiversity study: agriculture, tree-cutting, and others

Wildlife inventory in Ndinderling lowlands

A mission to assist the forest service and national parks to inventory the fauna of Ndinderling zone was organized in December. It included doing one inventory based on observation and another based on a survey of animal species present in Ndinderling valley. The objectives of the study were, among others, to:

- List those species that are present, either temporarily or permanently, because of the installation and use of the dam;
- Devise a summary table including all the situations and scenarios based on the presence, the appearance, or the disappearance of wildlife species in Ndinderling area.

The following table indicates the list of species observed directly along transects and ponds with their numbers.

Table of species, family, class, number observed, and dietary habit

Species	Family	Class	Number	Diet
Abyssinian roller	<i>Coraciidés</i>	Bird	16	Insectivore
Agame	<i>Agamidés</i>	Reptile	02	Insectivore
Alecto	<i>Plocéidés</i>	Bird	95	Granivore
Black kite	<i>Accipitridés</i>	Bird	40	Carnivore
Blackbird	<i>Plocéidés</i>	Bird	672	Granivore
Common bulbul	<i>Pycnonotidés</i>	Bird	35	Granivore
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocoracidés</i>	Bird	05	Piscivore
Coucal	<i>Cuculidés</i>	Bird	05	Insectivore
Dove	<i>Colombidés</i>	Bird	110	Granivore
Eagle	<i>Accipitridés</i>	Bird	03	Carnivore
Elanions	<i>Accipitridés</i>	Bird	06	Carnivore
Falcon	<i>Falconidés</i>	Bird	01	Carnivore
Francolins	<i>Phasianidés</i>	Bird	14	Granivore
Frog	<i>Ranudés</i>	Amphibian	07	Insectivore
Hammerkop	<i>Scopidés</i>	Bird	05	Piscivore
Heron	<i>Ardeidés</i>	Bird	19	Piscivore

Species	Family	Class	Number	Diet
Jacana	<i>Jacanídes</i>	Bird	08	Insectivore
Nile monitor lizard	<i>Varanídes</i>	reptile	02	Insectivore
Parrot	<i>Psittanídes</i>	Bird	21	Granivore
Patas (red monkey)	<i>Cercopithécídes</i>	Mammal	36	Omnivore
Secretary bird	<i>Sagittariídes</i>	Bird	05	Carnivore
Small hornbill	<i>Bucérotídes</i>	Bird	66	Insectivore
Touraco	<i>Musophagídes</i>	Bird	05	Insectivores
Vulture	<i>Accipitridés</i>	Bird	05	Carnivore
Weaver	<i>Ploceídes</i>	Bird	625	Granivore

When surveys were cross-checked, it was revealed that the area harbors mammals and reptiles as recorded in the following table:

Results of the surveys: species, family, class, and diet

Species	Family	Class	Diet
Warthog	Suidés	Mammal	Omnivore
Hyena	Hyénídes	Mammal	Carnivore
Jackal	Canídes	Mammal	Carnivore
Vervet monkey	Cercopithécídes	Mammal	Omnivore
Red monkey (patas)	Cercopithécídes	Mammal	Omnivore
Bushbuck	Bovidés	Mammal	Herbivore
Squirrel	Sciurídes	Mammal	Frugivorous; rodent
Civet	Vivéridés	Mammal	Carnivore
Genet	Vivéridés	Mammal	Carnivore
Mongoose	Vivéridés	Mammal	Carnivore
Hare	Pédétídes	Mammal	Herbivore
Porcupine	Histicídes	Mammal	Frugivorous; rodent
Hedgehog	Erinaceídes	Mammal	Insectivore
Baboon	Cercopithécídes	Mammal	Omnivore
Tortoise	Testudinidae	Reptile	Herbivore
Crocodile	Crocodylidae	Reptile	Carnivore
Python	Pythonidae	Reptile	Carnivore

Analyzed data confirm that large populations of birdlife are present, as are diurnal birds that eat grain. Next most abundant are insectivores, followed by carnivores and piscivores in the lower numbers.

That the number of granivores is so dominant speaks of the abundance of food from agricultural crops and gardens as well as a well-developed grass plain. The absence of some of the water birds recorded, particularly the large waders (pelicans, swans, marabouts, and others), is due to the time of year during which the survey was done, namely after the time when the dike gates were opened, which caused the lowland to dry up.

Surveys carried out with the populations revealed the presence of more than 10 species of mammals, reptiles, and amphibians.

Monitoring impact: perceptions of local actors of the evolution of environmental and resource conditions

A meeting was held to share the perception of local actors of how the environment and resources are evolving in the Ndinderling lowland. The objective was to identify reasons for and causes of any noted changes. Three principles served to orient the themes covered: natural resources in general, economic aspects, and organizational /institutional /social issues.

For the questions on how natural resources have evolved, these items were noted:

- Signs of salt on the soil surface
- Greater water storage in the long-term
- More fish species present (fatang, kong, and others)

- Granivorous birds nesting near the rice fields (as they abandon millet fields)
- New bird species appearing, like freshwater Gambian goose
- More monitor lizards
- Appearance of crocodiles and pythons
- Appearance of or increase in species such as agouti, porcupine, warthog
- Tree mortality (particularly to vulnerable species such as *Alom* (*Diospyros mespiliformis*), *Nguer* (*Guiera senegalensis*), *Sidème* (*Zizyphus mauritiana*), *Waswassor* (*Heeria insignis*), *Ratt* (*Combretum glutinosum*), *Wolo* (*Terminalia macroptera*), *Nété* (*Parkia biglobosa*))
- Regeneration of *khaye* (*Khaya senegalensis*)
- Better density and vigor of populations of *Mitragina inermis* (*khoss*) upstream from the dam
- Improved access to pastureland resources (water and grass, and especially ponds and crop residues)
- More abundant perennial herbaceous species

Producers highlighted the following principal economic changes:

- Diversification and extension of gardening
- Recruitment of sourghas (assistants) for gardening activities that are increasing as the market potential grows
- Exodus toward cities is diminishing; as gardening develops, people stay in place, live as a family, and take care of their children
- More secure grain production for millet and maize
- Crop yields last throughout the year
- An increase in the areas farmed and in yields
- During harvest, there was an overflow of labor from the exterior (coming from villages where rice is not farmed)
- Better revenues from selling maize and peanut
- Facilitated access to and relations between villages
- A problem has developed when loaded wagons must pass each other on the dike (no place to pull over)

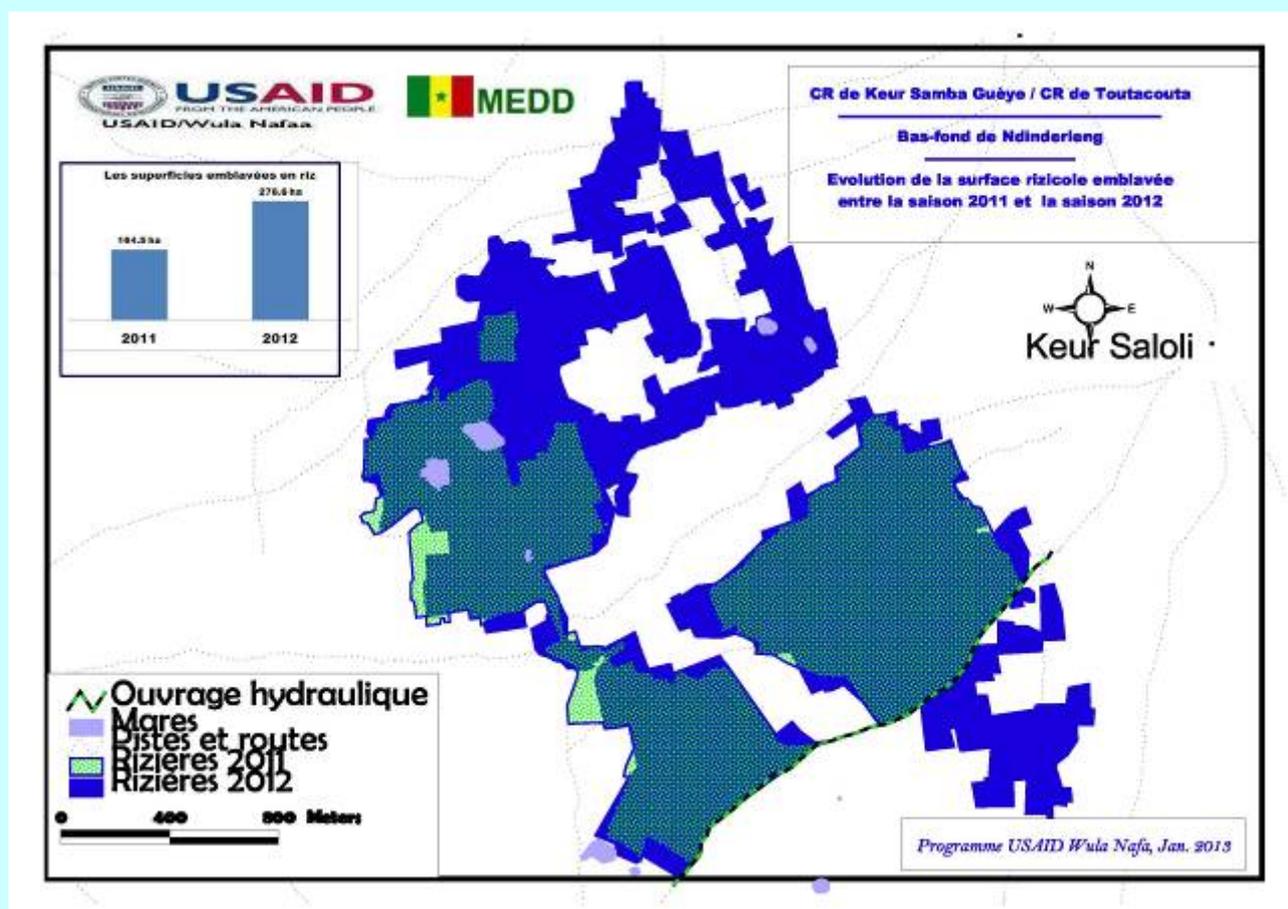
The issues noted for organizational and institutional concerns include:

- Better social relationships are vital (especially between villages)
- Understanding and agreement is needed between local actors
- Mechanisms to resolve conflicts internally are used
- Village herds are supervised by one herder (monitored animals are beefier and traction animals are used more effectively)
- Women are present at meetings where decisions are made (however, they remain less influential on the decisions made)
- Non-traditional rice farming villages have access to land for the purpose
- Millet and peanut crops are stored and consumed rather than sold to buy rice; the length of the hungry season is shorter
- The rice produced is wholesome (of better quality; not broken as imported rice)
- Vegetable consumption is up
- Extension services offered by government technicians from the department, region, CL, etc. are closer and more accessible
- Relationships and working in harmony with the Rural Council are improved
- The Rural Council is more proactive

Monitoring impact: evaluation of areas farmed for rice

The area under rice cultivation has been quantified for Ndinderling lowlands and the process was begun in the lowlands of Kaymor.

Results were analyzed; compared with 2011, they show a net increase in rice fields in 2012. They went from 164.5 ha to 276.6 ha, an increase of 112.1 ha.



3.1.3. Access to financing

Conservation farming producer networks were deeply involved in the process whereby access to credit was facilitated. They organized a preparatory meeting to sign a direct agreement between the networks and partner credit institutions. The Program will be withdrawing as the agreements are signed.

Partner institutions are keenly interested in accessing the envelope containing more than 100,000,000 FCFA that is earmarked for Toubacouta Arrondissement. They have agreed in principle to facilitate conditions for gaining access to credit. Future requests for fertilizer deliveries were expressed during this meeting.

The meeting was held in Toubacouta with lead producers and members of CF networks; it was an occasion for assessing the situation regarding sales of surplus maize in order to reimburse seasonal credit under contract, used for CF during the 2012 farming season.

Recall that the foundation of the process to access credit is the contract to sell quality dried maize between producers and their groups at one level, and between networks and groups at another level.

As a point of information, Kaymor and Médina Sabakh networks collected 11 tons and 10 tons of maize, respectively, the sale of which will pay back the credit for their groups.

Following up on credit reimbursement

Several meetings were organized by networks to sensitize producers on reimbursement of credit.

Eight agricultural producer groups in Bamba, Ndamé, Méréto, and Dialacoto paid back their credit loans to U-IMCEC and CMS. In Kaolack area, the groups in Thiouyène Sokone settled their debt; the GP in Pakala, Fatick Region, made a payment of 500,000 FCFA.

3.1.4. Access to market

The Kaymor network contacted a maize buyer, Agrosynergy, to buy collected surplus crop. Negotiations are planned in the near future, and this will happen without intervention from USAID-Wula Nafaa.

3.2. Contribution to improved nutrition: gardening

Horticulture sites

Management work in garden sites involved deepening wells in Diabang. The depth of some of the wells has even surpassed 18m; these wells have therefore reached depths at which excavation is very troublesome. Deepening the wells was supposed to be carried out in Némabah and Dassilamé. Work was stopped because of the abundant refill rate of the wells, after a big rainfall this year and good replenishment of the water table. Work will begin again in February 2013.

Live fencing

Follow-up visits were made to garden sites in Toubacouta area, at Diabang, Dassilamé, and Némabah. These three sites were chosen out of five potential sites because they were the most efficiently reached. After having exchanged information with the SPA, sites where producers were most invested in on-site plant nurseries were prioritized.

Diabang perimeter was visited together with the Village Chief from Keur Mama Lamine, President of the GIP, and with four other producers.

The points discussed with the producers include:

- Status of the plant nursery
- Method for establishing live fencing
- Clearing and installation of garden plots

On the first point, it was generally observed that the nursery contains almost 1,000 *Acacia mellifera* plants and about 300 *Acacia albida* plants, and is in good condition. The head of the nursery still complained that he is alone in performing installation and maintenance duties.

Two options for planting the live fence were retained after numbers meetings:

- Plant in the rainy season to avoid watering problems, or
- Plant after garden plots are already delineated.

After discussions with the Forestry Brigade Chief from Toubacouta, the second option was retained as long as certain conditions are met. While producers are putting in their plots, it will be necessary to divide the number of plots by the number of producers and to make each producer responsible for maintenance of "his/her plants". The distribution of garden parcels for the following season must be linked to the quality of maintenance performed by each producer. Another possibility is to plant around parcels along the fence, with the same conditions.



Photo 5: *Acacia mellifera* plants (Diabang nursery)



Photo 6: Onion nursery (Némabah)

Assistance with adding value to managed sites

Capacity-building activities for garden producers in five garden perimeters were intensified during the quarter. These included:

- facilitation of setting up garden plots within three perimeters that are more advanced in garden planning;
- using SIGESCO software to plan crops in succession;
- finalizing contracts with input suppliers and make the contracts operational for gardeners within five perimeters, as well as for individual gardeners in Nioro du Rip area.

These activities permitted the Program to record the level of occupation in some of the perimeters (Dassilamé, Némabah, and Diabang).



Photo 7: Tomatoes ripening in Dassilamé Sérère Diabang



Photo 8: Production of tomatoes using straw mulch in

The current level of production is 680 garden beds of tomatoes in Dassilamé Sérère. Onion production is ongoing in the three perimeters, though it is more advanced in the Dassilamé and Diabang perimeters.



Photos 9 and 10: Onion plots in Dasselamé Sérère and Diabang

Note that the perimeter in Diabang still has water problems in some of the wells. This could eventually handicap producers and lead to low site occupation, as they will no longer have confidence in the future crop and may abandon the site.

Assistance for managed garden sites

During the quarter, control groups signed contracts to provide garden seed using a private input provider. Control groups in Pakane Ndiawary and Pakane Samba Atta signed a contract with the Niayes in Saloum for seeds to be supplied as follows: onions - 5420g; cabbage - 284.5g; tomato - 101g; okra - 300g; pepper - 102g; tomatillo - 70.8g. This contract includes 44 gardeners from four villages.

Commercialization of agricultural products began slowly, with 372 kg of produce being sold for 354,000 FCFA in Dasselamé and 985 kg for 211,600 FCFA in Némabah.

CF networks and garden producer groups will also be assisted as they acquire 200 rippers and 70 garden kits.

In terms of organization, visits were arranged during the period between the end of the rainy season and the beginning of preparations for the gardening season. During meetings in the five garden perimeters, producers expressed their interest in the Program and their intentions to better prepare the coming season. The following observations were noted:

- In NdourNdour and Djilor, group members have found that the perimeter is extensive and they are not able to occupy the entire area. They plan to call on neighboring village groups who are interested in gardening to come occupy part of the perimeter. This will be, for them, the only way to assure that the land is exploited optimally.
- In Diabang, the management committee has lapsed into inactivity, leading to the installation of a valuation commission composed of woman producers from six villages (two from each village) to take over management of the plot.
- In Némabah and Dasselamé, a certain dynamic can be observed in the production activities. Note that the perimeter at Dasselamé has the highest occupancy rate.

3.3. Policy reforms

3.3.1. Land management (COGIRBAF)

All of the COGIRBAFs are currently being implemented in Ndinderling, Kaymor, and Wassadou. The participatory approach used is starting to have an impact, as we see that those who drew up the rules are truly appropriating them. In the various lowland areas, characterization of the vegetation has been completed and

will help conserve the environment and thus contribute to better valuation of biodiversity. In addition, work is in progress to optimize land occupation so that garden activities are taken into account in the dry season.

With the objective of improving implementation of the GOGIRBAFs, the plan is to evaluate them at the end of the rainy season so as to document lessons learned that will help rectify shortcomings in the rules and to modify commissions that were set up, if necessary. Thus implementation and enforcement will be improved. After this is done, a dissemination campaign will be carried out to reach all interested parties.

Enforcing implementation of the COGIRBAF was the principal activity this quarter. We note that the management committees in Kaymor and Ndinderling performed best in terms of respecting water management rules, maintaining the dikes, and recording activities that go along with running an organization.

The Wassadou management committee lost momentum because it was poorly organized. It would be good to evaluate the committee and replace the incumbents. This would have the advantage of encouraging greater involvement by the serious rice farmers, who are mainly women. Also, for producers, charging fees is necessary to assure long-term continuity of rice activities, and the management committee does this through the lowland area development commission. A summary document titled “Contract for exploitation of the lowlands” will help the management committee to better implement fee collection according to rules promulgated by the COGIRBAF, and to facilitate access to land, tractor services, and seed acquisition as well as seasonal credit.

3.3.2. Joint management of forest and fisheries resources

An evaluation was done on implementation of management plans in community forests supported by Wula Nafaa. The report was written by Regis Peltier in July following a mission from May 21 to 31, 2012. A workshop was planned to share the content of the report in Tambacounda. Subsequently, it was decided to integrate the planning for organization of the 2013 national forest exploitation campaign into the workshop program.

After preliminary plenary presentations, participants worked in two groups. The first discussed the topics of how much wood to harvest, technical prescriptions, how to include fire management, and proposed improvements. The second group discussed organization of the exploitation campaign, modes for accessing the resource, conditions for transparency and good governance, the place and the role of local government in allocation of resources and management of finances, and modes for institutionalizing the GAF.

The plenary session allowed the proposals of the two groups to be somewhat harmonized. The reports presented were then discussed and served as a basis for fruitful dialogue between the actors. The most important pieces of information from the presentations will make up the draft legal decision on the 2013 forest exploitation campaign or CEF 2013.

The major interest of these three days of reflection is in the diversity of actors who attended, and the pertinence of the numerous proposals that came out of it to improve forest resource management. This is reflected as much in the revision of the technical aspects that were addressed, as in the orientations that should be taken in good governance.



Photo 11: Opening by the Deputy Governor of Tambacounda



Photo 12: View of the meeting room (plenary session)

The final recommendations from the joint workshop were grouped along five themes:

- Laws and procedures: elements within the official decision that organizes the exploitation campaign that can be revised.
- Tools, instruments, and mechanisms: administrative and financial management and governance aspects as they apply to financial issues and surveillance.
- Resource offtake: this applies to improving technical rules for harvesting and management.
- Yields from charcoal making: the technical points regarding use of the technique known as the Casamance kiln.
- Access to the resource: issues of distribution of resources among local people and external actors, and rules defining these categories.

For each theme discussed, recommendations were made that served to inform the 2013 CEF. More generally, a strong recommendation was made to match the calendar of the CEF to that of rural people, that is, October 1 to June 30, rather than basing it on the calendar year. That would mean that there could be three months of biological repose.

The latter major recommendation was retained in the draft 2013 CEP; thus, a period of transition was declared for 2013-2014.

3.4. Capacity building

3.4.1. Strengthening partner institutions (ARD, technical services, CR, ANCAR, DRDR)

Collaboration with partners

The Program collaborated frequently with partner institutions as it implemented activities under agreements signed with them. This approach led to most of the activities being completed, while it assured they had an institutional basis. This was the arrangement under which the DRDR collected data and calculated yields in CF fields. As for the Regional Directorate of the Southern Peanut Basin of ANCAR, technicians were trained by the Program and will be disseminating and introducing the technique in 26 villages.

3.4.2. Strengthening the private sector (NGO, Micro-enterprises, FtF and other value chains, CF, RNA, CG)

Information exchange visits

The general objective of these visits was to allow members of the management committees to understand issues that arise as rice production is intensified and rice is marketed, producers are made into professionals, rice farming techniques are better assimilated, and appropriate forms of organizing investments are adapted to these activities.

These are the specific objectives that were set for the visits:

- See the experience of rice farming as practiced in the lowlands
- Discuss with researchers on various rice farming problems and solutions
- See post-harvest equipment that is needed for intensification
- Understand the issues involved with producing seed
- Discuss with GIEs about the approach of obtaining seasonal credit and paying the fee
- Discuss the process of developing a label, a community dynamic, and experience in rice farming



Photos 13: Post-harvest material

Assisting women rice producers in Kédougou as they acquire rice hullers in preparation for the 2013 season

Assistance in acquiring rice hullers for Samécouta and Ferme 2

Recall that in Kédougou Region, the Program supports rice producer groups in the management of lowlands and tractor services for rainfed rice in the valleys.

Producers who are benefiting from Program support to acquire rice hullers include:

- The 200 women in the Union of Women Rice Producers of Kédougou, who exploit Ferme 2
- The 125 women in the women's groups working in Samécouta farm

After the handover and installation of the hullers, the technicians and millers proceeded to run the machinery to test it.

At the same time, each group had identified a building that could house each huller, and set up a committee among themselves to oversee the huller.

The workshop to build capacity of group officers and committees not only clarified the roles and responsibilities of each actor for the best possible exploitation of the huller, but also led to better relationships between the various actors in huller management. In all, 22 persons, of whom 20 were women, were trained, plus two millers and the mechanic. As a result, they all better understand not only their work but also the relationships between the committee and the group officers.

The two millers and the mechanic were also trained by the huller supplier in Dakar.



Photo 14: Building capacity of huller management committees and members of group officers in the roles and responsibilities and in management, December 18 and 19, 2012 in Kédougou

CF farmers and rice producers

Assistance for the acquisition of tractors, hullers, rice threshers, and maize threshers

In the context of its 2013 annual workplan, the Program intends to emphasize building capacity of agricultural producers and also to facilitate access to vital agricultural equipment.

This equipment includes tractors, rice hullers, maize gins/threshers, and rice threshers. Today, the development of CF and rice farming depends on accessing basic equipment that will better respond to ever-growing demand of farmers who implement CF for tractor services, post-harvest operations, and processing.

The acquisition of these agricultural materials through private salespersons identified through agricultural production networks will lead to better-developed CF farming, rice farming, and garden production.

Assistance provided by USAID-Wula Nafaa includes:

- Writing up action plans
- Identification of private sales persons and potential networks
- Filling out identification forms
- Selection of private providers
- A prospecting mission for agricultural material suppliers in Dakar
- Elaborating requests for financing for private promoters, CF networks, and management committees
- Elaboration and issuance of a request for bids to provide tractors and agricultural materials
- Selection of agricultural material suppliers after sorting through administrative, financial, and technical bids
- Assisting networks in raising the funds necessary to complete purchase of materials (20%) and for promoters (70%)
- Writing business plans
- Assisting private sales persons to assemble dossiers to obtain NINEA credit and an accord with APIX

Follow up to training in management committee functionality

Activities carried out involve following up training that was given, in order to:

- get to know the various management bodies and their respective assigned tasks;
- become familiar with the rules and procedures used in each organization set up as a management committee for the garden perimeters;
- make mechanisms and tools available to managers for the prevention, management, and regulation of conflicts that could arise during normal committee functions.

The vision of the Program in terms of sustainability and long-term adoption reposes on total and participatory responsibility belonging to local actors when every decision is made. The slogan that applies is, “Give resources and power to the producers, and put them in charge of production and marketing activities, so that they become veritable development actors.”

Workshops to build capacity of agents who will pass on training in raising funds through savings in Tambacounda and Kédougou Regions

The Program planned to emphasize pooling savings and self-financing by producers, which will result in a reduction in dependence on financial institutions for credit.

The two workshops that were organized during December 2012 in Tamba and Kédougou zones enabled capacity building for **45 training agents** within EPC savings groups.

Data collected on mobilization of savings within the producer groups are contained in the following table:

Table: Status of EPC groups in Program intervention zones

Zone	Number of EPC groups	Savings amount (FCFA)	Number of loans	Amount of loans (FCFA)
Tambacounda	7	464,700		
Kaolack	36	3,988,585	783	3,988,585
Kédougou	11	3,260,000		1,235,000
Fatick	11	2,606,075	122	893,550
Total	65	10,319,360	905	6,117,135

Building capacity of producer groups and networks and of agroforestry processing units in maintaining management tools

A capacity-building workshop on filling out forms linked to formalizing enterprises, managing enterprises, governance of OCB, credit, and pooling savings was organized for agroforestry producer groups and fonio and baobab processing units. The summary document of all training given was submitted as a record of assistance given by USAID-Wula Nafaa Program to agroforestry producers in Tamba, Kédougou, and Kolda zones.

Meeting to evaluate 2012 credit loans with CF agricultural and rice producers in Fatick and Toubacouta areas



A meeting was organized in Toubacouta with lead producers and members of the CF networks to assess the collection of surplus maize production for the purpose of reimbursing seasonal contract-based credit loans for CF implementation in 2012. The CF groups have begun to reimburse their credit as per the contracts, paying in kind and in cash through the networks.

In Koumpentoum area, only two GPs have not fully reimbursed their credit from CMS; the remainder is 73,000 FCFA.

Photo 15: Evaluation of the process of moving surplus crop production by CF producers in Toubacouta

Assistance given to enterprises

During the quarter, assistance was provided to do the following:

- Create six agricultural producer groups (GP)
- Reactivate three GPs
- Train 12 GPs in management

Thus, 21 enterprises have improved their management practices.

- Five women's enterprises were assisted, including three new ones.
- 37 enterprises were assisted, of which 16 are new. These enterprises are made up of 6,906 members, of whom 2,988 are in the new enterprises.

- 93 jobs have been created based on agricultural produce, of which three are occupied by women.
- 6,794 persons increased their revenues, of whom 5,334 work on CF crops and 1,460 work on rice.

Internal sales (in kind valuation) by smallholders practicing conservation farming and rice farming generated 2,239,420,051 FCFA in revenues in 2012, compared to 1,298,082,813 FCFA in 2011; this is an increased benefit of 72.52%.

3.5. Natural resource management

3.5.1. Sustainable land management

In the context of assisted natural regeneration (RNA in French), a survey was carried out through the CF network based on a predefined format. The survey was administered to 735 producers of the CF networks in four regions, including 22 Rural Communities and 215 villages. After data were entered and analyzed, the results led to a few proposals for testing RNA with help from CF producers. However, because of the short amount of time available for implementing this activity (which normally requires a longer period of time), it was eventually canceled.

Another activity for the quarter was the production of a study on the impact of GDT on agricultural production in Ndinderling area, written by two interns from the University of Ziguinchor. The thesis was successfully defended at the university.

3.5.2. Ecosystem management (PAF, PG, bush fire management)

Writing the PAF

The process of assembling Mangagoulack's PAF achieved important progress as the writing and community presentation of the technical documents (the administrative management and GAF) were completed. Following this, the potential offtake from forest parcels was integrated in the draft 2013 CEF. Because of changes made in upper levels of the Regional Inspectorate of the Forest Service (IREF) in Ziguinchor, the meeting on technical validation was delayed. It is programmed for the beginning of January 2013 and will be completely led by the IREF.

3.5.3. Traditional gold mining

As the main partner in providing assistance to the traditional gold mining value chain, AKAD carried out these activities:

- Follow up visit to field sites and collection of data in Missirah Sirimana and Tomboronkoto areas
- Furnishing improved gold treatment units that were set up since October
- Collection of data

The hammermills are undergoing breakdowns and thus causing work stoppages. The sifting screens are functional, other than the battery that was stolen in Kérékonko and not yet replaced. The GIE still is using the screen with help from a partner.

A workshop was held in December to finalize the process of setting up a federation of GIEs. This has now been done, and the sub-sectors in Missirah Sirimana and Tomboronkoto have also been set up with designated officers.

Gold production data was collected in Mouran and Daloto areas of Missirah Sirimana. It amounts to 1,549.5 kg.

For the coming quarter, an emphasis will be placed on setting up commercial bank windows and a common forum, plus continuing the assistance to gold miners in monitoring and collecting data.

3.6. Cross-cutting activities

3.6.1. Climate change

A publication on the Program's contribution to the strategy for adaptation to climate change is being prepared and will become a reference for documentation of Program activities that deal with elements of climate change. The final document will reflect activities that have been carried out that relate to adaptation and resilience in the face of changing climate. Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats will be illustrated.

3.6.2. Gender aspects

Women committed to agriculture

The fact that rice hullers have been made available to producers is a big contribution to reducing the workload of women, allowing **free time** that can be used to engage in other activities that **generate revenues**. Also, women will be better equipped to increase rice production as they become more involved in managing post-harvest activities.

3.6.3. Governance and decentralization

The Program focused on organizing various management committees for training and monitoring ongoing activities. In addition, contacts are being made with development partners to assist the Rural Councils that the Program supports as they make the transition when it ends. These contacts will be present during the next quarter as tripartite meetings are held (Partner+Rural Council+USAID-Wula Nafaa), and when agreements will be signed for continuity.

3.6.4. Technological innovations

Refining the ripper fitted with a spreader



The latest version of the ripper is the fruit of action research carried out collaboratively with USAID-Wula Nafaa Program and the USDA-CLUSA Millet Project in Kaolack. The idea is to facilitate implementation of CF and thus reduce the labor required, which is often a hurdle to increasing areas under CF and involving a greater number of farmers. The ripper is capable of:

- Tracing furrows that match CF technique requirements
- Spreading compost after furrows are traced
- Reclosing the furrow after compost is spread

Without a ripper, these three actions are carried out separately, which often requires much labor.

3.6.5. Communication, vulgarization, and documentation

The last quarter of 2012 saw major reorientation of the communications subcomponent. Important decisions were made on how to put communications into documentation mode, sharing experiences and managing knowledge.

Dissemination of the results of agricultural activities, the process of making actions sustainable, and the assistance provided for acquisition of post-harvest equipment were the main topics for communications.

As natural resource management activities have ended, the highlight of the quarter was organizing a workshop to share conclusions and recommendations from the study on community forest management that was sponsored by USAID-Wula Nafaa. The overall objective of the workshop was to assess the status of participatory community forest management, through the evaluation of implementation of forest management plans assisted by the Program. The workshop was hugely successful, achieving the results expected as regards the drafting of the 2013 forest exploitation season official decision, a process requiring consensus between different actors involved in exploitation.

Another important communications activity was the participation of USAID-Wula Nafaa in the International Fair of Dakar (FIDAK) that is coordinated by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD in French), the sponsor of the 2012 fair. An MEDD stand was set up for participation from all Ministry directorates and project agents. The stand received many visitors, notably those from USAID-Senegal.



Photo 16: Colonel Salif Guèye and Mrs. Khar Dakono of USAID-Wula Nafaa Program and Mrs. Aminata Badiane, Interrim Directrice of the Economic Growth Office of USAID-Sénégal



Photo 17: The Deputy Director of USAID-Senegal, Mrs. Brewer, visiting the MEDD stand and the display by USAID-Wula Nafaa Program

In terms of radio broadcasts, the content of productions targeted Kaolack, Fatick, and Tambacounda Regions.

- *Tambacounda*: Five broadcasts were produced and disseminated during the quarter, in partnership with RTS/Tambacounda and the community radio station in Koumpentoum, Niani FM. The broadcasts covered management of Wassadou dam, the rice production season, implementation of forest management plans, CF networks, and preparations for the 2013 season, among other topics.
- *Kaolack/Fatick*: Three broadcasts were produced in partnership with RTS/Kaolack and the community radio station in Toubacouta. The programs discussed the evaluation of the 2012 season, future prospects, the strategy for permanent adoption of activities, and acquisitions of agricultural equipment.

In terms of exterior communications, the Program produced three publications. They include two success stories on agriculture and on governance of hydraulic infrastructures, and an audiovisual production for the televised news under the “Grand Format” heading.

- Two Success Stories:
 - ✓ Rice replaces driving a taxi
 - ✓ WATSAN: Governance in the spotlight
- *Production with RTS*: An audiovisual piece lasting 5 minutes was broadcast during televised news under the “Grand Format” segment.

3.6.6. Sustainability and disengagement

Natural resource management

A workshop was organized in Tambacounda to share the report on evaluation of implementation of PAFs.

The workshop brought together all the actors in forest exploitation matters: the Ministry of Environment, the Director of the Forest Service, Forest Service regional inspectors, the Directorate of Local Collectivities, local elected officials, forest operators (external as well as local), staff from programs and projects, and those who assist community forest management, among others.

The results of these exchanges, which led to consensus-building, will contribute to improvements in the official edict on the CEF.

Implementation of the PAFs

The final activity under management of forests is currently underway in Ziguinchor where the Program is assisting with management of Mangagoulack forest. The Program has facilitated the transition and the regional Forest Service inspector has responsibility for implementing the activities.

Relationships between networks and IMF

The producer networks in Toubacouta, Nioro Alassane Tall, Keur Saloum Diané, and Keur Samba Guèye organized a meeting with the financial institutions who work in Toubacouta Arrondissement to directly negotiate the agreements between networks and the IMF. A draft will be submitted to the institutions after validation by member groups.

3.6.7. Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Analysis

For MERA, the quarter was highlighted by a field visit to verify data in Fatick and Kaolack Regions, with the Facilitator Coordinator and Assistant Coordinators attending. The specific objectives of this visit were:

- to verify the tools being used to collect and store MERA data from the 2012 marketing season;
- to verify the correct use of the collection system as shown to the facilitators;
- to hold a meeting to present findings of the mission with the facilitators and ACF.

After the field visits, the information and results of the mission were presented in a meeting. All facts and observations were presented as a basis for formulating recommendations.

The MERA component is in the process of updating the database of reports produced by the Program during the second phase. This task falls under the heading of documentation and sharing activities.

In addition to these activities, MERA has assisted the Program Director’s office and the other components with planning and decision-making in MERA subjects and with accessing information.

3.7. Program management

3.7.1. Management and Administration

The Program organized a transfer of personnel to Kaolack, and the Tambacounda office is being repaired before remitting it to the owner. Equipment is being transferred to destinations defined by USAID

instructions. The assistant accountant has given notice and the contract of the secretary ended in December. The manager of the Tambacounda office will provide secretarial services for Kaolack, where she will start work during the month of February.

3.7.2. Facilitator management

Monitoring and supervision of facilitators

During the quarter, monitoring and supervision occupied all the staff involved with coordination and monitoring facilitators. Activities were based on monitoring of implementation of selected activities of the quarter. At the same time, logistical difficulties were observed and solutions were found immediately by the Program. These items were addressed:

- Inscription of CF producers in the 2013 campaign
- Functionality of the EPC groups
- Strengthening the partnership between CF networks and producer organizations and the IMFs
- Following up on collection of surplus maize to pay back credit
- Following up on 2011 credit reimbursements
- Following up on fees owed
- Verifying MERA data

Facilitator training

The Program continued building capacity of the facilitators. During the quarter, several training topics were offered to them:

- Training in techniques for making rainy season plant beds;
- Two agriculture facilitators were trained in integrated production of biological predators, in partnership with FAO;
- Exchange visit to Walo.

Facilitator placement

The first quarter of the fiscal year saw the promotion of the Facilitator Supervisor from the Southeastern Zone to the Coordinator post. This arrangement is being made after the Program retreated from several intervention zones, causing a drastic reduction in the number of facilitators in the field. Thus, the coordination units in Kolda and Kédougou were closed down as the generalist facilitators left. The facilitator coordination unit, with the Coordinator at the head of it, is composed of three zones each headed by an ACF. They are:

- Tamba/Kédougou coordination unit: five facilitators including one ACF
- Kaolack coordination unit: four facilitators including one ACF
- Fatick coordination unit: five facilitators including one ACF

Two notices concerning premature end of contract were recorded this quarter: the Facilitator Coordinator, and the facilitator based in Kédougou. Rearrangement of positions is proposed as follows:

- Facilitator Coordinator position: Head of BDS, who will add on facilitator management to his regular activities.

- Kédougou facilitator position: Tamba's ACF will take over Kédougou activities in addition to his own, based on a well-defined plan that is approved each month.

3.7.3. LASF/Grants

LASF

LASF has continued to support direct investments in field activities through sub-contracting, consultations, and purchase orders. Currently, the Program is working with enterprises such as Gora Bitèye and Pape Ndiaye to finalize deepening the well in the garden perimeter of Diabang at Keur Mama Lamine (Niore Alassane Tall, Fatick Region) and also at Dassilamé Sérère and Némabah. At the time this report was written, work was still in progress, but in the final phase of completion. These wells, once completed, will contribute to a secure source of garden produce and to increasing the area under cultivation. This will in turn increase sales for the target population in the region.

The Program also worked with Ets. Hassane Ezzedine to finish the installation of riprap on the anti-salinization dike at Kaymor in the Rural Community of Kaymor. The two structures will provide water to producers for their crops and increase their productivity and food security.

The Program spent the quarter preparing producers for this year's farming season. A Farmer-to-Farmer volunteer was requested to assist the agriculture team with training producers in nursery management for gardening. Thanks to these activities, producers learned techniques for preparing garden beds and standards for establishing a garden nursery using simple technology that can be replicated and does not require chemical products.

Small Grants Fund

Only one grant activity is in progress this quarter: the improved traditional gold mining in Kédougou in southeastern Senegal. Some other activities are in their final stage of completion. There are also two activities that just began last quarter: operation of one rice huller in Samécouta in Bandafassi CR and another in the Commune of Kédougou. At the time this report was written, the two rice hullers had been delivered and the two groups had been trained in good management practices for hullers. For now, only the Samécouta group has started using the huller. The group in Ferme 2 in Kédougou has not yet begun because it is waiting for the rice to dry. The two activities will contribute to the creation of jobs and the distribution of revenues to women who are members of the group; at the same time, it will improve the quality of local rice consumed in the household.

The Program is working with women rice producers, CF farmers, and members of CF networks on acquisition of agricultural equipment: two rice hullers, five rice threshers, seven maize threshers, small material (garden kit, ripper), and seven tractors with offset discs, labor, and transport. Bids made by enterprises for supplying these materials have already been examined. The next step will be to invite suppliers and beneficiaries for final selection.

All the activities that are already complete or in the process of ending will lead USAID-Wula Nafaa Program to work with its partners in a facilitator role and one of stimulating development of enterprises; they will also help the Program to encourage sustainable use and better management of natural resources in the target zones.

4. CONSTRAINTS, OPPORTUNITIES, AND PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

4.1. Constraints

The constraints include:

- Reluctance in implementation of horticultural activities in Djilor and NdourNdour perimeters, in spite of intense negotiations over contracts for seed supplies.

4.2. Opportunities

Opportunities observed during the quarter include:

In terms of food security:

- Contracts for seed supplies were signed for five perimeters assisted by the Program, and one garden producers group in Nioro du Rip zone
- Assistance from the Farmer-to-Farmer volunteer to the USAID-Wula Nafaa team on the topic “cooperatives for development”
- Assistance from the Farmer-to-Farmer volunteer to the USAID-Wula Nafaa team on the topic “garden nursery management”
- Organization of the 2013 FIARA

In terms of natural resource management and the environment:

- The workshop in which Mr. Peltier’s report on Program experiences in writing and implementing PAFs for community forests was shared
- Training on Reg. 216, United States Environmental Regulations

In terms of communications:

- Participation in the 2012 FIDAK in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Rural Development
- Organization of a video for “Grand Format” of RTS televised news on record rice yields produced in managed valleys in Fatick Region
- Production of radio emissions to go with communications on the evaluation of CF and valley yields

In terms of governance:

- Grounding of developed activities with the technical service, allowing Program work to continue after the Program ends
- Production of radio broadcasts to inform producers in the current farming season

4.3. Priorities for the next quarter

- Marking cattle corridors on the ground
- Training GAF actors in charcoal making and technical prescriptions as they implement the Mangagoulack PAF
- Preparation of the millet/sorghum and maize campaign
- Finalization of improvements being made to water supply sources in horticulture perimeters
- Preparation for the 2013 agriculture season
- Startup of garden activities in Djilor and NdourNdour
- Finalization of the design for garden kits (requests and purchase orders) for craftsmen trained by the Farmer-to-Farmer volunteer
- Organization of 15 CF evaluation workshops
- Organization of three CF vulgarization meetings for Toubacouta, Médina Sabakh, and Koumpentoum, with assistance from the Farmer-to-Farmer volunteer
- Continuation of activities that document achievements, with the organization of a workshop to share experiences with technical partners
- Production of a brochure on the success stories written about the Program, in English and French
- Support for the acquisition of agricultural equipment for private promoters, CF agricultural producer networks, and lowlands management committees
- Collecting surplus maize production in order to reimburse credit received under contract
- Reimbursement of credit from the farming season for rice and CF producers
- Assisting networks to sign partnership agreements with IMFs
- Marketing garden produce
- Finalizing the COGIRBAF for Kaymor and training for administrative and financial management
- Preparation for the deliberation and approval by the Rural Council of the COGIRBAF for Kaymor
- Organization of an exchange visit by PCRs to other CRs in Ndinderling

5. SUCCESS STORIES

Growing rice replaces driving a taxi

He was attracted to the idea of returning home; and that troublesome work on the Dakar streets driving taxi is now becoming a faded memory. Hope has rained down on him like grains of rice. The taximan has become a rice farmer, and with great success.



[Photo: Meador Fall]

*PRODUCER MODOU MBACKE CISSE
WITH A BUNDLE OF RICE STALKS IN
HIS FIELD*

“I am able to fulfill my needs through growing rice. I pay school fees and medical costs for my children, and sell a part of the crop.”

- Modou Mbacké Cissé

He is living testimony to the truth that says the rural exodus can be reversed. Sixty years into this life on earth, Modou Mbacké Cissé, with his salt and pepper beard and his body dripping with sweat, proudly grabs a bundle of rice stalks cut from his field. It is harvest time in this Dakar taxi driver's field, now returned to his birth home since three years ago. The destiny of this man is strongly linked to the Ndinderling valley management project that has been sponsored by USAID-Wula Nafaa. A gleam of hope shines for this family head, who has been obligated to live far from familiar territory since 1999.

He had been attracted to the promises of the big city; Dakar took him in and his work consisted of driving a taxi. It was a trouble-filled job that kept him away from his family for months at a time. *“I was staying in Dakar for more than four months before I could earn enough to come back to the village and provide for the needs of my family. What I earned was just enough to buy rice and a few other staples for the family,”* he concedes.

He continues, *“Thanks to this developed valley, I decided to stay here near my family and to farm the land; that was three years ago.”*

During the 2011 season, in spite of poor rains, Mr. Cissé worked one hectare and harvested three tons of rice, of which one ton was sold to pay for children's needs, buy agricultural material, pay for medicine, and buy other food for the household. This year, he increased his expectations: he upped his rice field area by half a hectare, and he hopes to harvest more than four tons of rice.

“I no longer need to drive a taxi or desire to work in the city like the others. Here, I am earning a good living right at home” As if to emphasize the point, he places the bundle of rice stalks at our feet.

USAID-Wula Nafaa Program assists Senegal as it strives to attain food security through management and development of valleys in the central, eastern, and southeastern regions of the country. Program interventions are part of the USAID strategy for Feed the Future.

SUCCESS STORY

WATSAN: Governance in the spotlight

Access to potable water is one of USAID-Wula Nafaa's successes in Tambacounda, eastern Senegal. The partnership between USAID-Senegal and Coca-Cola proved it.



Photo: USAID WULA NAFAA

A WELL EQUIPPED WITH A SOLAR PUMP FEEDS WATER SUPPLIES THAT REACH 700 PEOPLE.

“We noticed a decrease in sickness linked to drinking dirty water. The water from this well enabled better hygiene”, explained Mamadou Mané, village chief.

Water is life. This is well known to the populations in Tambacounda Region, in eastern Senegal. The installation of drilled wells and improved wells by the Potable Water and Sanitation component of the USAID-Wula Nafaa Program has greatly relieved the populations.

In Touba Fall village, a few kilometers from Tambacounda, stands a majestic tower painted in white, holding a black cisterne and filled by the work of a solar pump. The structure extends water as far as farmed parcels through a conveyance system of tubing. This is a structure that has helped women forget about past painful treks to fetch water.

“The well has made it easy to access potable water and has made water more regularly available. We are satisfied that women’s chores have been reduced so much”, affirms Abibatou Diallo, member of the well management community who is responsible for health aspects.

The well management committee watches over the governance of the structure that was handed over to the community. The committee is in charge of operating the well and establishing what time its pump will run, when fees will be collected for use by households, the cleanliness of the well and its immediate surroundings, and its management and maintenance. *“The well has lightened the workload of women and reduced pressure on wells, where often there would be conflicts between women”,* explains the President of the well management committee, Bouba Bané.

For the village chief, Mamadou Mané, the well is a godsend. *“Before the well was drilled, we walked up to two kilometers to access water. Currently, women have no difficulties and the wells that no longer are overused can guarantee that small garden plots will be irrigated”,* noted the chief.

APPENDIX I: TARGETED RESULTS

The main results targeted by the Program over a period of five years are divided among six components.

Agriculture component, the objectives of which are measured by these indicators:

- Increase in the quantities produced by enterprises assisted by the Program, broken down by value chain
- Number of hectares affected by new or improved water management systems
- Number of small households benefiting from new or improved water management systems
- Number of small households increasing their production of key agricultural crops or animal products
- Number of rural households benefiting directly from U.S. Government assistance
- Number of new water systems put in place
- Number of existing water management systems improved or extended
- Number of new technologies or management practices made available to beneficiaries thanks to U.S. Government assistance
- Number of private enterprises, producer organizations, water users' associations, commerce associations, and community-based organizations that have applied new technologies or practices, thanks to assistance from the U.S. Government
- Number of producers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices, thanks to U.S. Government assistance
- Number of small producers trained in respecting established production standards
- Number of associations of producers trained in established production standards
- Number of small producers receiving training in new technologies
- Number of producers' associations receiving training in new technologies
- Number of CRs and community-based organizations receiving information on policy issues and their implications at the local level (including agencies and technical services)

Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources component, the objectives of which are measured by these indicators:

- Number of additional hectares managed using improved techniques or practices because of U.S. Government assistance
- Number of hectares in biologically significant areas benefiting from improved management because of U.S. Government support
- Number of hectares under improved natural resource management
- Number of hectares covered by local resource guards who monitor implementation of management plans and local conventions
- Number of hectares with a forest management fund administered by local government
- Number of individuals who benefit from short training in productivity in the agriculture sector

- Number of persons who benefit from training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation

Governance Improvement component, the objectives of which are measured by these indicators:

- Number of external systems supported by the U.S. Government that supervise the utilization of public resources
- Number of local governments that receive assistance from the U.S. Government to increase their sources of annual revenues
- Number of processes supported by the U.S. Government that allow citizens to participate in local government activities
- Number of individuals trained in strengthening local governance and/or decentralization

Policy and Communications component, the objectives of which are measured by these indicators:

- Number of policies, laws, protocols, or agreements with a goal of promoting natural resources and their conservation that are implemented because of U.S. Government support
- Number of public educational and informational events organized
- Number of educational and informational publications, bulletins, or communiqués on policy reforms

Wealth Creation component, the objectives of which are measured by these indicators:

- Number of persons who increase their economic profits because of sustainable management /conservation of natural resources
- Total value of sales
- Number of enterprises receiving USAID assistance to improve their management practices
- Change in percentage value of products purchased from small producers thanks to U.S. Government assistance
- Increase in the export value of natural resources, non-traditional agriculture, and marine fisheries products from sustainable sources
- Number of private enterprises, producers' organizations, water users' associations, commerce associations, and community-based organizations receiving USAID assistance
- Number of members in producers' organizations and community-based organizations receiving USAID assistance
- Number of full-time jobs created
- Number of women's organizations/associations assisted
- Number of agricultural sites benefiting directly from USAID intervention
- Value of credit granted to rural people to develop agricultural activities
- Number of small and medium enterprises assisted with gaining access to financial institutions

APPENDIX 2: TABLE OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED TOWARD TARGETS

Indicator	2012-13 targets	Progress achieved				Progress achieved during the year	Observations
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Agriculture							
Increase in the quantities produced by enterprises assisted by the Program. broken down by value chain (I03)	Millet/ sorghum: +5,000 t Maize: +2,500 t Rice: +2,500 t Gardening: +1000 t	Millet/ sorghum: +3,845.71 t Maize: +11,974 t Rice: +2,572.928 t Gardening: 0 t					
Number of hectares affected by new or improved water management systems (I12)	500 ha	0 ha					These data will be quantified in the annual report
Number of small households benefiting from new or improved water management systems (I13)	100	0					These data will be quantified in the annual report
Number of small households increasing their production of key agricultural crops or animal products (I14)	1,000	7,315 Rice: 1,690 CF: 5,625					Good rainfall combined with efforts of farmers toward adoption of CF led to good production
Number of rural households benefiting directly from U.S. Government assistance (I15)	1,000	0					These data will be quantified in the annual report
Number of new water systems put in place (I25)	50	0					These data will be quantified in the annual report
Number of existing water management systems improved or extended (I26)	100	0					These data will be quantified in the annual report

Appendix 2. Progress toward indicators

Indicator	2012-13 targets	Progress achieved				Progress achieved during the year	Observations
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
<i>Agriculture -- continued</i>							
Number of new technologies or or management practices made available to beneficiaries thanks to U.S. Government assistance (I27)	2	0					These data will be quantified in the annual report
Number of private enterprises, producer organizations, water users' associations, commerce associations, and community-based organizations that have applied new technologies or practices, thanks to assistance from the U.S. Government (I28)	200	0					These data will be quantified in the annual report
Number of producers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices, thanks to U.S. Government assistance (I29)	1,000	0					These data will be quantified in the annual report
Number of small producers trained in respecting established production standards (I35)	100	24 M: 16 F: 8					
Number of associations of producers trained in established production standards (I36)	50	16					
Number of small producers receiving training in new technologies (I37)	100	0					These data will be quantified in the annual report
Number of producers' associations receiving training in new technologies (I38)	50	0					These data will be quantified in the annual report
Number of Regional and Rural Councils and community-based organizations receiving information on policy issues and their implications at the local level (including agencies and technical services) (I39)	100	0					

Appendix 2. Progress toward indicators

Indicator	2012-13 targets	Progress achieved				Progress achieved during the year	Observations
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Biodiversity							
Number of hectares under improved natural resource management	0 ha	0					
Number of hectares in biologically significant areas benefiting from improved management because of U.S. Government support	0 ha	0					
Number of additional hectares managed using improved techniques or practices because of U.S. Government assistance	0 ha	0					
Number of hectares with a forest management fund administered by local government	0 ha	0					
Number of hectares covered by local resource guards who monitor implementation of management plans and local conventions	0 ha	0					
Number of individuals who benefit from short training in productivity in the agriculture sector	700 indiv. /yr	24 M: 16 F: 8					
Number of persons who benefit from training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation	0 pers. /yr	16 M: 7 F: 9					
Governance Improvement							
Number of local governments that receive assistance from the U.S. Government to increase their sources of annual revenues	0	0					
Number of external systems supported by the U.S. Government that supervise the utilization of public resources	0	0					

Appendix 2. Progress toward indicators

Indicator	2012-13 targets	Progress achieved				Progress achieved during the year	Observations
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
<i>Governance, continued</i>							
Number of processes supported by the U.S. Government that allow citizens to participate in local government activities	0	0					
Number of individuals trained in strengthening local governance and/or decentralization	2000	23 M: 21 F: 1					
Policy and Communications							
Number of policies, laws, protocols, or agreements with a goal of promoting natural resources and their conservation that are implemented because of U.S. Government support	0	0					
Number of educational and informational publications, bulletins, or communiqués on policy reforms	10	3					
Number of public educational and informational events organized	100	10					
Wealth Creation							
Number of persons who increase their economic profits because of sustainable management /conservation of natural resources	8,250 pers. /yr	6,794 M: 5,487 F: 1,307					
Total value of sales	7 M USD	4,478,840 USD					
Number of enterprises receiving USAID assistance to improve their management practices	100 ent. /yr	23					
Change in percentage value of products purchased from small producers thanks to U.S. Government assistance	101 %	72.52 %					

Appendix 2. Progress toward indicators

Indicator	2012-13 targets	Progress achieved				Progress achieved during the year	Observations
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
<i>Wealth Creation, continued</i>							
Increase in the export value of natural resources, non-traditional agriculture, and marine fisheries products from sustainable sources	0 M USD	0					
Number of private enterprises, producers' organizations, water users' associations, commerce associations, and community-based organizations receiving USAID assistance	300	37 A: 21 N: 16					
Number of members in producers' organizations and community-based organizations receiving USAID assistance	4000	7 000 <u>A: 3 942</u> M: 2 857 F: 1 085 <u>N: 3 058</u> M: 2 452 F: 606					
Number of full-time jobs created	0 jobs / an	93 FTF: 93 H: 90 F: 3 Non FTF: 0					
Number of women's organizations/ associations assisted	100	6 A: 2 N: 4					
Number of agricultural sites benefiting directly from USAID intervention	0 sites/yr	0					
Value of credit granted to rural people to develop agricultural activities	70 000 USD	0 USD ²					
Number of small and medium enterprises assisted to access financial institutions	0	0					

² 1 \$ = 500 FCFA

APPENDIX 3: DOCUMENTS PRODUCED DURING THE QUARTER

- Forest Management Plan for Mangagoulack
- Document on biodiversity characterization in Wassadou
- Report on the workshop to present the evaluation of PAF implementation
- Documentation of capacity building for producer groups and networks and for agroforestry product processing units: maintaining tools linked to functionality, enterprise management, governance, and pooling savings - September 2012

APPENDIX 4: PARTICIPATION IN MEETINGS, SEMINARS, OR WORKSHOPS

- Workshop on Regional Finance and LCD (USAID/Senegal), January 14-16, 2013, in Dakar
- Women's group meeting to study the profitability of a rice huller, in Samécouta and Ferme 2
- Participation in the meeting to present Mangagoulack PAF to the communities, October 1-5, 2012, in Ziguinchor
- Participation in the meeting to present the report on biodiversity characterization in Wassadou valley to the community, October 23, 2012, in Médina Niéméniké
- Participation in the workshop to share information from the evaluation on implementation of management plans for community forests assisted by USAID-Wula Nafaa Program, and to prepare for the 2013 national forest exploitation campaign, November 6-8, 2012
- Participation in the training on Regulation 216 concerning environmental regulations of the U.S. government, November 21-23, 2012

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