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USAID-Wula Nafaa Program

QUARTERLY REPORT

JANUARY-MARCH 2013

April 2013

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

USAID-Wula Nafaa Program

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CONTRACT NO. 685-C-00-08-00063-00

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ACRONYMS

ACF	<i>Assistant Coordonnateur des facilitateurs</i> (Assistant Facilitator Coordinator)
AKAD	<i>Association Kédougou Action Développement</i> (Kédougou Action and Development Association)
ANCAR	<i>Agence Nationale de Conseil Agricole et Rural</i> (National Agriculture and Rural Council)
APD	Detailed project proposal (<i>Avant-projet Détaillé</i>)
ARD	<i>Agence Régionale de Développement</i> (Regional Development Agency)
BARVAFOR	Retention dam and borehole valuation project (<i>Projet de bassins de rétention et de Valorisation de Forages</i>)
BDS	Business Development Services
CBO/OCB	Community-Based Organization (<i>Organisation Communautaire de Base</i>)
CEF	<i>Campagne d'Exploitation Forestière</i> (Forest Exploitation Season)
CF	Conservation Farming
CG	<i>Comité de Gestion</i> (Management Committee)
CLUSA	Cooperative League of United States of America
CMS	<i>Crédit Mutuel du Sénégal</i>
CNCAS	<i>Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole du Sénégal</i>
COGIRBAF	<i>Convention de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources du Bas-Fond</i> (Agreement between Rural Communities to Mutually Manage Valley Resources)
CR	<i>Communauté Rurale</i> (Rural Community)
CR	<i>Conseil Rural</i> (Rural Council)
CRD	<i>Comité Régional de Développement</i> (Regional Development Committee)
CT	<i>Conseiller Technique</i> (Technical consultant)
DAO	<i>Dossier d'Appel d'Offres</i> (Solicitation of bids)
DRDR	<i>Direction Régionale du Développement Rural</i> (Regional Rural Development Directorate)
EPC	<i>Epargnes Pour le Changement</i> (Savings for Change)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FC	<i>Forêt communautaire</i> (Community forest)
FC	<i>Forêt classée</i> (Classified forest)
FCFA	<i>Communauté Financière de l'Afrique - West African Franc</i>
FIARA	<i>Foire Internationale de l'Agriculture et des Ressources Animales</i> (International Agricultural and Animal Resources Fair)
FTF	Feed the Future
GAF	<i>Gestion Administrative et Financière</i> (Administrative and financial management document)
GIE	<i>Groupement d'Intérêt Économique</i> (Economic Interest Group)
GP	<i>Groupement de Producteurs</i> (Producers' Group)
GRN	<i>Gestion des Ressources Naturelles</i> (Natural Resource Management)
GUS	<i>Gouvernement des États-Unis</i> (U.S.)

	Government)
IMF	<i>Institution de Micro-Finance</i> (Micro-Finance Institute)
IREF	<i>Inspection Régionale des Eaux et Forêts</i> (Regional Forest Service Office)
IRG	International Resources Group
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</i> (Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development)
NCBA-CLUSA	National Cooperative Business Association CLUSA
NGO/ONG	<i>Organisation Non Gouvernementale</i> (Non-Governmental Organization)
NINEA	<i>Numéro d'Identification National des Entreprises et Associations</i> (National Enterprise and Association Identification Number)
NWP	Nature-Wealth-Power (<i>Nature-Richesse-Pouvoir</i>)
PAF	<i>Plan d'Aménagement de la Forêt</i> (Forest Management Plan)
PAMECAS	<i>Partenariat pour la Mobilisation de l'Épargne et du Crédit Au Sénégal</i> (Partnership for Mobilization of Savings and Credit in Senegal)
PAPIL	<i>Projet d'Appui à la Petite Irrigation Locale</i> (Support program for small irrigation projects)
PC	Peace Corps
PCE	<i>Programme Croissance Économique</i> (USAID Economic Growth Project)
PCR	<i>Président du Conseil Rural</i> (Rural Council President)
PTA	Annual Workplan (<i>Plan de Travail Annuel</i>)
RCCM	<i>Registre du Commerce et du Crédit Mobilier</i> (Commerce and Personal Credit Register)
RN	Natural resource (<i>Ressource Naturelle</i>)
RNA	Farmer-Assisted Natural Regeneration (<i>Régénération Naturelle Assistée</i>)
SERA	<i>Suivi, Évaluation, Restitution et Analyse</i> (Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Analysis)
SIGESCO	<i>Simulation, Gestion, Comptabilité</i> (Modeling, management, accounting software)
SO	Strategic objective (<i>Objectif Stratégique</i>)
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
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VCDR	<i>Création de Richesses</i> (Wealth Creation Component)
WN	USAID-Wula Nafaa

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This quarterly report presents activities carried out between January and March 2013 to reach results targeted by the Agriculture and Natural Resource Management Program (AG/NRM) 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.

In terms of assisting the rice market chain, a major component of the Feed the Future strategy, the Program carried out monitoring activities and environmental data collection. This includes a wildlife inventory in Kaymor that was carried out directly by the Sector Chief of the Forest Service in Nioro and with participation by members of the management committee.

For the millet-sorghum and maize value chains, the Program made sure that CF groups in the villages and CF producer networks were equipped with rippers fitted with compost spreaders. It also equipped rural communities with rippers and tractors. This vision reflects the commitment that the Program has made to transfer all CF assets to those who will benefit from them.

Similarly, selected producers in the horticulture value chain upgraded their equipment through a Program subsidy that provided 70 garden kits with seven tools that are indispensable for gardening. The tools will allow rapid production in five fenced garden perimeters.

Program activities also included evaluations of the 2012 farming season. Results of the season were obtained from CF networks during organized meetings in all the lowland areas where dikes were built. In looking at the documented results, there was a good yield of cereals and deep satisfaction on the part of producers with Program assistance. The Program also set up several meetings between suppliers and producers, CF networks, and management committees to facilitate acquisition of agricultural equipment by farmers (rice hullers and threshers, maize shellers, tractors, rippers, etc.); this was done to assure mechanization and intensification of crop production.

The process of writing Mangagoulack's PAF advanced well with the deliberation of the PAF document, the training done in GAF, and the announced commencement of the 2013 forest exploitation campaign that described the sustainable offtake for this forest.

Documentation and sharing of experiences were highlights of the quarter. The Program exchanged information about its agriculture activities in Kaolack and Fatick with ANCAR, projects, and programs. Also, Regional Development Committees were set up in Tambacounda, Kédougou, and Sédhiou regions to share Program achievements. A special event that was covered by Communications component was the inauguration of the anti-salinization dike by the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development in Kaymor.

Other Communications activities include continuation of radio broadcasts that emphasize horticulture topics in Fatick region, and the production of pertinent publications to appear in *Le Soleil* and specialized magazines.

In order to assist developers, groups, and networks to acquire agricultural material (tractors, rice hullers and threshers, maize shellers, rippers, and garden kits), all grant requests, protocols, and purchase orders were finalized and signed by the Program and beneficiaries. The Program is working toward

getting the equipment delivered by following up on orders and on credit applications made to CNCAS with information on tractors.

The Program assisted enterprises that wished to attend the fourteenth annual FIARA 2013. They showcased horticultural products from garden perimeters and forest product outlets.

Capacity building of field agents continued so that savings could be mobilized in Fatick and Kaolack zones this quarter.

In terms of supporting networks that want to access credit, three preparatory meetings were held with several IMF (U-IMCEC, PAMECAS et CMS) to sign contracts in Toubacouta, Djilor, and Médina Sabakh zones.

2. INTRODUCTION

This quarterly report presents activities carried out between January and March 2013 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.

For these reasons, the American government has revisited its agriculture strategy and will now focus on the regions of Sine Saloum, Kolda, Tambacounda, Matam, and Saint-Louis.

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

Ripper fitted with compost spreader for 200 CF groups

After training of artisans how to fit the ripper with a compost spreader, USAID-Wula Nafaa Program facilitated access to this equipment by subsidizing 215 of them for CF groups. They were chosen as a function of their results from the previous farming season, that is, according to their level of motivation. A total of eight local artisans followed the entire process of making the ripper-spreaders and were equipped to continue making them.



The distribution of the artisans by zone is as follows:

Photo 1: Rippers fitted with spreaders

Region	Site	Number of craftsmen per site	Number of rippers per site
Fatick	Toubacouta	2	84
	Djilor	1	22
Kaolack	Kaymor	2	49
Tambacounda	Koussanar	2	41
	Sinthiou Malème	1	19
Totals		8	215

In addition to reducing the number of persons required to work a given piece of land, the ripper fitted with a spreader has three main purposes:

1. Trace furrows for CF at a depth of 15 cm, as per the standard used in the technique.
2. Spread compost at a preset rate chosen by the producer. The producer decides how much compost to spread, thus optimizing the application and controlling the evenness of the spreading operations.
3. Reclose the furrow after it has been sown and spread with compost.

Note that each task would have required much labor during execution, but now this is no longer needed. Sowing seed is done at the time of the first soaking rain using a highly efficient seeder.

Animation of the value chain

Estimation of CF producers by networks

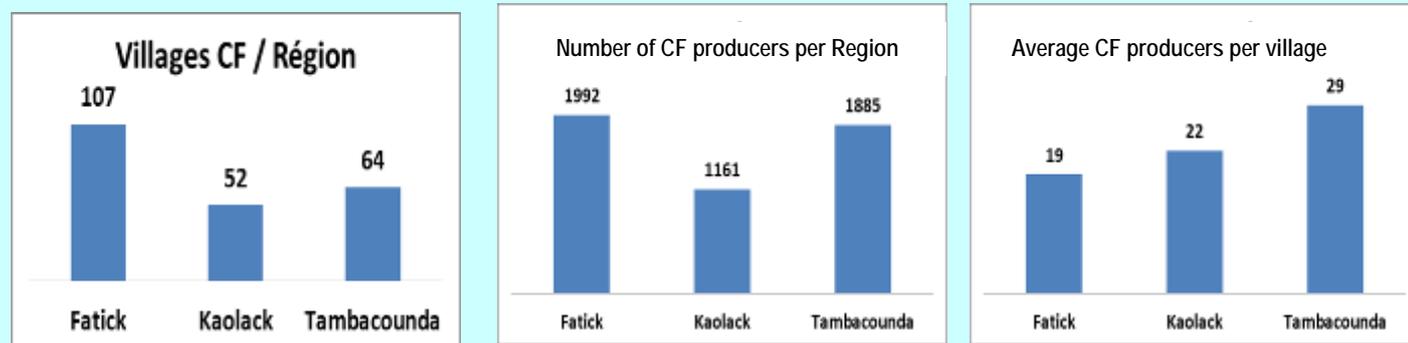
Those in charge of the networks that are still followed by Program officers were able to estimate the number of producers involved in the 2013 CF season. This was possible thanks to record books set up

with help from the facilitators. These data are the undeniable proof that CF activities have been appropriated by stakeholders.

		Number of villages	Number of people practicing CF	Average per village
Fatick	Toubacouta	13	199	15
	Keur Saloum Diané	27	543	20
	Keur Samba Gueye	13	280	22
	Nioro Alassane Tall	34	673	20
	Djilor	20	297	15
	Fatick	107	1992	19
Kaolack	Kaymor	21	564	27
	Médina Sabakh	19	334	18
	Ngayène Sabakh	12	263	22
	Kaolack	52	1161	22
Tambacounda	Maka	18	574	32
	Méréto	14	732	52
	Ndame	10	163	16
	Bamba	15	226	15
	Dialacoto	7	190	27
	Tambacounda	64	1885	29
OVERALL		223	5038	23

In total, 23 CF villages are working with the USAID-Wula Nafaa Program in 12 Rural Communities. The number of CF producers counted by their respective networks is estimated to be 5,038.

The distribution per zone is as follows:



Fatick zone contains more CF producers, but the average number of producers per village is still low (19) compared to Tambacounda Region, where the average is near 29 producers.

Note that initially, USAID-Wula Nafaa Program was working on CF in 19 Rural Communities (CR). The number of producers cited, 5,038, applies only to the 12 CR currently being monitored. Thus, in addition to this number, the following can be added:

- producers in CRs previously monitored by the Program but not currently associated with it, because they are still working with rippers and implementing the techniques that the Program taught them;
- current producers in CF villages that do not have means and therefore did not sign up to be in the program;
- producers removed from membership because they did not conform to requirements made by the group or the network;
- individual producers who implement CF on their own initiative.

Also recall that part of the networks' strategies included linking membership to credit so as to facilitate management of applications when credit became available. Thus, any producer who signed up gave information on how much of his crops and area he intended to place in CF techniques, as well as the amount of financing needed to make that happen.

Evaluation of CF techniques

With assistance from the Program, 15 technical evaluations were done in the Rural Communities considered to be the most dynamic in terms of CF promotion. The evaluations gave a better idea of CF impacts in each village. These are the elements that came out in the evaluation:



Photo 2: Discussion on record keeping for yields

- **The number of producers increased:** The mean number of producers per village increased significantly, going from 10 in 2012 to more than 17 in 2013.
- **CF yields were better:** Yields obtained following the evaluation done by the DRDR show good homogeneity between yields from one CF group to another. The spread between yields (especially for maize) of different groups is rather narrow. That could be interpreted as a good understanding of CF standard techniques by the producers.
- **A high level of participation by lead producers:** Lead producers monitored CF implementation at their sites. Records they kept served as templates for carrying out CF evaluations.

Active participation was recorded for CBOs and decentralized government technical services. This shows the importance of conservation farming to increasing yield in participating rural communities. The table below indicates the level of participation by CBOs and the technical services in the technical evaluations for 15 CRs.

Region	Rural Community	Rural Council	CBO	Technical services
Kaolack	Ngayène Sabakh	1	5	1
	Médina Sabakh	1	11	1
	Kaymor	1	23	0
Fatick	Nioro Alassane Tall	0	21	0
	Keur Saloum Diané	0	17	1
	Keur Samba Gueye	0	14	0
	Toubacouta	1	16	2
	Djilor	1	21	0
Tambacounda	Dialacoto	1	11	0
	Méréto	0	12	0
	Ndame	0	10	1
	Bamba Thialène	0	12	1
	Maka	0	14	4
Kédougou	Bandafassi	0	8	0
	Bembou	0	6	0
Totals		6	201	11

Organized exchange visits to promote CF techniques

Synergies were developed between USAID-Wula Nafaa and USDA-CLUSA Programs to train craftsmen in Kaolack to make the ripper fitted with a spreader. This led to handing over responsibility for making 38 rippers to two craftsmen working with USDA-CLUSA in zones that overlap with Wula Nafaa zones.

Strengthening the value chain

The process of equipping networks with maize shellers and rippers continues. In addition, rippers with tractors were delivered to various networks after their assembly was completed. As of now, ten tractor-fitted rippers have been made.

Note that the tractor-fitted ripper prototype was given to Kaymor's network.

The Program assisted promoters in completing applications to request credit from CNCAS to finance the purchase of tractors. This includes assembling business plans, NINEA, trade records, and references for bank accounts. Meetings with the supplier and bank were held in Dakar, Kaolack, Kédougou, and Tambacounda to begin the credit seeking process.

The assistance given to CF agricultural producers consisted of finalizing and signing documents for acquiring agricultural equipment, as well as payment of the contributions on behalf of various beneficiaries.

Table 1: Account status as of March 31, 2013 for purchase of tractors

N°	Developer	Location	Account no.	Account bank	Total contribution deposited (FCFA)	Observations
1	Union of Women Rice Farmers of Kédougou	Kédougou	000106005001	CNCAS Kédougou		Contribution not deposited
2	Abdoulaye Ndiaye	Keur Samba Guèye	000105988901	CNCAS Kaolack	3,592,800	Deposit complete
3	Yankoba Cissé	Nioro Alassane Tall	000105988801	CNCAS Kaolack	3,600,000	8,000 FCFA deposited in addition to the copayment required
4	Babacar Cissé	Kaymor	000105989201	CNCAS Kaolack	2,000,000	1,592,000 FCFA remaining to reach the required 10% copayment
5	Cheikh Waly Ndao	Djilor	000105994301	CNCAS Kaolack	99,000	3,493,000 FCFA remaining to reach the required 10% copayment
6	Aboubacry Diallo	Ndame	000105998801	CNCAS Tambacounda	3,600,000	8,000 FCFA deposited in addition to the copayment required

Out of six developers retained for tractors, only the ones in Kaymor, Keur Samba Guèye, Nioro Alassane Tall, and Ndame have deposited their entire share. In Kédougou, after Mrs. Aya withdrew for personal reasons, the Union of Kédougou Women's Rice Producers did not pay her share of the contribution; the same happened for Djilor.

Finally, the credit dossiers that were left with CNCAS were finalized and submitted for signature by the Head of the Kaolack CNCAS agency.

As regards maize shellers, the networks in Djilor, Keur Saloum Diané, Nioro Alassane Tall, Kaymor, Bamba, Maka, and Ndame completed the payment of their contributions, which were 420,000 FCFA per network. Seven machines were ordered with the supplier FOLAND, and delivery is expected in May, 2013.

215 rippers fitted with spreaders are being built by craftsmen spread throughout Fatick, Kaolack, and Tambacounda zones.

Eleven rippers-for-tractors are being made for networks in Méréto, Maka Colibantang, Ndame, Ngayène Sabakh, Kaymor, Médina Sabakh, Nioro Alassane Tall, Djilor, Toubacouta, Keur Saloum Diané, and Keur Samba Guèye.

Organization of networks

The CF networks carried out most of its CF implementation activities: conscription, promoting compost, tracing furrows, and collection of data for credit applications. CF activities were monitored through village visits, lead producer animation sessions, and community meetings.

In order to mobilize contributions for agricultural equipment, the networks fixed individual amounts as a function of the price of the equipment and the number of members in each group. Some of the networks met with the Sub-prefects to express their requests for inputs after grouping their needs by community.

3.1.2. Rice value chain

Strengthening the value chain

Production

This quarter, Program activities highlighted the organization of workshops so that seasonal evaluations could be done for the assisted lowlands areas. Specific objectives were set during these workshops:

- do the end-of-year assessment for the 2012 rice season
- analyze constraints encountered, positive aspects, and ways forward
- discuss plans for the 2013 season

Workshops were held in Ndinderling, Kédougou, Samécouta, Wassadou, Kaymor, NdourNdour, Boli, and Djilor. They came off well, and resulted in the following attestations:

- Rice production was good.
- Water structures were well-managed.
- Program support was well-appreciated (seed, tractor work, training, etc.).
- Fees are still being collected in many of the areas.
- A few organizational problems were noted, especially in Wassadou.

Concerning the preparation of the 2013 season, the Program is withdrawing and the management committees are completely taking over the activities. The committees must now begin to mobilize the season's costs as of this quarter, and to make contracts with service providers (tractor operators) as well as financial institutions in order to obtain credit.

On another topic, Nerica rice was well thought of in spite of difficulties encountered during the year (termites and poor site choices). The committees foresee an extension of the areas planted in 2013. In order to accomplish this, Ndinderling committee will be supported by USAID-PCE Program. Also, a joint mission with the two Programs was already carried out to establish contacts and clarify what support is expected in terms of objectives, methodology, and roles of the implicated actors. PCE has planned for training on producing quality seed, based on the meetings held.

Rural infrastructure

During the quarter, talus slope protection was carried out on the anti-salinization dike at Kaymor using masonry blocks. This work was officially inaugurated by the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development and by Senegal's USAID director on March 11, 2013.

Note that thanks to the Program's intervention, BARVAFOR committed itself to build a water retention dam above the anti-salinization dam in Kaymor, where it will manage the Keur Aïp Ka lowland. APD and DAO studies have already been initiated.



Photo 4: Inauguration of Kaymor dam by the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development and the Director of USAID/Senegal

Wildlife inventory in Ndinderling lowlands

A mission was organized in February to support the Forest Service and National Park Service in carrying out a wildlife inventory in Kaymor zone. It was an inventory based on observations and questionnaires administered to village populations concerning animals found around the Kaymor lowland. The objectives included the following:

- Discover species whose temporary or permanent presence is linked to placing the dam in service.
- Establish a summary table of the status and scenarios related to the presence, appearance, or disappearance of wildlife species in Kaymor zone.

The table below shows the species directly observed along transects and around wetland areas and the numbers of animals seen.



Photo 4: Surveys carried out with villagers on local wildlife

Table 2: Species, family, class, number observed, and diet of animals recorded for the Kaymor lowlands

No.	Species	Family	Class	Number counted	Dietary requirement
1	Swallow	<i>Hirundinidés</i>	Bird	300	Insectivore
2	Turtle-dove	<i>Columbidés</i>	Bird	132	Granivore
3	Spur-winged plover	<i>Charadriidés</i>	Bird	111	Insectivore/Piscivore
4	Long-tailed shrike	<i>Maconotidés</i>	Bird	12	Insectivore
5	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocoracidés</i>	Bird	04	Piscivore
6	Black-winged stilt	<i>Récuvirostridés</i>	Bird	02	Insectivore
7	Pied crow	<i>Corvidés</i>	Bird	02	Omnivore
8	Lily trotter	<i>Jacanidés</i>	Bird	03	Insectivore

No.	Species	Family	Class	Number counted	Dietary requirement
9	Coucal	<i>Cuculidés</i>	Bird	07	Insectivore/carnivore
10	Palm Pigeon	<i>Columbidés</i>	Bird	363	Granivore
11	Kingfisher	<i>Alcedinidés</i>	Bird	04	Piscivore
12	Sand grouse	<i>Pteroclididés</i>	Bird	1029	Granivore
13	Green pigeon	<i>Columbidés</i>	Bird	09	Granivore
14	Frogs	<i>Ranidés</i>	Amphibian	03	Insectivore
15	Cattle egret	<i>Ardéidés</i>	Bird	69	Insectivore
16	Black heron	<i>Ardéidés</i>	Bird	07	Piscivore
17	Thrush	<i>Plocéidés</i>	Bird	20	Granivore
18	Black kite	<i>Accipitridés</i>	Bird	01	Carnivore /Piscivore
19	Hamerkop	<i>Scopidés</i>	Bird	04	Piscivore
20	Little egret	<i>Ardéidés</i>	Bird	01	Piscivore
21	Moorhen	<i>Rallidés</i>	Bird	08	Piscivore
22	Red-billed hornbill	<i>Bucérotidés</i>	Bird	05	Insectivore
23	African roller	<i>Coraciidés</i>	Bird	10	Insectivores
24	Swift	<i>Apodidés</i>	Bird	25	Insectivore
25	Touraco	<i>Musophagidés</i>	Bird	05	Insectivore
26	Laughing dove	<i>Columbidés</i>	Bird	03	Granivore
27	Nile monitor lizard	<i>Varanidés</i>	reptile	01	Insectivore
28	Skink	<i>Scincidés</i>	reptile	02	Omnivore
29	Red monkey	<i>Cercopithécidés</i>	Mammal	12	Omnivore
30	Tilapia	<i>Cichlidés</i>	Fish	20	Planktonivore/herb.
31	Heterotis niloticus	<i>Ostéoglossidés</i>	Fish	01	Zooplanktophage

Table 3: Results of questionnaire - species that are new or have reappeared since the dam was built

Species	Family	Class	Dietary requirement
Fish eagle	<i>Accipitridés</i>	Bird	Carnivore
Vulture	<i>Accipitridés</i>	Bird	Carnivore
Egyptian goose	<i>Anatidés</i>	Bird	Herbivore/Granivore
Clarias	<i>Clariidés</i>	Fish	Omnivore
Heterotis	<i>Ostéoglossidés</i>	Fish	Zooplanktophage

The study has revealed the prominence of bird life as represented by classes that are granivores, insectivores, and omnivores; and to a lesser extent, piscivores, zooplanktonophages, and carnivores.

The high proportion of wildlife represented by the bird class (25 species out of 31 observed) was due to an enhanced potential for birds to find aerial shelter, compared to terrestrial animals that have lost habitat due to clearing and *Eucalyptus* plantations. The Eucalypts are being negatively impacted by salt concentrations after many years of drought and ongoing exploitation by nearby villagers.

The study also shows that five species have come back since water is now permanently on site in parts of the valley. The composition of the species (including three carnivores, two of which are raptors; and two omnivores) testifies to the beginning of increased species abundance and richness. The survey results show that fish catches have tripled; also, the fishing period has been lengthened.



Photo 5: Birds present in wetland areas



Photo 6: Fish caught in the water behind retention dam

During the quarter, an assessment of areas under rice cultivation was done in the lowlands of Kaymor and Wassadou. The estimated area is around 40 ha for Kaymor and 20 ha for Wassadou.

For better organization of Ndinderling and Wassadou lowland users and better prevention of conflict between them, cattle corridors that had been recognized by local authorities were identified on the ground and lined with cement markers as directed by the management committees. The cattle paths allow access to watering holes and forest pasture while preventing cattle straying into agricultural fields.

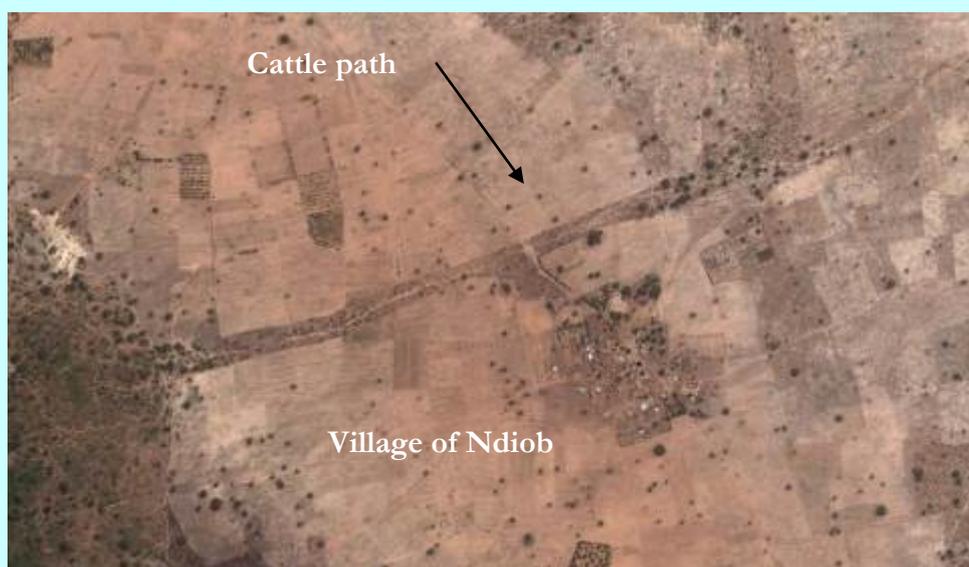


Figure 1: Map showing the location of Ndinderling cattle trail

Strengthening the value chain

In the rice value chain, three hullers and four threshers were ordered for management committees in Wassadou, Samécouta, Keur Samba Guèye, NdourNdour, and Kaymor. The committees deposited their entire financial contribution toward purchasing them. Two huller providers are MatForce and AFCO, and Foland will supply the other huller and four threshers. They have started the delivery process.

3.1.3. Access to credit

A primary activity of the quarter has been the sale of crop surpluses to reimburse credit under contract by agricultural producer groups.

In Kaolack, 21 tons of maize were sold for a value of 3,675,000 FCFA. This is the amount that was deposited to pay back loans.

Meetings were held in Toubacouta, Djilor, and Médina Sabakh in collaboration with U-IMCEC, CMS, and PAMECAS to hand over responsibility for input financing to networks. Each IMF presented its conditions for loans being awarded under a partnership agreement; it clarified the roles and responsibilities of networks and lead producers with regard to the management of credit as well as its repayment in full by producers. In this process of mutual association, networks assist GPs with contract signing, finalization of credit dossiers, accessing credit, and repaying within the deadlines.

95 participants (26 in Toubacouta, 27 in Djilor, 20 in Kaymor, and 22 in Médina Sabakh) took part in the contract-signing meetings, which led the associated CF networks to better understand the conditions for accessing credit using negotiated, preferential status with the IMF to fund their agricultural activities. Draft agreements were drawn up by networks and submitted to the IMFs for consideration and approval.



Photo 7: The head of U-IMCEC with Médina Sabakh and Ngayène Sabakh network members



Photo 8: The president of Djilor network presents his network members to the IMFs

In Kédougou zone, women's groups from the Union of Women Rice Producers have reimbursed their 2012 farming season credit as per their contract with U-IMCEC. Amounts reimbursed add up to about 18 million FCFA, which is a 96% repayment rate.

3.1.4. Access to market

Participation in the 2013 FIARA was a profitable opportunity for agricultural producers and garden producer groups. As the fourth time that producers sponsored by WN have participated in FIARA, it coincided with the last year of the Program. For this year's fair, Program participation was focused on promoting garden produce and agricultural products for shops.



Photo 9: USAID Wula Nafaa Program booth



Photo 10: Exhibit of garden produce

Participation in FIARA for selected agroforestry product enterprises and boutique partners was subsidized by the Program. It was a means for consolidating good commercial relationships and further assuring sustainability.

3.2. Contribution to improved nutrition: gardening



Photo 12: Well equipped with a rope pump

Horticultural site management

Development of garden perimeters was finalized in Diabang, and the site was officially handed over. In view of the depth of the wells, the plan is to equip them with rope pumps to facilitate drawing water. The contract for making the pumps has already been signed with a metalworker from Toubacouta, and the pumps will soon be delivered.

Note that the tests carried out on the wells using these pumps produced good results.

Assistance in developing managed sites

Capacity-building activities and the supply of equipment to garden producers in five perimeters are ongoing. Also, some of the perimeters began preliminary harvest of onions. In terms of capacity building, the topics included:

- **Implementation of the Farmer to Farmer volunteer recommendations from training on placement, maintenance, and utilization of garden plant nurseries:** After this training, selected trainees were put in charge of the nurseries in the five perimeters to implement the practices learned from the volunteer. Gardeners who benefited from this training were very happy with it.
- **Gardening kits for improving soil quality:** The kits are being made up. 70 garden kits



Photo 12: Metalworker making rope pumps in Toubacouta

for the five fenced perimeters are planned, and one is being made up for the group that includes at least seven tools that are essential for garden activities.

- **Controlling water in Diabang’s large garden perimeter of 13 ha:** This is being done on a trial basis, and 20 rope pumps have been ordered that can reach water at a depth of 15 m. This will allow the women who farm vegetables here to have an advantage. The pumps are at an advanced stage of production. The craftsman is putting them in place with help from the management committee from Diabang.
- **Continued planting of crops according to the SIGESCO planning tool:** This is ongoing and based on the November 2012 use of the garden planning tool. Input (seed) suppliers visited each perimeter for two days, during which places like NdourNdour were restarted and contractual commitments made by producers were verified.



Photo 13: Onion production

Assistance for developed garden sites

In order to assure better marketing of their products, the Program plans to assist garden farmers to set up three booths in the large weekly markets in Passy, Sokone, and Touba Mouride. A meeting to assess how the logistics will work has been planned.

3.3. Policy reforms

3.3.1. Land management (COGIRBAF)

For all the Management Committees, assessments of the season were carried out by the stakeholders themselves. Note that the presidents and secretaries of the committees greatly facilitated the collection of information on the areas farmed (480 ha), the cost of tractor work, and the cost of seed provided through USAID-Wula Nafaa.

The producers showed true willingness to pay the fees that are used to finance rice farming activities; in Keur Samba Guèye, savings are being mobilized at the local level through Savings for Change (EPC).

Compared with results from 2011, yields and area farmed have both doubled, going from less than two tons to four tons of paddy rice per hectare. At the same time, the number of households that practice rice farming in addition to traditional crops like peanut, millet, and maize is increasing; this is happening in Fatick and Kaolack Regions, especially since Nerica rice was introduced. Nerica is a variety of rice that is adapted to upland farming. As the chief of Ndiop village (Keur Samba Guèye CR) attests: “Farming rice will seriously compete with farming peanut, and now is the time to reflect upon the allocation of available labor to avoid the risk of delays in working the fields.”

In real terms, there is a greater social cohesion among households and improvement in the standard of living. The “hungry period” no longer exists for households farming rice, and true community leaders are coming out of it. In all, 167 people (103 men and 64 women) have taken part in the self-assessments.

All of these outcomes are possible thanks to the application of rules made by consensus (the COGIRBAF) that regulate the number of producers, distribution of plots, conditions for access and use of plots, and raising funds to pay the fees.

3.4. Capacity building

3.4.1. Strengthening institutional partners (ARD, technical services, CR, ANCAR, DRDR, etc.)

Collaboration with partners

For this final year of the Program, an emphasis has been placed on sharing Program experiences and transferring knowledge to bodies such as ANCAR and producer organization extension agents. This will assure sustainability of the CF technique on one hand, and of its extended application throughout the country, on the other.

The partnership that was already developed with government technical bodies such as the DRDR and ANCAR is a scientific and technical guarantee for continuance of Program achievements and a validation of the intervention approach. To make this important handover phase successful, the Program held meetings with the heads of target bodies, and then organized an informational workshop to share experiences and transfer knowledge. The general objective of the workshop was to inform the participants about experiences, to share knowledge, and to transfer USAID-Wula Nafaa program skills learned in the agriculture domain to partners and permanent bodies as part of WN's legacy.

The workshop results can be summarized as follows:

- The approach, the strategy, and the content of the Program interventions have been well understood by partners.
- The experiences and achievements of the Program have been thoroughly reviewed with partners.
- The methods and mechanisms for transferring knowledge from the Program and its partners are defined.

Fruitful exchanges were shared between Program and partner technicians. Presentations were followed by discussions and debate that led participants to retain the essential lessons learned. Documents that contain the most important information were made available to participants. Field visits also helped consolidate information received and reinforced meeting exchanges by discussions held directly with actors in the field.



Photo 14: The President of the management committee before the meeting delegation



Photo 15: Technical presentation of the retention dam

After the Kaymor visit, the delegation went to Keur Samba Guèye to visit the Ndinderling rice farming dike and to attend a meeting with rice producers.



Photo 16: Presentation of the Ndinderling maps



Photo 17: View of Ndinderling dam

After the visit, the agreement with ANCAR was finalized and the first activity was implemented. The main objective of this activity was to build capacity of ANCAR agents in conservation farming, using a training session that was prepared and moderated by skilled trainers that implement CF themselves in their fields.

The training took place from April 7 to 11 in Thiès in three phases:

- A theory-based phase lasted one day in the classroom. At this level, in-depth theory and explanations were given of CF techniques.
- A field practice phase was implemented on the ground as a concrete way to practice theory taught in preceding days. It was an occasion for the actors to deepen their knowledge and to design for themselves strategies or projects for implementing CF in the field in their villages.
- The third phase concerned tools and methods for dissemination of CF. It was an informational discussion on USAID-Wula Nafaa Program's use of the CF method. It was also a chance to discuss other strategies for ramping up that were not so successful.

The results recorded at the end of the training include the following:

- 22 persons, of whom 17 are ANCAR agents and five are from the Hunger Project, were trained in conservation farming techniques.
- A strategy for disseminating CF in other target Rural Communities has been developed (test plots selected, producers or family-based production sites selected for initial implementation).
- An action plan to indicate activities to be carried out, work sites, and roles and responsibilities of each actor has been drawn up.
- 22 persons were trained in the technique for making compost heaps. An action plan for implementation of this technique has been drawn up.
- Discussion sessions were held on the method for equipping producers with rippers and other CF material.

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

Exchange visits and training

The Management Committee in the Kaymor lowland was trained in administrative and financial management to improve members' skills.



Photo 19: The management committee in Kaymor valley in full session



Photo 19: A view of the meeting to renew Wassadou management committee

Training facilitators used the method of participatory training because the best way to produce ideas is to work in groups. This led to fruitful exchanges between producers, and to the following results:

- The capacity for organization and financial management of Management Committee members has been built.
- Members of the Management Committee committed themselves to respect established management procedures.
- The roles and responsibilities of members have been clearly defined and applied by all the participants.
- Accounting documents have been correctly maintained and reports have been regularly submitted to the Committee.
- Components of a meeting and conditions for its success are known.

24 persons in all, including 17 men and seven women, participated in the three-day training.

The Wassadou Management Committee was audited and updated with the assistance of the Program and its technical partners, in order to assure effective and efficient participation from rice producers. The objective was to assess the current status of the

committee before renewing its mandate, and to build capacity of members in terms of transparency in governance. The new management committee committed to better organization to take over administrative and financial management of lowland activities. Members are aware that this mandate, which is based on self-organization, will depend on a good community dynamic that involves all groups of stakeholders from the bottom up.

Training of management committees for garden perimeters

Meetings were held with garden perimeter control groups on organizing producers for growing and marketing. The meetings' objective was to better organize the garden producers, promoting joint production and the need to become the umbrella organization for getting produce to market.

Working with the women rice producers in Kédougou to maximize profit from rice hullers

Rice hullers were set up in Samécouta and Ferme 2 to improve rice production and lighten the labor burden on women.

For Samécouta, the huller has been placed into service and has produced 259,000 FCFA in profit as of the time of this report. This was used to buy fuel to make it run and to honor commitments to pay workers. In Ferme 2, the huller has just been installed and will soon be put into operation. In the long run, hullers will contribute to sustainably increased rice production in the region.

Follow up on training in management committee operations

The followup included these objectives:

- learn the importance of different management bodies and the attributes of each one
- master the rules and procedures that make an organization function in a way similar to the garden perimeter management committee
- make mechanisms and tools available to managers for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflicts that may come up during operations

The Program's vision for sustainability and long-term adoption of techniques relies on complete acceptance of responsibility, and effective participation, by local actors in making decisions. The motto is, "Give the resources and power to the producers, and let them control production and marketing so that they become the real actors in development."

Workshops to build capacity of savings mobilization trainers in Fatick and Kaolack

Two workshops were held, one in Toubacouta for Fatick area, and one in Ngayène Sabakh in Kaolack area, which built capacity for 61 training coaches.

In Ngayène Sabakh, the workshop was held with the assistance of the EPC moderator Mactar Gaye.

Mr. Mactar Gaye, an EPC moderator hired to promote savings mobilization with the Savings for Change (SFC) program in Ngayène Sabakh



In the rural community of Ngayène Sabakh, Mr. Mactar Gaye identified, trained, and assisted with setting up 38 producer groups to work with the Savings for Change Program (EPC) between December 2011 and March 2013.

Recall that Mr. Gaye is a farmer and the President of the Network of CF Producers of Ngayène Sabakh. He had been trained as a trainer in mobilizing savings in December 2011.

The groups that were created with his assistance are composed of 867 members (42 men and 825 women). They reside in the villages throughout the Rural Community of Ngayène Sabakh.

The trained groups raised 5,902,570 FCFA in savings, and gave out 6,795 loans for a total of 6,475,325 FCFA to its members.

The loans were granted without discrimination to all member applicants, with an interest rate of 10%.

This strategy contributed greatly to reducing dependency of producers on financial institutions for inputs.

Assistance given to enterprises

Assistance given to enterprises is summarized as follows:

- Creation of 5 agricultural producer groups

- Reactivation of 1 enterprise
- 8 training sessions in management

Thus, 14 enterprises improved their management practices.

- Of the 14 enterprises assisted, five are new. These enterprises are made up of 3,144 members, including 130 in the new ones.
- 130 jobs, of which two are for women, were created for agriculture products.

3.5. Natural resource management

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

Writing forest management plans (PAF)

The process of writing Mangagoulack's PAF advanced further as the technical documents (administrative plan and GAF) were written and presented to the community during the first quarter of the fiscal year. The document has been deliberated by the Rural Council this quarter. In addition, the annual cut for forest parcels was integrated into the 2013 CEF decree. The meeting to do the technical validation of the PAF was held January 8, 2013.

In order to assist these management structures to fully play their roles and to institute transparent and sustainable resource management, the Program sponsored training in the GAF and reiterated the following recommendations:

- Assure that management committees are monitored and assisted from the beginning of PAF implementation.
- Organize exchange visits for the management committees to visit other forests managed under USAID-Wula Nafaa.
- Give management committees the tools for using the GAF; provide office equipment such as cabinets, desks, computers and printers.
- Equip management committees with firefighting material.
- Carry out training in technical prescriptions and charcoal making.

The last-mentioned activity has already been programmed for the current quarter and will be developed by the IREF in Ziguinchor, in close collaboration with the PCR.

3.5.2. Traditional gold mining

Started in 2009 and based on a partnership agreement with USAID-Wula Nafaa, the traditional gold mining support program was implemented by AKAD for traditional gold miners in Kédougou Region.

The quarter coincides with the end of AKAD's contract covering traditional gold mining. A final technical report of activities was drawn up and sent to USAID-Wula Nafaa Program.

Implementation of the program generated the following positive outcomes:

- Environmental and social standards were respected in placer areas (locally called diouras).
- Four improved gold processing units were set up and used.
- Mercury was better controlled and used in the process of washing amalgams.

- Gold miners were trained in improved techniques for processing gold while respecting environmental and social measures.
- Traditional gold miners were organized into groups.
- Production, revenues, and associated data were collected.

3.6. Cross-cutting activities

3.6.1. Climate change

The document describing the Program's contribution to climate change adaptation is being reviewed. It identifies Program activities that fall in the domain of climate change and details those that are carried out in the context of adaptation and resilience to climate change: strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and constraints.

3.6.2. Governance and decentralization

As the Program nears its moment of withdrawal, all the activities of the quarter emphasized good governance so that the systems already put in place will remain strong and contribute to effective participation by all actors. Some of the activities of the quarter that contributed to good governance are the evaluation and renewal of the Wassadou water management committee; the training of Mangagoulack Forest management committee in GAF; and setting up a documentation system to monitor activities.

3.6.3. Communication, extension, and providing for continuation of achievements

This quarter saw many activities that took steps to leave a legacy of program achievements as presented through communications. A workshop for the National Agricultural and Rural Council (ANCAR) was held in Kaolack in January to assure continuity of WN activities; it was attended by technical service partners such as the Regional Rural Development Directorates (DRDR) from Kaolack and Fatick, other projects and programs such as BARBAFOR and PAPIL, and networks and grass-roots producer organizations. The theme of the meeting was how to draw the most benefit from USAID-Wula Nafaa Program achievements, with an accent on agricultural management of hydraulic structures and the promotion of conservation farming. The workshop took place over two days; the first was consecrated to presentations of achievements and the second was a field trip to visit construction sites and exchange information with beneficiaries and actors in the field.

Another feature of the quarter was the organization of Regional Development Committees (CRD) for the purpose of capitalizing on USAID-Wula Nafaa Program activities in Tambacounda, Kédougou, and Sédhiou Regions.

The Program's withdrawal from these regions was cause for summarizing and recording achievements in these regions and then sharing them with the technical services, the administration, and other projects and programs. Setting up the CRD was a great moment for communicating and sharing Program achievements, and an occasion for hearing moving testimony from actors and beneficiaries of the Program.

The inauguration of the anti-salinization dike in Kaymor was a highlight in the Program's history. The ceremony was animated by the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) with attendance by the USAID Senegal Director. Kaymor's dike was erected under the Agriculture component and is one of the most important works of the component in terms of dimensions and managed surface.

Radio broadcasts for the quarter included mainly productions for Fatick Region and gardening activities.

- *Fatick area:* Three broadcasts were produced and disseminated in partnership with Toubacouta community radio during the quarter. The broadcasts spoke of horticulture, garden perimeters as a way to obtain food security, and the impact of rice production in Ndinderling's households, among others.
- *Dakar area:* The deputy director and the head of Communications were invited to appear on the radio program *Sénégal Ci cam si canam* (a development-oriented broadcast) which is disseminated on the Origines FM station. It was a perfect opportunity to recall the successes of the Program and to speak of rural development approaches in Senegal.

In addition to radio broadcasts, two information sessions were held on the COGIRBAF in Wassadou.

In terms of exterior communications activities, the Program produced four publications:

- One publication is a compilation of success stories in French and in English. The document was produced in 500 copies that were mainly distributed to partners and government authorities in the regions where the Program intervenes.
- An interview with the Program Director appeared in the pages of *Le Soleil* journal, in which he explained Program successes. This interview was motivated by the brochure produced on success stories.
- Another article appeared in an issue of the journal *Synergie*; it talks about USAID programs and is consecrated to ten years of existence of USAID Wula Nafaa Program in Senegal.
- An article appeared in the pages of the journal *Le Soleil* after the CRD meeting in Tambacounda.

3.6.4. Sustainability and disengagement

Wrap-up of NRM activities in Tambacounda, Kédougou, and Sédhiou Regions

CRDs were set up in Tambacounda, Kédougou, and Sédhiou Regions in advance of the Program's end. The principal objective of the organizational meetings was to inform stakeholders of Program experiences, to share information, and to hand over achievements of the USAID-Wula Nafaa Program in various domains.

The specific objectives of the CRD were:

- to broadly inform partners and technical services in the three regions about Program experiences, results achieved, and impacts on the life of communities;
- to advocate for governors to continue working and engaging technical services in activities that were carried out; and
- to study ways and means of transferring the legacy of USAID-Wula Nafaa Program experiences and achievements to other structures.

The CRD are vehicles for meetings, debates, and sharing information on activities of the Program in the regions served. In addition, those major activities that should be prioritized for followup by the technical services were identified, and meetings will be planned with the Regional Agencies for Development (ARD).

In addition to the CRD, the Program built capacity of ANCAR agents in conservation farming techniques in the regions of Thiès, Diourbel, and Louga. This activity is part of the agreement between ANCAR and USAID to vulgarize conservation farming in the regions where USAID Wula Nafaa Program has not worked. 17 agents from ANCAR were trained and orders for inputs were sent in. In all, nine test plots that are to serve as "learning fields" will be established by ANCAR in

these three regions. The success of this activity will assure long-term adoption and sustainability of conservation farming in Senegal.

Implementation of the PAF

The last activity undertaken in terms of forest management is currently happening in Ziguinchor in the forest of Mangagoulack. In this regard, the Program facilitated the transition and the Inspector of the Forest Service has taken over the implementation of the activities.

3.6.5. Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Analysis

Production of WN's final report was the main focus in MERA this quarter. A sheet on the methodology was produced to orient the staff as they prepared their parts for the final report. Four consortiums will be held, one at each major step in the process, so that the report will be completed on time. An outline of the report was also drawn up.

The Program is updating the database of reports produced by the Program during the second phase. This task is part of the Program's plan for documentation and sharing of experiences for future use.

For next quarter, the main activity will be to wrap up data collection in the intervention areas. To do this, a field mission will be carried out to evaluate the total garden produce grown in the perimeters. Then, a meeting will be set up with all the facilitators and the ACF to detail a strategy for completing data collection.

Next quarter will also be the time to finish the final report and compile data from five years of USAID-Wula Nafaa Program history.

3.7. Program administration

3.7.1. Management and administration

IRG/Washington DC sent a consultant to assist with the administrative aspects of preparing for Program termination. All aspects linked to inventory of Program assets and procedures and mechanisms were discussed with the consultant. Currently all the arrangements made are being implemented so that deadlines set by donors will be respected.

3.7.2. Facilitator management

Following the departure of the Facilitator Coordinator, monitoring and supervision of facilitators was carried out by the BDS specialist.

Management of facilitator placement

The field placement of facilitators has remained the same since the departure of the Facilitator Coordinator. **Their contracts are ending in June 2013.** This quarter, they have assisted the networks with mobilizing crop surpluses to reimburse credit they signed for during the 2013 campaign. They also have assisted the networks in preparing, drafting, and negotiating partnership agreements with the IMFs in order to finance agricultural activities.

3.7.3. LASF/Grants

During the quarter, the Program helped producers prepare for this year's agricultural campaign. It worked with agriculture producers' networks, private investors, and financial institutions to obtain credit to buy agricultural equipment for this year. Credit will allow beneficiaries to buy essential

agricultural inputs, thus increasing their yield and productivity. The Program is also assisting producer networks and private investors to acquire agricultural equipment they need for their work. This includes 215 rippers fitted with spreaders made by craftsmen trained in collaboration with USDA-CLUSA Project in Kaolack, 70 gardening kits, and 11 animal-pulled rippers. At the time of this report, all the equipment ordered by the Program is being completed. Thanks to these activities, farmers will be able to increase the area of soil they plow while decreasing the time needed for normal field preparation duties.

In the context of preparing for the 2013 agricultural season, the Program joined with NCBA-CLUSA to welcome a Farmer to Farmer volunteer. The volunteer worked with the agriculture team as they evaluated conservation farming agricultural network producers in three Rural Communities in USAID-Wula Nafaa intervention zones. The volunteer also visited community gardens that are sponsored by the Program.

Thanks to these activities, participants learned good gardening practices in terms of soil preparation and fertilization, management, and preparing nursery beds for vegetables.

4. CONSTRAINTS, OPPORTUNITIES, AND PRIORITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER

4.1. Constraints

In the context of food security:

- Difficulty mobilizing financial contributions for tractors.
- Slowness and reticence in processing tractor financing operations.
- High tractor prices that discouraged some investors who refrained from buying one.

In the context of forest resources:

- An increase in fraud has been noted in forest exploitation operations; this could stop further development of the value chain.

4.2. Opportunities

Opportunities that were noted during the quarter include the following.

In the context of food security:

- The organizations that have been set up (committees and networks) are starting to take over Program activities.

In the context of natural resource management and the environment:

- Inclusion of the allowable cut in Mangagoulack forest in the decree that organizes the 2013 forest exploitation campaign.
- Availability and commitment of Ziguinchor IREF to manage Mangagoulack community forest when the Program withdraws, which bodes well for implementation of the management plan.

In the context of communications:

- Inauguration of the Kaymor dike.
- Participation in FIARA.
- Production of a booklet on Program success stories.
- Meetings to create the CRD in Tambacounda, Kédougou, and Sédhiou Regions.

In the context of governance:

- Activities developed with technical services taking root, which will lead to their long-term adoption.
- The production of radio broadcasts targeting producers involved in the current agricultural season.

4.3. Priorities for next quarter

- Acquisition and delivery of agricultural equipment for private investors, CF agricultural network producers, and lowland area management committees.
- Signing partnership agreements between networks and IMF to finance inputs.
- Preparation by networks for the 2013 agricultural campaign.
- Continued actions to assure the legacy of Program achievements will continue.
- Writing the Program final report.

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	Millet/ sorghum: +0 t Maize: +0 t Rice: +0 t Gardening: 0 t				
Number of hectares affected by new or improved water management systems (I12)	500 ha	0 ha	0 ha				These data will be summarized in the final report
Number of small households benefiting from new or improved water management systems (I13)	100	0	0				These data will be summarized in the final 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	0				
Number of rural households benefiting directly from U.S. Government assistance (I15)	1,000	0	0				These data will be summarized in the final report
Number of new water systems put in place (I25)	50	0	0				These data will be summarized in the final report
Number of existing water management systems improved or extended (I26)	100	0	0				These data will be summarized in the final report

Indicator	2012-13 targets	Progress achieved				Progress achieved during the year	Observations
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Agriculture, continued							
Number of new technologies or or management practices made available to beneficiaries thanks to U.S. Government assistance (I27)	2	0	0				These data will be summarized in the final 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	0				These data will be summarized in the final report
Number of producers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices, thanks to U.S. Government assistance (I29)	1,000	0	0				These data will be summarized in the final report
Number of small producers trained in respecting established production standards (I35)	100	24 M: 16 F: 8	74 H: 17 F: 57				
Number of associations of producers trained in established production standards (I36)	50	16	3				
Number of small producers receiving training in new technologies (I37)	100	0	0				These data will be summarized in the final report
Number of producers' associations receiving training in new technologies (I38)	50	0	0				These data will be summarized in the final 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	218 CRég: 0 CR: 6 CBO: 201 ST: 11				

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	0				
Number of hectares in biologically significant areas benefiting from improved management because of U.S. Government support	0 ha	0	0				
Number of additional hectares managed using improved techniques or practices because of U.S. Government assistance	0 ha	0	0				
Number of hectares with a forest management fund administered by local government	0 ha	0	0				
Number of hectares covered by local resource guards who monitor implementation of management plans and local conventions	0 ha	0	0				
Number of individuals who benefit from short training in productivity in the agriculture sector	700 indiv. /yr	24 M: 16 F: 8	57 M: 17 F: 57				
Number of persons who benefit from training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation	0 pers. /yr	16 M: 7 F: 9	0				
Governance Improvement							
Number of local governments that receive assistance from the U.S. Government to increase their sources of annual revenues	0	0	0				
Number of external systems supported by the U.S. Government that supervise the utilization of public resources	0	0	0				
Number of processes supported by the U.S. Government that allow citizens to participate in local government activities	0	0	0				
Number of individuals trained in strengthening local governance and/or decentralization	2000	23 M: 21 F: 1	223 M: 131 F: 92				

Indicator	2012-13 targets	Progress achieved				Progress achieved during the year	Observations
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Policy and Communication							
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	0				
Number of educational and informational publications, bulletins, or communiqués on policy reforms	10	3	4				
Number of public educational and informational events organized	100	10	11				
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	0				
Total value of sales	7 M USD	4,478,840 USD	0				
Number of enterprises receiving USAID assistance to improve their management practices	100 ent. /yr	23	14				
Change in percentage value of products purchased from small producers thanks to U.S. Government assistance	101 %	72.52 %	0				
Increase in the export value of natural resources, non-traditional agriculture, and marine fisheries products from sustainable sources	0 M USD	0	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	14 A: 9 N: 5				

Indicator	2012-13 targets	Progress achieved				Progress achieved during the year	Observations
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
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	3144 <u>A: 3014</u> M: 2936 F: 78 <u>N: 130</u> H: 128 F: 2				
Number of full-time jobs created	0 jobs / yr	93 FTF: 93 H: 90 F: 3 Non FTF: 0	130 FTF: 130 H: 128 F: 2 Non FTF: 0				
Number of women's organizations/ associations assisted	100	6 A: 2 N: 4	0				
Number of agricultural sites benefiting directly from USAID intervention	0 sites/yr	0	0				
Value of credit granted to rural people to develop agricultural activities	70 000 USD	0 USD ¹	0				These data will be summarized in the final report
Number of small and medium enterprises assisted to access financial institutions	0	0	0				

¹ 1 \$ = 500 FCFA

APPENDIX 3: DOCUMENTS PRODUCED DURING THE QUARTER

- Report on the inventory of wildlife in Ndinderling and Kaymor lowlands
- Collection of Success Stories in English and French

APPENDIX 4: PARTICIPATION IN MEETINGS, SEMINARS, AND WORKSHOPS

- Workshop in Ndagane to reflect on exchange visits organized by BARVAFOR to see mechanisms for regenerating mangrove in the Saloum by replanting in tidal zones, March 27-28 2013
- National workshop to validate the salinization study on lands and waters in Fatick and Kaolack Regions, with PAPIL, March 13 2013
- Meeting of women's groups to study the profitability of a rice huller in Samécouta and Ferme 2

U.S. Agency for International Development

1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20523

Tel: (202) 712-0000

Fax: (202) 216-3524

www.usaid.gov