



**USAID** | **SENEGAL**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

# USAID WULA NAFAA PROJECT

QUARTERLY REPORT

JANUARY – MARCH 2011

April 2011

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

# USAID WULA NAFAA PROJECT

Quarterly Report  
January-March 2011

Contract No. 685-C-00-08-00063-00

**Notice:**

The points of view expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or of the Government of the USA.

---

# Table of contents

<b>ACRONYMS</b> .....	<b>II</b>
<b>1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>I</b>
<b>2. AGRICULTURE COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>3</b>
2.1 Targeted results and planned activities.....	3
2.2 Progress achieved .....	5
2.3 Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for next quarter.....	20
<b>3. BIODIVERSITY AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCES COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>22</b>
3.1 Targeted results and planned activities.....	22
3.2 Progress achieved .....	24
3.3 Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for next quarter.....	31
<b>4. GOVERNANCE IMPROVEMENT COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>33</b>
4.1 Targeted results and planned activities.....	33
4.2 Progress achieved .....	35
4.3 Other activities carried out .....	45
4.4 Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for next quarter.....	45
<b>5. POLICY AND COMMUNICATIONS COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>46</b>
5.1 Targeted results and planned activities.....	46
5.2 Progress achieved .....	47
5.3 Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for next quarter.....	52
<b>6. WEALTH CREATION COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>53</b>
6.1 Targeted results and planned activities.....	53
6.2 Progress achieved .....	54
6.3 Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for next quarter.....	68
<b>7. WATER AND SANITATION COMPONENT</b> .....	<b>69</b>
7.1 Targeted results and planned activities.....	69
7.2 Progress achieved .....	74
7.3 Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for next quarter.....	77
<b>8. CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>78</b>
8.1 Coordination and Administration .....	78
8.2 Small grants fund .....	81
8.3 Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Analysis .....	82
<b>APPENDIX 1: DOCUMENTS WRITTEN DURING THE QUARTER</b> ..	<b>84</b>
<b>APPENDIX 2: PARTICIPATION IN MEETINGS, SEMINARS, OR WORKSHOPS</b> .....	<b>87</b>
<b>APPENDIX 3: LIST OF NEW INDICATORS</b> .....	<b>88</b>

# Acronyms

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

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

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

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

# I. Executive summary

This quarterly report for USAID-Wula Nafaa 2 presents activities carried out from January to March 2011 to reach targets set out for the Agriculture and Natural Resource Management Program.

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

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

One of the main activities of the **Wealth Creation Component** this quarter was its participation in the International Agriculture and Animal Resources Fair (FIARA) held in Dakar. The Program rented a cluster of eight stands to display information about its activities and accomplishments, accompanied by 21 enterprises which were thus better able to promote their products. In 12 days, these enterprises were able to market 22.5 million FCFA worth of products.

In activities other than participation in the fair, the Program organized a business forum which was a meeting point for formal enterprises; urban processors; machine, materiel, and packaging suppliers; enterprise service providers; buyers; and exporters. A total of 252 stakeholders participated in the business forum, which led to 62 business contracts being drawn up. The baobab season continues with a growing demand for product from both local and export markets. In gold mining, the Program signed a protocol with a local NGO to monitor activities. Finally, Program assistance to enterprises led to 1184 agriculture producers obtaining financing from microfinance institutions.

These were the main activities of the **Agriculture Component** this quarter:

- Drafting the COGIRBAF (Convention for Integrated Management of Lowland Resources) for Ndinderling
- Inscription of 5,873 producers this year (compared to 1,222 producers last year) from 327 villages in the conservation farming program
- Commencement of horticultural projects in 5 fenced areas
- Further training of irrigation pump manufacturers and suppliers of garden wells, for a total of four manufacturers and four well-drilling teams in Sine Saloum
- Meetings held with producers-buyers to develop contracts to buy dry cereals (millet, sorghum, maize)
- Perfection of a second generation, multifunctional ripper to be used in conservation farming
- Meeting held on the Conservation Farming Initiative, and carrying out the first communal activities with the different organizations introducing CF

In the **Governance Improvement Component**, the quarter was highlighted by the resolution of the conflict between Bassar and Bassoul over sharing natural resource management, specifically about the exploitation of *Detarium senegalensis* or ditax. Effectively, the process which was started by the Program in collaboration with the regional Forest Service finally bore fruit, and the most telling was the Peace Certificate awarded to the Program by the Niodior Sous-Préfet during the national Anniversary of Independence official ceremony, organized in Niodior at the seat of the arrondissement in which the CR of Bassoul is located.

Another activity of note was the beginning of better lowland area management systems and processes through implementation of local conventions and management committees. In addition, significant advances were registered in the context of supporting better organization of the CLPA through drafting a document on administrative and financial management (GAF) under the CLPAs of Toubacouta and Missirah.

For the **Biodiversity Component**, the quarter's highlights include the hands-on beginning of the draft management plan for Dindéfélo and the process of setting up an action plan for conserving threatened species such as chimpanzees. It is also important to note that advances have been made in drafting local conventions. For instance, the Dindéfélo Local Convention was validated and was deliberated by the Rural Council; the processes leading to the draft POAS for Bambali and Tomboronkoto were completed. The process of writing the PAF is almost finished in Koussanar, as the community presentation of the plan has been made and the document sent to the Directorate of the Forest Service for technical validation. One must also add the elaboration of a management plan for the bolongs and mud flats where an administrative and financial management document (GAF) exists. A framework for interventions was set up for activities common to the Biodiversity and the Agriculture Components.

In the **Water and Sanitation Component**, the quarter's accomplishments include the organization of training for management committees on their roles and responsibilities in terms of the GAF, as well as on legal aspects of water management and on activity planning. During the quarter, four wells were officially inaugurated after flow tests were completed on them to verify their capacity to satisfy local needs in periods of lowest water. The availability of these wells has increased access to potable water for 600 persons.

The Program received a visit from USAID and the technical team from Coca Cola Foundation Africa (TCCAF), in charge of supervising WADA activities. This visit allowed them to see first-hand the constraints linked to the execution of the Program. Different aspects of the inauguration of wells and extension of the work calendar were discussed.

Out of a total of 22 wells being built, eight are at the advanced stage of filling with water, five have reached the water table, and nine are in the process of drilling with depths between 20 and 70 meters so far. To follow these jobs, the Program recruited a technical supervisor.

In terms of human impact, 761 persons were trained in improved access to water and sanitation and 23 sensitization training in hygiene were organized. The transfer of the two TDC to other areas allows the expansion of the program to change habits in new villages.

In terms of sanitation, the Component subsidized 120 family latrines and 10 public latrines in the CR of Dindéfélo; the projects are in the preparation stage. The finalization of subsidies to Peace Corps volunteers installed in Bembou and Ndoumane has led to the inauguration of about 90 family latrines, which means that about 900 persons have been able to access acceptable sanitary conditions.

In the **Policy Component**, significant advances were made during the second quarter of the 2010-2011 PTA. We note a reassuring feature of the 2011 forest exploitation campaign in that it began on schedule, as opposed to the previous year where a late issuance of the official start date caused difficulties for the operators. This year's campaign began in February with an extension of the 2010 campaign so that operators could transport their products. These measures were taken following recommendations from the previous campaign's evaluation which was supported by USAID-Wula Nafaa.

In fisheries policy, regulatory measures were applied as rotational closure of the bolongs was implemented during the quarter.

The **Communications** subcomponent published its second newspaper supplement in partnership with *le Soleil*. It presented the activities of market chains supported by the Program. Also, the Program participated in the FIARA this quarter. This was an important communications-oriented event. Local communications from eyewitnesses were continued via the community radio network.

## 2. Agriculture Component

### 2.1 Targeted results and planned activities

#### 2.1.1. General considerations

##### Focus on value chains

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

- Irrigated rice in lowlands
- Millet/ sorghum<sup>1</sup>

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

##### Focus on lands

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

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

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

#### 2.1.2. Activities planned for 2010-2011

The principal activities planned are as follows.

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

##### Result 1: Improved or newly-created water systems

This includes:

---

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

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

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

## **Result 2: Improved agricultural and animal production**

This means supporting production of these crops:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Result 2: Improvement in local understanding of applicable policies**

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

## **2.2 Progress achieved**

***OBJECTIVE 1 Ag: Increase in agricultural productivity and production***

---

### **Result 1: Improved or newly-created water systems**

#### **Rice market value chain**

##### **Studies, consultancies**

The following consultancies are being finalized on various lowland management areas:

- Socio-economic studies for the lowlands of Djilor, NdourNdour, Boli 1, Boli 2, and Némabah (draft submitted)
- Organizational support for the Ndinderling site:
  - o Committee set up
  - o Draft of the COGIRBAF written
  - o Training plan drawn up

##### **Land development**

- Development works at Ndinderling site will finish in April, as per the planning exercise (Enterprise Ets Ezzedine, Controller Mr. Malang Mané)
- The works for NdourNdour and Boly that were begun last year but not finished because of the rainy season have just restarted at the end of March for 21 days (Enterprise NSMTP)
- The notices of request for bids were published for management of the lowlands of Kayemor, Wassadou, Ferme 2, and Samécouta, and the bids have been examined and sorted:
  - o Works at Ferme 2 and Samécouta (region of Kédougou) will begin at the start of April by the enterprise PRESCOM
  - o Approval for the works at Kayemor and Wassadou have been submitted to USAID (estimate greater than \$150,000)

### Increasing the economic value of valleys

The monetary support that USAID-Wula Nafaa entrusted to ANCAR for the valuation of valley lowlands has been spent. It was a question of increasing the surfaces put into production of commercial rice, supporting seed production for community rice plantations, and training. These are the activities realized to date:

- Support for rice seed production:
  - o In NdourNdour, 200 kg of SH134 base dressing plus cross-plowing plus fertilizer supplied
  - o In Ndinderling, 240 kg of Sahel 108 R1, 120 kg of Sahel 134R1, 120 kg of Sahel 202R1, plus cross-plowing plus fertilizer supplied
- Support to commercial rice production by providing plowing and seeds:
  - o Seeds supplied for commercial rice production:

SITE	KG DELIVERED (ACCORDING TO RECORDS)	QUALITY
Boly 1	2 600,00	SH 108 R1
Ndour Ndour	1 800,00	SH 108 R1
Djilor	3 440,00	SH 108 R1
	120,00	SH 134 R1
Ndenderleng	4 160,00	SAHEL 108 R1
Némabah	120,00	SAHEL 108 R1
	500,00	SAHEL 201 R1
	100,00	SAHEL 202 R1
Dassilamé Sérère	240,00	SAHEL 202 R1
Santamba	240,00	SAHEL 108 R1
	120,00	SAHEL 202 R1
Diemon	300,00	BG 90 2 R1
	220,00	SAHEL 108 R1
Diabang (K Mama Lamine)	200,00	SAHEL 201 R2
Ndiop	120,00	SAHEL 108 R2
Keur Saloum Diané (BARIA)	250,00	SAHEL 201 R2
	40,00	SAHEL 108 R2
Darou	100,00	SAHEL 201 R2
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 670,00</b>	

- o Plowing provided for production of commercial rice (according to field data verified and mapped by the BIC) on a total of 129.95 ha subdivided as follows:
  - 45 ha - Ndinderling
  - 13.85 ha - NdourNdour
  - 5 ha - Boli
  - 53.9 ha - Djilor
  - 1.9 ha - Dassilamé Sérère
  - 10.3 ha - Némabah
- 16 training sessions in rice production for 431 producers as follows:

SITE	Number of participants (according to sign-in sheet)
Boly 1	50
Ndour Ndour	25
Djilor	50
Ndenderleng	77
Némabah	33
Dassilamé Sérère	51
Diemon	41
Diabang	35
Keur Saloum Diané	31
Andallah	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>431</b>

Training in seed conservation and a study tour are planned by ANCAR for next quarter.

### **Millet/sorghum and maize value chains**

The main millet/sorghum and maize activity carried out during this quarter was conservation farming (CF). From January to March, the CF activities were

- finalization of inscriptions or confirmation of participating producers;
- composting, following the realization that fertilizer could be inadequate in certain villages;
- training in the first module of CF, which deals with general and organizational aspects of the technique;
- preparation of credit applications;
- organization of marketing meetings;
- refinement of CF tools, called second generation, and associated training of manufacturers.

### **Horticulture sector**

The installation of fencing has been completed in four of the five target horticultural perimeters: Diabang, Némabah, Dassilamé Sérère, and NdourNdour. Djilor is the last to be finished.

The selection of enterprises to build water distribution networks was made after a phase wherein the request for bids was developed, invitations to bid were sent to 18 enterprises, bids were examined, and financial and technical qualifications were noted. Four enterprises were retained and contracts were signed with these. The work began at the end of February - beginning of March, to be finished in three to four months according to the size of the garden sites. As of the end of March, casings have been installed on 75% of the well sites.

The people who are beneficiaries of these garden developments have an established work plan to be followed as soon as the work is finished so that they will become operational.

### **The LASF**

The objective of the Local Agriculture Support Fund of USAID (LASF) is to support Senegalese agriculture through the framework of USAID's Global Food Security Response (GFSR). That is why the LASF contributed to the support of direct investments in field activities this quarter, including subcontracting, consultation services, and purchase orders. At the time this report was written, the enterprises Ets Ezzedine were in the final phase of management works construction in Ndinderling, in the CRs of Keur Samba Gueye and Toubacouta. This work has been tentatively accepted and will be exploited on over 500 hectares of rainfed rice and vegetable gardens in the course of the next three years, contributing significantly to food security in the region.

During the quarter, the Ag component considered bids submitted by 14 local construction enterprises (out of 18 solicitations) for building wells and water distribution networks in five horticultural perimeters in the Department of Foundiougne. This activity was a reason for rural communities and other stakeholders to meet and to participate in the selection process. The works are currently underway in all the sites.

The Ag component also asked for and received individual consultant services, particularly for technical training and monitoring of well-drilling teams for garden wells. The training resulted in two new teams to add to the two that already existed in the region of Sine Saloum, appropriate to the growing demand. As of the time this report was submitted, training was ongoing.

The LASF made it possible for the Ag component to work with the enterprise GIADRA this quarter as it developed and trained local artisans and private service providers in ripping by animal traction and tractor, and the use of the manual hoe as adapted to implementing CF in the regions of Kaolack, Tambacounda, Kédougou, and Fatick. These regions are also targeted by the new USAID strategy for “Feed the Future”. This service’s objective is to improve CF tools and also to improve the skills of local artisans in crafting quality agriculture /CF equipment and in providing services to producers according to market demand.

Thanks to using the LASF, the Ag component signed a purchase order with the PRESCOM enterprise to install hydro-agricultural infrastructure and to manage the water in Samécouta valley in the CR of Bandafassi, and in Ferme 2 in the CR of Kédougou. LASF also enabled contracts to be signed with Ets Ezzedine in Wassadou valley in the CR of Dialacoto, and with SENTHRAS in Kayemor valley in the CR of Kayemor.

All of these projects contributed towards the realization of the LASF objective to increase agricultural productivity and production by improving irrigation and resource management.

Indicators:	Number of new water management systems put in place		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	5		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Identify and select sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ndinderling project tentatively accepted</li> <li>• Signature of contracts with enterprises to manage Ferme 2, Samécouta, Wassadou, Kayemor</li> <li>• Continuation of works in Boli and NdourNdour</li> </ul>		
Design development projects: studies			
Build the development structures			
Develop capacity of the CRs, communities, and supporting organizations			
Introduce agricultural and NRM practices to increase value of developed areas			
Monitor performance of the water system and the management of it			
Implement the LASF tool			
Develop strategic partnerships			
Train personnel			
From the preceding quarter:		0	
Total:		0	

Indicators:	Number of existing water management systems improved or extended		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	202		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inscription of 327 villages that will carry out conservation farming in their territory. This number will be finalized at the time of sowing seed, making up as many improved systems for managing water and soil fertility as there are participating villages.</li> </ul>		
From the preceding quarter:		0	
Total:		0	

Indicators:	Number of hectares impacted by improved or new water management systems		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	5 350		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
	•		
From the preceding quarter:		0	
Total:		0	

Indicators:	Number of small households benefiting from new or improved water management systems		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	7 175		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
	•		
From the preceding quarter:		0	
Total:		0	

---

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

### Rice value chain: Results of rice production in the lowlands

USAID-Wula Nafaa entrusted the DRDR with the estimation of rice yields from sponsored low areas for the 2010 rainy season. The results have come in and are being analyzed. ANCAR and the producers themselves also quantified the amounts harvested and areas cultivated per household.

Summaries of the season's yield are being organized and will continue in May for each fund as a self-evaluation exercise with producers and their committees; results will be used to prepare the next season.

### Millet/sorghum and maize value chains

#### Support provided to the producers' organizations

Conservation farming (CF) is executed through village producer groups. These groups are re-formed from year to year. They evolve towards becoming long-term producers' organizations capable of taking responsibility for certain tasks linked to the production cycle, particularly the marketing and supply of inputs for now.

#### Implementation of Conservation Farming

During the quarter, emphasis was placed on three priorities:

1. Signing up farmers in previously participating villages as well as new ones who expressed interest
2. Training in composting for CF (see Objective 2, Result 1 below)
3. Training craftsmen to fabricate CF "second-generation" tools

Facilitators recorded the following table of inscriptions into the CF program:

Region	Rural Community	Number of villages	Number of people
FATICK	Keur Samba Gueye	16	240
	Keur Saloum Diané	26	468
	Nioro Alassane Tall	20	448
	Toubacouta	16	301
	Djilor	23	506
KAOLACK	Kayemor	14	312
	Médina Sabakh	10	188
	Ngayene Sabakh	8	136
TAMBACOU DA	Méréto	17	375
	Maka	23	403
	Koussanar	14	294
	Sinthiou Malème	20	303
	Kouthia Gaydi	16	173
	Passkoto	19	339
	Ndame	16	358
	Bamba Thialéne	18	328
	Dialacoto	14	145
KEDOUGOU	Bandafassi	15	295
	Bembou	9	116
	Dialacoto	14	145
<b>Total</b>		<b>327</b>	<b>5873</b>

The comparison with the 2011 workplan predictions were as follows:

	Predicted in the 2011 PTA	Inscriptions as of end of March 2011
Number of villages	255	327
Number of producers	4 675	5 873

In the Rural Communities (CR), practical training in CF has begun with Module 1 (joint meeting, rule making, preparation in terms of choosing and marking target fields).

The evaluation of CF that took place in September 2010 showed a shortfall of “first-generation” rippers: they did not play the original role in CF that they should have. Thus, 12 local artisans, of which ten were in the USAID-Wula Nafaa Program intervention zone<sup>2</sup>, were trained in crafting “second-generation” rippers that have the advantage of suiting producers’ needs more efficiently. They are multi-use, able to do the CF work of tracing furrows in dry season but also the work of weeding and ridging, two activities that are very important in the production of maize, millet, and sorghum.

<sup>2</sup> The craftsmen who were trained are from Kédougou (1), Sinthiou-Malème (1), Koussanar (3), Koumpentoum (1), Djilor (1), Toubacouta (2), and Nioro du Rip (1).



**Main use of the ripper  
(tracing furrows)**



**Transformation I:  
Possibility for weeding**



**Transformation 2:  
Possibility for ridging**

The training of local craftsmen was done in collaboration with the USAID program Yaajeendé which supported two out of the twelve artisans.

### Conservation Farming Initiative

On February 5, 2011, a synergy meeting between CLUSA/USDA, Peace Corps, USAID-PCE, USAID-Wula Nafaa, and USAID-Yaajeendé was held. These are the synergy points that came up during the meeting:

- **Intervention zone:** For now, the projects do not seriously overlap in the same intervention communities except for one or two cases. Where this is the case, specific mutual activities are proposed.
- **CF technique:** This aspect is defined as follows.
  - The parties agree to promote only one CF technique in Senegal. The current technique could certainly be improved, and as this happens little by little, meetings will be held to inform all parties.
  - Also, the CF technical guide, which a consultant will assist in assembling, will be a good reference source.
- **Approach:** The favored approach is based on producer commitment, especially inscriptions and a payment for them. It was retained that each project will adopt an entrepreneurial approach that assures involvement and investment of farmers in CF.
- **Favor village-level entry into the program:** This will avoid all the expenses of transporting individuals and other costs, thus avoiding the attraction of producers with other motives such as grabbing per diem.
- **Introduction of seeds, fertilizer, and equipment:** Avoid subsidizing these items except for demonstration purposes, so as not to fall in the traps of “discouraging producer initiatives”, assuming that “producers are poor”, or “upsetting the partnership”.
- **Technical and promotional support:** Communicate about what supports are offered.

Already, activities have been conducted in concert during the quarter:

- Common training of artisans to make the ripper and hoes (by USAID-Wula Nafaa and USAID-Yaajeendé)
- Draft of the technical CF manual/booklet

## Horticulture sector

### Support for garden production

The horticulture sector is in full transformation. Construction of wells and the irrigation networks began this quarter. The completion of these works will be the point of departure and the cornerstone of gardening activity that will define the term.



**Garden well under construction**



**Irrigation Basin under construction**

Even without full access to water, the populations are trying to implement the activity with the support of Program facilitators.



**Gardening in NdourNdour**

Indicator:	Increase in quantities produced by enterprises assisted by the program, sorted by product		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	<sup>3</sup> See footnote		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Introduce best practices for key targeted products (rain-fed lowland rice, millet/sorghum, horticultural products)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activities conducted and begun in rainy season of 2010 led to increases in rice production. Results will be validated during seasonal evaluations taking place in April and May 2011</li> </ul>		
Strengthen producers' organizations			
Promote seed multiplication and distribution for improved varieties (rain-fed lowland rice, millet/sorghum, horticultural products)			
Promote practices that improve soil fertility			
Improve animal production			
Total:			

---

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

### Rice value chain

#### BDS for plowing and hulling rice

USAID-Wula Nafaa undertook the process of sharing results of the 2010 plowing/hulling study with other stakeholders in the management and valuation of valley low areas. Workshops were organized in Kédougou and Kaolack. Credit dossiers for promoters were also drawn up and introduced to the IMF.

#### **Kédougou Presentation**

This meeting was held on 18 January 2011. Recommendations and proposals that came out of the discussions are:

- Assistance in setting up meetings between producers and suppliers of inputs and equipment
- Availability of spare parts
- Need to train people in utilization of motorized plows
- The technical high school should visit the market to determine producers' and service providers' needs in terms of access to and maintenance of equipment
- Stronger implication of the DRDR in seed certification
- Creation of a forum with microfinance institutions (IMF, Japaando, support structures) to achieve better communication about the needs in finance
- Set up a seed bank
- Revisit criteria for granting material to recipients (state subsidy program)

---

<sup>3</sup> The target for the year has not yet been determined

- Set up a spare parts store in the vicinity

The common action plan was elaborated as follows:

Activity	Means	By whom
Continue disseminating contents of the study	Presented at workshop in local producers' groups sites	Facilitators
Set up a meeting to integrate financing aspects	Meeting in Kédougou	USAID-Wula Nafaa – Syndicat - Africare
Demonstration site and days	Demonstration to be held near Kédougou	USAID-Wula Nafaa – OP – Japaando – Africare, Lycée Technique Kédougou
Agenda for the rural entrepreneur		Japaando – Africare – USAID-Wula Nafaa
Organization of the Technofoire	Approach oriented towards convincing the government and other potential partners of the opportunities found in this event  Meet with ASPRODEB, Sahel 3000, and Senagrosol Consult, who are able to organize this type of event	Japaando

### Kaolack Presentation

This meeting was held on January 20, 2011. The enterprise AGRIPRO attended and demonstrated its equipment. Recommendations and proposals from the discussions held include the following:

- The study should include the additional zones of Fatick and Kaolack
- Concerted action to implement the recommendations of the study is needed.
- PAPIL proposes an update of the study, highlighting the additional information on specific interventions.
- ANCAR proposes a series of actions linked to informing and sensitizing producers to incite them to pay for plowing and hulling services.
- The study should bring out statistics on the number of machines present in Kaolack and Fatick.
- USAID-PCE should incite producers to grow more to sell, so that they can call on plowing and post-harvest service providers.
- Support is needed for training plowing and hulling service providers.
- Facilitation is needed to access spare parts.
- With interventions from support structures, the DRDR estimates three to four tons of rice yield per hectare.
- To reach 500,000 tonnes of paddy rice, the SCA recommends synergy of activities between different support structures.

The following common action plan was drawn up.

Activity	Means	By whom
Demonstration site and days	Demonstration near to Fatick	USAID-Wula Nafaa – PAPIL – CLUSA – ANCAR - PAFA
Agenda for the rural entrepreneur		Chamber of Commerce
Organization of the Technofoire	Approach oriented towards convincing the government and other potential partners of the opportunities found in this event Meet with ASPRODEB, Sahel 3000, and Senagrosol Consult, who are able to organize this type of event	Chamber of commerce in Kaolack
Work towards improvement of lowland areas		USAID-Wula Nafaa – PAPIL - ANCAR

### Updating the financial dossiers (test phase)

Following the study contracted by USAID-Wula Nafaa on plowing and hulling services for rice in the zones of Djilor and Kédougou, business opportunities were identified in multiple and wide-ranging domains, including exploitation of

- rototillers
- tractors
- hullers
- threshers

Under an agreement signed between USAID-Wula Nafaa and U-IMCEC since February 22, 2010, USAID-Wula Nafaa introduced four dossiers for financing.

Domain	Site	Nam of promoter
Exploitation of a tractor	Mbam/ Fatick	Mamadou Diop
Exploitation of a rototiller	NdourNdour / Fatick	Gabriel Ndiaye
Exploitation of a rototiller	Péthie / Fatick	Cheikh Waly Ndao
Exploitation of a huller <sup>4</sup>	Samécouta / Kédougou	Group in Samécouta

The dossiers are in the process of being researched.

### Millet/sorghum and maize value chains

Five meetings among actors were held in the areas favorable to marketing maize, millet, and sorghum. These meetings had the objective of setting up preliminary contacts for the 2011 campaign between producers of millet/sorghum and maize who use conservation farming (CF) in Toubacouta-Djilor and West Tambacounda zones, with buyers (commercial) and input suppliers (seed, fertilizer, etc.).

<sup>4</sup> Dossier not yet submitted



**Meeting between producers, buyers, and input suppliers**

These meetings resulted in several advances:

- Proposal for signing a contract between traders and producer groups joined in a rural community-based network to sell maize at 135 FCFA per kg between November and February: a contract such as this will prevent farmers from selling off their peanut crop to cover daily expenses just as rainy season ends.
- Preparation of an agreement with ICS Senchim for safe use of pesticides, in response to USAID norms, and the proposal for natural products known as alternative products.
- Proposal for supplying quality seeds to producers by SEDAB and SODEFITEX (Bamtaré).

### **Horticulture sector**

Four artisan pump makers and four well drilling teams are currently operating in the Sine Saloum area.

We note that the drilling teams deserve assistance to improve their skills, the most recently trained as well as the first ones, who need refresher training to deliver a better product to gardeners.

---

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

### **Rice value chain: Ndinderling COGIRBAF**

In the approach being taken by USAID-Wula Nafaa that adds value to lowland areas, the COGIRBAF (Convention for Integrated Management of Lowland Resources) is an indispensable tool for sustainable production. With this in mind, the Program is supporting the drafting and implementation of a COGIRBAF in each managed lowland valley. During the quarter, emphasis was placed on writing the COGIRBAF for Ndinderling, and the draft is now available. The validation phase is next.

### **Rice value chain: Memorandums of understanding covering the contracts for lowland structures**

Memorandums of understanding were signed between Rural Communities (CRs) and USAID-Wula Nafaa for the “rehabilitation and optimal valuation” of the lowlands. The terms include:

1. Oversight of construction and delegation of administration
2. Doing the necessary to rehabilitate the watershed
3. Assuring an optimal revaluation of the lowland
4. Develop an environment favorable to such revaluation
5. Applying environmental measures that meet USAID requirements

These agreements were signed with the CRs of Bandafassi (for the Ferme 2 and Samécouta sites), Kayemor (for the Kayemor valley management site), and Dialacoto (for management of the Wassadou valley).

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

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

### **Rice value chain**

Riziculture in valleys targeted by the Program is to be practiced without using herbicides or pesticides that are not authorized by the environmental regulations of USAID. In this context, the Program engaged weed scientists and research institutions such as AfricaRice to find solutions for eliminating weeds without these pesticides. Their proposals were received and are being studied for application in the next cropping season.

### **Millet/sorghum and maize value chains: Composting and Conservation Farming**

Following support from the Farmer to Farmer volunteer on soil fertility in CF zones, training in composting was given to Program agents who subsequently passed on the training to producers. The table below gives information on the number of producers trained in the technique of composting in areas where CF is being applied.

Region	Rural Community	Number of villages	No. of persons trained by facilitators
Fatick	Djilor	7	84
	Toubacouta	16	100
	Nioro Alassane Tall	19	89
	Keur Samba Gueye	22	103
	Keur Saloum Diané	16	80
	<b>5</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>456</b>
Kaolack	Kayemor	3	35
	Médina Sabakh	9	116
		<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>
Tambacounda	Méréto	13	196
	Maka	16	167
	Passkoto	19	268
	Kouthia gaydi	13	211
	Dialacoto	13	146
	Bamba	2	45
	Ndam	5	68
	Sinthiou Malème	14	165
	Koussanar	9	116
	<b>9</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>1382</b>
Kédougou	Bandafassi	12	210
	Bembou	8	99
		<b>2</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>2298</b>

Following training led by Program facilitators, producers had their chance to implement composting. These photos demonstrate the compost heaps producers created.



**Producers showing what they learned from the training**

Indicator:	Number of small producers receiving instruction and training on production standards		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	7,500		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Develop a complete communications strategy for results 1 and 2			
Provide training on mastery of the use, rules, and applied regulations for techniques and technologies that serve agriculture	Compost training	340	
From the preceding quarter:		214	
Cumulative total:		554	

Indicator:	Number of Producers' Organizations receiving instructions and training in appropriate production rules		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	100		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Provide training on mastery of the use, rules, and applied regulations for techniques and technologies that serve agriculture	Compost training	50	
From the preceding quarter:		153	
Cumulative total:		203	

Indicator:	Number of new technologies or management practices made available to beneficiaries, thanks to US Government assistance		
Targets for year 2010-2011: <sup>5</sup>			
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
From the preceding quarter:		0	
Total:		0	

Indicator:	Number of private enterprises, producer organizations, water users' associations, commerce associations, and CBOs that apply new technologies or management practices, thanks to assistance from the US Government		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	500		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
From the preceding quarter:		0	
Total:		0	

Indicator:	Number of producers and others who apply new technologies or management practices, thanks to assistance from the US Government		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	250		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
From the preceding quarter:		0	
Total:		0	

Indicator:	Number of small producers trained in new technologies		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	30 000		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Provide training on mastery of the use, rules, and applied regulations for techniques and technologies that serve agriculture			
From the preceding quarter:		0	
Total:		0	

Indicator:	Number of producers' associations trained in new technologies		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	170		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Provide training on mastery of the use, rules, and applied regulations for techniques and technologies that serve agriculture			
From the preceding quarter:		0	
Total:		0	

<sup>5</sup> Targets for the year have not yet been determined.

## Objective 2 Ag, Result 2: Improvement in local understanding of applicable policies

### COGIRBAF

Drawing up the COGIRBAF is an occasion for clarification on technical, legal, and policy aspects of lowland management for the populations and the local authorities.

### Technical Services visits

Government technical services visits were arranged by the Program to Ndinderling, Kayemor, Wassadou, Samécouta, and Ferme 2, so that they can better understand the Program's approach and also to understand their involvement in activities so that they can become sustainable.

### Season's assessment by site

The facilitators are in the process of preparing the presentation of yields for the 2010 crop season by site. The meetings will be held in April and May.

Indicator:	Number of CRs, Rural Councils, and OCBs receiving instruction in policy issues and their implications at the local level (including technical agencies and services)		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	150		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Organize training and local workplan workshops with the CLCOP			
Organize information campaigns on different aspects of the LOASP, PAGIRE, and local agricultural development plans			
From the preceding quarter:		48	
Cumulative total:		48	

## 2.3 Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for next quarter

### Opportunities

- Training of facilitators in modules for (1) integrated fertility management, (2) battling striga, and (3) seed multiplication in rural settings by the PROMISO2 program in conjunction with ISRA
- Support given by a Farmer to Farmer volunteer to the Agriculture Component team of USAID-Wula Nafaa as a contribution to the implementation of the business plans of the horticultural cooperatives
- Setting up consultative technical committees in the managed lowland sites for better involvement of government services, consensus among the actors, and development of synergy
- The common action plan for Agriculture and Biodiversity Components
- The common action plan for Agriculture and Governance Components

### Priorities

- Implementation of the recommendations of the farmer-to-farmer volunteer concerning utilization of pesticides, in the context of the SUAP

- Finalization of planned management works, drafting the COGIRBAFs, and setting up the management committees
- Finalization of the main conservation farming training modules
- Holding the meetings to present last season's yields and prepare for the coming 2011 rainy season
- Preparation for the valuation of managed horticulture perimeters

# 3. Biodiversity and Sustainable Natural Resources Component

## 3.1 Targeted results and planned activities

### 3.1.1. General considerations

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

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

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

### 3.1.2. Targeted results

- Increase in the number of additional hectares benefiting from improved management practices and technologies
- Increase in the number of hectares in biologically significant zones benefiting from improved management
- Increase in the number of hectares under improved natural resource management regimes
- Increase of the number of hectares in communities that can pay for resource guards to follow up on the implementation of their Local Convention
- Increase in the number of hectares with a forest management fund administered by the community
- Increase in the number of people benefiting from short term training in improved agriculture productivity
- Increase in the number of people trained in natural resource management and/or biodiversity

### 3.1.3. Activities planned for 2010-2011

**Renforcement de la conservation de la diversité biologique and l'utilisation durable des ressources biologiques:**

- Install madd plantations along migration corridors for chimpanzees
- Monitor impacts of mineral resource exploration and mining operations in Kédougou region
- Assemble maps useful for chimpanzee preservation actions, in collaboration with the EROS/USGS data center:

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

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

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

## Training and capacity building of actors in NRM

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

## 3.2 Progress achieved

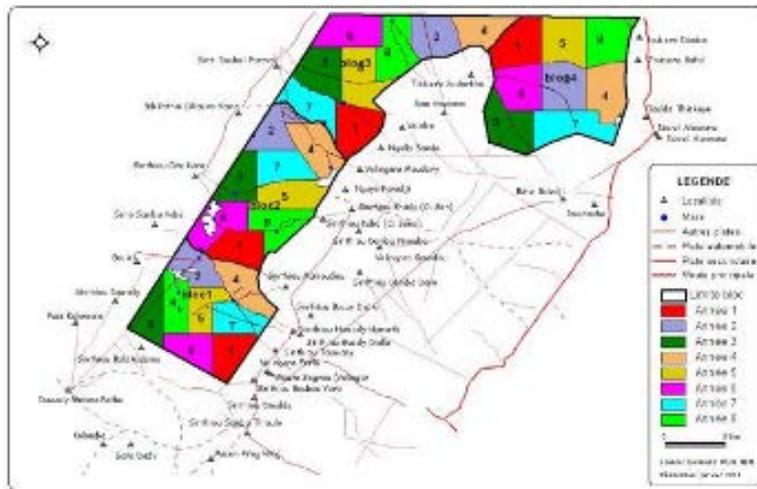
*Objective 1 BGDRN: Increase the number of biologically significant protected areas benefiting from improved, sustainable management*

---

### Result 1: Protected areas, community forests, village hunting reserves, and chimpanzees habitats are identified, officially recognized, and mapped

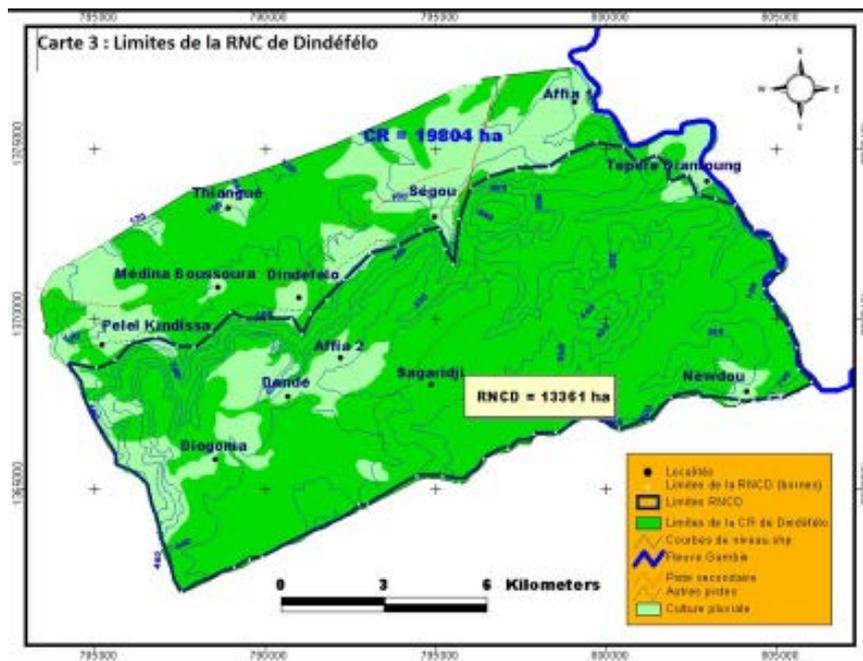
During the quarter, the activities carried out that address Result 1 are as follows.

- **Local convention and POASs:** Writing new local conventions (CL) and POASs continues as before. The CL for Dindéfélo has been completed after meetings during which the draft rules were shared, the communities were informed, and the Rural Council deliberated the document. At Dar Salam and Ethiolo, the steps of signing agreements and validating action plans have already been completed. For the POAS, Bambali is completed now that the accompanying studies have been done, information has been integrated, and communities have been informed. Steps completed in Tomboronkoto towards finishing the POAS include the zonal studies and their presentation, community presentations, and complementary studies that addressed georeferencing ponds, mapping official villages and hamlets, and georeferencing ecologically or culturally/ceremonially important sites.
- **Forest management:** For forests that already have a forest management plan or PAF in progress, the main activities carried out this quarter are the demarcation of 2011 parcels by BIC agents, supported by the CBF and accompanied by the RT in each block. The cement markers for the Koulor/Sinthiou Bocar Aly and Sita Niaoulé forests have been made and stockpiled for all the blocks. The PAF for Koussanar (map below) has been drawn up and printed with the assistance of a consultant. Community validation of the PAF has been completed and the document has been sent to the Forest Service Directorate for technical validation. For better implementation of the PAF in Sakar/Oudoucar, a process has been started to design a model fire management plan with the two rural councils and the IREF of Sédhiou.



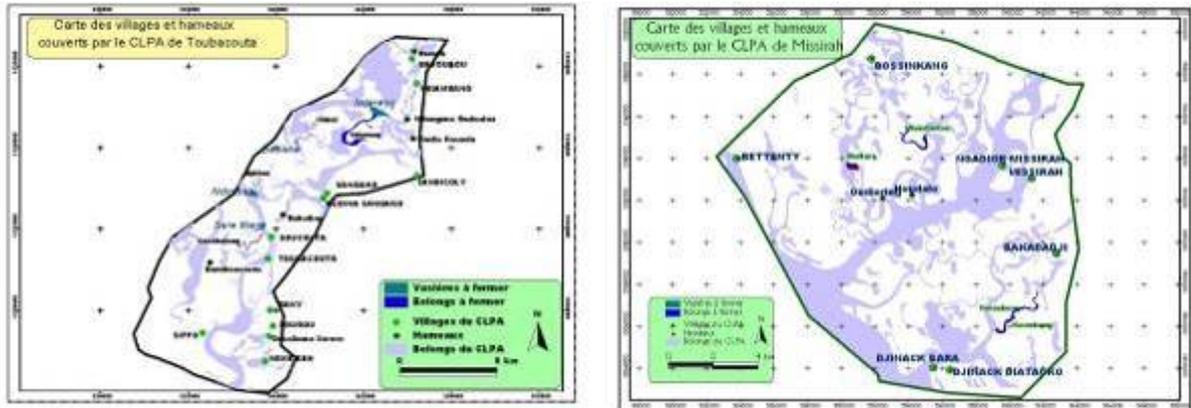
**Distribution of parcels by year of exploitation (community forest of Koussanar)**

- **Management of biologically significant zones:** Socio-economic and biophysical characterization studies of the Community Natural Reserve of Dindéfelo have been completed. With the appropriate technical services (Forestry, National Parks), the outline of the management plan was drawn up and validated. Zoning of the interior and the outside boundary of the reserve were discussed and validated with representatives of the populations involved (PCR, councilors, village chiefs, organizations, tourist camp operators, and others).



**Map of the Community Natural Reserve of Dindéfelo**

- **Mangroves:** Occasional meetings on the guidelines and action plan were held with the Regional Council and the IREF of Fatick. It was decided to support mapping the mangrove zone and to develop the status report on management. For the mapping, terms of reference were drawn up and contact was made with CSE.
- **Management of estuarine biodiversity:** After the official decision of the Sous-Préfet of Toubacouta that declared a rotational closure of the bolongs and mudflats identified by the CLPA members of Toubacouta and Missirah, technical studies were carried out and a management plan was written (maps and figures below). The Administrative and Financial Management document or GAF for the management plan was edited and the two documents will be presented at the beginning of the third quarter.



Maps showing the distribution of villages and hamlets in the CLPA of Toubacouta and Missirah

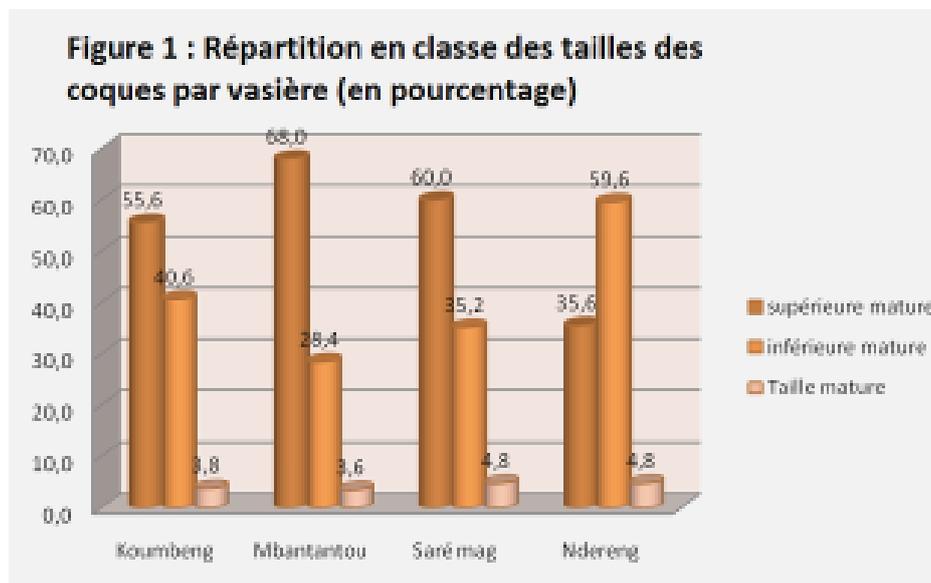


Figure in the CLPA studies showing sizes of cockles in the mudflats

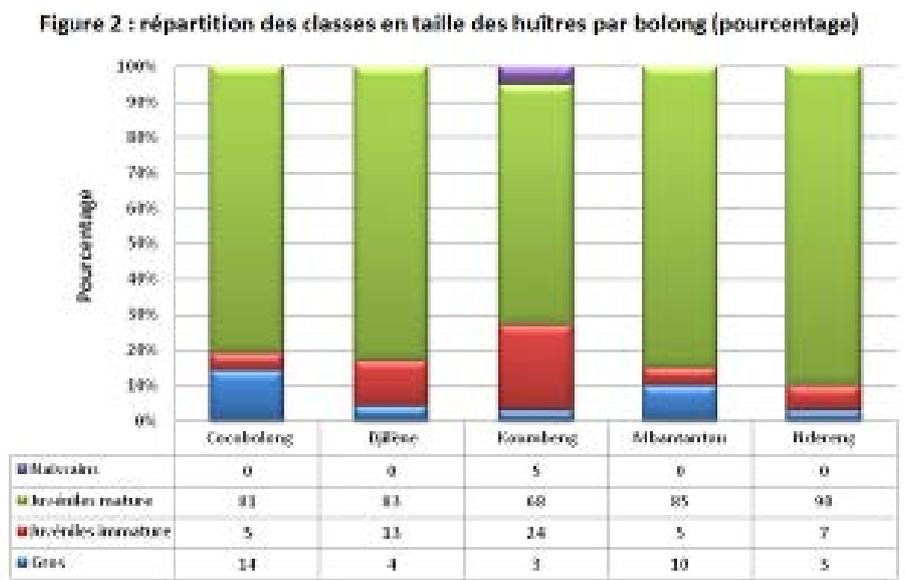


Figure in the CLPA studies showing sizes of oysters in different bolongs

Indicator:	Number of hectares under improved natural resources management		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	348,872		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Writing new local conventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal meeting to share info on management rules in the Local Convention of Dindéfélo with the technical services of Kédougou</li> <li>Presentation of the CL management rules to the community of Dindéfélo</li> <li>Community meetings in Dar Salam and Ethiolo to sign a memorandum of understanding between the Program and the CRs to write the CL</li> <li>Capacity-building workshops for Bassoul residents to continue writing the CL</li> <li>Workshop to present results of the participatory diagnostic exercise for writing the POAS for Tomboronkoto</li> <li>Workshop in Bambali to present the POAS to populations in the CR</li> </ul>	169004	
Management of community forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support for delineation of 2011 forestry exploitation parcels for all forests (Koulor/Sinthiou Bocar Aly, Sita Niaoulé, Saré Bidji/Thiéty, Sakar/Oudoucar</li> <li>Support for setting boundary markers around the blocks in Koulor/Sinthiou Bocar Aly and Sita Niaoulé forests</li> <li>Writing of the PAF for Koussanar, with community validation</li> <li>Support for writing a fire management plan in Sakar/Oudoucar</li> </ul>		
Management of biologically significant zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finalization of socio-economic and biophysical characterization studies for the Community Natural Reserve of Dindéfélo (RNCD)</li> <li>Consensus-based design of an outline for the management plan for the RNCD</li> <li>Identification and validation of agreed perimeter of the RNCD</li> <li>Participatory zoning of the interior of the RNCD</li> </ul>		
Mangrove management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting with the Regional Council and the Forest Service of Fatik on the strategy for managing the mangrove zone</li> <li>Definition of the guiding principles (action plan and budget)</li> <li>Writing terms of reference for mapping work by CSE</li> </ul>		
Biodiversity management in the estuaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management plan for the oyster and mollusk harvesting zone drawn up and edited for the CLPA of Missirah and Toubacouta</li> <li>Administrative and Financial Management document written for Missirah and Toubacouta</li> </ul>		
From the preceding quarter:		0	348 872
Cumulative total:		169,004	

Indicator:	Number of hectares in biologically significant areas benefiting from improved management		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	42000		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Management of community forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support for marking parcel boundaries for 2011 forest exploitation for all the forests (Koulor/Sinthiou Bocar Aly, Sita Niaoulé, Saré Bidji/Thiéty, Sakar/Oudoucar)</li> <li>Assistance given to setting cement markers around the forests of Koulor/Sinthiou Bocar Aly and Sita Niaoulé</li> <li>Writing the PAF for Koussanar and community validation</li> <li>Assistance in the writing of a bush fire management plan for Sakar/Oudoucar</li> </ul>		
Management of biologically significant zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finalization of the socioeconomic studies and the biophysical description of the Community Natural Reserve of Dindéfélo (RNCD)</li> <li>Participatory drafting of an outline for the RNCD management plan</li> <li>Identification and validation of mutually-recognized RNCD boundaries</li> <li>Participatory draft zoning inside the RNCD</li> </ul>		

Indicator:	Number of hectares in biologically significant areas benefiting from improved management		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	42000		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Mangrove management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Meeting with the Regional Council and Fatick Forest Service on the strategy for managing mangrove areas</li> <li>▪ Definition of guidelines for mangrove area management</li> <li>▪ Writing terms of reference for supporting the mapping effort by CSE</li> </ul>		
From the preceding quarter:		0	42 000
Total:		0	

Indicator:	Number of hectares in communities that have a natural resource management fund		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	14 000 ha		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Delimitation of 2011 work parcels in the community forest of Sakar/Oudoucar</li> <li>▪ Begin process of writing a test bush fire management plan</li> </ul>		
From the preceding quarter:		0	14 000
Total:		0	

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

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

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

In Dindéfélo, a community meeting was organized to adopt CL management rules after several meetings and workshops to build consensus. This community meeting took place at the elementary school of Dindéfélo and was attended by a representative of the regional Forest Service, by the Regional Head of Lands Management, by councilors, and by population members from the three zones included in the CL. The rules adopted by the people were based on both biodiversity protection (fight against bush fires, destructive wood cutting, deforestation) and on promotion of hygiene and sanitation in villages. Emphasis was placed on adding value to resources (madd, baobab, and bamboo) and on organizing to manage natural resources in village lands.



Photos: Liliana Pacheco/JGIE

**Rules were set for harvesting and adding value to madd in the village lands.**

At Sabodala, the CL development process is complete. The document was signed by the administrative authorities (the Sous-Préfet of Sabodala).

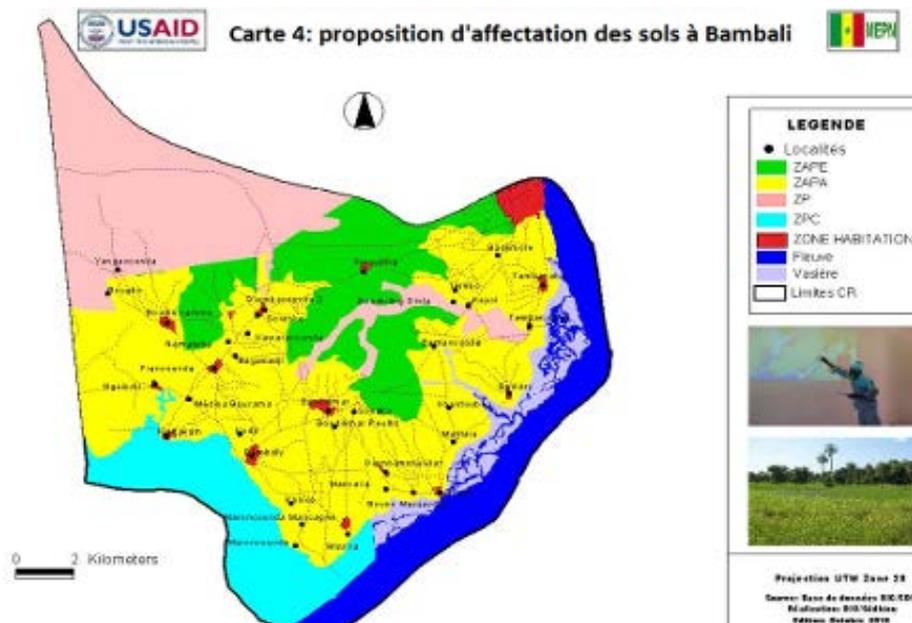
In the Rural Community (CR) of Bassoul, training was provided in concert with the Governance Component to show the actors how to continue the process of writing the CL, a process that had stalled because of a conflict between the villages of Bassoul and Bassar over exploitation of Ditakh (*Detarium senegalensis*). This training was a way for the Program to inform local stakeholders about the laws and regulations governing management of natural resources under government decentralization. Because of their new knowledge on the legal and regulatory framework that includes natural resource management in Senegal, the populations set up two zonal meetings for the beginning of next quarter so that they can draw up draft rules for the CL.

At Ethiolo and Dar Salam, the Program went on to sign a memorandum of understanding with the two Rural Councils to begin the CL drafting process. The action plan to complete the CL was appended to the memorandum.

**Formulation of the POAS (Land Use Plan)**

In terms of formulating POASs, a workshop was organized in Tomboronkoto to report on results of the participatory appraisal exercise carried out in various Rural Community (CR) villages. During the workshop, observations by the populations were recorded, including recommendations to collect additional information. A final session is planned in the next quarter.

In Bambali, the second presentation on the POAS document begun last year was made. The workshop was held in Bambali in with representatives from the technical services, programs, and projects intervening in the zone; it led to the identification of actions towards implementation of recommendations contained in the POAS.



Indicator:	Number of additional hectares benefiting from improved management practices and technologies		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	306,872		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Drafting new local conventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Internal meeting to discuss Local Convention (CL) management rules in Dindéfélo, with the technical services of Kédougou</li> <li>▪ Community presentation of the management rules in Dindéfélo CL</li> <li>▪ Community meetings in Dar Salam and Ethiolo to sign a memorandum of understanding between the Program and the Rural Councils to draft the CL</li> <li>▪ Workshops to build capacity of Bassoul population so they may continue to formulate their CL</li> <li>▪ Workshop to report results of the participatory appraisal used to formulate the POAS for Tomboronkoto</li> <li>▪ Workshop to present the POAS document for Bambali to CR residents</li> </ul>	169,004	
From the preceding quarter:		00	306872
Total:		169,004	137,860

During the quarter, letters were written to the Regional Heads of the Forest Service in Kolda, Tamba, Fatick, and Kédougou to request that an action plan for installing and renewing forest guards in CL zones be drawn up. This step, initiated by the Program, aims to resolve the problem of functionality of the forest guard system by linking the guards with the Forest Service for better monitoring of natural resources, particularly forest resources. In the next semester, it is expected that this activity will be effectively implemented in these zones.

Indicator:	Number of hectares where local resource guards monitor the implementation of management plans and local conventions		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	32,683		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Installation of forest guards in the local convention and forest management plan zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Informational letter to Regional Forest Service heads to concerning putting forest guards in place in local convention and PAF zones</li> </ul>		
From the preceding quarter:		0	32 683
Total:			

During the quarter, capacity-building of the populations was carried out for better management and conservation of the environment. This includes:

- A training workshop for Bassoul councilors on natural resource management
- A workshop on bush fire management
- Dissemination of management rules contained in the local conventions for Sinthiou Malème and Toubacouta.

Indicator:	Number of persons trained in NRM and/or biodiversity		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	5,250		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training workshop on NRM in Bassoul</li> <li>▪ Dissemination of management rules in the CLs of Toubacouta and Sinthiou Malème</li> <li>▪ Workshops on fire management held in Koussanar, Missirah</li> <li>▪ Presentation of the POAS in Bambali and Tomboronkoto</li> </ul>	560	
From the preceding quarter:		725	4525
Total:		1285	3970

During this quarter, several sessions were held to pass on training in conservation farming techniques so that soil fertility can be improved in work areas of the Agriculture Component.

Indicator:	Number of individuals having benefited from a short training in agricultural productivity		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	2500		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training meetings on CF techniques in Koussanar</li> </ul>	181	
From the preceding quarter:		0	2500
Total:		181	2319

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

#### Constraints and Opportunities

A basic constraint stems from the fact that the Biodiversity Component is obligated to work in close collaboration with the technical services, and mainly the Forest Service, in order to achieve sustainability. Thus, deadlines for carrying out certain activities are sometimes pushed back when the department heads are not available or do not place much priority on Program activities.

In addition, the assistance from the Biodiversity Component has been requested more and more by the Agriculture Component, which has experienced a powerful increase in activity. Works carried out by the Ag Component (lowland area management) and its interventions on a larger scale (dissemination of conservation farming and the RNA) have required not only ecological diagnoses, but also complementary measures on targeted crop areas. These studies, analyses, and recommendations come out of the Biodiversity Component expertise.

These new activities could be considered as opportunities, with the creation of a strong link between the two components and the demonstrated inseparability of biodiversity and agricultural development issues. These concepts must inform the “Feed the Future strategy used by USAID. At the same time, they could be considered constraints from the point of view of exponential growth of activities to carry out and the difficulty in completing them within the planned deadlines.

Finally, the problems of insecurity in the Casamance may well prevent at least partially the carrying out of component activities in this region, particularly the finalization of the management plan for the community forest of Mangagoulack.

**Priorities:**

- Assistance with drawing up a management plan for the RNC of Dindéfelo
- Finalization of the action plan for chimpanzee conservation
- Preparation of the pilot bush fire management plan for the CR of Sakar/Oudoucar
- Test sawtimber exploitation in the community forest of Saré Bidji
- Training in exploitation techniques for madd, and setting up madd-growing sites
- Monitoring of forest management plan implementation
- Action planning for mangrove conservation
- Continued drafting of local conventions in the rural communities of Dar Salam, Ethiolo, Djirnda, and Bassoul
- Synergizing with the Agriculture Component
- Description of the biodiversity contained in newly-managed lowland areas
- Study and implementation of the RNA in conservation farming areas
- Assistance in installing live fences around garden perimeters

# 4. Governance Improvement Component

## 4.1 Targeted results and planned activities

### 4.1.1. General considerations

The quarter being reported in this document is the second of the 2010-2011 fiscal year, during which important activities were either started or completed. The main activities involved resolution of the conflict between Bassar and Bassoul concerning exploitation of a forest resource, ending with a peace prize awarded by the Sous-Préfet of Niodior. With regard to management of community forests, the service providers hired to monitor PAF implementation continues. The Component also assisted with writing the GAF for the CLPAs of Toubacouta and Missirah and the GAF related to the Agreement for Integrated Management of Lowland Resource Management (COGIRBAF) of Ndinderling; and with setting up the management committee for the same lowland.

### 4.1.2. Activities planned for 2010-2011

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

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

- Evaluate the implementation of the PAFs/GAFs
- Build capacities of rural councils in the monitoring, supervision, and control of the implementation of PAFs/GAFs and CLPAs
- Assist CR partners in holding forums and annual budget evaluations related to the implementation of their local conventions
- Assist in the establishment or re-activation of water source management committees
- Assist in the establishment or re-activation of valley management committees
- Assist in setting up and/or improving management systems for water sources, sanitation, and lowlands
- Assist in the training of management committees (water sources, sanitation structures, and valleys) for better mastery of their roles and responsibilities, planning, and administrative and financial management
- Support the functioning of local councils that govern artisanal fisheries

#### **Develop partnerships with other actors**

- Select new local collectivities to work with, and develop action plans
- Sign partnership agreements/protocols with the rural and regional councils, the technical services, the National Plan for Local Development (PNDL) and the Regional Development Agency (ARD)

#### **Assist CR partners to identify and mobilize additional financial resources**

- Support the mobilization of direct and indirect taxes

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

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

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

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

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

**Establish a participatory process for local collectivities in NRM**

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

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

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

## 4.2 Progress achieved

---

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

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

- Technical assistance to the CRs and PAF management bodies of Saré Bidji/Thiéty and Koulor/Sinthiou Bocar Aly in their evaluations of their PTAs and 2010 budgets
- Participation in the presentation and validation of the PAF for the community forest of Koussanar
- Continued technical assistance to CR partners in mobilizing financial resources
- Writing the GAF for the CLPAs of Toubacouta and Missirah
- Setting up the Convention for Integrated Management of Lowland Resources (COGIRBAF) for Ndinderling
- Setting up a management committee for Ndinderling lowland area
- Finalization of the new PAF for the community forest of Saré Bidji/Thiéty that integrates timber exploitation
- Participation in the continued writing of local conventions for Sabodala, Dindéfelo, Ethiolo, and Dar Salam; drafting the POAS.

#### ***Technical assistance to the CRs and PAF management bodies of Saré Bidji/Thiéty and Koulor/Sinthiou Bocar Aly in their evaluations of their PTAs and 2010 budgets***

In the context of assisting the CRs and management bodies to implement their PAFs, the Program supported the organization of workshops to evaluate the PTAs and budgets. This activity is important because it constitutes one of the principles of good governance that those who hold power (the management bodies) must answer to their constituents (the Rural Council and the populations). Effectively, the exercise of evaluating and reporting on the PTAs and budgets, which is part of the duties of the management committees, aims to account for the execution of planned activities each year before making new plans. That is how all the management structures under the PAFs in the CRs of Saré Bidji, Thiéty, Koulor, and Sinthiou Bocar Aly were assisted: in formulating the financial statement of their annual workplans and budgets. A total of 15 management bodies were assisted in four CRs.

#### ***Participation in the presentation and validation of the PAF for the community forest of Koussanar***

Working with the Biodiversity Component, the Governance Component participated in the presentation of the management plan for the **community forest of Koussanar**. The plan was validated by the Rural Council in front of the people (village chiefs, relays, OCBs, producers, operators), the technical services, and the Sous-Préfet who must approve it once the amendments are integrated into the document.

In addition, in the context of the implementation of the redirected GAF of the PAF, the strengthening of assistance to management bodies in the collection and administration of charges had the effect of not only causing all the collectivities engaged in PAF implementation to designate managers responsible for all administrative tasks (including the collection and the administration of fees), but also of bringing a new respect for administrative procedures and the correct handling of tools put at the disposal of management bodies to carry out various operations. This improvement in transparency in the manipulation of funds (fees generated from rational exploitation of resources) is apparent also in the production and broadcasting of information on the financial situation with recommendations for support to the PAFs of Sita Niaoulé (CR of Missirah) and Koulor/Sinthiou Bocar Aly.

This progress in management translates also into an ever-growing interest shown by the highest authorities in the collectivities, the presidents of the Rural Councils, who are starting to follow and participate in activities of the management bodies. At this point we can cite the Program's reinforcement of communications and information coming from the rural councils and the implementation of the PAFs through representation of technical commissions (not only the Environment and NRM commissions, but also those of Finance and Lands) in the forest management council.

An ever-stronger availability of tax revenues, especially from sanitation activities and the monitored compliance with collection procedures, is starting to be effective. For example, during the previous quarter, 11,115,000 FCFA in fees were collected; during this quarter, fees deposited by local and external operators harvesting forest products totaled 19,575,650 FCFA. Out of this amount, 10% comes back to the rural councils, so they benefited by more than **1,600,000 FCFA** compared to **1,060,000 FCFA for the previous quarter**.

The following table indicates the financial resources that were made available under each PAF.

### Account status of the CGB/PAF as of end of March 2011

CR/PAF	Account status (balance)	Observations
Koulor	4,530,000	+ 400,000 CFA for the council
Sinthiou Bocar Aly	4,605,000	+ 400,000 CFA for the council
Thiéty	1,177,650	+ 100,000 CFA for the council
Saré Bidji	3,418,000	+ 300,000 CFA for the council
Missirah	5,845,000	+ 500,000 CFA for the council
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,575,650</b>	<b>+ 1,600,000 CFA for the council</b>

#### A strong signal to assure transparency and good governance in the management of financial resources generated by PAF implementation

Following difficulties encountered in implementing the Administrative and Financial Management that were noted during the evaluation of the implementation of the PAFs, a series of measures and actions to resolve them were identified by the actors. One of the highlighted measures taken by the local collectivities concerned (Saré Bidji, Thiéty, Sinthiou Bocar Aly and Missirah) was carrying out a financial audit of management in the context of the service provider's mission to monitor the implementation of the GAF. The final recommendation of this audit is to strengthen capacity in management of the collectivities so as to make a correction towards transparency in management of financial resources coming from PAF implementation. Through this act, the responsible parties among the local authorities showed their sincerity and their commitment to improve and clean up asset management of which they are in charge.

The lesson to be learned with this audit is that the officials acting as they did by accepting to be audited translates into both a break with the usual and a show of willingness to be open to assuring transparent management and control of public funds. The audit is perceived by local officials as an opportunity to be seized so that the ideal measures can be taken when it comes to major weaknesses recorded in the process of managing financial resources by committee.

Nonetheless, the goodwill displayed must continue until the solid conclusions and recommendations are applied so that bad management practices with financial resources belonging to the whole community will be forever broken.

***Continued technical assistance to CR partners in mobilizing financial resources***

On the basis of action plans written in each of the six beneficiary CRs receiving assistance, the Program just accepted support for their implementation via grants. Thus, by next quarter, a preliminary fee collection can be started so that projections of revenues can be made for the rest of the year.

***Writing the GAF for the CLPAs of Toubacouta and Missirah***

Under the task of building capacity in the Local Artisanal Fisheries Councils (CLPA) for better governance of local fisheries, a GAF was drawn up for the CLPAs of Toubacouta and Missirah to facilitate the implementation of the local convention and sustainable management of fisheries resources. The CLPAs of Toubacouta and Missirah were created by ministerial decree No. 09388/MEMTMPP of October 5, 2008, by way of application of Article 12 of Law 98-32 of April 14, 1998 containing the Marine Fisheries Code that assures comanagement of State fisheries resources.

The GAF document proposed for the CLPA contains a plan for organizational strengthening and a system for fund management. For the administrative system, the implementation of the GAF will lead to additional financial resources for the CLPA. In addition to the sources of revenue mentioned in the laws, the document foresees other sources that will come from taxes on mangrove wood, fisheries products (fish, mollusks, shrimp), and pirogue registration. Another part of the plan is to deposit all, or installments of, the fines collected from fisheries infractions as well as from selling confiscated products. Generally, fines from artisanal fishing or gathering are not applied or collected because the procedures are too administratively heavy, and there is a lack of oversight within the Fisheries Service.

In terms of organization, a proposed modification to the CLPA is that it hires organizations capable of breathing new life into the dynamics of its functions. In effect, in spite of the presence of delegates from all the livelihood organizations in the CLPA, they do not have access to any organization that can render them operational. This is why serious lethargy persists in CLPA operation. Presentation of the two documents (the management plan and the GAF) is planned for the beginning of the third quarter.

***Setting up the Convention for Integrated Management of Lowland Resources (COGIRBAF) for Ndinderling***

The COGIRBAF is a key document based on a participatory and iterative process that produces consensual management rules leading to a better valuation of lowlands by users. It could even be considered a uniter, as it associates the Rural Council and all the user groups (herders, rice growers, gardeners, forest products operators), and it integrates all the partners of the Rural Community so that their activities are widely known.

The COGIRBAF rests on the guiding principles of coherence with a vision of local economic development of the RC; participation; simplicity; and monitoring. Its objectives are:

- to promote and set up strategies for sustainable management of the lowland areas
- to increase revenues of the populations
- to change the habits of land users towards better management of the lowlands
- to improve social cohesion, the institutional framework, and user group organizations
- to promote conflict-avoidance management of natural resources
- to restore degraded ecosystems and improve biodiversity
- to improve water management so that agricultural production will be secure and will increase
- to clarify the roles and responsibilities of directing members of organizations established to take charge, take over, and continue activities in the lowland areas

Under the heading of better lowland management, some measures to be taken to make site utilization sustainable are the following:

- Membership dues of 1,000 FCFA per hectare per user
- Annual contribution of 6,000 FCFA per hectare per year, of which 3,000 FCFA is due at the beginning of rainy season and 3,000 FCFA is due after crop harvest, to maintain and repair the dike
- Establishment of a site-based fund to repair and maintain the dike, depreciate the management sites, and set up a fund to eventually buy agricultural equipment

### ***Finalization of the new PAF for the community forest of Saré Bidji/Thiéty that integrates timber exploitation***

With the finalization of the PAF for Saré Bidji/Thiéty now integrating sawtimber harvest, fees collected by the CRs in question will significantly increase in the next few months. For the moment, a process has been initiated to carry out a test harvest that will be extended throughout the forest and in other community forests that have not yet integrated timber into their exploitation schemes.

Indicator:	Number of local collectivities receiving U.S. Government assistance to increase their sources of annual revenues		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	3		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Forest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Technical assistance in the collection and management of funds from forest management in the CRs of Koulor, SBA, Missirah, Saré Bidji, and Thiéty: the Rural Councils collected more than 1,600,000 CFA this quarter that was collected from exploitation fees</li> <li>▪ Finalization, presentation, and validation of the Koussanar PAF</li> </ul>	0	
AT sourcing of financial resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Writing grants for financing action plans written in the 6 CRs</li> </ul>	0	
From the preceding quarter:		0	
Total:		0	

### ***Setting up the Convention for Integrated Management of Lowland Resources (COGIRBAF) for Ndinderling***

With its mission as advisor, the component worked with the Agriculture Component to initiate a plan to perpetuate governance practices that consist, for one, of stimulating organizational dynamics that provide structure and are local, so that realized investments will increase in value in the lowland area sites as activities are taken over and all concerned actors are implicated. This requires:

- organizing producers upstream to fix their problems of supply and optimal production, and downstream by going into profitable markets particularly for garden produce;
- strengthening organizational and management capacity of stakeholders so they will take over activities themselves and be competitive in the market; and
- making actors autonomous by putting them together with partners for better insertion in the business environment, in order to make Program achievements sustainable after it ends.

It is in this framework that the Program assisted the producers of Ndinderling valley to get organized into representative, functional, and operational entities so that a Management Committee could be set up to take over implementation of the COGIRBAF. This committee, calling itself *Bataa Banta* (which means “trouble is banished”), has already manifested its functionality. Measures have been taken to take gender into account (for example, women’s groups in each village may access a quarter hectare), to establish conditions for subdividing lands, and to prevent conflicts before they start.

### ***Resolution of the conflict between Bassoul village and Bassar under the task of drawing up the local convention for management of natural resources***

In the Rural Community (CR) of Bassoul, the conflict that erupted between residents of Bassoul village and Bassar concerning the exploitation of Ditakh fruit (*Detarium senegalensis*) was finally ended after a meeting organized in Niodior, the capital of the arrondissement. The process of management and resolution of this conflict, which was initiated by USAID-Wula Nafaa under the activity of writing the local convention, unfolded in several steps.

The first step was the organization of the first meeting in Thiallane with the assembled stakeholders in natural resource management: technical services, local elected officials, customary and religious leaders. The absence of the village protagonists, namely Bassoul, was unfortunately a feature of this first meeting.

Next, based on this event, USAID-Wula Nafaa found it necessary to organize a meeting with Bassoul residents apart from Bassar residents. The two meetings allowed the Program to inform both populations about the laws and regulations that govern natural resource management in the context of decentralization. Because of the meetings, the residents of the two communities understood the legal and regulatory framework surrounding natural resource management in Senegal.

Finally, the Program took the initiative of bringing the two villages to meet and negotiate at Niodior where they received more information on legislative and regulatory measures in the forestry code and the law on national lands.

This meeting was the deciding factor in the definitive resolution of the conflict. Administrative authorities, technical services, local elected officials, community-based organizations, customary and religious leaders, and village delegates were all present at the meeting. During the minutes the two villages' delegates admitted some guilt while recalling historic ties existing between them since ancestral days. Also, they resolved to rehabilitate these ancestral ties so that they could work and live together in peace. Testimonies gathered during the meeting attest to this commitment.

**Mamadou Taka Thiaré, village counselor for Bassoul :**

*This type of conflict must urgently end, as it only slows development of our community. Consensus-building discussions and brainstorming must be held so that conflicts can be avoided and also development actions can be identified. Also, in the future, we should reflect on the real causes of conflicts, which often arise from resource exploitation in general and ditakh in particular. We must therefore opt for concerted management of resources.*

**Mamadou Diop, village counselor for Bassar :**

*We should emphasize sensitization of the people involved in the conflict so that it doesn't happen again in the future. Also everyone was sorry about this conflict that does no honor to our community. We must be vigilant in order to avoid projecting a problem that may be between two people or two families to the village or areawide level.*



**Opening of the meeting; group photo taken at the end of the meeting**

## PEACE CERTIFICATE AWARDED TO USAID-WULA NAFAA FOR RESOLVING THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE POPULATIONS OF BASSOUL VILLAGE AND BASSAR

USAID-Wula Nafaa's approach insists on using the local convention as a tool to prevent and resolve conflicts stemming from natural resource management.



*The Program facilitator at Bassoul receiving the diploma from the Sous-Préfet of Niodior*

Writing the local convention involves 19 steps, of which the main one is based on drawing up rules in a participatory way so that the population is aware of modalities and techniques for using resources.

Up until now, in spite of the local conventions that have been drawn up, the true impact of this tool has been the object of doubt in the eyes of many development actors. But today, with the resolution of the conflict between Bassar and Bassoul, the Program has demonstrated that the local convention is truly a tool for preventing and resolving conflicts in natural resource management.

The Peace Certificate, delivered by the Sous-Préfet of Niodior during Senegal's 51<sup>st</sup> anniversary of independence, also

demonstrates that the tool is accepted by Senegalese authorities, notably the local administration that is following the process of decentralization. The inclusion of the tool in the new Forestry Code, a proposal made by the Program, was done just at the right time.

### *Training of counselors in Bassoul in decentralization, good governance, and natural resource management*

The major result obtained from this process is a perfect resolution of a conflict which has divided two communities over ditakh exploitation for a long time. The conflict is evidence of the need to reinforce capacity of actors for good management of community resources. In this respect, the Program has committed to carrying out training in decentralization, good governance, and natural resource management to allow stakeholders to better understand their roles and responsibilities, thus minimizing risks for conflict that result in degradation of community resources and of the social fabric. This training was organized in Bassoul and enjoyed participation by local elected officials and representatives of community-based organizations. The main results of the training are:

- Active participation by women: this was remarkable, as they were at the origin of the conflict. Their presence was proof of their fidelity and their good faith to resolve the conflict which erupted in the CR.
- Identification of bad land management practices
- Better understanding of laws and rules on natural resource management
- Initiation into good governance practices

- Drawing up an action plan to pursue writing the local convention (the process of which was impeded by the conflict), so as to establish the basis for concerted management of village land resources



**Women present at the training in Bassoul**

Because of their knowledge about natural resource management, training participants judged it necessary to review certain key steps in writing the local convention. Thus, some of the steps were modified: definition of draft rules for the zones, harmonization of zone-based proposals, and validation by the technical services.

Indicator:	Number of individuals trained to support local government and/or decentralization		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	2000		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Improvement in forest management plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Technical assistance to the CR and management bodies for the PAF of Saré Bidji/Thiéty, Koulor/Sinthiou Bocar Aly in terms of the evaluation of their 2010 PTAs and Budgets</li> <li>▪ Community decentralization workshops to share and adopt results from the Kolda workshop in Koulor, Sinthiou Bocar Aly, and Missirah</li> <li>▪ Presentation of the management plan for the community forest of Koussanar</li> </ul>	1277	
Lowland management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Put a management committee in place for the lowland site at Ndinderling</li> <li>▪ Start work in the lowland sites of Wassadou, Samécouta, and Ferme 2 in Kédougou</li> </ul>		
CLPA administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Writing the GAF for the CLPAs of Toubacouta and Missirah</li> <li>▪ Beginning of the implementation of the CLPAs in Bassoul and Toubacouta</li> </ul>		
Management of the Bassoul/Bassar conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Information on the measures to be taken on decentralized resource management under Environnement and NRM</li> <li>▪ Training of counselors and leaders for decentralization, good governance, and NRM</li> </ul>		
GAF for OCBs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training in GAF for wells management committees</li> </ul>		
From the preceding quarter:		974	
Total:		2251	

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

To reach this result, several activities were developed, namely:

- Assistance to the CRs and to management bodies for better financial resource management of funds generated by PAF implementation (support for the financial audit)
- Organization of decentralized community workshops on approaches to and content of PTA and budget evaluations by PAF management committees in the CRs of Koulour, Sinthiou Bocar Aly, and Missirah
- The conception and implementation of Administrative and Financial Management tools in the PAF structures of Saré Bidji/Thiéty and Sakar/Oudoucar

***Assistance to the CRs and to management bodies for better financial resource management of funds generated by PAF implementation (support for the financial audit)***

The evaluation of PAF implementation, and especially of the GAF part, has revealed several difficulties in the administration. Because of these, a series of measures and activities to undertake was identified by stakeholders during a GAF implementation monitoring mission carried out by consultants. One of the pertinent actions taken by the local collectivities involved was carrying out an administrative financial audit. The end result of this audit was to strengthen the ability of the collectivities to correct their system to achieve transparent management of financial resources coming from the implementation of the PAF. Through this action, the head local authorities demonstrated their goodwill and their commitment to improve and clean up management of funds for which they are responsible.

***Improvement in the approach to writing and evaluating annual workplans and budgets for the management committees and the PAF***

After the Kolda regional workshop on the approach to writing and evaluating annual workplans (PTA) and budgets of the management committees (CG) under the PAF, the followup was to disseminate the products obtained in other managed sites around Tamba (Sita Niaoulé, Koulour/Sinthiou Bocar Aly). The Program thus supported the organization of decentralized community workshops in Koulour, Sinthiou Bocar Aly and Missirah to share and adopt the workshop results from Kolda in

After these meetings, solid recommendations were devised to better orient appropriation of the Kolda workshop output (the calendar for seasonal PAF implementation) by the true actors in the process. At issue are the mechanisms and measures to take to begin implementation at all levels. Among the mechanisms are these:

- The translation and distribution of the calendar in local language and in large format to make it more accessible and thus facilitate adoption by the actors
- The mid-term evaluation of the annual workplan to identify strengths and weaknesses and to identify eventual corrections
- Training of management committees in technical aspects linked to writing and evaluating PTAs and budgets
- Involving external operators as well as local ones in the processes of writing and evaluating the PTA and budgets

These measures will assure a successful implementation of the PAF. The steps to write and evaluate management committee budgets should assure more democratic and transparent conditions for managing financial resources generated by the management plans. They make more room for consensus, consultation, and information of the population concerned, in terms of planning, of implementation, and of evaluation.

***The conception and establishment of Administrative and Financial Management tools in the PAF management structures of Saré Bidji/Thiéty and Sakar/Oudoucar***

In order to make GAF implementation more effective, the Program supported the conception and the implementation of management tools for the management committees so that they could record operations and activities completed while implementing the PAF. In compliance with the new GAF orientation, the plan is that the management tools used up to now will be reviewed to make them simple

and easy to use for members of the management bodies with a low literacy level. Putting these tools in place responds to a requirement in good governance that public funds that are being put to use must be traceable.

### *Writing the Convention for Integrated Management of Resources in the Valley of Ndinderling*

The COGIRBAF is a key document that comes out of a participatory, iterative process that translates into consensus-based management rules leading to better valuation of lowland area resources by users. It was written on the basis of an Institutional Participatory Diagnosis during a workshop in which the Program participated and which it organized and facilitated. The COGIRBAF unites the rural council with the assembly of users who are active around the valley (herders, rice growers, gardeners, forest product harvesters); it integrates all the partners of the CR so that their actions become more commonly known.

The objectives pursued by the informational workshop are these:

- Promote and implement sustainable management strategies for resources of the lowlands
- Define a framework for consensus and actions for lowland area users

### *Set up a Consultative Committee to accompany the Ndinderling Lowland Management Committee*

In terms of adding value to the lowland area, a consultative committee composed of various services was set up: the Forest Service, Environment Service, DRDR, ARD, and CADL. The objective of the committee is to work with the Management Committee in monitoring and in orienting work towards harmonious and sustainable exploitation of the lowlands, taking environmental concerns into account. A field visit was carried out during the quarter, and during this visit each service brought up their specific issues so they could make concrete proposals for meeting stated objectives.

Indicator:	Number of external systems for supervising the use of public resources that are supported by the US Government		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	2		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Improvement of the implementation and administration of forest management plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Organization of decentralized community workshops in Koulor, Sinthiou Bocar Aly, and Missirah to share and adopt results from the Kolda workshop</li> </ul>	1	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conception and establishment of administrative and financial management tools (GAFs) for the PAF management structures in Saré Bidji/Thiéty and Sakar/Oudoucar</li> </ul>	1	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Financial audit of PAF implementation</li> </ul>	1	
Writing the COGIRBAF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Writing the COGIRBAF for Ndinderling</li> </ul>	1	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Put a Consultative Committee in place</li> </ul>	1	
Traditional gold mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Subsidy provided to a Kédougou association to supervise gold mining activities</li> </ul>	1	
Develop technical assistance for better fund raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Write grant requests to implement action plans allowing improvement in budgets of six CRs</li> </ul>	1	
From the preceding quarter:		0	
Total:		7	

***Participation in the continued writing of local conventions in Sabodala, Dindéfélo, Ethiolo, and Dar Salam, and continued development of the POAS***

Under the implementation of the 2010-2011 PTA, the Program targeted five local collectivities (Sabodala, Dindéfélo, Ethiolo, Dar Salam, and Bassoul) to support local convention writing for overall natural resource management. During the quarter, several workshops were organized to write these local conventions.

In Ethiolo and Dar Salam, the Program signed memorandums of understanding during a community workshop so that it can work on writing and implementing a local convention. This memorandum assigns responsibilities of the different parties (rural council, populations, and the Program) to implement activities linked to writing the convention as well as other activities to be carried out by the Program in the CRs.

In Dindéfélo, a community meeting was organized to present rules in the local convention so they can be permanently adopted. This meeting took place at the primary school of Dindéfélo, since the Rural Council does not have any seat yet. Now the Rural Council has possession of a tool for supervising natural resource management in their territories. Effectively, the counselors voted unanimously to approve the rules defined in the local convention.



**Meeting of counselors to validate the Local Convention of Dindéfélo**

In Sabodala, the process of writing the local convention was completed with the approval of the document by the Sous-Préfet of Sabodala.

In the process for writing the POAS, a workshop was organized in Tomboronkoto to present the results of a participatory appraisal carried out in several villages in the CR. This workshop enabled several observations to be made by the residents, who recommended some complementary data collection. A final presentation is planned for the coming quarter.

In Bambali, a second presentation of the POAS in progress was made, as writing began last year. The workshop was held in Bambali, with representatives of the technical services, programs, and projects in the zone, as well as residents and counselors, in attendance.

Indicator:	Number of activities supported by the USG that help citizens to participate in the business of their local government		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	30		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Inspire citizens' participation in development activities of the CR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support to the CRs and to management structures for better management of financial resources generated from the PAF implementation (sponsorship of financial audit carried out)</li> </ul>	1	
Lowland area management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set up the Management Committee for the COGIRBAF of Ndinderling</li> </ul>	1	
Improve implementation of the local conventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue writing the local convention for Bassoul</li> </ul>		
Artisanal gold mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grant awarded to a Kédougou association for supervision of activities</li> </ul>	1	
From the preceding quarter:		3	
Total:		6	

### 4.3 Other activities carried out

The component participated in various meetings this quarter:

- Participation in the mission of the Forest Service Division for Management and Forest Production to evaluate the 2010 forest exploitation campaign
- Participation in the regional meeting on organizing the 2011 forest exploitation campaign
- Participation in a synergy meeting on good governance at USAID
- Participation in the FIARA
- Visit to sites to be managed in Wassadou (CR of Dialocoto), Samécouta and Ferme 2 (Kédougou), and Kayemor with the Forest Service, Environment Service, DRDR, and ARD of the pertinent regions, so as to lay the foundation for creating the Consultative Committees in charge of monitoring the management of the lowlands
- Meeting in Kolda with projects and programs affected by the new USAID strategy for food security (Feed the Future)

### 4.4 Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for next quarter

#### Constraints

The major constraints encountered during the quarter were based on:

- Delayed realization of certain activities that would assist in implementing the PAF, because of the difficulty of negotiating with the local authorities (PCR) about the timing of such assistance.

#### Opportunities

- Better availability of the technical services and the ARDs, particularly the Forest Services of Kolda, Kédougou, Ziguinchor, and Sédhiou and the ARDs of Kolda and Tamba in a working partnership and even taking over completely the process of forest management
- Better availability of the local authorities in the CR, especially the in the CRs of Sakar/Oudoucar and Sinthiou Bocar Aly, for monitoring and implementing their PAF activities supported by the Program
- Good turnout of rural communities where agricultural management is planned, with engaged and motivated PCRs

#### Priorities

Among the areas under management, the next quarter will see the beginning of the process of writing and implementing the GAF and PAF of Koussanar (setting up the management committees); the support to the CRs and the management bodies of Sakar and Oudoucar in their first exercise of writing a PTA and Budget for 2011 for implementing the PAF; the organization of a study tour for members of the management structure under the Sakar PAF; the presentation of results from the financial audits of PAF management in Saré Bidji/Thiéty, Koulor/Sinthiou Bocar Aly, and Sita Niaoulé (CR of Missirah); and the installation of GAF tools in the management committees.

For agricultural management sites, emphasis will be on writing the remaining COGIRBAFs; putting management committees in place for these conventions; and strengthening capacity of committee members.

The CR partners will also benefit from training of trainers in decentralization and good governance, just as the regional council in Kolda did.

# 5. Policy and Communications Component

## 5.1 Targeted results and planned activities

### 5.1.1. General considerations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recently, the website of the Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature has linked to Program documents. This enhances the visibility of Program activities.

### 5.1.2. Activities planned for 2010-2011

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

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

These and other activities are planned for the component:

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

After six months of implementation of the annual workplan (PTA) and following discussions with USAID, the Program has come to the following conclusions:

- In light of the fact that forest certification was to support the export of sawtimber and that the process in Saré Bidji currently includes pilot sawtimber harvest, the Program judges that the time remaining is not enough to justify beginning studies on certification.
- In light of new Program orientation toward “Feed the Future” and the directive given to the Biodiversity Component to give measurable support to the Agriculture Component, the implementation of Game Ranching no longer seems realistic for the Program to pursue. This activity would have required more resources and time than the Program could have spent.

## **5.2 Progress achieved**

---

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

The reform of the forestry code has been monitored by the Program with support from the National Coordinator. The final document that was submitted with the Program’s requested inclusion of local conventions is being considered by the authorities at the President’s office, to be passed on to the National Assembly. Reforming the code is a priority for the Program because of the integration of local conventions, capacity building for local collectivities, and forestry fiscal issues.

Significant advances were made towards the coming 2011 forest exploitation campaign. This follows on the conclusions made during the evaluation of the 2010 campaign, which was advocated by the

Program. The Forest Service Directorate, the Regional Forestry Inspections (IREFs) of Tambacounda and Kolda, and the Programs USAID-Wula Nafaa and PROGEDE organized the 2010 forest exploitation evaluation in the regions of Kolda and Tambacounda. Among the conclusions was the importance of the campaign starting on time: thus, the 2011 campaign started in February and the 2010 season was extended two months to allow operators with products still in the work areas to evacuate them and transport them to market.

Other noteworthy innovations by the Program also contributed to the current season. The distribution of quotas between external and local operators was completed with supervision by the Presidents of the appropriate Rural Councils. The local operators expressed their needs and these were taken into account during the distribution. Finally, the season officially started with the signature of agreements in Tambacounda.

We note that the management committees delimited their own work parcels under the technical supervision of the Forest Service, with reduced financial support from the Program. This speaks of the sustainability of Program activities. The same can be said for placing cement markers around forest boundaries, which has been taken on by the management committees.

As for sawtimber in Kolda Region, a management plan was deliberated by the two Rural Councils of Saré Bidji and Thiéty and approval was accorded by the administrative authorities. The beginning of pilot sawtimber exploitation is imminent, and the IREF has committed to organizing a forum for the actors, specifically including the sawmills. After this forum, one sawmill will be retained for starting up the tests. It is worth noting that this pilot activity will allow the government to access everything needed to set a fee schedule for sawtimber coming from managed areas.

In the bush fire domain, conclusions from the study financed by the Program that benefited the Forest Service are in the process of being implemented. Tests will be conducted in the CRs of Sakar and Oudoucar where a managed forest in Sédhiou Region is found. The results of the test will result in USAID-Wula Nafaa being able to provide information needed by the Forest Service Directorate and the Government to take on a bush fire management policy based on a community approach.

Indicator:	Number of policies, laws, protocols, or agreements targeting promotion and conservation of natural resources that are implemented		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	3		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Revision of the Forestry Code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Submission of the code to Ministry of Environment</li> </ul>		01
Forest exploitation campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Startup of the season on time with the official issuance of the date</li> <li>▪ Extension of the previous year's campaign</li> <li>▪ Local participation in quota distribution process</li> <li>▪ Delimitation of work parcels and forest boundaries by committees under the supervision of technical service, with reduced Program support</li> </ul>	1	
Exploitation of sawtimber in Saré Bidji/ Thiéty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Document validated on the technical side; approval by the Sous-préfet remaining</li> <li>▪ Regional head of Forest Service committed to organizing a forum and selecting a test sawmill</li> </ul>		01
Policy of bush fire fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Study carried out</li> <li>▪ Beginning of tests in the CRs of Sakar and Oudoucar</li> </ul>		01
Revision of the hunting code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identification of current weaknesses in the Code</li> </ul>		01
Setting up Dindéfélo reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ De-attribution and re-attribution of the hunting concession</li> <li>▪ Approval and validation of the local convention</li> <li>▪ Writing a management plan for the reserve</li> <li>▪ Deliberation of the reserve</li> </ul>		01

Indicator:	Number of policies, laws, protocols, or agreements targeting promotion and conservation of natural resources that are implemented		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	3		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Fisheries policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Official decision issued to close bolongs on a rotational basis</li> <li>▪ Writing a local convention for fisheries management in Boudhié-Balantacounda</li> <li>▪ Deposition of the local convention for approval by the Minister</li> </ul>		01
Forestry fiscalty and taxation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Imminent start of pilot sawtimber exploitation exercise to furnish information for taxation on sawtimber from managed areas</li> </ul>		01
From the preceding quarter:		01	
Cumulative total:		02	07

To create the Dindéfélo reserve, the Rural Council obtained a de-attribution of about 13,000 ha in the hunting reserve and then re-attributed it to the community natural reserve. The process of validation of the Local Convention ended with the validation of the document. Currently, the management plan is being drawn up with existing data from the reserve description and the socio-economic study.

In the fisheries domain, the rotational closing of bolongs to fisheries harvest continues. This action will permit needed reconstitution of the resources. Executed by the populations and fisheries actors, the closure was mandated by administrative authorities who issued formal decisions based on advisement from the Program and Fatick's regional fisheries inspectorate. The Program and other stakeholders intend to close a total of 12 bolongs and 12 mudflats in Missirah, and 5 bolongs and 8 mudflats in Toubacouta. Currently, 5 bolongs and 5 mudflats are closed in the two zones.



**Signpost signaling the closure of the bolong (canal) by the CLPA of Toubacouta**

In the Boudhié-Balantacounda area, Program partner IDEE Casamance worked on setting up a local convention for fisheries management. The regional fisheries inspectors of Ziguinchor and Sédhiou were deeply involved with the work of IDEE Casamance.

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

Communications and sensitization activities occupy an extremely important place in the Program. They enable a better comprehension of Program activities by actors and partners, thus enhancing visibility of its interventions.

During the quarter, the Program produced 23 radio programs through its network of partner stations throughout the intervention areas. Radio broadcasts deal with many topics, such as promoting market products, management of garbage and sanitation, bush fire control, writing PTAs and budgets for management bodies, local conventions and POASs, and planning of gardening activities.

In terms of participating in the 2011 annual FIARA, the component supported the communication and visibility of the Program by providing television and radio media coverage. During the business forum organized in association with the FIARA, footage and radio emissions were provided to broadcasters that were invited.

Indicator:	Number of educational public events and information dissemination events organized		
Targets for year 2010 – 2011:	100		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Design and implement a mass communication system with community and commercial radio stations in zones of intervention	<b>Kolda Unit:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Radio Gabou FM de Sédhiou (05 broadcasts)</li> <li>• RTS Kolda (02 broadcasts)</li> </ul> <b>Tambacounda Unit:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RTS Tamba (06 broadcasts)</li> </ul> <b>Kédougou unit:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CMC Saraya (07 broadcasts)</li> <li>• CMC Kédougou (02 broadcasts)</li> </ul> <b>Ziguinchor unit:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SUD FM Ziguinchor (01 broadcast)</li> </ul>	23	
Information and sensitization of the populations on aspects of water, hygiene and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Animation meetings on hygiene and sanitation</li> <li>▪ Informational meetings on hygiene and sanitation in the schools and clinics</li> <li>▪ Meetings for social mobilization</li> <li>▪ Activities for social mobilization "Set Setal"</li> </ul>	23	
<b>From the preceding quarter:</b>		54	
<b>Cumulative total:</b>		100	

In terms of external communications, the Policy and Communications Component signed a partnership agreement with the newspaper *Le Soleil* to produce and distribute four supplements on USAID-Wula Nafaa activities. The first one was centered on Agriculture Component activities.

After the first supplement was published, the Program and *Le Soleil* published the second supplement in association with the FIARA of February 7; it was centered on the market chain products supported by USAID-Wula Nafaa. Activities of the Wealth Creation Component were often invoked in the publication.



**Encounter during which fonio was tasted, organized by the Program at the FIARA**

Just as the first published supplement coincided with the organization of the FESMAN (Festival of Black Arts and Culture), the second coincided with the World Social Forum. These two global events that took place in Senegal were an excellent opportunity for the Program to achieve visibility through publication of the supplements. The third one that centers on governance activities is currently being finalized. Distribution is planned for the beginning of May.



**Supplements No. 1 and No. 2, published Dec. 30, 2010 and Feb. 8, 2011**

The component also supports the Agriculture Component in the production of its booklet on Conservation Farming.

An article is in the process of being edited for publication in the University journal *VIE*. The article will be based on the local convention as a tool for managing conflicts over shared resources.

In terms of production of success stories, two are currently being written. Training in writing success stories are planned for the Tamba, Kédougou, Kolda, and Ziguinchor units.

Indicator:	Number of sensitization meetings and publications, bulletins, or communiqués on policy reforms		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	10		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Design of supplements to publish in the <i>Soleil</i>	▪ 1 designed, published, and widely distributed (Agriculture Component activities)	1	
	▪ 1 designed, published, and widely distributed (Market Value Products activities)	1	
	▪ 1 in progress (governance)		1
Distribution of articles and supporting documents in magazines and other publications	▪ Preparation for publishing an article in the university journal <i>VIE</i> on local conventions as a tool to manage conflicts		1
	▪ Publication of the booklet on Conservation Farming		1
From the preceding quarter:		3	1
Cumulative total:		5	3

### 5.3 Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for next quarter

#### Constraints

No major constraint was noted in the overall execution of activities planned for this quarter.

#### Opportunities

Participation in the FIARA was a grand opportunity to communicate about the Program and to publish a related supplement in the newspaper.

#### Priorities

The next quarter will feature:

- The third published newspaper supplement, devoted to governance activities
- Training of other coordination units in writing success stories (Tambacounda, Kolda, Ziguinchor, and Kédougou)
- Support for communications on fisheries activities, and dissemination of guides in training schools
- Support for communicating activities of the Agriculture Component
- Support for communicating activities of the Water and Sanitation Component, with the inauguration of the works completed
- Organization of the decentralized radio stations in certain areas of Program intervention

# 6. Wealth Creation Component

## 6.1 Targeted results and planned activities

### 6.1.1. General considerations

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

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

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

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

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

### 6.1.2. Activities planned for 2010-2011

#### Increase volumes and revenues of enterprises and small producers

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

## Build the capacities of enterprises

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

## Market value chain and market analyses

- MVC analyses are underway for garden produce and cereals

## Facilitation of contract signing

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

## 6.2 Progress achieved

Participation in the 12<sup>th</sup> annual FIARA was the major activity of the Component during this quarter. Twenty-one enterprises received assistance from the Program to participate in this event, which enabled the promotion of their enterprises' products but also to reap sales of 22,530,750 FCFA in 12 days of activities.

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

---

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

## Cashew

For the cashew market chain, the accent was placed on preparing the 2011 season and strengthening the producers' organization under the Producers' Cooperative in Casamance (COPROCA) which encompasses the regions of Ziguinchor, Kolda, and Sédhiou.

From March 8<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup>, the COPROCA carried out a field mission to sensitize the populations in the following zones: Djirnda, Coubanao, Niaguis, Boutoupa Camaracounda, Goudomp, Diattacounda, Samine, Djirédji, and Bambali. By the end of these visits, cooperative ideals were better understood by the producers, who agreed to join the cooperative. Commitments were made by members to deposit a portion of their production with the cooperative, which will take responsibility to market them. Also, the cooperative was put in touch with microfinance institutions to obtain funds that will allow it to buy nuts from members, thus preventing producers from selling off cheaply elsewhere to satisfy urgent needs. The aim is that members will profit from redistribution of benefits following sales through the Cooperative. Meetings were attended by 454 persons.

Producers grouped in Niaguis expressed a need to agree on the limits for use of petty cash and the date to start gathering nuts to improve quality and avoid cheap prices. The Program is ready to support implementation of this type of internal agreement through its Good Governance and Biodiversity Components.

The bulletin on the market analysis of cashew shows uncertainty about the prices in the next two months. According to analysts, this year's prices should be higher than last year's because of the combined effects of the Ivoirian crisis, Kenya's ban on the export of raw nuts, a reduction in production forecast for Brazil, and the growth in demand in Vietnam. The prices are indeed rising compared to 2010.

Similarly, according to analysts, Brazilian processors foresee a supply of African nuts because of their lower production (ACA Bulletin, Feb. 2010).

The analysis is relevant in its observations on the beginning of the season in Ziguinchor, where the base prices noted are between 200 and 250 FCFA, compared to 150 to 200 FCFA last year.

The production in 2011 looks like it will surpass 2010 and foretells notable increases in revenues for producers.

The Program plans to link Ziguinchor producers organized into associations with producers in Fatick, so that the process can be harmonized and the supply of quality nuts can be increased, thus filling the demand. During the FIARA and the related Business Forum organized by the Program, a strong demand for nuts to export was expressed and business relations were set up.



**Inscription into the cashew coopérative**

## Mbepp gum

The dried gum season always starts with a sudden increase in gum prices and then the production goes down slowly. Production is currently 49 tons, compared to 68 tons in 2010 in the same period (the second quarter). Prices paid per kilogram are on the order 1200 FCFA for unsorted gum, compared to 780 FCFA in 2010; and 1500 FCFA for sorted gum. This situation favors traders and Socogomme, the

only large exporter who is currently buying. Traditional exporters and partners of the Program are taking a hiatus because of the high price, whence the expansion of the local market.

Some producers were able to seal new contracts with traders for the supply of sorted, higher quality gum in Koussanar area for a price of 1500 FCFA per kg. This incites some producers to buy unsorted gum from others at 1200 FCFA per kg, sort it, and resell at 1500 FCFA to the traders.

Meanwhile, Valdafrique, who had expressed a desire to invest in the gum sector, has not yet started up, in spite of the Program's facilitation of producer activity.

Tambacounda producers sold 49 tons with revenues on the order of **71,000,000 FCFA**. **Compared to the previous quarter, revenues increased by about 34% and volumes decreased by 27.94%.**

## Charcoal

This quarter was the startup of the season for charcoal exploitation in the forest, after an extension of the 2010 campaign that permitted producers to market their products. New agreements were signed with external producers. Local producers have priority, but external producers can access the resource once the locals express their needs for production.

In the managed forest of Sakar/Oudoucar, the work parcels have been delineated, which gives producers the authorization to exploit. Producers have only slowly begun exploiting charcoal after getting trained in the process of making charcoal. Meanwhile, the Program plans a study tour for producers to help them better understand the marketing circuit for charcoal in Dakar.

In Tambacounda, the management plan for the Forest of Koussanar is being finalized.

Participation in the 2011 FAIRA by the Producers' Network of Niaoulé Tanou led to the initiation of retail sales of charcoal in 2 kg paper sacks and bags of 25 kg.

Sixteen charcoal trucks loaded with sacks were marketed from producers of Saré Bidji. Revenues generated reached 31,217,000 FCFA.



**Paper bags of charcoal on display at FAIRA**

# SUCCESS STORY

## The charcoal industry invests and modernizes habitat

Benefits from sustainable management of forests go towards investing in urban area habitat



Photo : Amath Diop

IBRAHIMA BALDE IN FRONT OF HIS HOME MADE FROM MUD BRICK (SANDY-CLAYEY SOIL MATERIAL), POINTING HIS FINGER TOWARD THE TOWN WHERE HE IS CONSTRUCTING A MODERN HOME

*“Charcoal makers must be the Peulhs from other lands, according to legend. My experience with USAID-Wula Nafaa let me understand that charcoal making has not negatively change my social standing; quite to the contrary.”*  
Ibrahim Baldé, GPC Peliital de Niandiaye, Saré Bidji.

Forest management is, for the USAID-Wula Nafaa Program, a means to contribute to increased revenues of populations while assuring sustainable management of natural resources. It has become a reality in the Region of Kolda, in southern Senegal. In the Community Forest of Saré Bidji, where the people were culturally reticent to exploit trees for charcoal, a new horizon is forming: the sustainable management of the forest brings revenues to the population.

Producers got organized into producer groups. Innovatively, profits from the exploitation are being used to invest in other sectors such as building in urban settings. This is the case for Ibrahim Baldé, from the Charcoal Producers’ Group.

*“I had a gardening site that brought me annual revenues of 200,000 to 300,000 FCFA per year, and a peanut field that helped me take care of family expenses and to build my home in mud bricks. Upon joining the GPC, I had minimal profits. Nevertheless, after six months of exploitation, I was able to send a truckload of charcoal to town and made 1 million FCFA net profit,”* declares Ibrahim Baldé with pride. He continues, *“Taken by surprise by so much money in six months, I devoted myself a little bit more to making charcoal. Then I was able to send two truckloads the next quarter, with the same per-unit profit, for two million FCFA total. thus, I decided to build a house in Kolda that costs 3.5 million FCFA.”*

The USAID-Wula Nafaa Program supports the government of Senegal in the fight against poverty by assuring sustainable development and sustainable management of natural resources in the central, southeastern, and southern regions.

Ibrahim Baldé indicates that he is advocating for the entry of local populations into the charcoal exploitation industry that brings back substantial revenues while preserving nature.

## Baobab

A strong demand for export followed the authorization of the European Economic Commission (CEE) to commercialize baobab in Europe. At the FIARA, private investors were interested to install local processing units with assistance from USAID-Wula Nafaa. The examples are Project of the Professor Sanokho in Tambacounda, and Baobab Fruit Company in Bala. A visit is planned to Tambacounda to define how the Professor can collaborate with USAID-Wula Nafaa from one point of view and with the producers' groups from another. Meetings were facilitated to select sites and contacts for eventual supply of raw materials.

The Professor is the inventor of the pulping machine for baobab, with a capacity of 500 kg per hour, and an oil press for seeds. It would like to buy 350 to 400 tons of fruit from producers trained by the Program, so it can supply the processing unit that it will set up in Tambacounda.

Baobab Fruit Company has already secured land in Bala to set up its unit.

Bio Essence has an important market for Canada in shea butter and baobab certification by ECOCERT as supported by the Program in Kédougou area.

The quantities that were sold this quarter were evaluated at **191.541** tons of shelled baobab from Tambacounda and Kolda, for revenues of **21,136,000 FCFA**; and **2.753** tonnes of powdered baobab for revenues of around **2,919,250 FCFA**. The presence of new buyers in production zones must be noted, as well as the identification of and training in new processing techniques in Kolda and Sédhiou.

## Fonio

Further to Guinean export limitation on cereal products such as fonio, fonio processing enterprises had difficulties in finding sufficient supplies of raw material in the Diaobé market. A price increase then followed for shelled and precooked fonio and that went from 1,000 to 1,100 FCFA per kg, including the cost of packaging.

Marketing of shelled and precooked fonio continues in the areas of Kédougou, Kolda, and Tambacounda. The execution of contracts between processing units and producer groups is going well except in villages with problems in shelling fonio, in Kédougou area.

The assisted processing units in Kédougou and Kolda have commercialized **16.948** ton, for a total amount of **11,611,700 FCFA**.

### ***Integration of young women into fonio production: case study of SOBEYA group***

The GIE Sobeya is a group of 87 members of which 72 are women. It is subdivided into four sub-groups which yearly contribution in the functioning of the GIE is 25,000 FCFA. The group headquarters is in Nimzatt in Diendé, where it conducts its activities of production and fonio processing.

According to Aby Niabaly, President of the GIE: *“most of the women who created the GIE are starting to come of age.”* She points out that *“if we wish to one day retire and see our work continue, we must transfer the skills we have capitalized. So we have to push the youth to do the work in order to be able to take over.”*



This is how six young women who are the group members' daughters-in-law were initiated into the cultivation and processing of fonio. A one-hectare field was allocated to them with a 10,000 FCFA sum to work with.

After the rainy season, the women were able to harvest and market 256 kg of fonio with support from Sobeya group, earning revenues of 125,000 FCFA.

As this experiment was convincing, an extension is planned for the coming rainy season.

### **Shea butter**



**Products displayed by Bioessence at FIARA**

Participation in the FIARA was a opportunity for the Kédougou enterprises to assure better presentation of their product, sell directly, and forge some partnerships.

Bioessence also exhibited its new range of products for exportation based on Shea butter.

Sales recorded during the quarter in Kédougou area amount to 3,352,000 FCFA for 2,352 liters sold.

The Program took advantage of the regional fair in Kolda to assist a small group from Saraya, GP Dambé Koula, to participate for the first time in an agricultural fair. It was an opportunity for this enterprise to learn how to best present its products to profit from

markets.

## Fisheries products

The current quarter marks the real beginning of the marketing season. The enterprises assisted by the Program were able to sell 171 tonnes valued at 131.8 million FCFA, distributed as follows:

Zones	Oysters		Cockles		Cobos		Total	
	Production (Kg)	Value (FCFA)						
<b>Bassoul</b>	7,470	26,583,000	1,595	1,649,000	122,359	57,660,600	131,424	85,892,600
<b>Toubacouta</b>			5,528	5,528,000			5,528	5,528,000
<b>Djirnda</b>	5,902	21,339,375	4,099	4,099,500	24,118	14,918,450	34,119	40,357,325
<b>Total</b>	13,372	47,922,375	11,222	11,276,500	146,477	72,579,050	171,071	131,777,925

The improvement of the commercial presentation of products began with fonio and baobab, and it had a positive impact on sales. The same approach is being taken for seafood products.



**Labels for oysters (yokhoss) and for cockles (pagne)**

The first step, which is the design of labels, has been completed and the enterprises are preparing grant requests to help with the packaging.

## Traditional gold mining

The process of recruiting a local NGO was finalized during this quarter. AKAD (Association Kédougou Actions Development) was recruited. It is an organization based in Kédougou that will continue activities planned in traditional gold mining. An agreement was signed between the AKAD and USAID-Wula Nafaa. In the protocol, AKAD agrees to implement activities assigned by the Program USAID-Wula Nafaa while respecting environmental and social measures as written in the Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (EMMP) for negative impacts from traditional gold mining, as well as the local conventions for Tomboronkoto, Missira Sirimana, and Sabodala.

The implementation of activities by AKAD will allow the Program to take advantage of important data on organization of gold miners, formalization of the trade, content of training in improved gold treatment, the amount of gold produced by the GIEs, and revenues generated by the activity.

During this quarter, the revenues generated by the GIE of gold miners are valued at **16,350,000 FCFA** for **1050 grams** of gold commercialized.

## Agricultural products

Meetings organized between producers and distributors of seeds and fertilizer held with financial institutions (CMS, U-IMCEC, and ACEP) led to projections on potential commercial opportunities for the coming season.

Indicator:	Percentage change in value of products purchased from small producers, thanks to assistance from the U.S. Government		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	101 %		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
From the preceding quarter:		0	
Cumulative total:			

Indicator:	Increase in the export value of natural resources, non-traditional agricultural, and marine fisheries products from sustainable sources		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	2 M USD		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
From the preceding quarter:		0	
Cumulative total:			

Indicator 10 CDR:	Total value of sales		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	7 M USD		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Mbepp gum	▪ Sales of 50,073T		70 927 950
Cobos	▪ Sales of 146 477 kg		72 579 050
Charcoal	▪ Sales of 19 369 kg		87 682 575
Baobab	▪ Sales of 196839		24 004 101
Jujube	▪ Sales of 4304 kg		107 100
Fonio	▪ Sales of 16948 kg		11 611 700
Shea butter	▪ Sales of 2324 kg		3 352 000
Oysters	▪ Sales of 13372 kg		47 922 375
Cockles (Pagnes)	▪ Sales of 11222 Kg		11 276 500
Gold	▪ Sales of 1050 g of gold		16 375 000
Honey	▪ Sales of 48 liters		72 000
From the preceding quarter:			143 962 750
Total:			489 873 101

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

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

### **BDS**

The main activity in BDS was the training of 42 facilitators and staff of the Program in techniques for pre-diagnosis and diagnosis of enterprises.

The training enters into the framework for building capacity of facilitators as set out in the exit strategy of the Program. The trained facilitators possess all the necessary tools to furnish services appropriate to enterprises, notably in the conduct of pre-diagnoses and diagnoses of enterprises in order to propose plans to develop them and assure their viability, their trustworthiness, and the traceability of their products and/or services. In this regard, they are on the way to becoming veritable enterprise consultants.

Cross-referenced diagnostics, which will be conducted by facilitators during the coming quarter, will enable the classification of enterprises according to factors such as production, finances, governance, and marketing.



**Finalization of diagnostics presentations of the GIE Kanbeng de Kothiary (left) and Oyster Médina Sangako (right)**

In Fatick region, the 17 enterprises that were trained in management received skills building during the month of March 2011 in BDS concepts which allowed them to understand their role among economic actors as clients or those who request services. The training also explained approaches and documents needed to formalize enterprises and to form networks.

### **Assistance to enterprises**

#### **FIARA**

Participation in the 12<sup>th</sup> annual FIARA, held the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 13<sup>th</sup> of February, 2011, at the CICES (Centre International pour le Commerce Extérieur du Sénégal) in Dakar, allowed 30 enterprises to display and sell their various products and services and to realize sales of **22,530,750 FCFA**.



**Placement and display of products (fonio, baobab powder, cockles, oysters)**

The Program rented a group site constituted of eight stands, each 9 square meters, to display products from producing enterprises and partners, enhancing the visibility of the program through props and communications tools.



**Arrangement of enterprises and presentation of the electronic baobab poster**

Among the products displayed by the enterprises, baobab powder was the star of the FIARA. It was the greatest attraction for Senegalese as well as foreign clients.

In summary, FIARA achieved much:

- Improved visibility of the Program
- Higher quality of products displayed by enterprises
- Improved commercial presentation of products through appropriate packaging
- Private investors very interested in baobab powder and cashew nuts for export
- Tasting of baobab juice and fonio dishes that had a considerable impact on demand for the products
- The organization of a Business Forum that favored direct contacts between those who demand and those who supply services

### **Business Forum**

Organized in association with the FIARA, the Business Forum was a sizeable innovation for the Program. It led to direct meetings between service demanders that are enterprises and service providers in various areas such as packaging, agricultural equipment, huskers, electronic commerce, processing local cereal production, cashew exports, and capacity building.

In terms of results from the Business Forum we have:

- **More than 250** economic actors participated in activities of the forum (stand visits, seeking information, participation in exchanged information, tasting sessions, etc.), that is 25% more than forecast;
- **62** business contacts recorded **and** almost **40** partnership agreements planned (see below on “business opportunity meetings);
- **71** economic actors participated in discussions (plenary sessions and/or opportunity meetings), which is 18% more than forecast.

### **Participation in the Kolda regional fair**

The Program participated in the Kolda regional fair, organized by the Gombo Association of Fouladou (AVGF) in collaboration with the Peace Corps volunteers. The Program supported six enterprises, of which one in Tambacounda and one in Salémata (Kédougou region) had stands available to display and sell their products and to learn how to sell better in the fair setting. This event was important for the promotion of economic exchanges between the regions and for the valuation of local products. Considering the results obtained, the initiative is worth extending to all the regions where USAID Wula Nafaa Program intervenes.

In association with the fair, the Program also participated in the synergy meeting organized by USAID-Economic Growth Program to put a GIS in place for use by projects and programs intervening in the region of Kolda.

### **Improved commercial presentation of fisheries products**

Product labels were designed for cockles (pagne) and oysters (yokhoss). Acquiring packaging will allow mollusk producers to improve the quality of their commercial presentation and to increase revenues to producers.

### **Other types of assistance to enterprises**

Other support given to enterprises included capacity building for **49 enterprises** through these themes:

- forming a producers’ group and network (20 enterprises)
- preparation and evaluation of the season (5 enterprises)
- reactivation of the enterprise (1 enterprise)
- maintaining administrative tools (2 enterprises)
- training in BDS concepts (17 enterprises)
- training in processing techniques (production of jujube cakes: 2 enterprises)
- training in the HACCP approach (1 enterprise)

Indicator:	Number of persons who increase their economic profits from sustainable management/conservation of natural resources		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	5250		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Creation of producers' groups	30 enterprises were created, of which 7 for agriculture in Kaolack, 2 for cashew in Ziguinchor, 4 for baobab in Kédougou and Ziguinchor, 9 for charcoal in Tamba and Kolda, 1 for fonio in Kédougou, 3 for jujube in Tamba, 1 for karité in Kédougou		444
Re-activation of groups	31 enterprises reactivated of which 1 for cashew in Ziguinchor, 10 for baobab in Kolda, Ziguinchor, and Tamba, 1 for charcoal in Kolda, 6 for fonio in Kédougou, and 13 for mbepp in Tamba		327
Training in administration	20 enterprises trained in management of which 2 for baobab in Kédougou, 16 for charcoal in Tamba, 2 for oysters in Fatick		158
Training in BDS	17 enterprises for fisheries products, garden produce, and cashews in Fatick		17
Support for accessing credit	1184 agriculture enterprises in Kolda, Tamba, Kaolack, and Fatick		1184
From the preceding quarter:			674
Cumulative total:			2804

Indicator:	Number of enterprises supported by USAID who improve their management practices		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	1750		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Creation of producers' groups	30 enterprises were created, of which 7 for agriculture in Kaolack, 2 for cashew in Ziguinchor, 4 for baobab in Kédougou and Ziguinchor, 9 for charcoal in Tamba and Kolda, 1 for fonio in Kédougou, 3 for jujube in Tamba, 1 for karité in Kédougou	98	
Re-activation of groups	31 enterprises reactivated of which 1 for cashew in Ziguinchor, 10 for baobab in Kolda, Ziguinchor, and Tamba, 1 for charcoal in Kolda, 6 for fonio in Kédougou, and 13 for mbepp in Tamba		
Training in administration	20 enterprises trained in management of which 2 for baobab in Kédougou, 16 for charcoal in Tamba, 2 for oysters in Fatick		
Training in BDS	17 enterprises for fisheries products, garden produce, and cashews in Fatick		
From the preceding quarter:		41	
Cumulative total:		139	

Indicator:	Number of private enterprises, producer organizations, water users' associations, trade associations, and community organizations that receive assistance from USAID		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	900		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Re-activation	▪ 1 baobab enterprise in Ziguinchor	1	
Producer group formation	▪ 19 agriculture enterprises in fonio, charcoal, cashew, baobab	19	
Creation of networks	▪ 1 charcoal enterprise in Sakar	1	
HACPP	▪ 1 fonio enterprise in Kédougou	1	
Maintenance of admin tools	▪ 2 charcoal enterprises in Tamba	2	
Processing techniques	▪ 23 fonio enterprises in Kolda and Kédougou	23	
Preparation for the season	▪ 2 baobab enterprises in Kédougou	2	

Indicator:	Number of private enterprises, producer organizations, water users' associations, trade associations, and community organizations that receive assistance from USAID		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	900		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Evaluation of the season	▪ 3 mbepp gum enterprises in Tambacounda	3	
BDS training	▪ 17 fisheries products, garden produce, and cashew enterprises in Fatick	17	
Participation in FIARA	▪ 21 enterprises and 9 service providers	32	
Participation in Business Forum	▪ 9 enterprises and service providers, of which 1 woman		
Participation in Kolda fair	▪ 6 enterprises in Kolda, Tamba, and Kédougou		
From the preceding quarter:		9	
Cumulative total:		41	

Indicator:	Number of producers' organization members and community organizations receiving assistance from USAID		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	6000		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Increase in revenues	▪ 3599 men and 1446 women	5045	
Organizational dynamics	▪ 1826 men and 1199 women	3025	
Setting up producers' groups and networks	▪ 6069 men and 2993 women	9062	
Management	▪ 2756 men and 2282 women	5038	
Processing techniques	▪ 1036 men and 966 women	2002	
BDS training	▪ 259 men and 558 women	817	
From the preceding quarter:		0	
Cumulative total:		24989	

Indicator:	Number of full-time jobs created		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	3500		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Agricultural products	150 jobs created of which 9 for women	724	
Baobab	263 jobs created of which 244 for women		
Charcoal	119 jobs created of which 7 for women		
Fonio	101 jobs created of which 78 for women		
Jujube	52 jobs created for women		
Karité	39 jobs created for women		
From the preceding quarter:		193	
Cumulative total:		917	

Indicator:	Number of agricultural exploitations benefiting directly from USAID intervention		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	2500		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
From the preceding quarter:		0	
Cumulative total:			

Indicator:	Number of women's organizations/associations assisted		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	100		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Organizational dynamics	2 women's enterprises re-activated	12	
Network creation	7 women's enterprises supported		
Processing techniques	1 women's enterprises trained		
From the preceding quarter:		3	
Cumulative total:		15	

During the quarter, emphasis was placed on organizing mobile task forces to oversee the writing and submission of credit dossiers for producer groups requesting credit from microfinance institutions that partner with the Program, so as to better prepare the coming target value chain production seasons. Facilitators in Kolda and Tambacounda, Kaolack, and Fatick were trained in putting the dossiers together to submit to U-IMCEC and CMS.

1299 small and medium agricultural enterprises assisted by the Program obtained credit from financial institutions to develop their activities. The total credit received amounts to 67,730,000 FCFA.

Other microfinance institutions like ACEP and PAMECAS expressed their wish to collaborate with the Program in awarding credit to interested producers.

Indicator:	Value of credit granted to rural populations to develop agriculture activities		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	150 000 USD		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Support for credit access	1229 enterprises received credit	67 730 000	
From the preceding quarter:		0	
Cumulative total:		67,730,000	

Indicator:	Number of small and medium enterprises assisted in accessing financial institutions		
Targets for year 2010-2011:	3000		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Support for credit access	1184 enterprises received credit from U-IMCEC and CMS	1184	
From the preceding quarter:		0	
Cumulative total:		1184	

## 6.3 Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for next quarter

### Opportunities

- Program's and trained enterprises' participation in FIARA
- Holding the FIDAK
- Program's and trained enterprises' participation in the Kolda regional fair
- Visit from private investors to Tambacounda zone

### Priorities

- Beginning of exploitation season of the managed forests of Sakar/Oudoucar
- Identification of new processing enterprises for baobab, fonio, and jujube
- Cross-referenced diagnostics of enterprises by facilitators
- Training for oyster and cockle processors in HACCP
- Improvement in packaging and commercial presentation of seafood products (pagnes, yokhoss)
- Orientation of mbepp gum exploitation in Kolda zone
- Harmonization of fonio quality in assisted processing units
- Assistance for placing oyster purification stations in service
- Assistance to enterprises for setting up selling sites in Dakar (Cantine FIARA)
- Beginning of traditional gold mining activities assigned to AKAD

# 7. Water and Sanitation Component

## 7.1 Targeted results and planned activities

### 7.1.1. General considerations

#### Focus

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Impacts

##### Short-term impact on target groups

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

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

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

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

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

### Financial impacts

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

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

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

### Institutional impact

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Impact at the policy level

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Environmental and social impacts**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Scale**

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

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

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

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

## Sustainability

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

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

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

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

### 7.1.2. Activities planned for 2010-2011

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

- **Goal 1: Contribute to reaching MDGs for water and sanitation by building these facilities:**
  - Construction of facilities to access water
  - Construction of facilities to access community sanitation
  - Making a grant fund available for latrine construction in individual compounds, with Peace Corps
  - Carrying out campaigns to promote hygiene in all villages
- **Goal 2: Strengthen governance of water and water resources, sustainable development, and maintenance of hydraulic facilities**
  - Sign memorandums of understanding on water and sanitation with the Rural Communities at intervention sites
  - Put participatory management committees in place using reform and GIRE principles
  - Inform stakeholders in the sector of activities being carried out
  - Create cooperative employment situations for supplying improved systems for drinking water: assist youths in installing, managing, and developing a sales apparatus for drinking water which is of first necessity
  - Do extension work on governance and citizenship at the local level
  - Deliver facilities through the CRs with the support of technical services
- **Goal 3: Strengthen capacity of local populations, community-based organizations, and technical services directly tied to budget allocations that will sustain project works**
  - Train local artisans in maintenance of water and sanitation facilities
  - Train water and sanitation committees in the CRs in their roles and responsibilities

- Train management committees in organization, financial management, normal upkeep, contracting, transparency, association functioning, and management tools
  - Train community relays and focal points in the PHAST/SARAR method
  - Cooperate with schools and health clinics in intervention zones to get their participation in sensitization in identified topics
  - Training of technical services in mapping and monitoring water resources
  - Organization of study tours for management committees that are put in place
- **Goal 4: Develop a GIS based on water resources**
    - Identify data pertaining to rural hydrology that are useful to the GIS
    - Draw maps and link them with a database
    - Put a GIS in place for the areas of intervention and test it
    - Train technical services in utilizing and updating the GIS
    - Update the database and perform software maintenance

## 7.2 Progress achieved

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

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

---

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

The construction of water works is on course with 22 projects being realized, of which eight are wells at the advanced stage of filling with water; five have reached the water table; and nine are in the stage of drilling through dry earth between 20 and 70 meters deep. To monitor this work, the Program recruited a technical supervisor.

Flow tests to estimate the characteristics of the water table at the end of dry season have been carried out for the four inaugurated works; satisfactory results were recorded.

Result:	Contribute to reaching the MDGs on water and sanitation by building water access facilities	
Indicators:	Targets for 2010-2011:	
a. Number of works constructed		3
b. Number of animation meetings organized and radio emissions broadcast		100
c. Number of community visits held		10
d. Number of persons in the target zones with improved access to potable water		450

Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached				In progress			
		a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
Construction of water access works	One well inaugurated and eight being finalized	4			600	8			1200
Campaigns to promote hygiene in the villages	23 meetings to explain PHAST SARAR tools in the villages; two radio broadcasts		25	18					
From the preceding quarter:		3	39	11	450				
Cumulative total:		7	61	29	1050	8			1200

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

The continuation of sensitization activities expanded to all 29 target villages in the Program, with the redeployment of the TDC to new CRs; work started by the management committees in place also continued, with support from the appropriate facilitators. In total, 23 sensitization meetings on hygiene were organized and two radio programs were broadcast. Providing information to stakeholders is on schedule thanks to water, hygiene and sanitation key actors, and also by direct contact with management committees set up, and by the Rural Communities. The liaisons are assured by Program facilitators.

Result.:	Strengthen governance over water and water resources, sustainable development, and upkeep of hydraulic infrastructure									
Indicators:	Targets for 2010-2011:									
a. Number of protocols signed										4
b. Number of informational meetings held										16
c. Number of management committees put in place										10
d. Number of jobs created										20
Number of persons in the target zones with improved access to potable water										450
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached				In progress				
		a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	
Sign memorandums of understanding for water and sanitation activities with CR partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>02 protocols signed</li> </ul>	2								
Inform stakeholders in the sector of activities carried out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>01 synergy meeting organized at Program headquarters with platform members</li> <li>Participation in training sessions with USAID-CREPA</li> <li>Participation in International Water Day</li> </ul>		2							
Put management committees in place using participatory means according to principles in the Reform act and the GIRE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 29 management committees are set up</li> </ul>									
Deliver built infrastructure via the CR with support from technical services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>04 works have been inaugurated</li> </ul>									
From the preceding quarter:		8	2	13						
Total:		10	4	13						

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

The organization of two training sessions, of which one was held in the decentralized CR of Bala, was a vital step in the strengthening of governance over works at the community level. The organization of PHAST/SARAR training sessions on-site is a way to conduct the process of changing behavior at the target village level.



Training in PHAST/SARAR on-site; PHAST poster on good and bad behaviors for conserving well water quality

Result:: Strengthen capacity of local populations, community-based organizations, and technical services directly linked to reinforcement of local ownership and sustainability of project			
Indicator: Number of persons trained	Targets for 2010-2011: 1,000		
Indicator: Number of persons in the target zones with improved access to potable water	450		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Build capacity of local actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training for 17 management committees organized</li> <li>Organization of PHAST/SARAR sessions in villages</li> </ul>	761	0
From the preceding quarter:		0	
Cumulative total:		761	

***Objective 2 Water: Increase the number of persons who have access to adequate sanitation conditions***

The construction of sanitation facilities is being accomplished through grants awarded to the partners, particularly the U.S. Peace Corps. For example, a grant was awarded to the villages of Bembou and Ndoumane to build 63 and 90 latrines, respectively, among which 90 have been inaugurated this quarter.

## Result 1: Contribute to reaching the MDGs linked to water and sanitation by building latrine facilities

Indicators:		Targets:					
a. Number of community works constructed		18					
b. Number of individual facilities constructed		150					
c. Number of persons in the target zones with improved access to facilities		3300					
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached			In progress		
		a	b	c	a	b	c
Construction of sanitation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>90 latrines built with US Peace Corps</li> <li>120 latrines started</li> </ul>		90		10	120	
Hygiene education campaigns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Schools in Missirah and Koulor areas are benefiting from PHAS/SARAR training</li> </ul>						
Set up a grant fund to construct family latrines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CR Dindéfelo is benefiting from a grant to improve sanitation in the zone</li> </ul>			900			2200
From the preceding quarter:		0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative total:		0	90	900	10	120	2200

### 7.3 Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for next quarter

#### Constraints

The major difficulty being met by the component is the requirement to work with local enterprises that do not fulfill the requirements of their contracts to the highest standards. However, there is also a lack of local materials to build structures within the deadlines and following the appropriate guidelines for the skill.

Therefore, the Program proposes that enterprises with which it works should be trained in BDS.

#### Opportunities

Organizing training for well management committees was an occasion for re-activating them for the sake of sensitization activities on good and bad hygiene practices.

The startup of USAID-CREPA project is an opportunity, since it is coming to complete the intervention of USAID-Wula Nafaa in potable water and sanitation activities.

#### Priorities

For the coming quarter, the Program has the following priorities:

- Install pumps at completed sites
- Find ways to perpetuate sensitization and promotion activities related to hygiene and health
- Continue to promote good hygiene practices to reduce diarrheic sicknesses
- Inaugurate completed works
- Organize a training session in BDS for enterprises with which the Program worked
- Organize a refresher course in PHAST/SARAR methods with management committees' heads of health
- Organize a training session in GAF for remaining committees
- Plan the intervention for the CR of Dindéfelo

## 8. Cross-cutting Activities

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

### 8.1 Coordination and Administration

#### Administrative management

The Program had the honor of welcoming Madam the Ambassador of the USA who, during her visit, participated in a presentation of the Program and of the main activities of USAID as represented by the CTOR and one other member of this Institution. She also visited Dindéfélo, where she was received in style, to inquire about the process that the Program has launched for conserving chimpanzees.



**Visit from the ambassador to USAID-Wula Nafaa Program**

The annual general assembly of the Program was held with the entire staff at Laguna Beach in Mbodiène this year. The National Coordinator of the Program and the head of USAID attended this year, but the new arrivals were the IRG Program Manager and Technical Chief.

This year's theme was the mid-term evaluation of the 2010-2011 PTA. The component heads made presentations on the level of completion of programmed activities as well as the remainder to be carried out, with details on how they intend to do so.

Previously, USAID presented its new strategy for Feed the Future, which interested the staff greatly, as evidenced by numerous questions asked to the presenter.

This year, the general assembly was brilliantly successful, as it allowed the staff to come together and reinforce a team spirit through various games (football, ping-pong, etc.) and a cultural evening. This has become an effective method for team-building, from the points of view of the Program heads and staff members.



**General assembly in Mbodiène**

## Facilitator management

### 1. Training of Facilitators

The Program continued to build facilitator skills in new subject areas and is in the process of preparing them in areas where they can most rapidly reach results and go into new jobs. It undertook training in these subjects:

- Pre-diagnosis and diagnosis of enterprises to let them better understand how enterprises work and propose solutions for their development
- Evaluation and training in conservation farming, and participation in training given by other projects in CF, with identification of facilitators who can become CF trainers
- Soil enrichment by composting, with participation from a Farmer to Farmer consultant made available to the Program by its partner USDA-CLUSA
- Integrated management of soil fertility, fight against striga, and seed multiplication
- Writing success stories, for the facilitators in Kaolack and Fatick.

Training in SUAP (safe use of pesticides) is planned after the current protocol being prepared with ICS/Senchim for treatment of crops with natural products is completed.

### 2. Monitoring of Facilitators

The best way to follow the work of facilitators has been a concern, as the Program wishes to be close enough to them to respond rapidly to requests from the field. That is how it was decided to create supervisory zones. The Southeast includes coordination units of Tambacounda, Kolda, and Kédougou, and the Southwest includes the coordination units of Kaolack, Fatick, and Ziguinchor. Two supervisors were named to these posts and are responsible for: (a) assisting the Facilitator Coordinator Assistants (ACF); (b) monitoring the consistency of activities undertaken to achieve results more effectively; (c) identifying ways for the Program to withdraw; (d) verifying the application of component procedures; and (e) participating in a more coherent evaluation of the evaluation of ACFs and Facilitators.

The supervisors will carry out their mission with regard to the Program components and will visit their areas in the field regularly to assure that data sheets are kept up to date and that training is being applied, and to lend technical assistance to the ACFs and facilitators. For better coherence of the system, quarterly meetings in rotational settings will be organized in the field to find solutions to facilitator concerns, to reflect on the best way to carry out planned activities, and to report the proposed solutions to the director's office. The first meeting is planned for the month of May and will take place in Ziguinchor.

### 3. Configuration of Facilitator posts

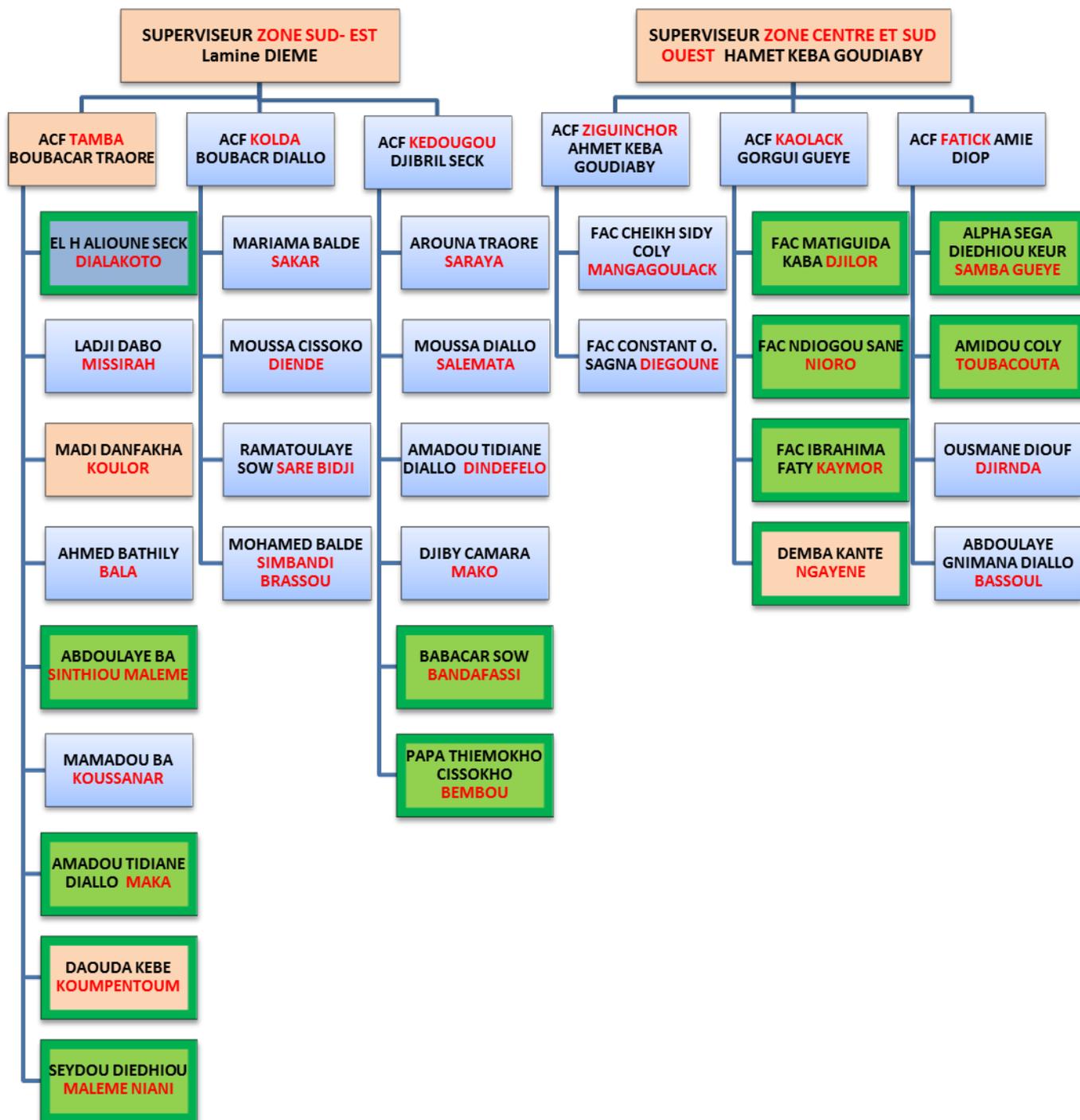
During the quarter, the number of facilitators was topped up to take into account the creation of the zone supervisor posts and to replace those who left or whose contracts were not renewed. Thus, one facilitator was promoted to ACF to replace the one in Tambacounda who became a Supervisor. Among the new facilitators, one was sent to Ngayène at the request of the Agriculture Component.

In light of the above-described housekeeping, this is how the facilitator posts are currently arranged, by coordination unit:

- Supervision Zone South/East: 1 supervisor, 3 ACF, and 19 facilitators:
  - Tambacounda: 1 ACF and 9 facilitators, of which 5 for Agriculture Component
  - Kolda: 1 ACF and 4 facilitators, of which 2 are women
  - Kédougou: 1 ACF and 6 facilitators, of which 2 for Agriculture Component
- Supervision Zone South/West: 1 supervisor, 2 ACF, and 10 facilitators:
  - Ziguinchor: 1 ACF/supervisor and 2 facilitators
  - Kaolack: 1 ACF and 4 facilitators for Agriculture, of which 1 woman
  - Fatick: 1 ACF woman and 4 facilitators of which 2 for Agriculture Component

**Organigram of the supervision units**

The following diagram shows the current situation and gives a list of facilitators by post.



## 8.2 Small grants fund

The USAID Wula Nafaa Program has a small grants fund available to complement the other Program components: Governance, Biodiversity and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, Wealth Creation, Policy and Communication, Water and Sanitation, and Agriculture.

The objective of the fund is to contribute to the sustainability of Program results through activities developed by the other components. This quarter, the Small Grants Fund has continued to contribute to implementing target Program activities. At the time this report was written, certain activities are in progress, particularly under chimpanzee conservation and the development of sustainable ecotourism in the region of Kédougou, in southeastern Senegal. Thanks to the Small Grants Fund, the Jane Goodall Institute will carry out research, chimpanzee conservation, and ecological tourism management in the CR of Dindéfélo. See [www.ecosenegal.org](http://www.ecosenegal.org) for a synopsis of how ecotourism is developing in the region of Kédougou.

The Water and Sanitation Component of USAID-Wula Nafaa is also working with the CR of Dindéfélo to construct public and private latrines to improve hygiene and health in the villages. Once completed, this activity will benefit about 1,400 persons or 187 households, and will considerably reduce the prevalence of diarrhea in the village.

During the quarter, the Wealth Creation Component of USAID-Wula Nafaa began working with the oyster-producing GIE in Sokone to re-orient them from gathering oysters toward cultivating them instead, and adopting good harvest practices for sustainable management of the mangroves and their resources. This activity will equip the participants with the tools needed not only for better and more sustainably managing existing natural resources and mangroves, but also for growing and maximizing their profits from harvesting oysters.

All of the activities already underway or planned will allow USAID-Wula Nafaa Program to work with its partners in a context of facilitation and stimulation of enterprise development, as well as the context of encouragement of sustainable use and improved management of natural resources in target zones.

The following table has a complete list of activities planned for this year.

### Biodiversity and Sustainable NRM

Rural Community	Activity to be supported
Dindéfélo	Establishment of Madd plantations along the Diarra River in Salémata, along the Bandafassi gallery forest, and along the galleries of Dindéfélo and Ségou
Dindéfélo	Conservation of chimpanzees (Jane Goodall Institute)
Kédougou	Construction of a BIC in Kédougou
BICs	Support for BICs setup (2)

### Governance Improvement

Rural Community	Activity to be supported
Bambali	Civil society
Dindéfélo	Rural tax
Sinthiou Malème	Organization of the weekly market
Djirnda	Management of pirogue launching areas
Bassoul	Management of pirogue launching areas
Sabodala	Integration of resource exploitation permit fees into budget
Thiéty/Saré Bidji	Support for setting up and functioning of the GIC
Oudoucar/Sakar	Support for setting up and functioning of the GIC
Sinthiou B Aly/Koulor	Support for setting up and functioning of the GIC

**Policy and Communications**

Type of Activity	Activity to be supported
Radio funding	Financing of community radio in Salémata
Furnishing equipment	Support in acquiring equipment, materiel, and consumables for community radio stations in Kédougou, Toubacouta
Dissemination of information by regional media (Tamba and Kolda) and specialized newspapers in economy and environment	Weekend Journal USAID-Wula Nafaa with regional press in Tambacounda
Sensitization on environment and USAID-Wula Nafaa approach in the school setting	Sensitization of the Wula Nafaa approach in school settings with the drama group from Collège Quinzambougou (Tamba)

**Wealth Creation**

Activity/ Item	Activity to be supported
Support for rehabilitating two cashew processing units in Fatick region	1 cashew nut producers' group in Fatick and the Cooperative of Producers of Casamance Naturel
Wrappings for 3 fisheries products	Women's' groups in Fatick
2 drying and storage areas for cashew	Networks of groups in Sédhiou and Ziguinchor
3 storage warehouses for baobab	Networks of Dindéfélo, Bala, Oudoucar
Improved traditional gold mining	Gold miners
Extension on oyster cultivation	Oyster producers

**Potable Water and Sanitation**

Activity/ Item	Activity to be supported
Construction of family latrines with the Peace Corps, especially in Dindéfélo, Ethiolo, and Toubacouta	Rural Councils, Peace Corps
Construction of five drilled wells for the CRs of Dindéfélo, Missirah Sirimana, and Tomboronkoto	Rural Councils
Fitting of the Spanish-funded Dindéfélo well with solar power	Rural Councils
Making an animation kit and manuals for well management committees	29 Rural Councils, Management Committees

**8.3 Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Analysis**

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

- General MERA activities in the regions of Tamba, Kolda, Fatick, Kaolack, and Ziguinchor (development of a guide, training facilitators, controlling forms and ways used to collect data, etc.)

- Analyze and present data pertinent to MERA
- Provide data from MERA to partners.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation activities (ME)**

For the MERA, the quarter was dominated by the followup on recommendations made by two audit missions from December 2010, of which the most important was to revisit the performance objectives of the Program. Several meetings were organized between members of USAID and Program staff to discuss this question. In the end, the number of indicators went from 51 to 43. Those linked to the new strategy for “Feed the Future” were also integrated into the list in Appendix 3.

Beyond these activities, MERA supported the Program Director and the various components in planning and decision-making as concerns monitoring and evaluation as well as access to information.

### **Storage and utilization of information**

Storage and supply of data are the primordial activities of the MERA unit. Also, to accommodate the changes in the indicators, the manual is being revised and must be submitted to USAID for approval.

### **Forthcoming activities in the next quarter**

In the next quarter, MERA foresees the re-training of facilitators in use of the new monitoring and evaluation manual.

# Appendix I: Documents written during the quarter

## Wealth Creation Component

- Report on training of facilitators in techniques for pre-diagnosis and diagnosis of micro and small enterprises (MPE) from 16 to 30 January 2011 in Tambacounda and Kaolack
- Report on participation of the Program in the 2011 FIARA from 2 to 13 February 2011 in Dakar ;
- Participant orientation manual on initiation to BDS concepts and elementary marketing techniques, March 2011
- Report on the Task Force mission to assemble credit dossiers in the zones of Kolda and Sédhiou, March 2011
- Report on the support mission to the cashew season in the region of Ziguinchor from 6 to 11 March 2011
- Report on activities of the Task Force in assembling credit dossiers in the zone of Tambacounda from 14 to 17 March 2011
- Report on the Task Force mission to assemble credit dossiers in the zones of Kaolack and Fatick from 21 to 31 March 2011
- NDI initiation of producers and service providers in the regions of Kaolack and Fatick on BDS concepts and techniques of marketing from 28 to 30 March 2011

## Agriculture Component

- Protocol CR Kayemor - to optimally rehabilitate, expand, and re-value the lowland valley of Kayemor
- LASF request 2011 - 01 Kayemor Management site
- Checklist Kayemor
- Protocol CR Dialacoto – to optimally rehabilitate, expand, and re-value the lowland valley of Wassadou
- LASF Request 2011 - 02 Wassadou Management site
- Checklist Wassadou March 2011 – FINAL
- Protocol CR Bandafassi - to optimally rehabilitate, expand, and re-value the agricultural perimeters of Ferme 2 and Samécouta
- LASF Request 2011 - 03 Ferme 2 Management site
- Checklist Ferme 2 and Samécouta
- LASF Request 2011 - 04 Samécouta Management site
- Call for bids n° VAG/001/2011 of 24 January 2011 (Kayemor management site)
- Call for bids n° VAG/002/2011 of 23 February 2011 (Wassadou, Ferme 2 and Samécouta management sites)

- Minutes of the meeting on 5 February 2011 on the Conservation Farming de Initiative
- NDI Initiative on Conservation Farming - 5 Feb. 2011
- NDI COGIRBAF Ndinderling
- NDI 3 Meetings with producers-buyers-seed growers for preliminary preparation for signing contracts
- NDI Training craftsmen in the manufacture of rippers and hoes
- NDI Workshop on plowing and hulling
- NDI Training in composting with the Farmer to Farmer volunteer - from 11 to 13 January 2011
- Report on the workshop of CF producers and seed suppliers 15,16, and 17 April 2011
- Common action plan Agriculture –Biodiversity Components
- Report on the workshop to present results of the study on plowing and hulling to government authorities and support structures

### **Improved Governance Component**

- Report on technical assistance for increasing financial resources in the Rural Community of Sabodala
- Report on technical assistance for increasing tax recovery in the Rural Community of Dindéfélo
- Report on technical assistance for increasing financial resources in the Rural Community of Sinthiou Malème
- Report on technical assistance for increasing financial resources in the Rural Community of Bambali
- Report on technical assistance for increasing financial resources in the Rural Community of Bassoul
- Report on technical assistance for increasing financial resources in the Rural Community of Djrnda
- Report on the first mission to resolve the conflict over ditax fruit exploitation between Bassoul Village and Bassar
- Report on the second mission to resolve the conflict over ditax fruit exploitation between Bassoul Village and Bassar
- Report on the third mission to resolve the conflict over ditax fruit exploitation between Bassoul Village and Bassar
- Rapport on the fourth mission to resolve the conflict over ditax fruit exploitation between Bassoul Village and Bassar
- Report on training of elected officials and other actors in decentralization and good governance, CR of Bassoul
- Report on outlining rules for the local convention of Bassoul
- Administrative and Financial Management for the mollusk management plan (CLPA of Toubacouta and Missirah)
- Mission report for information and planning of activities for local conventions in the CRs of Djrnda and Dionewar

### **Biodiversity Component**

- Report on the biophysical description of Dindéfélo
- Mollusk and oyster management plan
- Forest management plan for Koussanar
- POAS for Bambali
- Local Convention document for Dindéfélo
- Local Convention document for Sabodola
- Report on the workshop to reflect on chimpanzee conservation
- Report on the mission to write an outline for the management plan for Dindéfélo reserve
- Report on the mission on zoning under the management plan for Dindéfélo
- Report on the mission to report on the PAF for Koussanar
- Report on the mission to attend the synergy meeting with the Agriculture Component in Kaolack
- Report on the mission to outline rules for the local convention of Dindéfélo
- Report on the mission to outline rules for the local convention of Bassoul ;
- Report on the first mission to consult on a proposed plan of actions for conserving chimpanzees
- Mission report on the community meeting to report and validate rules in the local convention of Dindéfélo
- Mission report on exposing the approach to writing local conventions for fisheries in Foundiougne
- Mission report on starting bush fire management in Sédhiou/Sakar
- Mission report on the Regional Council meeting with technical services in Fatik
- Report on the meeting on evaluation of resources in Toubacouta
- Terms of reference for proposing an action plan for conserving chimpanzees
- Terms of reference for developing a biophysical description of the lowlands of Kayemor and Ndinderling

### **Water and Sanitation Component**

- Report on training of well management committees
- Forms for measuring and interpreting flow test data for wells
- Note on calculations for sizing of ground reservoirs

## Appendix 2: Participation in meetings, seminars, or workshops

### Wealth Creation Component

- Training workshop for facilitators in techniques to diagnose or pre-diagnose micro and small enterprises (MPE) from 16 to 22 January 2011 in Tambacounda
- Training workshop for facilitators in techniques to diagnose or pre-diagnose micro and small enterprises (MPE) from 23 to 30 January 2011 in Kaolack
- Participation by the Program in 2011 FIARA from 2 to 13 February 2011 in Dakar
- Task Force Mission for assembling credit dossiers in the zones of Kolda and Sédhiou from 7 to 13 March 2011
- Mission to support the cashew season in the zone of Ziguinchor from 6 to 11 March 2011
- Task Force Mission for assembling credit dossiers in the zone of Tambacounda from 14 to 17 March 2011
- Task Force Mission for assembling credit dossiers in the zone of Kaolack from 21 to 24 March 2011
- Task Force Mission for assembling credit dossiers in the zones of Fatick from 25 to 28 March 2011
- Participation in the workshop to initiate producers and service providers in the regions of Kaolack and Fatick in BDS concepts and in marketing techniques from 28 to 30 March 2011
- Participation in the regional fair at Kolda, April 2011

### Agriculture Component

- PROMISO / ISRA training in Bambey
- Training in composting and soil fertility by the Farmer to Farmer volunteer
- Feed the Future workshop in Dakar 26-27 January 2011
- Participation in presentation days SODEFITEX – USAID-PCE 9-10 March 2011
- Participation in the workshop to launch PROMISO (Bambey)

### Biodiversity Component

- 11 January 2011: Report on the bush fire study by DEFC during the FAO workshop on mechanisms for national forestry programs
- 03 February 2011: Presentation by Gray Tappan/USGS on RNA in West Africa (Niger/BF/Sénégal) at USAID building

### Governance Component

- Synergy meeting with USAID on governance
- Meeting with the PNDL to follow action plan that was written together
- Participation in FIARA
- Participation in the Kolda Fair at the invitation of the Peace Corps

### Water and Sanitation Component

- Participation in the synergy meeting of actors in water, hygiene, and sanitation
- Participation in International Water Day

## Appendix 3: List of new indicators

<b>Wula Nafaa Component</b>	<b>Type of Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator Definition</b>	<b>Life of Project Performance Standard</b>
Wealth Creation	Standard	<i>Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USAID assistance</i>	27000
Wealth Creation	Additional	Total value of sales.	30 M USD
Wealth Creation	Additional	Number of firms receiving USAID-supported assistance to improve their management practices.	9300
Wealth Creation	Standard	<i>Percent change in value of purchases from smallholders of targeted commodities as a result of USG assistance</i>	504%
Wealth Creation	Additional	Value of exports of sustainably sources natural resource, agricultural and marine fisheries products.	10 M USD
Wealth Creation	Standard	<i>Number of private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance</i>	3000
Wealth Creation		Number of members of producer organizations and community based organizations receiving USG assistance	15000
Wealth Creation	Additional	Number of "full time" jobs created.	20000
Wealth Creation	Standard	<i>Number of women's organizations/associations assisted as a result of USAID interventions</i>	500
Wealth Creation	Standard	<i>Number of agriculture related firms benefiting directly from USAID assistance.</i>	12200
Wealth Creation	Additional	Value of Agricultural and Rural Loans	320000 USD
Wealth Creation	Additional	Number of MSMEs receiving USG assistance to access bank loans	8700
Agriculture	Additional	Increased quantities of staple crops produced by enterprises supported by the Program, disaggregated by key value chain.	M/C/S = +23000mt; rice= +8500 mt; gardens= +8000 mt
Agriculture	Additional	Number of hectares affected by new or improved water management systems	3560

<b>Wula Nafaa Component</b>	<b>Type of Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator Definition</b>	<b>Life of Project Performance Standard</b>
Agriculture	Additional	Number of smallholder households benefitting from new or improved water management systems	11280
Agriculture	Additional	Number of smallholder households increasing production of selected key staple crops or livestock products	11250
Agriculture	Additional	Number of rural households benefitting directly from USG interventions	11250
Agriculture	Additional	Number of new water management systems established	60
Agriculture	Additional	Number of improved or expanded existing water management systems	118
Agriculture	Additional	Number of new technologies or management practices made available for transfer as a result of USG assistance	10
Agriculture	Additional	Number of private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	1000
Agriculture	Additional	Number of small holder farmers receiving instructions and training on relevant production regulations	11250
Agriculture	Additional	Number of producers associations receiving instructions and training on relevant production regulations	450
Agriculture	Additional	Number of smallholder farmers receiving training in new technologies	11250
Agriculture	Additional	Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	5000
Agriculture	Additional	Number of producers associations receiving training in new technologies	450
Agriculture	Additional	Number of Regional Councils, CBOs, Rural Councils and enterprise organizations receiving instruction on policy issues and consequent local implications, including identification of key agencies involved	658

<b>Wula Nafaa Component</b>	<b>Type of Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator Definition</b>	<b>Life of Project Performance Standard</b>
Improving Good Governance	Standard	<i>Number of local governments receiving USG assistance that increase their annual revenues from local level activities</i>	15
Improving Good Governance	Standard	<i>Number of mechanisms for external oversight of public resource use supported by USG assistance</i>	10
Improving Good Governance	Standard	<i>Number of mechanisms supported with USG assistance for citizens to engage their sub-national government</i>	50
Improving Good Governance	Standard	<i>Number of individuals who received training in local government and/or decentralization</i>	10,000
Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management	Standard	<i>Number of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance</i>	1,438,771
Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management	Standard	<i>Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance</i>	229,278
Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management	Standard	<i>Number of additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance</i>	501,000
Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management	Additional	<b>Number of hectares with functioning forest fund managed by local government</b>	132,814
Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management	Additional	Number of hectares in communities with surveillance guards to oversee implementation of their natural resources management plan or local convention.	1,330,598
Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management	Standard	<i>Number of individuals who have received USAID-supported short term agricultural sector productivity training</i>	12,200
Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management	Standard	<i>Number of people receiving USG-supported training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation</i>	27,000
Potable Water and Sanitation	Standard	<i>Number of people in target areas with access to improved drinking water supply as a result of USG assistance</i>	5,850
Potable Water and Sanitation	Standard	<i>Number of people in target areas with access to improved sanitation facilities as a result of USG assistance.</i>	3,000

<b>Wula Nafaa Component</b>	<b>Type of Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator Definition</b>	<b>Life of Project Performance Standard</b>
Policy and Communications	Standard	<i>Number of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation that are implemented as a result of USG assistance</i>	18
Policy and Communications	Additional	Number of outreach and policy reform publication, bulletins or communiqués (Number of educational public events and information dissemination events organized)	50
Policy and Communications	Additional	Number of public education and outreach events organized	500

**U.S. Agency for International Development**

1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20523

Tel: (202) 712-0000

Fax: (202) 216-3524

**[www.usaid.gov](http://www.usaid.gov)**