

USAID/Millennium Water and Sanitation Program

Programme d'Eau Potable et d'Assainissement du Millénaire

(USAID/PEPAM)

Annual Report No 3 – FY 2012
(October 2011–September 2012)

Cooperative Agreement
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Abbreviations

ACPP	Spanish cooperation organization	<u>Assemblée de Coopération Pour la Paix</u>
ADEMAS	Agency for the Development of Social Marketing	<u>Agence pour le Développement du Marketing Social</u>
ADY	Association for the Development of Yamakeuy	<u>Association de Développement du Yamakeuy</u>
AEMV	Multi-village water supply system	<u>Adduction d'eau multi-villageoise</u>
AEP	Drinking water supply system	<u>Adduction d'eau potable</u>
AIP/PAI	Annual Investment Plan	<u>Plans Annuels d'Investissement</u>
AJAC	Association of Young Farmers of Casamance	<u>Association des Jeunes Agricultures de Casamance</u>
AJAEDO	Association of Young Farmers and Stock-breeders of Oussouye	<u>Association des Jeunes Agriculteurs et Éleveurs du Département d'Oussouye</u>
ARD	Regional Development Agency	<u>Agence Régionale de Développement</u>
ARD, Inc.	Associates in Rural Development, Inc. U.S. subcontractor	<u>Sous-traitant américain du Program</u>
ASUFOR	Association of Rural Borehole Users	<u>Association des Usagers de Forage</u>
ATPC/CLTS	Community-led total sanitation	<u>Assainissement total piloté par la communauté</u>
AWP	Annual Work Plan	<u>Plan de travail annuel</u>
BRH	Regional Hygiene Brigade	<u>Brigade Regionale d'Hygiene</u>
CARITAS	Local NGO working in water and sanitation	<u>ONG locale qui travaille sur des projets d'adduction d'eau et d'assainissement</u>
CBO	Community-based organization	<u>Organisation communautaire</u>
CG	Village management committee	<u>Comité de gestion</u>
CIR	Inter-regional Conference	<u>Conférence inter-régionale</u>
CQ	Neighborhood Council	<u>Conseil de quartier</u>
CR	Rural community	<u>Communauté rurale</u>
CREPA	Regional Center for Affordable Potable Water and Sanitation	<u>Centre Regional de l'Eau Potable et d'Assainissement a Faible Coûts</u>
CTS	Technical Monitoring Committee	<u>Comité Technique de Suivi</u>
DA	Sanitation Department	<u>Direction d'Assainissement</u>
DCEF	Department of Economic and Financial Cooperation	<u>Direction de la Coopération Economique et Financière</u>
DCMS	Division of School Medical Inspection	<u>Division du Contrôle Médical Scolaire</u>
DDI	Department of Debt and Investment	<u>Direction de la Dette et de l'Investissement</u>
DEEC	Department of the Environment and Classified Natural Resources	<u>Direction de l'Environnement et des Etablissements Classés</u>
DEM	Operations and Maintenance Department	<u>Direction de l'Exploitation et de la Maintenance</u>
DGP	Development Grants Program	<u>Programme de Subventions</u>
DGPRES	Water Resources Management and Planning Department	<u>Direction de Gestion et Planification des Ressources en Eau</u>
DHR	Department of Rural Hydrology	<u>Direction de l'Hydraulique Rurale</u>
DAR	National Division of Rural Sanitation	<u>Direction de l'Assainissement Rurale</u>
EES	Strategic Environmental Evaluations	<u>Evaluations Environnementales Stratégiques</u>
EMMP	Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan	<u>Plan de gestion et d'atténuation des impacts sur l'environnement</u>

ENDA	Environmental Development Action in the Third World	<i>Environnement et Développement du Tiers Monde</i>
EPQ	Education Priority Quality project	<i>Education Priorité Qualité</i>
FDAL	End of open-air defecation	<i>Fin à la défécation à l'air libre</i>
FODDE	Forum for Sustainable, Endogenous Development	<i>Forum pour un Développement Durable Endogène</i>
FOG	Fixed obligation grant	<i>Subvention à Obligation Fixe</i>
FtF	Feed the Future Program	<i>Feed the Future Program (USAID)</i>
FY	Fiscal year	<i>Exercice</i>
GOS	Government of Senegal	<i>Gouvernement du Sénégal</i>
G&MI	Large and medium-sized infrastructures	<i>Grandes et Moyennes Infrastructures</i>
IDEN	Local Area Inspector of Education	<i>Inspection Départemental de l'Education Nationale</i>
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation	<i>Suivi et evaluation</i>
MDG	Millennium Development Goals	<i>Objectifs de Développement du Millénaire</i>
MeRO	Establishment of Responsibility and Operationalization	<i>Mise en Responsabilité et l'Opérationnalisation</i>
MOU	Memorandum of understanding	<i>Protocole d'accord</i>
MPMS	Mission Portfolio Management Systems	
MSA	MS & Associés	<i>Malick Sow & Associés</i>
MUAH	Ministry of Urban Planning, Sanitation and Public Hygiene	<i>Ministère de l'Urbanisme, de l'Assainissement, de l'Hygiène Publique</i>
MHCH	Ministry of Housing, Construction, and Hydraulics	<i>Ministère de l'Habitat, de la Construction et de l'Hydraulique</i>
MUHHA	Ministry of Urban Planning, Housing, Hydraulics, and Sanitation	<i>Ministère de l'Urbanisme, de l'Habitat, de l'Hydraulique, et de l'Assainissement</i>
NGO	Nongovernmental organization	<i>Organisation non gouvernementale</i>
ODC	Other direct costs	<i>Autres charges directes</i>
ONAS	National Office of Sanitation	<i>Office Nationale de l'Assainissement du Sénégal</i>
PACTE	Concerted Program of Action for Environmental Change	<i>Programme d'Actions Concertées pour la Transformation de l'Environnement</i>
PCR	Rural Council President	<i>Président de Conseil Rural</i>
PEPAM	Millennium Water and Sanitation Program	<i>Programme d'Eau Potable et d'Assainissement du Millénaire</i>
PLHA	Local Water Supply and Sanitation Plan	<i>Plan Local d'Hydraulique et d'Assainissement</i>
REGEFOR	Rural Motorized Boreholes Management Reform	<i>Réforme de Gestion des Forages Ruraux Motorisés</i>
RI/EWV	Relief International/ Enterprise Works – Vita; US Subcontractor	<i>Sous-traitant américain du Program</i>
SIG	Simplified grant (USAID)	<i>Subvention simple (USAID)</i>
SNH	National Hygiene Service	<i>Service National d'Hygiène</i>
TCM	Pour-flush toilet	<i>Toilette à chasse manuelle</i>
TOR	Term of reference	<i>Termes De Reference (TDR)</i>
ToT	Training of trainers	<i>Formation des formateurs</i>
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund	<i>Fond des Nations Unies pour l'Enfance</i>
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development	<i>Agence Américaine pour le Développement International</i>

VIP	Improved double pit latrine	<i>Latrine améliorée à double fosses ventilée</i>
WADA	Water and Development Alliance	
WASH/EAH	Water, sanitation, and hygiene	<i>L'eau, l'assainissement, et l'hygiène</i>
WESWA	Water and Environmental Sanitation for West Africa	<i>De l'Eau et l'Assainissement de l'Environnement pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest</i>
WSS	Water supply and sanitation	<i>Secteur de l'eau et de l'assainissement</i>
WUA/AUE	Water Users' Association	<i>Association des utilisateurs d'eau</i>

1 Introduction and Program History

In Senegal, despite the outstanding efforts made by the Government of Senegal (GOS) with support of development partners and donors, several regions of the country still suffer from low access to safe drinking water and a lack of basic sanitation systems.

Senegal has set its 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for access to safe drinking water and sanitation at the following:

In rural areas:

- Ensure a sustainable supply of drinking water for 2.3 million people, and increase the rate of access to potable water for rural households from 64% in 2004 to 82% in 2015.
- Enable 355,000 rural households to be equipped with an independent disposal system for household excreta and wastewater, and increase the rate of access to sanitation in rural areas from 17% in 2004 to 59% in 2015.
- Ensure sanitation in key public places in rural communities through the implementation of 3,360 public lavatories (schools, health facilities, weekly markets, bus stations, etc.).

In urban areas:

- Ensure water supply with specific water point connections for 1.64 million additional people, and reach a connection rate in 2015 of 88% in Dakar and 79% in urban centers in Senegal's interior, compared to 75.7% and 57.1% respectively, in 2002.
- Enable 1.73 million additional people to access a sanitation service, and increase the rate of access to sanitation from 56.7% in 2002 to 78% in 2015.

The 2010 PEPAM Coordination Unit (UC-PEPAM) study revealed that the Casamance area in Senegal, which includes the regions of Ziguinchor, Kolda, and Sédhiou, ranks at the bottom of the list for access to potable water. The access rates for the Kolda and Sédhiou regions are 36.8% and 57.9%, respectively—less than the national average for regions (77.5%). The access rate for the Ziguinchor region is 86%, significantly higher than the average.

The access rate for sanitation is also lagging (significantly), even in comparison to water supply systems in Casamance (UC-PEPAM, 2010):

- In Ziguinchor, the access rate to sanitation infrastructures for the rural population is 26.2%, less than the national average of 29%.
- In Sédhiou, an inventory of sanitation infrastructures revealed that the coverage is stable, but very low: 8.1% in 2009 and 2010.
- Kolda follows the same trend as Sédhiou. An access rate of 8.1% was recorded in 2009 and 2010.
- In Tambacounda, the access rate to sanitation infrastructures for the rural population is 17%.

According to the UC-PEPAM website (September 2012):

(<http://www.pepam.gouv.sn/acces.php?rubr=serv>), the statistics for access to water and sanitation (WSS) infrastructures in the project intervention regions are the following:

Région de Ziguinchor

Population	
Population rurale	256 547 Personnes
Ménages ruraux	35 704 Ménages
Accès à l'eau potable	
Taux d'accès dans les communautés rurales	52 %
Taux d'accès à l'eau potable par adduction d'eau	29 %
Nombre de réseaux AEMV ou AEV	36
Nombre de localités avec accès par AEP	71
Accès à l'assainissement	
Taux d'accès dans les communautés rurales	17 %

Région de Kolda

Population	
Population rurale	783 211 Personnes
Ménages ruraux	72 523 Ménages
Accès à l'eau potable	
Taux d'accès dans les communautés rurales	45 %
Taux d'accès à l'eau potable par adduction d'eau	21 %
Nombre de réseaux AEMV ou AEV	78
Nombre de localités avec accès par AEP	116
Accès à l'assainissement	
Taux d'accès dans les communautés rurales	17 %

Région de Tambacounda

Population	
Population rurale	547 374 Personnes
Ménages ruraux	59 378 Ménages
Accès à l'eau potable	
Taux d'accès dans les communautés rurales	51 %
Taux d'accès à l'eau potable par adduction d'eau	31 %
Nombre de réseaux AEMV ou AEV	130
Nombre de localités avec accès par AEP	152
Accès à l'assainissement	
Taux d'accès dans les communautés rurales	17 %

Infrastructures de la région de Ziguinchor

Approvisionnement en eau par adduction d'eau	
Nombre de réseaux	36
Nombre de localités desservies	71
Population desservie	80 848
Capacité de production cumulée (m ³ /jour)	-
Nombre d'équivalent point d'eau en desserte	274
Approvisionnement en eau par puits modernes et/ou forage à motricité humaine	
Nombre d'ouvrages	165
Nombre de localités desservies	163
Population couverte desservie	81 619
Nombre d'équivalent point d'eau en desserte	83

Infrastructures de la région de Kolda

Approvisionnement en eau par adduction d'eau	
Nombre de réseaux	78
Nombre de localités desservies	116
Population desservie	180 513
Capacité de production cumulée (m ³ /jour)	-
Nombre d'équivalent point d'eau en desserte	522
Approvisionnement en eau par puits modernes et/ou forage à motricité humaine	
Nombre d'ouvrages	522
Nombre de localités desservies	520
Population couverte desservie	265 274
Nombre d'équivalent point d'eau en desserte	261

Infrastructures de la région de Tambacounda

Approvisionnement en eau par adduction d'eau	
Nombre de réseaux	130
Nombre de localités desservies	152
Population desservie	180 600
Capacité de production cumulée (m ³ /jour)	-
Nombre d'équivalent point d'eau en desserte	437
Approvisionnement en eau par puits modernes et/ou forage à motricité humaine	
Nombre d'ouvrages	415
Nombre de localités desservies	391
Population couverte desservie	159 365
Nombre d'équivalent point d'eau en desserte	208

Thus in 2009, the US Agency for International Development (USAID) negotiated the Senegal Millennium Water and Sanitation Program (USAID/PEPAM) to intervene in the Casamance regions (Ziguinchor, Sédhiou, and Kolda), Tambacounda, and Dakar, and to contribute to the achievement of the MDGs and indicators for water and sanitation.

RTI International and its partners present to USAID and to the GOS the third annual report of USAID/PEPAM for fiscal year (FY) 2012. This report covers the period from October 2011 to September 2012.

2 Program Description

USAID/PEPAM is funded by USAID (US\$21 million) as part of a bilateral cooperation agreement between the GOS and the US Government (USG). This 5-year Program started in July 2009 and will end in September 2014. (NB the project is in the process of submitting to USAID Senegal a realigned project budget and a request to end the project in June 2014). The purpose of USAID/PEPAM is to improve sustainable access to water supply and sanitation (WSS) and to promote better hygiene in targeted rural, small town, and peri-urban areas of Senegal by working in five integrated components:

1. Strengthen participatory governance by improving village-level governance of WSS services and supporting participatory infrastructure planning, management, construction, and maintenance;
2. Increase demand for sustainable water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services and products through a communications and social marketing program that increases the demand and access to safe drinking water, promotes appropriate low-cost sanitation systems, and changes behaviors surrounding hygiene practices;
3. Create local business opportunities; strengthen the capacity of small-scale service providers, the private sector, and Water Users' Associations (WUAs) to improve the ability of local enterprises to respond to the demand for improved WSS and ensure sustainable operations and maintenance of the infrastructure;
4. Install and rehabilitate improved drinking water and sanitation infrastructure, using a service delivery framework;
5. Use and promote community-led total sanitation (CLTS) as a strategy for diversifying the program methods, reducing or eliminating subsidies, and as an entry point into the rural communities; support hygiene promotion and behavior change activities, as well as WASH in schools.

The Program targets regions within Senegal that currently have low access and service delivery for WSS. The current intervention sites are in the Casamance region, Ziguinchor, Sédhiou, and Kolda. The Program will expand to two additional regions—Tambacounda and peri-urban Dakar—upon recommendations of both USAID/Senegal and the program Oversight and Coordination (Steering) Committee, headed by the Ministry of Habitat, Construction, and Hydraulics (MHCH).

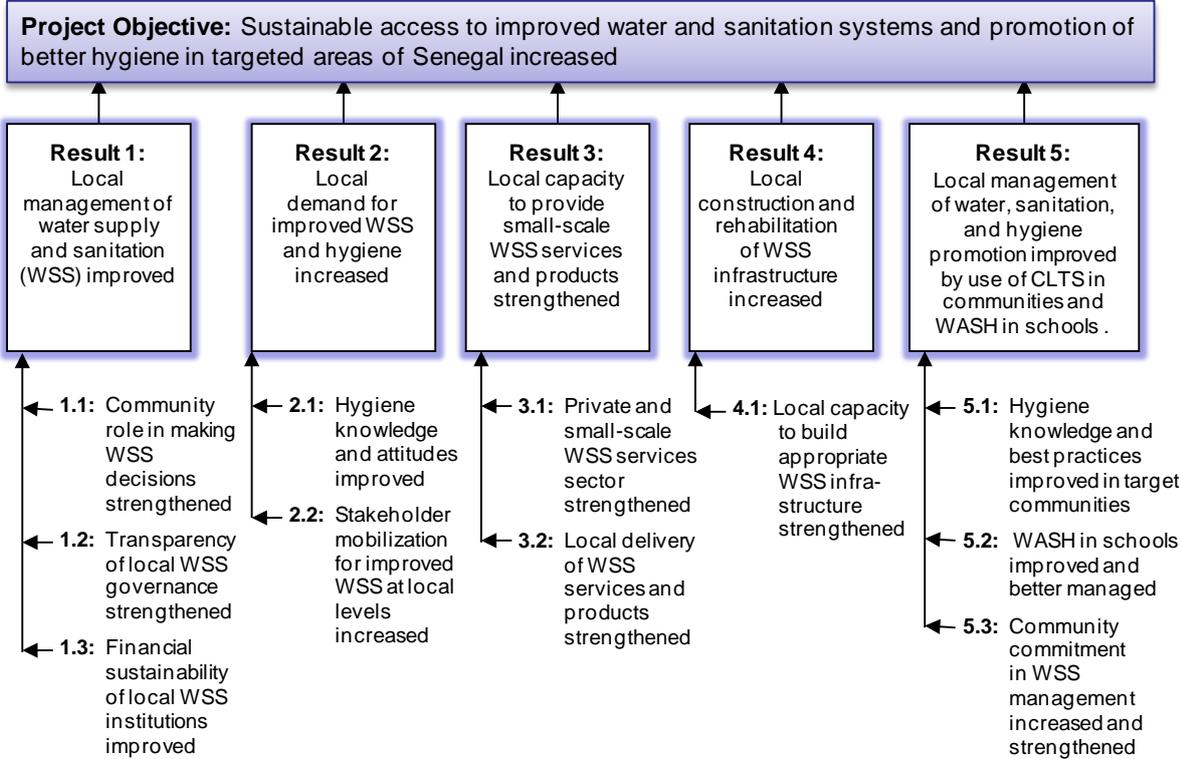
USAID/PEPAM now has five key results that contribute to its five components and, in combination, to the purpose of USAID-funded programs, presented in Figure 1 and *Annex I*. The Program has established several indicators to track and measure progress on the WSS activities and several indicators to track the CLTS, hygiene promotion, and WASH in schools activities. Several of the program monitoring and evaluation (M&E) indicators are appropriately aligned with USAID and UC-PEPAM indicators. The Program uses PEPAM multipliers and definitions to measure access and count beneficiaries.

A key strategy adopted for the implementation of the Program is to ensure that there is active local participation and buy-in with the population’s participation and the involvement of ministerial departments in charge of WSS issues at national and local levels, as well as the collaboration of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs). This includes the following:

- Active participation from civil society/local population
- Active and engaged local government
- Buy-in and involvement from government technical units and ministries responsible for the provision of water and sanitation services at the national and local levels
- Capacity building for NGOs and CBOs.

The Program management and implementation have been entrusted by USAID to a consortium led by RTI International as prime contractor, with the support of TetraTech/Associates in Rural Development (ARD, Inc.) and Relief International/Enterprise Works/VITA (RI/EWV) as sub-contractors. Starting in the fourth year, there are three partner NGOs that collaborate with the consortium and play an important role in project implementation: for CLTS and WADA 2 activities, Kabonketoor has been contracted to operate in the Ziguinchor region, CASADES in Sédhiou, and ENDA in Kolda. In the Tambacounda region, the Program will identify and select an NGO or CBO who will serve as executing agency and will be involved in the Program’s integrated approach.

Figure 1: USAID/PEPAM Results Framework



3 Main Achievements during Years 1 to 3 (Aug 2009–Sep 2012)

The USAID/PEPAM Program is an integrated water, sanitation, and hygiene program. Using an effective, participatory approach to work with local stakeholders, the Program placed emphasis in Year 1 on putting a model of good governance and service delivery in place; promoting sustainable, low-cost solutions; and strengthening local capacities in the region of Ziguinchor. During Year 2, the Program extended the model in the regions of Sédhiou and Kolda, and during Year 3, the Program extended the model to the Tambacounda region, all while responding to the increasing demand generated in the Ziguinchor region. In addition, in Year 2, Program staff promoted CLTS activities, hygiene promotion campaigns, and WASH in schools as part of the integrated approach, demonstrating that these can contribute to changes in behavior and a rise in the demand for construction or rehabilitation of drinking water sources and sanitation facilities. In Year 3 of the Program, partnerships with the Peace Corps – PROSPERE Project and SUWASA were better defined and implemented, with more detailed work plans.

The table below details the projections for the three standard USAID indicators, as well as the governance and gender indicators, which were introduced last year at the beginning of FY 2012 and were presented in the third Annual Work Plan.

Table 1. USAID/PEPAM projections for three USAID standard indicators – FY-2009–FY-2014

(This version of the table was presented in the Year 3 Annual Work Plan, October 17, 2011.)

Indicator Statement	Date of Last DQA	Performance Data										LOP
		FY09		FY10		FY11		FY12	FY13	FY14		
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target	Target	
Number of people in target areas with access to improved drinking water supply as a result of USG assistance	7-Sep-10	1,250	0	6,750	1,200	41,400	10,500	67,450	43,450	19,250	141,850	
Number of people in target areas with access to improved sanitation facilities as a result of USG assistance	7-Sep-10	50	0	12,500	320	13,130	18,960	28,075	27,095	18,550	93,000	
Number of producer's organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations, and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) receiving USAID assistance	7-Sep-10	20	0	114	165	133	264	368	30	0	388	
<i>Third year Work Plan - October 17 2011</i>												
USAID/PEPAM Projections for Governance Indicators		FY09		FY10		FY11		FY12	FY13	FY14	LOP	
		Actual	Target	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target	Target	
Number of partner community water user associations that recorded minutes from their last three meetings in the quarter	7-Sep-10	no info	no info	114	38	113	72	269	280	294	294	
Number of partner community water user association with recorded minutes from their meetings that were published or otherwise made publicly available in the last quarter	7-Sep-10	no info	no info	114	35	113	59	269	280	294	294	
USAID/PEPAM Gender Indicators		FY09		FY10		FY11		FY12	FY13	FY14	LOP	
		Actual	Target	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target	Target	
1.1.B: Percentage of WUA management positions in partner communities that are held by women (average percentage)	7-Sep-10	no info	no info	50%	45%	50%	45%	50%	50%	50%	50%	

During FY 2012, in March 2012, USAID Washington came out with a series of new indicators and new definitions for the water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion sectors. Consequently, the project formulated a Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) revision, submitted with the Program's fourth year work plan, as directed by the Cooperative Agreement. The new PMP now contains five standard indicators, and projections for these five indicators are presented in the table below.

Table 2. USAID/PEPAM projections for the five USAID standard indicators – FY-2009 to FY-2014

(revised and updated version for the Program's Year 4 Annual Work Plan)

Indicator Statement	Date of Last DQA	Performance Data										
		FY09		FY10		FY11		FY12		FY13	FY14	LOP
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target
Number of people gaining access to an improved drinking water source (USAID indicator N° 3.1.8.1-2)	7-Sep-10	1,250	0	6,750	1,200	41,400	10,500	67,450	17,190	43,450	19,250	129,700
Number of people gaining access to an improved sanitation facility (USAID indicator N° 3.1.8.2-2)	7-Sep-10	50	0	12,500	320	13,130	18,960	28,075	17,400	27,095	18,550	89,700
Number of producer's organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations, and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) receiving USAID assistance through the USAID/PEPAM program (USAID/PEPAM indicator N° 3.1.A.)	7-Sep-10	20	0	114	123	133	281	368	128	30	0	388
Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions (Feed-the-Future indicator N° 9)	7-Sep-10	125	0	675	272	4,140	2,887	6,745	3,698	4,345	1,925	16,174
Number of improved toilets provided in institutional settings (schools and health facilities) (USAID indicator N° 3.1.8.2-3.)	7-Sep-10	0	0	45	0	59	14	93	0	93	0	107
Source : USAID/PEPAM M&E Database, for Fourth Year Work Plan - October 8, 2012												
USAID/PEPAM Projections for Governance Indicators		FY09		FY10		FY11		FY12		FY13	FY14	LOP
		Actual	Target	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target
1.2.A: Number of partner community WUAs that recorded minutes (procès-verbal) from the three WUA meetings in each quarter (12 planned per year) (by region)	7-Sep-10	no info	no info	114	38	113	72	269	84	280	294	294
1.2.B: Number of partner community WUAs from which the recorded minutes (procès-verbal) from the three WUA meetings per quarter (12 planned per year) were published or otherwise made publicly available (by region)	7-Sep-10	no info	no info	114	35	113	59	269	73	280	294	294
USAID/PEPAM Gender Indicators		FY09		FY10		FY11		FY12		FY13	FY14	LOP
		Actual	Target	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target
1.1.B: Percentage of WUA management positions in partner communities that are held by women (average percentage)	7-Sep-10	no info	no info	50%	45%	50%	45%	50%	45%	50%	50%	50%

The Program's key implementation achievements during Years 1 to 3, according to results from September 30, 2012 are as follows; for each of the five USAID standard indicators, the results can be seen with percentage of achievement.

Table 3. Project PMP results for FY 2012 – key information for the USAID/PEPAM Program, three USAID standard indicators for water and sanitation, 2010 to end of September 2012

Standard Indicators USAID/PEPAM	Region	Results for FY-2012	% Results Achieved for FY-2012	Results from 2010 thru FY-2012	% Results Achieved for 2010 thru 30 Septembre 2012	% Achieved for LOP
A: Number of people gaining access to an improved drinking water source (USAID indicator N° 3.1.8.1-2)	Ziguinchor	5,490	38%	12,840		
	Kolda	6,150	27%	8,550		
	Sédhiou	5,550	23%	7,500		
	Tambacounda	0	0%	0		
	Total	17,190	29%	28,890	37%	22%
B: Number of people gaining access to an improved sanitation facility (USAID indicator N° 3.1.8.2-2)	Ziguinchor	4,880	89%	20,020		
	Kolda	5,960	420%	7,910		
	Sédhiou	3,510	226%	5,700		
	Tambacounda	3,050	61%	3,050		
	SUWASA R-2	0	0%	0		
Total	17,400	62%	36,680	77%	41%	
3.1.A: Number of producer's organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations, and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) receiving USAID assistance through the USAID/PEPAM program (USAID/PEPAM indicator N° 3.1.A.)	Ziguinchor	24	67%	299		
	Kolda	46	44%	111		
	Sédhiou	12	15%	76		
	Tambacounda	46	32%	46		
	Total	128	35%	532	145%	137%
C: Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions (Feed-the-Future indicator N° 9)	Ziguinchor	999	59%	3,594		
	Kolda	762	33%	1,052		
	Sédhiou	1,755	74%	2,029		
	Tambacounda	182	47%	182		
	Total	3,698	55%	6,857	69%	42%
4.1.C: Number of improved toilets provided in institutional settings (schools and health facilities) (USAID indicator N° 3.1.8.2-3.)	Ziguinchor	0	0%	14		
	Kolda	0	0%	0		
	Sédhiou	0	0%	0		
	Tambacounda	0	0%	0		
	Total	0	0%	14	15%	15%
Source : USAID/PEPAM M&E Data Base - 30 Septembre 2012.						

STATUS OF STANDARD INDICATORS FOR USAID/PEPAM + WADA : FROM 2010 TO END OF SEPTEMBRE 2012						
Standard Indicators USAID/PEPAM + WADA	Region	Results for FY-2012	% Results Achieved for FY-2012	Results from 2010 thru FY-2012	% Results Achieved for 2010 thru 30 Septembre 2012	% Achieved for LOP
A: Number of people gaining access to an improved drinking water source (USAID indicator N° 3.1.8.1-2)	Ziguinchor	7,890	47%	13,590		
	Kolda	6,150	27%	9,600		
	Sédhiou	5,550	23%	8,250		
	Tambacounda	0	0%	0		
	Total	19,590	29%	31,440	40%	24%

Source : USAID/PEPAM M&E Data Base - 30 Septembre 2012.

As noted in these tables, the Program did not reach the targets set for FY 2012 for two of the USAID standard indicators.

A: Number of people gaining access to an improved drinking water source (USAID Standard Indicator No. 3.1.8.1-2)

During FY 2012, the USAID/PEPAM Program reached a performance rate of 29% for the percentage of population served in terms of access to water. This is 17,190 persons served (compared to the projection of 67,450 people).

For the large and medium-sized (L&M) water supply infrastructures, one water supply system was installed (out of the 15 planned in FY 2012)—the water supply system in Kartiack (Ziguinchor region). This water supply system consists of 5 permanent water taps, 3 non-permanent water taps, 1 pumping station, 4 community connections, and 176 household connections. This system benefits 4,140 people. Thus the performance rate for L&M water supply infrastructure is 8% of the FY 2012 target of 50,000 beneficiaries.

It is clear that the L&M water supply infrastructure component has not achieved the desired results this year for several reasons:

- Delayed starts for L&M infrastructure projects: 3 of the chosen locations were validated in the first quarter of Year 2, 11 other locations were validated in the third quarter of Year 2, and the last location was validated in the second quarter of Year 3. This situation was caused by lengthy review procedures for contract preparation between RTI and USAID.
- The duration of project implementation for L&M infrastructure is long, and difficult to complete in one year. Therefore, projects that were started at the end of the second year may not be completed until some point during Year 4. These projects require quite a few preliminary studies and surveys. Added to this is the length of time needed for the participatory process to mobilize cost share from populations and local governance structures (between 10% and 15% of the infrastructure cost); cost share mobilized and documented is one of the prerequisites for advancing on construction works.
- Program financial difficulties (sorting out the incremental funding for FY 2012) have slowed the start of some work, hampering the completion of a full infrastructure package for each L&M infrastructure site.
- The environmental and industrial contexts have caused difficulties for completion of boreholes/drilling: there have been unfavorable hydrogeological conditions at some sites, and for reasons of quality, some materials have had to be imported because they were not available locally or even nationally; importing building materials take

a lot of time to identify qualified vendors, place the order, for the shipping & transport, and customs clearances.

As of this writing, the most important water supply works are well underway, and we anticipate a count of 50,000 target beneficiaries for L&M infrastructures during the fourth year of the project.

In regard to small water supply activities (mini-boreholes and rehabilitation of wells), the performance rate this year was 75% (13,050 people benefitting from these activities compared to the FY 2012 projection of 17,450 people). We are seeing a slight improvement in the situation for small water supply in rural areas, especially in the Kolda region. In the Tambacounda region, the current low level of demand is explained by the very recent start of activities in this region. Demand generation activities have also been temporarily interrupted because of the rainy season.

In addition, the number of water supply points that have not been placed in service (29) because of a failure (non-producing) or because of poor bacteriological water quality has contributed to the reduction of our performance rate in water supply.

***B: Number of people gaining access to an improved sanitation facility
(USAID Standard Indicator No. 3.1.8.2-2)***

The overall sanitation performance rate is 62% for fiscal year (FY) 2012. 17,400 people are being served with rural and peri-urban sanitation (compared to the 2012 projection of 28,075 people).

However, the Program has been very successful in rural sanitation activities this year; 17,290 people have benefitted from rural sanitation (compared to the projection of 12,780 people), which is a performance rate of 133% in 2012.

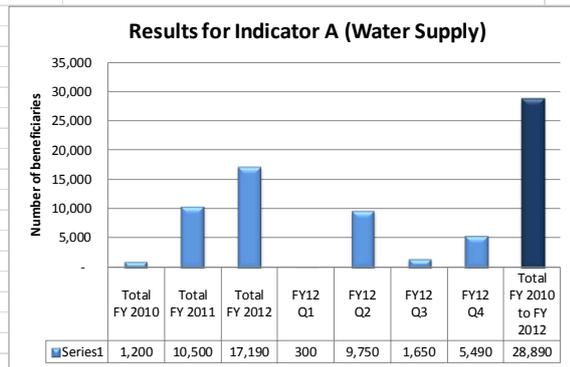
On the other hand, under-performance is noted in individual sanitation (installations of pour-flush toilettes [TCMs] and improved double pit latrines [VIP] with wash basins) in the two sites in the Ziguinchor and Dakar peri-urban zones, as well as in the implementation of sanitation activities that are combined in partnership with the SUWASA program.

The performance rate in peri-urban sanitation is 2.75% for FY 2012—110 people benefitting (compared to 4,000 beneficiaries projected) at the two sites in Ziguinchor and Dakar.

In effect, the only peri-urban worksites that the project was able to start in FY 2012 were in the two Ziguinchor neighborhoods, where the performance rate was 5% in 2012. The low rate is due to a relatively low demand for sanitation installations, which is explained by the interventions' late start. The activities began between the end of May and the beginning of June 2012, which coincided with the start of the rainy season. It was very difficult to mobilize the target population during this time because they were involved with work in their fields.

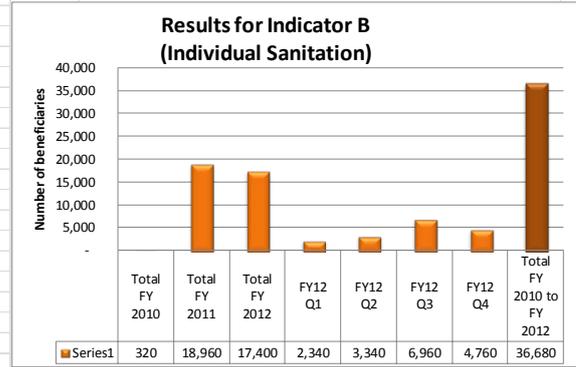
The Dakar peri-urban site has not started because of the delay in SUWASA start-up and implementation. It had been projected that we would have reached the objective of 10,000 people served in sanitation, within the partnership with SUWASA, by means of "soft" activities and setting up a network of latrine emptying enterprises to promote mechanized pit emptying. An additional 2,000 beneficiaries were supposed to be targeted through the construction of 200 demonstrations, peri-urban latrines in Dakar.

Results for USAID Standard Indicator A: (Water Supply)
Number of people gaining access to an improved drinking water source



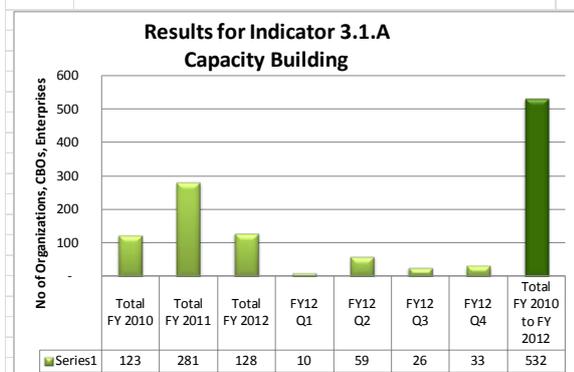
Source : USAID/PEPAM M&E database - September 30, 2012

Results for USAID Standard Indicator B: (Individual Sanitation)
Number of people gaining access to an improved sanitation facility



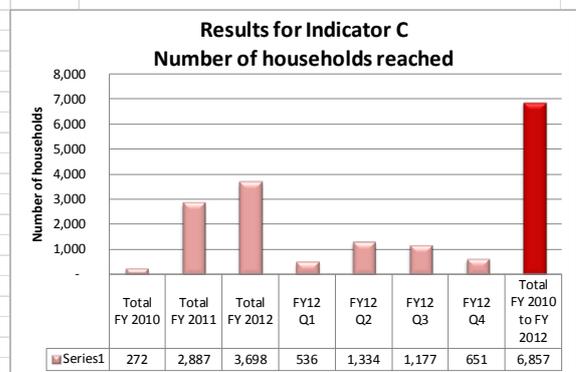
Source : USAID/PEPAM M&E database - September 30, 2012

Results for USAID Standard Indicator No. 3.1.A: (Capacity Building)
Number of producers' organizations, water users' associations, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USAID assistance through the USAID/PEPAM program



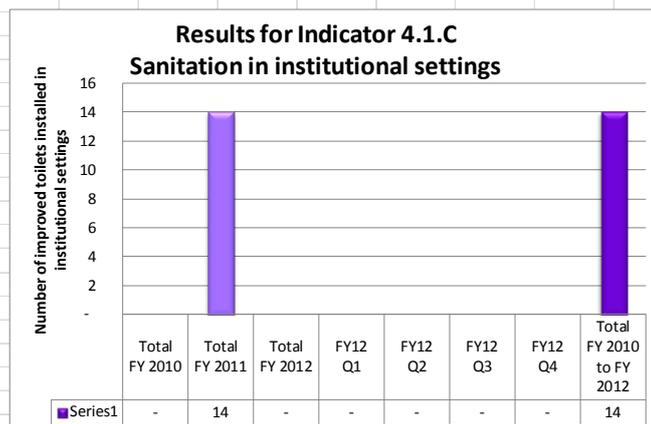
Source : USAID/PEPAM M&E database - September 30, 2012

Results for USAID Standard Indicator C:
Number of rural households benefiting directly from US Government interventions



Source : USAID/PEPAM M&E database - September 30, 2012

Results for USAID Standard Indicator No. 4.1.C:
Number of improved toilets provided in institutional settings (schools and health facilities)



Source : USAID/PEPAM M&E database - September 30, 2012

4 Results for the Period of Performance (FY-2012) and Planned Activities

4.1 Component 1: Strengthen participatory governance

The main objective of this component is to improve village-level governance of water and sanitation services and support the planning, management, installation, and maintenance of infrastructure.

4.1.1 Activities achieved

❖ Conduct participatory planning

With the support of USAID/PEPAM, the two regions of Ziguinchor and Kolda are now fully covered by Local water Supply and Sanitation Plans (PLHAs).

USAID/PEPAM has finished the inventory, planning, and formulation processes for 30 PLHAs: 27 in the region of Kolda and 3 in the region of Ziguinchor. All of these PLHAs have been validated by the Rural Councils and responsible technical services units, and approved by the administration. They are available on the UC-PEPAM and Ziguinchor Regional Development Agency (ARD) websites at the following addresses: <http://www.pepam.gouv.sn/zig-plha.php> and <http://www.ardziguinchor.com/> or <http://www.regiondeziguinchor.sn/>. A summary table of the 30 PLHAs is attached in *Annexes 7 and 8*.

The bid awards of PLHAs for FY 2012 were entrusted to the consulting firms GERAD, AIDF, and MSA.

Consulting Firm	Number of PLHAs	Cost in CFA/XOF
GERAD	9 PLHAs: Kolda	31,015,000
AIDF	10 PLHAs: Kolda/Velingara	27,155,000
MSA	11 PLHAs: (7) Kolda and (3) Ziguinchor	32,870,000
TOTAL	30 PLHAs	91,040,000

As was recommended, these PLHAs should support planning for both the local collectives themselves and for other development partners working on sanitation and water supply infrastructure in rural communities. For example, as part of its agreement “to share water, sanitation, and hygiene approaches and interventions in the region of Casamance” with USAID/PEPAM, the Spanish cooperation organization ACPP (*Assemblée de Coopération Pour la Paix*) used the PLHAs developed by the rural communities of Niaguiss and Nyassia to select five intervention sites. The Rural Councils in Djinaki and Diembéring have also offered their PLHAs to bilateral partners who would like to work on sanitation and water supply infrastructure in their rural communities.

❖ Expansion into the region of Tambacounda

USAID/PEPAM has completed the process of deployment into the region of Tambacounda, its third intervention region, including the identification, selection, and validation of 48 intervention sites. Activities aimed at strengthening participatory governance, including diagnostic assessments, the signing of letters of commitment, and the establishment and training of management committee (*comité de gestion* [CG]) bodies are also in the process of being finalized.

Based on the needs expressed in existing planning documents, including PLHAs and Annual Investment Plans (AIPs), as well as proposals from Rural Council Presidents (PCRs), 100 villages in 8 rural communities were visited during an onsite joint identification mission conducted with Component 3. These missions were conducted in collaboration with the regional and departmental sanitation, water supply, and hygiene technical services units; local collectives; and the ARD.

After the identification mission, 31 potential sites were approved for small-scale water supply infrastructure—either a new borehole equipped with a manual pump or the rehabilitation of existing wells or manual pumps. In an effort to create synergies with other programs, USAID/PEPAM will enroll 8 communities from the USAID/WULA NAFAA program and 9 US Peace Corps volunteer intervention sites. A total of 48 intervention sites were approved during a validation workshop attended by the Governor and all of the stakeholders from the regional platform of WSS stakeholders. In regard to the selection of sites that will house medium- and large-scale infrastructure, including mini-drinking water supply systems (AEPs), multi-village water supply systems (AEMVs), and a peri-urban system, we are awaiting the finalization of the PLHAs currently being developed by EAU VIVE and PEPAM BAD2.

The 48 sites are located in 14 rural communities (Sinthiou Malème, Koussanar, Ndoga Babacar, Goumbayel, Koar, Komoti, Bala, Maka Colibantang, Bamba Thialène, Kouthiaba, Missirah, Netteboulou, Sinthiou Bocar Ali, and Koutia Gaïdy) and two communes (Tambacounda and Malème Niani). They are placed into one of three categories according to the following types of activities:

- Community-led total sanitation (CLTS) followed by subsidies for drinking water infrastructure and household latrines at 31 sites, 5 of which will benefit from rehabilitations of water supply points
- CLTS followed by subsidies for household latrines at 8 USAID/WULA NAFAA program sites and 3 Peace Corps volunteer sites
- Subsidies for household latrines only at Peace Corps Volunteer sites.

At the same time, the USAID/PEPAM Program enrolled 12 new villages in the rural community of Kataba 1 in the region of Ziguinchor for the installation and rehabilitation of water supply points (mini-boreholes and modern wells with manual pumps).

❖ Peri-urban sanitation program in Ziguinchor

USAID/PEPAM has finished establishing the participatory governance strategy and tools needed for the launch of peri-urban sanitation activities in Ziguinchor, including the following:

- The signing of letters of commitment with two target neighborhood councils (*conseils de quartier* [CQs]) in Djibock and Kandialang Ouest
- The training of senior members of the two target CQs in Djibock and Kandialang Ouest in administrative and financial management with the Establishment of Responsibility and Operationalization (MeRO) manual
- The printing and publishing of administrative and financial management tools, which were provided to the two target CQs in Djibock and Kandialang Ouest
- The opening of bank accounts at the CMS (Crédit Mutuel du Sénégal) and appointing of three authorized signatories

- The preparing of completed submissions for four Requests for Funding for subsidies for household VIP latrines and TCMs

❖ **Strategy for the sustainability and dissemination of activities in Casamance**

The USAID/PEPAM Program places particular emphasis on strengthening the participatory governance of water, hygiene, and sanitation services to sustain its activities in its intervention regions. This sustainability is primarily based on sustainable management and promotion mechanisms backed by local resources and governance structures (CGs/Associations of Rural Borehole Users [ASUFORs]) that are strong, independent, and participatory. USAID/PEPAM has already completed the technical paper and first draft of the terms of reference for the development of a strategy for the sustainability and dissemination of activities in Casamance (Ziguinchor, Sédhiou, and Kolda), the Program's first intervention region, in order to consolidate its achievements before it leaves the region.

At the same time, USAID/PEPAM finalized a partnership agreement with the Ziguinchor ARD for the development and implementation of this strategy and the PLHA marketing plan.

❖ **Synergies with USAID**

The USAID/PEPAM Program engages in synergies with other USAID programs. In fact, in the quarterly publication of the *Synergie* newsletter for USAID-funded programs, USAID/PEPAM published the following two articles on governance:

- "The USAID/PEPAM Program in Casamance: the MeRO approach (Establishment of Responsibility and Operationalization), a new mission for the governance and management of drinking water and sanitation services by users' associations (CGs/ASUFORs) in Senegal." (*Synergie* newsletter No. 0, page 8. USAID/Senegal)
- "The USAID/PEPAM Program in Casamance: funding 52 Local Water Supply and Sanitation Plans (PLHAs) for complete coverage of the regions of Kolda and Ziguinchor and for improved governance of rural water and sanitation sectors." (*Synergie* newsletter No. 1, pages 3–4. USAID/Senegal)

USAID/PEPAM also participated in program synergies in the pilot rural community of Oudoucar (Sédhiou region), beginning with the evaluation of the rural community's governance performance using a measurement tool known as the "Local Governance Barometer."

❖ **Commitment of all stakeholders**

This year, the USAID/PEPAM Program continued to reinforce its collaboration with civil society (local NGO/CBO partners), local collectives, governmental authorities, the local private sector, and regional technical service units for the implementation of the program. However, due to its withdrawal from Casamance and the scaling down of activities, USAID/PEPAM has gradually ended its partnership with its 10 NGO/CBO partners in Ziguinchor, Sédhiou, and Kolda.

However, 3 project field agents have been recruited to monitor and assist the CGs and ASUFORs in those regions in implementing any remaining activities.

Currently, all of the target village communities in the regions of Ziguinchor, Kolda, Sédhiou, and Tambacounda have signed a letter of commitment with USAID/PEPAM. At the same time, all of the targeted local collectives have also signed a partnership agreement with the Program.

USAID/PEPAM has designed participatory tools for strengthening governance through the establishment of a partnership framework that is integrated and supports program implementation. The involvement, participation, and synergy of actions of all stakeholders in program implementation ensure greater ownership. In addition, the implementation of all these tools and procedures has the advantage of being based on a broad consensus among all stakeholders (see *Annex 11*).

❖ **Organization and training for users' associations (CGs/ASUFORs)**

USAID/PEPAM, in accordance with its objectives of good, participatory governance, supports target communities in establishing a CG or ASUFOR at each site. These CGs/ASUFORs are responsible for the construction of WSS infrastructure in the village. In addition to their traditional mission of managing water infrastructure, the management entities are responsible for the promotion of WSS facilities and hygiene practices. This reinforces their roles and responsibilities.

In support of this, USAID/PEPAM set up and trained 165 CGs/ASUFORs in the regions of Ziguinchor (55), Sédhiou (35), Kolda (57), and Tambacounda (18).

The gender dimension has been properly taken into account in member elections that have taken place in CGs and ASUFORs that are already established. Women represent between 44% and 47% of the project-trained CG/ASUFOR membership. Several leadership positions have been reserved for women, including treasurer and WASH promoter.

❖ **Activity monitoring and maintenance of manual pumps**

Within the sustainability framework, USAID/PEPAM relies heavily on the functionality of CGs/ASUFORs, as well as on their autonomy in the monitoring and maintenance of installed infrastructure. In support of this, through synergistic efforts from both Components 1 and 3 (management training and business development) and project field agents, USAID/PEPAM conducted monitoring-support missions for targeted CGs and ASUFORs in the regions of Ziguinchor, Sédhiou, and Kolda. Currently, 69 water users' associations (WUAs) have prepared the minutes of their three meetings held each quarter, and 62 have made them available to the public.

In addition, 57 new Requests for Funding for sanitation projects were formulated by the CGs/ASUFORs in the target communities in the regions of Ziguinchor (3 requests), Sédhiou (10 requests), Kolda (29 requests), and Tambacounda (15 requests) for the construction of household latrines.

Twenty-two new Requests for Funding for water supply projects were formulated by CGs/ASUFORs in target communities in the regions of Ziguinchor (6 requests), Sédhiou (10 requests), and Kolda (6 requests) for the installation of new mini-boreholes with an India or EROBON manual pump.

See *Annex 4* for the Status of Requests for Funding (RF) and Signing of FOG Contracts with CGs/ASUFORs (as of June 30, 2012)

4.1.2 Challenges and Solutions

Justification of gaps between target and achieved results

The highly participative and inclusive nature of the USAID/PEPAM Program, which involves all of the stakeholders at every level, results in significant time constraints. The responsiveness of village communities, from the process of demand generation and formulation to the implementation of infrastructure, is sometimes slow compared to program progress and objectives. The length of the rainy season (June to October) also causes delays in rolling out the process, with agriculture being the main socioeconomic activity of the Casamance and Tambacounda populations. In addition, governance activities were disrupted by this year's election season; a large majority of target beneficiaries were more involved in political activities.

As for the development and implementation of the strategy for the sustainability and dissemination of activities in Casamance, delays associated with the formulation and validation of the 30 PLHAs prevented the Program from completing the process.

Challenges/constraints to carrying out interventions

The implementation of these mechanisms and autonomous reflexes for participation and self-management constitutes a challenge in an area where water and sanitation rights and competencies are not yet transferred to local communities. Creating synergies between various stakeholders (responsible technical service units, local communities, local NGOs/CBOs, grassroots organizations, etc.) can take time. The foundation of this strategy is mainly based on village communities, and they are multi-dimensional, being the targets, the actors, and the constraints at the same time.

4.1.3 Activities planned for the next quarter (Component No 1)

ACTIVITIES	DATE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES
Development of the sustainability and dissemination strategy in Casamance	Oct – Dec 2012	Target communities, local collectives (Rural and Regional Councils), ARD, administrative authorities, GOS regional technical services units, NGO/CBO operators, small-scale local service providers, USAID/PEPAM, etc.
Selection of new sites in the region of Tambacounda and the Department of Vélingara	Nov. 2012 – Mar 2013	GOS central and regional technical service units, UC/PEPAM, ARD, target communities, local collectives and administrative authorities, USAID/PEPAM, etc.
Establishment, training, and monitoring of users associations (CGs/ASUFORs and CQs)	Oct 2012 – Jun 2013	Target communities, NGO/CBO operators, local collectives, administrative authorities, and USAID/PEPAM
Signing of monitoring and maintenance contracts for installed manual pumps, approved and placed in service in the regions of Ziguinchor, Sédhiou, and Kolda	Oct 2012 – Sep 2013	CGs, repairmen and manual pump manufacturers, NGO/CBO partners, and USAID/PEPAM
Monitoring and ongoing support for CGs and ASUFORs	Oct 2012 – Sep 2013	NGO/CBO partners, local collectives, CGs, and USAID/PEPAM

4.2 Component 2: Increase demand for water supply and sanitation (WSS) services and hygiene

The primary aim of the communication campaign is to facilitate the following activities:

- Promotion of demand for, and access by rural and peri-urban populations to, drinking water services and low-cost sanitation systems that ensure a hygienic environment
- Improvement of sanitary and hygienic behaviors identified as critical within the community

4.2.1 Activities achieved

❖ Generation of demand for WSS services

Table 4. Status of demand for WSS services

REGIONS	PROGRAM AREA / SECTOR	TOTAL NUMBER OF POTENTIAL REQUESTS IN YEAR 3	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTUAL REQUESTS IN YEAR 3	QUOTAS	GAP
Ziguinchor	Water Supply	87	74	87	-(13)
Kolda	Water Supply	49	45	36	9
Sédhiou	Water Supply	38	28	51	-(23)
Tambacounda	Water Supply	24	5	24	-(19)
TOTAL: WATER SUPPLY		198	152	198	-(46)
Ziguinchor	Sanitation (peri-urban)	59	29	200	-(171)
Kolda	Sanitation	538	498	103	395
Sédhiou	Sanitation	701	144	21	123
Tambacounda	Sanitation	305	305	500	-(195)
TOTAL: SANITATION		1,603	976	824	152

We recorded a steady increase in the demand for rural sanitation, with the number greatly exceeding the quotas set for the regions of Kolda and Sédhiou. In all, we received 142 more requests than our annual objective for household latrines.

However, more needs to be done in terms of peri-urban sanitation in Ziguinchor, where demand remains relatively low. This low demand is primarily due to the late launch of our interventions (late May – early June 2012), which coincided with the beginning of the rainy season in the town of Ziguinchor, making demand generation activities practically impossible.

Regarding water supply infrastructure, we have noted a slight improvement in demand for small-scale rural water supply infrastructure, particularly in the region of Kolda. In the Tambacounda region, the currently weak level of demand can be explained by the recent launch

of activities in the region (June 2012). Demand generation activities have been temporarily suspended until the end of the rainy season.

In order to definitively address the relatively weak demand in the Tambacounda region, the Program has reduced the financial contribution required of beneficiaries, which local populations find too costly. (It has been reduced from FCFA 300,000 to FCFA 150,000).

This strategy should eventually make it possible to close the gap between potential and actual requests for water supply infrastructure in the region (the annual objective is 80 actual requests for the Tambacounda region).

❖ Hygiene promotion at the community level

The Program developed an extensive hygiene promotion campaign for the target communities. In addition to traditional themes such as hand-washing with soap and the promotion of the Aquatabs water purification product, particular emphasis was placed on regular latrine maintenance and the construction of enclosures. In fact, many communities have no shelters or enclosures for their latrines. For this reason, several social mobilization activities were conducted in villages to insist on the urgent need to build these constructions. These efforts will continue during the next quarter to improve the installation and maintenance of latrines in the target communities.

The table below shows a detailed breakdown of the hygiene promotion activities carried out during Year 3.

Table 5. Summary of hygiene promotion activities

REGION	ACTIVITIES					
	HV	Informal Talks	Social Mobilization	Advocacy	HWD	Aquatabs (liters of water treated)
Ziguinchor	1680	154	28	16	592	136,600
Kolda	775	455	46	38	391	288,000
Sédhiou	1654	1081	43	48	97	236,840
Tambacounda	23	31		1	305	
Total	4,132	1,721	117	103	1385	661,440

HV = home visits; HWD = hand-washing device

❖ Training of CGs in hygiene promotion in the regions of Kolda, Sédhiou, and Tambacounda

As part of its community-based hygiene promotion activities, the Program organized 4 workshops to train CG members in hygiene promotion in the region of Kolda. The program trained 153 committee members, who can now act as genuine community liaisons for hygiene promotion.

In the region of Sédhiou, 82 CG members were trained. In Tambacounda, 20 CG members were trained—2 from each CG.

Training of the other CGs (40) is currently under way in the Tambacounda region and will be completed during the next quarter.

❖ **Training of community liaisons in social marketing in peri-urban areas of Ziguinchor**

As part of its peri-urban sanitation activities in Ziguinchor, the Program trained 7 community liaisons selected by the CQs: 4 from the neighborhood of Djibock and 3 from Kandialang Ouest.

At the end of the training, 4 of the community liaisons were selected to conduct demand generation activities in the target neighborhoods. They have been operational since May 2012.

❖ **Training of teachers in the use of the Health – Nutrition – Environment (SNE) Guide in primary schools**

The training program for teachers in the promotion of hygiene in schools continued this year. 22 teachers from the educational district of Sédhiou and 61 new teachers from the educational districts of Ziguinchor and Kolda were trained in the use of the SNE Guide (*Santé – Nutrition – Environment*) in primary schools.

This makes a total of 83 teachers and educators whose capacity was built in hygiene and sanitation promotion in schools.

In addition, 33 schools received information, education, and communication (IEC) toolkits and SNE Guides to facilitate hygiene and sanitation teaching and learning in schools.

❖ **Production and validation of a Water – Hygiene – Sanitation Guide (EHA) for middle secondary schools**

This year, the USAID/PEPAM Program, in collaboration with the Division of School Medical Inspection (DCMS), produced an EHA Guide (*Eau – Hygiène – Assainissement*) for middle secondary schools. The document received institutional and scientific validation at a workshop attended by DCMS staff; USAID/PEPAM staff; educators; evaluation and publishing specialists; and health, hygiene, and sanitation technicians.

The EHA for middle secondary students is one of USAID/PEPAM's major contributions to improving the educational environment in Senegal's middle and secondary schools. This guide is the first of its kind focused on water, sanitation, and hygiene for middle secondary students.

With the production and validation of the guide by the education authorities, USAID aims to further contribute to improving the middle secondary school environment and bring about a real change in hygiene-related behaviors in Senegal's schools.

...Water, hygiene, and sanitation issues are of increasing concern to the international community and are pillars in the poverty reduction strategy for reaching the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) adopted in 2000.

...This guide constitutes a major innovation in the current curriculum reform. I want to congratulate the editorial team on its excellent work, and I hope that teachers will make the most of the guide to the benefit of their students.

Ibrahima Sall
Minister of National Education

❖ **Media campaign in collaboration with community radio stations**

During Year 3, the Program continued its collaboration with the network of community radio stations for peace and development in Casamance. As part of the media campaign, partner

stations broadcast 1,928 radio spots that promote Program technologies and behavior change related to hygienic practices.

There were also 34 interactive studio broadcasts on various hygiene- and sanitation-related topics, and 6 events were covered.

Table 6. Summary of media activities conducted by community radio stations

Activities	Number
Broadcast of spots/ jingles	1,928
Production of spots/jingles	5
Studio broadcasts (community radio stations)	34
Events covered	6

❖ **Establishment of a Sanitation Shop in Diouloulou (Ziguinchor)**

The Program helped a women’s group (Kagnalène) in the Diouloulou commune to establish a Sanitation Shop tasked with supplying the local population with hygiene and sanitation products (concrete slabs, artisanal soap, cement blocks, Aquatabs, etc.).

This group of 15 women and 1 man received support from Program staff, helping them to obtain legal approval and training its members in administrative and financial management.

The group also received hands-on training in artisanal soap manufacturing, which will allow it to begin selling its products in local markets soon.

To encourage the group and help members to properly manage their important income-generating activity, the mayor of the commune loaned them a facility to use as a shop. He also submitted a request to the communal council for a grant of land where the group could eventually build its Sanitation Shop.

4.2.2 Activities planned for the next quarter (Component No 2)

ACTIVITIES	DATE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES
Celebration of World Hand-Washing with Soap Day in Tambacounda	Oct 2012	USAID/PEPAM Peace Corps
Training of CGs in Tambacounda in hygiene promotion	Nov 2012	USAID/PEPAM
Generation of demand for water supply infrastructure in the region of Tambacounda	Nov 2012	USAID/PEPAM
Training of Peace Corps volunteers in CLTS and launch of new sites for the Hybrid CLTS approach (combination of CLTS + subsidies)	Late Nov – Dec 2012	USAID/PEPAM
Hygiene promotion campaign at Tambacounda sites	Dec. 2012	CGs USAID/PEPAM

4.3 Component 3: Strengthen the capacity of small-scale private service providers and Water Users' Associations (WUAs)

Component 3 supports the other program components through activities that improve the capacity of local businesses to meet the demand for WSS products and services.

The main opportunities identified for the USAID/PEPAM program to support private enterprises and contractors concern the following areas:

- Installation of boreholes equipped with manual pumps
- Quality control of the installation of boreholes and pumps
- Local manufacturing and installation of rope pumps for individuals and small communities
- Training of CGs in infrastructure maintenance
- Rehabilitation of large-diameter concrete wells that became unusable because of the penetration of fine sand
- Rehabilitation of broken pumps

4.3.1 Activities achieved

❖ Organization of a workshop on the rational use of technological options for the installation of water supply points

This workshop, led by the Technical Director of Relief International, Mr. Jon Naugle, and held in Kolda on January 17–18, 2012, was attended by officials from the water supply technical service units in the regions of Ziguinchor, Sédhiou, Kolda, and Tambacounda, representatives of NGO partners, drilling enterprises, and project staff.

There are a multitude of technological options used for the construction of water supply infrastructure meant for drinking water or irrigation. Workshop participants discussed the strengths and weaknesses of different solutions used in Africa for the construction of water supply points. They also pointed out the influence that the choice of technological option has on the cost of construction. A decision tree was developed to facilitate the choice of technological options.

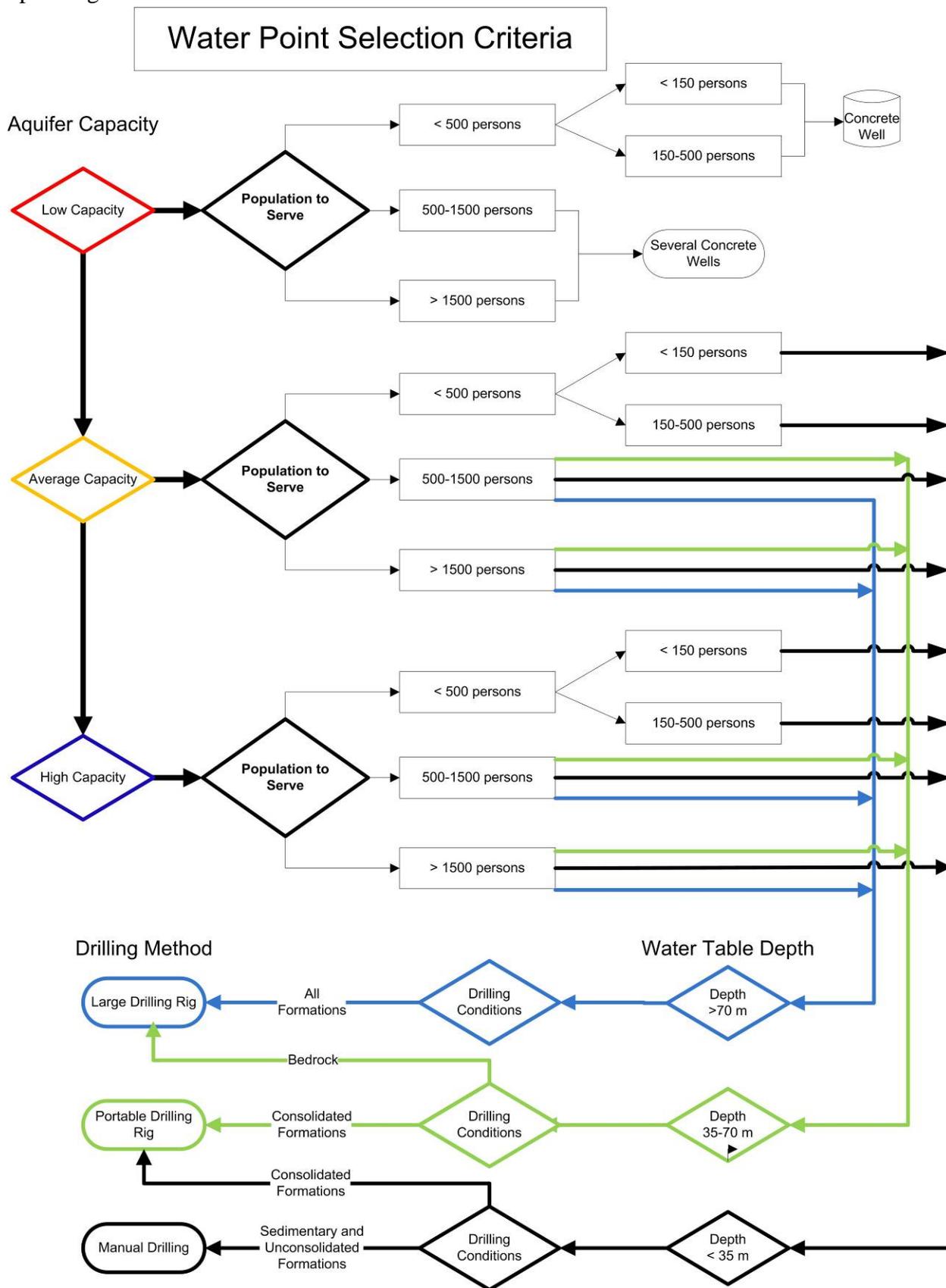


Mini-rig drill demonstration in Kolda

In conjunction with the workshop, a demonstration of constructing a borehole with the mini-rig drill was conducted to show participants this simple technological option, which can considerably reduce the cost of constructing the types of small boreholes generally installed in Casamance due to the salinity of the water at certain depths below the ground.

As a reminder, this technological option has already generated a great deal of interest among certain drilling enterprises. Sara Matériaux, a program partner in the construction of large-scale infrastructure, already has a mechanized drilling unit; having expressed an interest in the machine, the Program assisted the

enterprise in acquiring the LS 300. This acquisition will allow the enterprise to reduce the operating costs for its services and facilitate access to difficult-to-reach sites.



❖ **Management support and assistance for small-scale private partner enterprises**

The USAID/PEPAM Program works with small-scale private service providers such as manual drilling enterprises, pump manufacturers and repairmen, and masons. In addition to the technical support that the Program provides these operators, it also assists and supports them in establishing best practices in the management of their organizations.

This year, the Program continued to provide support and individual coaching to service providers in its different intervention areas to consolidate and sustain their achievements in classifying administrative and accounting documents and recording operations in their books.

❖ **Equipment and support for two recently trained manual drilling enterprises in their consolidation works**



Support provided to the Casapica Enterprise for demonstration boreholes in the Kolda region

USAID/PEPAM trained three manual drilling enterprises at the end of the second year of the project: one in Kolda, one in Sédhiou, and one in Ziguinchor. The enterprise in Ziguinchor is an established drilling enterprise trained by Enterprise Works in the hand auguring technique. This enterprise requested support to attend one of the trainings on the jetting technique introduced by the project and committed to obtaining its own equipment.

Two sets of percussion drilling and jetting equipment were prepared and provided to the two enterprises in Sédhiou and Kolda.

In order to apply the knowledge they gained during the trainings, the two enterprises were entrusted with the construction of six manually drilled boreholes, which were demonstration boreholes constructed under the supervision of project staff.

The two enterprises successfully completed all of the boreholes, allowing the Program to award other projects to them.

Both enterprises completely reimbursed the Program for the equipment provided to them.

❖ **Support for drilling enterprises working on challenging projects**

Enterprises often face challenges when conducting drilling operations. These challenges are generally due to hydrogeological conditions that are not very conducive to manual drilling. Enterprises who find themselves in this situation can receive assistance from the Component 3 trainer to try to overcome the challenges. When the terrain is extremely hard and manual drilling is not a viable option, the enterprise can use the mini-rig drill to drill the borehole but must cover the equipment operation expenses itself.

Three enterprises have received this type of support: the Mballo et Fils Enterprise, the Casapica EIG (Economic Interest Group), and the Koutoukoyo EIG.

❖ Retraining of an Erobon pump manufacturing workshop in Kolda



Cutting different Erobon pump parts



Assembling the Erobon pump

The Kéloungtang Sagna workshop was trained in the production of Erobon pumps during previous Enterprise Works programs. It received refresher training from USAID/PEPAM in order to become one of the enterprises supported by the program. In supervising the enterprise, the Program noted deficiencies in the finishing of its pumps. For this reason, it organized a week of refresher training for workshop employees in January 2012, to improve the quality of the pumps manufactured by this enterprise.

❖ Training of CG members in pump maintenance



Training on Erobon pump maintenance in Bouto



Training on INDIA pump maintenance in Ouffoulo

To help ensure the sustainability of its projects, the Program organized activities to train pump managers and CG members in basic, common pump maintenance operations. The trainings took place in the third quarter of 2012 at all water supply points in the regions of Ziguinchor, Sédhiou, and Kolda. After the training, CGs were able to identify the pump parts that require periodic maintenance in order to ensure their durability.

❖ Identification of sites and installation of boreholes in Kataba 1

In collaboration with the local NGO WESWA, a Program partner in Diouloulou, 23 sites in 14 villages were proposed to receive Program support for the installation of a mini-borehole or rehabilitation of a well. A mission to identify sites made it possible to verify the actual need and the feasibility of interventions. After the mission, 17 sites were approved for the construction of 16 mini-boreholes and the rehabilitation of one well. The drilling projects were awarded to the enterprises Sagna, Assukaten Water and Mballo et Fils and are currently under way.

❖ Identification of Program intervention sites in the region of Tambacounda



Traditional well in Sinthiou Mayal Tiappato



Non-functional water supply point in Thiangali

A fact-finding mission was conducted by Components 1 and 3 in the Tambacounda region to identify potential sites that could benefit from USAID/PEPAM Program activities. Before the mission, the Program held meetings with the regional sanitation, water supply, and hygiene technical service units and the ARD, which coordinates planning in the local collectives. During these meetings, the Program shared its approach for choosing the best sites for small-scale water infrastructure, taking into account the actual need, hydrogeological conditions, and the geographic distribution of villages.

Based on existing planning documents, particularly the PLHAs and AIPs, in addition to the proposals from PCRs, approximately 100 villages were proposed in 7 rural communities. Field visits showed that hydrogeological conditions at the majority of sites are not conducive to the use of manual drilling technologies due to the presence of significant rock layers and the depth of the aquifer. The Program therefore plans to use the mini-rig drill to install water supply infrastructure in the Tambacounda region.

After the fact-finding mission, 32 potential sites were approved to receive either a borehole equipped with a manual pump or a rehabilitated water supply infrastructure.

In addition to these preselected sites, 9 Peace Corps volunteer sites and 8 Wula Nafa program sites will also benefit from hygiene and sanitation activities.

In the fourth year of the project, other sites in the Tambacounda region will be preselected to receive a borehole or rehabilitated water supply point. As usual, this activity will be conducted along with Component 1 of the project.

For pumping equipment in the Tambacounda region, two types of pumps have been selected: INDIA pumps for boreholes with a water table depth less than 30 m and Vergnet SA Hydro-India pumps for depths up to 50 m.

Other pumping equipment suited to the context in the Tambacounda region will be sought for experimentation in the fourth year of the project.

❖ **Support for the establishment and training of CGs**

With the launch of activities in the Tambacounda region, Component 3 supported Component 1 in the establishment and training of CGs. These preliminary activities should make it possible to launch the Program's water and sanitation interventions in the region. At the end of September 2012, 29 CGs had been established, 18 of which have already received training. This activity will continue in order to enroll all of the selected villages in the Program.

In the regions of Ziguinchor, Sédhiou, and Kolda, Component 3 worked with Components 1 and 5 to train 36 CGs in the CLTS villages on the MeRO approach.

❖ **Maintenance of water supply infrastructure equipped with manual pumps**

Consultations were held with other partners in the field under the auspices of the water supply service unit to establish a sustainable mechanism for the maintenance of water supply infrastructure. This approach led to a meeting of stakeholders organized by the water supply service unit in Ziguinchor, which resulted in the development of a timetable for collaborative reflection on a common maintenance strategy. Component 3 developed a strategy proposal and submitted it to key stakeholders.

Maintenance strategy proposed for Ziguinchor

With more than 300 pumps installed in the region of Ziguinchor, the small-scale water supply infrastructure sector faces major challenges due primarily to the absence of a reliable maintenance system.

The maintenance strategy paper in use, proposes a non-exhaustive list of options in response to the search for solutions to sustain Program achievements. These options are geared toward both empowering beneficiaries to manage and pay for infrastructure and establishing a maintenance chain based primarily on the private sector and supervised by government technical service units.

The maintenance sub-sector

The sectoral approach to supplying Senegal's rural communities with drinking water is primarily based on multi-village water supply systems (AEMVs). However, because the need is extensive and financial resources are not always sufficiently available, AEMVs cannot always meet all of the need. To find alternative solutions and give needy populations access to drinking water, partners often construct boreholes or wells equipped with manual pumps. Unfortunately, a number of these installations are no longer operational

Why are these installations not operational?

The reasons vary, and depending on the case, they may be due to the following situations:

- Limited involvement of beneficiaries in the implementation process
- Lack of training, monitoring, and support for beneficiaries

- Unsuitability of the technological solutions proposed for pumping
- Absence of a reliable maintenance chain (pump repairmen and spare parts retailers located nearby)

What strategy should be used to ensure the durability of infrastructure?

The durability of infrastructure depends on both the beneficiaries' ability to cover maintenance costs and the availability of local repairmen and a spare parts supply chain.

- The CG

The CG performs basic, common maintenance operations and educates users about good practices. It should mobilize the necessary resources for maintenance work and request the services of the repairman when necessary.

- The repairman

The repairman should be located near to users and should respond as quickly as possible when called. He should have all of the necessary tools for performing maintenance operations. Preventive maintenance should be conducted regularly based on a schedule that is determined and agreed upon with the CG (every 6 months, for example).

He should charge reasonable prices that the CG can afford to pay. The repairman should have a small supply of replacement parts and transport them each time he is called into the field. So that his business can be both sustainable and profitable, he should have a certain number of pumps under his responsibility (20 to 40 pumps). To facilitate transport, he should be located no more than 25 km from the furthest site.

- The spare parts importer and distributor

The importer should ensure that pumps and spare parts are constantly available. He will be required to open local shops to sell accessories. Where appropriate, he may work with local retailers to distribute replacement parts.

Preparation of beneficiaries to cover the cost of their infrastructure

To ensure the durability of infrastructure, beneficiary communities must be placed at the center of the process. Once the need has been identified in collaboration with the villagers, the technological approach that will be used should be sufficiently explained so they can better understand how the process functions. A significant social mobilization campaign should be launched to educate the population on both the risks of drinking poor quality water compared to the benefits of using a new water supply point and the need to mobilize the resources necessary to maintain the infrastructure. This is a long process that must take place before any work can begin.

To ensure greater ownership of the infrastructure, the beneficiary population should participate financially and physically in the work. This will boost its level of commitment and encourage greater involvement in the project.

The infrastructure will be managed by a CG chosen by the community during a general village assembly. The composition and roles of the committee members as well as the criteria for choosing members should be explained so that the right people are chosen for the right positions.

To ensure the CG's success, the CG training needs to be conducted by trainers who are experienced in training adults and have knowledge of the water sector.

The CGs should be periodically monitored to observe how they are operating and provide them with any support they may need. In this way, bad practices can be caught early, and guidance can be provided on how to correct them.

As stated above, the sustainability of infrastructure works depends in part on the ability of beneficiaries to cover maintenance expenses. This is why the Program will ask beneficiaries to fully engage in meeting their commitments, particularly for the collection of maintenance funds. Education activities should help populations to understand the process and agree to mobilize these funds. The method and frequency of collection and the amount to be collected will be decided on by the beneficiaries.

However, the different types of infrastructure breakdowns that could happen and the costs they could incur will be explained to the beneficiaries. The forecast of funds that could be mobilized in one year compared to annual projected maintenance expenses will allow everyone to see the need for a readjustment in the collection of funds.

Should a village's ability to mobilize funds prevent it from covering the annual projected maintenance expenses, other options should be explored (collective farms, seasonal in-kind contributions, contributions from village inhabitants working overseas, *gamou* events, etc.).

Repairmen

The repairmen's' business should be an income-generating activity. They should be paid for any service performed on the pumps they are assigned to work on. However, they should charge a reasonable price so that populations can bear the costs of maintaining their pumps. For this reason, it is important to choose repairmen wisely.

A highly-qualified repairman (auto mechanic) would charge a high price for his services. A significant distance between the repairman and the area of intervention would also result in additional transportation costs.

For this reason, it would be better to choose local repairmen working in professions requiring a level of technical skill (forging, masonry, bicycle repair, etc.) after dividing up the areas of intervention. These repairmen could then be trained and equipped with a maintenance kit. The Program will sign a cooperation agreement with these repairmen in which it will be stated that the equipment could be taken back at any time if the repairman fails to meet his commitments.

Each repairman will be paired with the closest spare parts retailer in his area of intervention.

The retailer will be asked to build a profit margin into his sales strategy for parts sold to the repairman in order to motivate him and maintain his loyalty.

The repairman should have a small supply of replacement parts and take it with him when he travels to perform maintenance work.

The repairman should provide two types of services:

- Preventive maintenance
- Repairs in the event of a breakdown.

Preventive maintenance

Preventive maintenance consists of visiting each water supply point in the repairman's area of intervention at given intervals (generally every 6 months). During these visits, the repairman will disassemble the pump to perform a systematic check. If the repairman does not detect any problems with the pump, he will clean the accessories and reassemble the pump with the help of villagers. If he sees parts that are worn, the repairman will inform the CG so that it can take the necessary steps to replace them. Preventive maintenance therefore makes it possible to prevent sudden breakdowns that could take users by surprise and cut off the water supply. The cost of preventive maintenance is relatively low compared with a curative intervention that would require the repairman to make a separate trip just to make the repairs. The preventive maintenance campaign should be conducted over the same period for all of the pumps under the repairman's care.

Curative maintenance, or maintenance in the event of a breakdown

Even with routine maintenance performed during preventive maintenance visits, breakdowns can happen at any moment. The CG should inform the repairman as soon as possible and provide any details about the nature of the breakdown. The repairman must then respond as quickly as possible to diagnose the problem and repair the pump. If the repair will require the replacement of parts, the repairman must inform the CG, which will mobilize the resources necessary to purchase the parts. Repair fees will be determined in advance for all of the repairman's services.

Spare parts retailer

The retailer should be located close to the repairman. He should have enough of all of the pump parts to meet the demand. The parts retailer should be a hardware retailer who already has a successful business. The prices of each of the different parts, which will be set and agreed upon with the importer, will be submitted to the repairmen, who will then pass them on to the CGs.

The pump importer is responsible for the distribution of spare parts.

Pump importer

With the growth of the small-scale water supply infrastructure sector, it is important to ensure the availability of quality pumps and spare parts. Given the context of the region (highly corrosive water), pumps must be imported that can resist different weather conditions and corrosion. Importers will be required to maintain predetermined minimal quantities to prevent stock-outs. The importer will be required to open warehouses located close to areas where pumps are concentrated to ensure the availability of spare parts.

Harmonization of activities

To optimize water and sanitation coverage, many stakeholders have become interested in the water sub-sector. However, the diversity of their approaches does little to help ensure the sustainability of their actions. It is now more important than ever to create synergies between the different stakeholders so they adopt the same strategy, to ensure the sustainability of their actions.

The water supply technical service units should place themselves at the center of the process and guide stakeholders to ensure the consistency of their interventions. They should centralize all of

the information and maintain an updated database of the stakeholders' different accomplishments.

Mapping all of the pumps that have been installed will make it possible to better distribute repairmen so that they can remain as close as possible to their intervention sites.

Encouraging stakeholders to all adopt the same pumping technology will facilitate the availability of spare parts and the development of expertise in performing repairs.

Monitoring of infrastructure and mobilization of maintenance funds

The sustainability of infrastructure works depends in part on the ability of beneficiaries to cover maintenance expenses. For this reason, the Program places particular emphasis on monitoring water supply points to observe how they are functioning and give advice on their use and maintenance. The infrastructure works will be monitored periodically by Component 3 field agents. As part of this monitoring, the agents will discuss the status of the collection of a maintenance fund to see if there have been any changes. For villages that have not mobilized enough resources, education sessions will be held to encourage beneficiaries to intensify their efforts.

❖ Partnership between USAID/PEPAM and ACPP (Spanish NGO)

USAID/PEPAM's experience in the small-scale water supply infrastructure sector interested the Spanish NGO ACPP. Discussions with the Program led ACPP to decide to include mini-boreholes in its village water supply infrastructure programs. A partnership agreement was signed for the Program to assist ACPP with a project to install five mini-boreholes in the rural communities of Niaguis and Niassia. ACPP selected the NGO PACTE to conduct social mobilization activities and train and monitor CGs for six months. Missions to identify potential sites—in which USAID/PEPAM participated—resulted in the selection of sites in Boulome (Santassou neighborhood) and Gouraf (Baako neighborhood) in the rural community of Niaguis, and Bouhouyou, Boffa Bayotte (Bissanoum neighborhood) and the Dialang middle secondary school (CEM) in the rural community of Nyassia.

After a restricted tender, the Assukaten Water EIG was selected to construct the boreholes.

Evaluation of the Program's collaboration with ACPP



Information session to involve beneficiaries



Approval of the borehole in Gouraf

After work was completed, a meeting was organized between representatives of ACPP, the NGO PACTE and USAID/PEPAM to evaluate the collaboration for the construction of 5 mini-boreholes in the region of Ziguinchor.

For ACPP, the collaboration was a valuable experience that allowed it to construct water supply infrastructure in its intervention area in a relatively short amount of time. In fact, the boreholes were constructed so quickly that ACPP was initially surprised, to the point where it doubted the reliability of the construction, as previous experiences with constructing wells took several months. In the end, however, the program was completely satisfied with the services provided by all of the different actors.

For the NGO PACTE, the collaboration provided it with additional financial resources, making it possible for the organization to retain its staff until June 2012 despite the conclusion of the USAID/PEPAM grant in February.

For USAID/PEPAM, the collaboration fit into its efforts to sustain its activities by connecting its various partners with potential clients or donors to continue their activities. With this collaboration, the NGO PACTE was able to continue its social engineering and construction monitoring activities, while the Assukaten Water EIG received a contract to construct five boreholes. The collaboration had other positive consequences—for example, the INDIA pump retailer, in addition to supplying the five pumps, also supplied the polymer used for drilling the boreholes.

Finally, at ACPP's request, PACTE has developed project proposals for other water and sanitation activities in the region of Ziguinchor.

❖ Collaboration with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)



Repairman based in Woniack selected by USAID/PEPAM



Training of repairmen in Bignona organized by USAID/PEPAM along with the water supply technical service unit and the ICRC

The ICRC has done extensive work in the small-scale water supply infrastructure sector in the region of Ziguinchor. Like USAID/PEPAM, it conducts its activities through local service providers such as well diggers, manual drillers, and repairmen. Because the two programs' activities are so similar, they came to a common understanding, particularly concerning the maintenance of the infrastructure. During various meetings between the two organizations, it was agreed to constitute a core group to apply the ideas contained in the maintenance strategy proposed by USAID/PEPAM. A database was developed including all of our different projects in the region. These projects were mapped in order to position repairmen nearby so that each one

would have a certain number of projects to monitor (between 10 and 25) within a 5 to 20 km radius, depending on the accessibility of the sites. After this initial process, 9 repairmen were proposed to cover the entire region of Ziguinchor. Of these 9 repairmen, 5 had already participated in pump maintenance trainings organized by the ICRC. The 4 others were proposed by USAID/PEPAM.

To build the capacity of these repairmen, a pump repair training was held in Bignona in September 2012. It was conducted by the Well and Borehole Brigade in Ziguinchor, with the participation of the ICRC and USAID/PEPAM.

Discussions are under way to determine prices for the different services provided by the repairmen. Once the prices are determined, the repairmen will be offered binding maintenance contracts with CGs.

❖ Experimentation

Experiments make it possible to locally test new technologies to improve the performance of the equipment and tools used to implement the program.

Manufacturing a machine to produce pipe screens/strainers



Cutting pipe screen slots on a PVC PN10 pipe by hand and with a machine

Our experimentation with a machine to produce pipe screens/strainers was motivated by the desire to find solutions to facilitate the cutting of pipe screen slots used in manual drilling.

The pipes available on the local market are 6 meter long, solid pipes. They are inexpensive and make it possible to construct boreholes at a relatively low cost (less than FCFA 1 million). In order to do so, the drilling enterprise must cut the pipe screen slots itself by hand using a metal saw. This task is slow and often delays the installation of the borehole (taking approximately 6 to 8 hours).

The mechanically-welded machine to produce pipe screens/strainers was designed by trainer Assane Diouf at the workshop of Adama Dhiédiou, an Erobon pump manufacturer in Ziguinchor. Five blades, each 1 mm thick and 100 mm in diameter, are mounted on a metal shaft, 10 mm apart, and driven by a pulley. The pipe is held steady using two sliding clamps, allowing it to move vertically toward the rotating blades.

Because the diameter of the blades is only 100 mm, four sides of the pipe must be cut in order to make the number of slots needed for successful drilling.

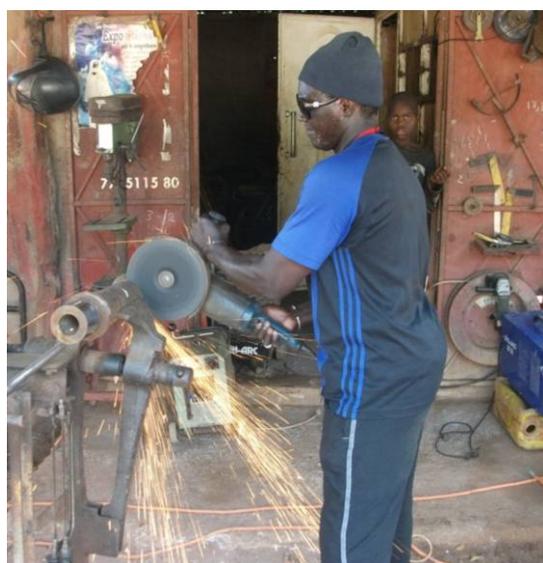
Because the machine has only 5 blades, 400 passes must be made to cut slots into an entire pipe, which takes approximately 2 hours (4 hours for the two pipes needed to construct a mini-borehole).

If the blades had a diameter that was large enough to cut long enough slots on three sides of the pipe, it would reduce the cutting time by one-fourth (1½ hours to cut slots into a pipe and 3 hours per borehole).

In addition, if the machine were to have 15 blades instead of 5, it would reduce the cutting time by two-thirds (30 minutes for one pipe and 1 hour for one borehole).

The Program recently ordered new blades (127 mm in diameter and 1 mm thick) to continue experimenting in order to improve the machine to produce pipe screens/strainers.

Manufacturing of a percussion drilling tool



Manufacturing of a manual percussion drilling tool in a local workshop in Tambacounda

Manual drillers often encounter hard layers of terrain and must use the percussion drilling technique to drill through them. The drilling enterprises trained by the project all have percussion drilling equipment. In certain cases, when the terrain is extremely hard, the drilling process becomes too slow, and it may no longer even be possible to continue drilling. Diversifying cutting tools can help make it possible to overcome certain challenges and improve the drilling process.

It was with this in mind that the circular toothed tool was manufactured and will be provided to drilling enterprises for testing.

Manufacturing of a metal mold for anti-sludge slabs



Metal mold that can be disassembled, manufactured in Kolda



Example of an anti-sludge slab that will be made with the mold

Last February, the Program experimented with a new type of anti-sludge slab on the demonstration borehole constructed with the mini-rig drill at its office in Kolda. Although the model was very solid and well received, making this type of slab requires a lot of boards, which take a lot of time to adjust during assembly. For this reason, it was suggested that the Program experiment with manufacturing a metal mold that could be used to make multiple anti-sludge slabs. The mold was made at the workshop of Kéloungtang Sagna, an Erobon pump manufacturer in Kolda. This prototype will be used for all of the infrastructure projects in Tambacounda.

❖ Ordering a mini-drilling rig



Mini-drilling rig and accessories, compressor used for installing boreholes in the region of Tambacounda

In anticipation of the launch of drilling activities in the region of Tambacounda, which has hydrogeological conditions that are not conducive to the use of manual drilling technologies, the Program ordered a second mini-rig drill. The LS 300H is a hydraulic drilling machine that is easy to transport and simple to use. It can drill boreholes up to 70 m deep in sedimentary terrain but is not suitable for foundation zones. It comes with a compressor for blowing air into boreholes.

❖ Staffing

In Year 3 of the Program, Component 3 recruited two field coordinators for its offices in Kolda and Tambacounda; Toumané Diallo was recruited for the Kolda office, replacing Mansour Ndao, who resigned, and Justin Mbengue was recruited for the Tambacounda office.

Two field agents were recruited for the Tambacounda office to monitor activities: Aliou Sall and Samba Diong, two former Wula Nafa program field agents.

With the closing of the USAID/PEPAM office in Ziguinchor, the Component 3 staff was transferred to the Tambacounda office in July 2012, except for the field agents, who will continue to monitor activities.

Table 7. Summary of achievements of Component 3 in relation to indicators

Description	Achievements in Year 1	Achievements in Year 2	Achievements in Year 3	Total achievements Y1 + Y2 + Y3
Number of metal working shops trained in manual pump fabrication	2	3	0	5
Number of enterprises trained in jetting drilling technique	4	7	0	11
Number of enterprises trained in percussion drilling technique	4	7	0	11
Number of private service providers trained in repair and maintenance	12	18	9	39
Establishment of a supply chain for polymers	0	1	0	1
Establishment of an import chain for India Mark2 pumps with PVC piping	0	1	0	1
Importation and testing of a portable drilling rig for deep boreholes	0	1	1	2
Installation of boreholes with the portable drill	0	4	11	15
Training in hydrogeology for drillers and technicians	1	1	0	2
Number of private enterprises trained in management by the project	6	9	0	15

4.3.2 Constraints and solutions

- Due to financial constraints this year, certain scheduled activities (management training for enterprises) could not be conducted.
- Because hydrogeological conditions in the new region of Tambacounda are not conducive to the use of manual drilling technologies, very few manually drilled boreholes can be installed there.
- With the depth of the water table, the Erobon pump cannot be widely used in Tambacounda.

- Administrative issues are increasingly becoming a problem in paying drilling enterprises. Steps should be taken to facilitate payment of these small-scale service providers as soon as possible after they complete construction work to avoid putting them in financial difficulty.
- The inaccessibility of sites during the rainy season was a constraint that delayed the launch of construction for seven boreholes awarded to the Assukaten Water EIG in the rural community of Kataba 1.
- With the absence of local NGO partners, project agents are responsible for conducting all of the activities. Because the Tambacounda office has only one field agent, Component 3 agents had to participate in Component 1, 2, and 4 activities to generate demand, educate communities, and establish and train CGs. These agents risk being overstretched when borehole construction begins.

4.4 Component 4: Install and rehabilitate improved drinking water and sanitation infrastructure, using a service delivery framework

4.4.1 Water supply component—large- and medium-scale water supply infrastructure sub-component

The objective of this portion of the USAID/PEPAM Program's Component 4 is to install, jointly with Components 1 and 2, water supply infrastructure in accordance with demands expressed by the targeted village communities. As a reminder, this sub-component covers all of the Program's drinking water supply projects using running, or piped, water systems.

4.4.1.1 Objective

The Program set the following objectives for this sub-component in FY 2012:

a) Identification and selection of new sites

Select new sites for the implementation or rehabilitation of AEP systems within the limits of the budget and the needs to be met. A maximum of four sites were planned.

b) Project management activities

Conduct the following:

- detailed technical studies for 1 AEMV, 1 peri-urban AEP system, and 2 mini-AEPs
- geophysical studies for 4 communities
- a geotechnical survey for at least 1 site
- a reinforced concrete survey for structures of 1 water tower

c) Installation of water supply infrastructure

Install and approve the AEP systems planned for Casamance:

- A new AEMV (Ebinako) and the rehabilitation of 2 AEMVs (Bassire, Mampatim)
- The rehabilitation and reinforcement of 3 peri-urban AEP systems (Diouloulou, Marsassoum, Salikégné)

- The installation of 3 large boreholes to place rural AEPs back in service (Enampor, Dianki, Karthiack)

4.4.1.2 Activities achieved and results obtained

Activities conducted

❖ Identification and selection of new sites for AEP projects

Only one site has been definitively enrolled: Kartiack. The number of sites was reduced due to the Program's budgetary constraints, leading to the canceling of all AEP projects in Tambacounda and two additional mini-AEP projects in Casamance. Rehabilitation projects in the villages of Dianki and Enampor were also canceled.

❖ Procurement for study contracts and conducting studies of water supply infrastructure

Several terms of reference were developed for survey missions, including the following:

- Project management of the Kartiack AEMV site, where studies were conducted and completed by engineering firm Joël Gandois
- Specialized studies, such as geophysical studies, at the new borehole in Kartiack and technical inspections of water tower construction for the 10-year liability insurance

In addition, studies on the development of detailed calculation notes and on concrete formulation testing made it possible to fully assess the structural design of the two large water towers.

The following studies were conducted and completed: (1) the rehabilitation or construction of water pump stations and related equipment, and (2) the rehabilitation of 4 water towers.

Finally, technical documents were drawn up for the studies on mini-AEP systems, making it possible to obtain the architectural plans for the mini-water towers, the locations of the water supply points and network layout for 7 of the 8 planned sites, and the complete plans for the water supply points and water pump stations.

❖ Procurement of work contracts for infrastructure

Six calls for tender and 4 direct consultations led to the award of 10 work contracts for the construction or rehabilitation of the following infrastructure: 8 traditional boreholes, 2 new 150m³ water towers on 20 m of foundation, 62 km of drinking water supply networks, 3 new water pump stations and related equipment to be constructed and 4 to be rehabilitated, and 4 water towers to be rehabilitated.

❖ **List of water infrastructure projects and rate of implementation progress**

Table 8. Large- and medium-scale water supply infrastructure—completed and ongoing construction

#	Project started / Enterprise	Installation/Construction	
		Completed	Progress rate
1	3 boreholes for mini-AEP / SARA Matériaux	02 forages	66.33%
2	5 boreholes for AEP / SARA Matériaux	02 forages	44.99%
3	2 water towers 150m ³ / KAMAANO-GICOTEC group	Terrassements et ferrailage fondation	15%
4	Piped water works (AEP) Diouloulou / Grpmt KAMAANO-GICOTEC	0 ml	0%
5	Piped water works (AEP) Ebinako / Grpmt KAMAANO-GICOTEC	8,542 ml	68%
6	Piped water works (AEP) Salikégné / Grpmt KAMAANO-GICOTEC	6,210 ml	95%
7	Piped water works (AEP) Bassire / SMTP	5,490 ml	97%
8	Piped water works (AEP) Marsassoum / SMTP	20,725 ml	95%
9	Piped water works (AEP) Mampatim / SMTP	7,175 ml	95%
10	Piped water works (AEP) Kartiack / GIE HTC	6,950 ml	100%
11	Pumping stations and fittings Kartiack / GIE HTC	1	100%
12	Renovations of 4 water towers / GIE HTC	0	0%
13	Water extraction system Kartiack / Service Technique Hydraulique	1	100%
14	Household water stand pipes Kartiack/ ST Hydraulique	176	91%
15	Community water stand pipes / ST Hydraulique	4	57%
16	Water stand pipes Kartiack / GIE HTC	5	100%
17	Regulating water pressure and flow of Kartiack / GIE HTC	1	100%

❖ **Inspection, monitoring, approval, and placing water supply infrastructures into service**

This activity concerned 15 AEP drinking water systems in 21 communities. The infrastructure in question span all of the categories found in an AEP system, as shown in the table above. Several water quality tests were also conducted at new and existing boreholes.

Results obtained

❖ **Tender documents for construction projects or studies**

Four tender documents were developed for construction projects: (1) the construction of the Marsassoum AEP network, (2) the rehabilitation and reinforcement of the Kartiack AEP system, (3) the rehabilitation of 4 water towers, (4) the construction or rehabilitation of 7 equipment rooms/pump houses.

Terms of reference were developed for the following studies:

- Studies for the rehabilitation and reinforcement of the Kartiack AEP system, entrusted to the engineering firm Joël Gandois
- Geophysical studies of the new borehole in Kartiack, entrusted to Dr. Diouf
- The hiring of a technical inspection firm, APAVE for the 10-year liability insurance for new water towers.

❖ **Studies conducted and completed**

- Studies for the rehabilitation or construction of water pump stations and related equipment
- Studies for the rehabilitation of 4 water towers
- General management study of the Kartiack AEP system
- Two geotechnical studies of the foundation soil at the Marsassoum and Ebinako water towers
- The geophysical study of the new borehole in Kartiack; the study was completed, making it possible to prepare the site and define the initial technical plans of the borehole.
- The design calculation and revision of the water tower structural plan, making it possible to obtain the technical inspection firm's endorsement for the 10-year liability insurance
- Concrete formulation studies for the construction of the water towers

❖ **Contracts awarded**

Ten contracts were awarded to 5 enterprises, all located in Casamance. This will help strengthen the financial and technical resources of the local private sector, thereby making it more competitive.

The Program's substantial impact in this area is all the more important given the region's isolation and difficult political situation, which make outside enterprises extremely wary of working in Casamance.

The total price of the base contracts (excluding amendments) comes to a total of **FCFA 490,515,384**, out of a subsidies budget of **FCFA 698,077,229**, for a **70.23%** level of implementation.

❖ **Infrastructure completed**

The total, as of September 30, 2012, is as follows:

- 4 traditional boreholes have been completed and 1 borehole is under way.
- 2 water towers are under construction.
- 55 km of water supply network have been completed.
- A water pump station and operator housing have been rehabilitated.
- A pumping system including a generator and electric pump has been completed.
- 186 water supply points providing running water have been completed.

❖ **AEP system placed in service**

Placing a system in service depends on two conditions: the approval of the infrastructure and the certification of the potability of the water by an accredited laboratory.

The Kartiack AEP system has met both of these conditions, allowing it to serve approximately 4,000 beneficiaries. Fourteen other systems are under construction or in the process of being rehabilitated and will eventually serve at least 40,000 people.

4.4.1.3 Challenges and solutions

Reduction in subsidies for large-scale infrastructure

FCFA 710 million was originally budgeted for this type of project, providing 40,000 beneficiaries with access to drinking water. As of today, only FCFA 533 million in projects has been planned, for a reduction of FCFA 177 million, or 25% in relative value.

The question therefore becomes one of how to reach the target of 40,000 beneficiaries. To do so, we have developed strategies to increase the cost share from 10%–15% to at least 30% at all of the 7 projects in question. The accounting process is under way, and through this measure, we expect to obtain at least FCFA 167 million.

This strategy has allowed us to maintain our target, as we are certain to reach 35,000 beneficiaries. We have also conducted an inventory of water supply points that can be combined with the planned infrastructure to better calculate how many beneficiaries we will reach, making 35,000 beneficiaries appear to be an underestimate.

Difficulties finding certain quality materials locally for construction

Certain materials are difficult to find locally to meet the conditions laid out in the project specifications. The following solutions have been found:

- Construction sand for the water towers: efforts were scaled up to find a quarry, and a quarry validated by a soil-testing laboratory was eventually found in Elinkine.
- Steel for the water towers, filtering gravel for drilling, and metal drill cores: no solution has been found, even at the national level. These materials have had to be imported.

Financial difficulties of the Program

The Program experienced financial difficulties in 2012, a delay in availability of the FY-2012 funds and a shortfall in the incremental funding. Thus a number of the large and medium water works and infrastructure had to be delayed and reprogrammed for FY-2013.

4.4.1.4 Activities planned (Component 4 – water infrastructure)

ACTIVITIES	DATE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES
Conducting of infrastructure studies and selection of construction enterprises	Oct – Dec 2012	Water supply infrastructure manager, partner engineering firm
Construction or rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure	Oct 2012 – Sep 2013	Construction enterprises
Inspection and provisional approval of water supply infrastructures and placing AEP systems in service	Oct 2012 – Sep 2013	Regional water supply technical service units, water supply infrastructure manager, partner engineering firm, inspection firm
Inspection and monitoring of water quality	Oct 2012 – Sep 2013	Regional Hygiene Brigade, accredited laboratory
Training of ASUFORs and monitoring the operations of AEP systems placed into service	Oct 2012 – Sep 2013	

4.4.2 Sanitation component

The objective of the sanitation efforts for USAID/PEPAM program's Component 4 is to implement infrastructures based on the demand in village communities, as generated by Component 2 and coordinated with the NGO partners together with the CGs.

The specific objective of the USAID/PEPAM Program's sanitation sub-component is the construction of the following:

- Household sanitation infrastructures constructed by local, Program-trained masons
- Public sanitation facilities constructed by local enterprises

These infrastructure are installed at the request of households and village communities or schools.

This year, our activities focused on the construction of household latrines with DLMs in rural areas, the launch of the peri-urban sanitation project, the approval of installations by the regional sanitation service units, the training of masons, and the improvement of sanitation facilities implemented by communities as part of the CLTS approach.

4.4.2.1 Activities achieved

❖ Launch of peri-urban sanitation activities in Ziguinchor

The neighborhoods of Kadjianlang Ouest and Djibock were selected by a committee established by the Municipality of Ziguinchor. The committee was composed of the sanitation and hygiene technical service units, the Local Development Department and a deputy mayor.

Members of the councils in the two selected neighborhoods identified a group of 11 masons (5 in Djibock and 6 in Kandjialang Ouest). Program staff trained these masons in the construction of VIP latrines and TCM, the two types of latrines selected for peri-urban areas. The Program also introduced a system for disposing of household wastewater (shower, laundry, dishwashing, and cooking water) through the construction of washing basins with soakways (BALPs).

During the training, 4 latrines (1 VIP and 1 TCM per neighborhood) and 4 BALPs (2 per neighborhood) were constructed for use as demonstration infrastructures. After the training, the masons constructed 7 other latrines that were requested by households (3 in Djibock and 4 in Kandjialang). A total of 11 latrines and 4 BALPs were constructed for the launch of peri-urban sanitation activities in Ziguinchor. It should be noted that the head of the regional sanitation service unit actively participated in the masons' training session.



Theoretical session at the training of masons for the peri-urban sanitation project in Ziguinchor



Slab reinforcement workshop during the training of masons for the peri-urban sanitation project in Ziguinchor



TCM constructed during the training of masons for the peri-urban sanitation project in Ziguinchor

Table 9. Participation and capacity building of government employees (technical services units)

Structure	Number of employees trained	Employee position	Duration	Training topics	Date
Regional Hygiene Service Unit in Tambacounda	1	Unit head	6 days (8:30 a.m.- 5 p.m. each day)	CLTS	Mar 2012
Regional Sanitation Service Unit in Tambacounda	1	Unit head	6 days (8:30 a.m.- 5 p.m. each day)	CLTS	Mar 2012
Regional Sanitation Service Unit in Tambacounda	1	Unit head	10 days (8:30 a.m.- 5 p.m. each day)	Latrine construction	Jun 2012
Regional Hygiene Service Unit in Tambacounda	1	Unit head	10 days (8:30 a.m.- 5 p.m. each day)	Latrine construction	Jun 2012
Regional Sanitation Service Unit in Ziguinchor	1	Unit head	8 days (8:30 a.m.- 5 p.m. each day)	Latrine construction in peri-urban areas	Jul 2012

❖ **Identification and training of masons in target villages in the region of Tambacounda**

After 30 villages were approved for enrollment in the Program, we asked the PCRs in these communities and Peace Corps volunteers to designate two masons per village. Identifying masons presented somewhat of a challenge due to the fact that most of the target communities do not have any masons. To address this problem, we turned to the villages that are the headquarters of the rural community to fill the gap. We were able to designate 58 masons to receive training in the techniques for constructing SanPlat, DLV, and VIP latrines.

Two demonstration sites were approved in the region of Tambacounda (the villages of Kouthiaba in the department of Koumpentoum and Birah in the department of Tambacounda).

These sites were selected in part due to the presence of PROSPERE Peace Corps volunteers, with whom USAID/PEPAM has established a partnership.

A total of 58 local masons, 2 field agents and 11 Peace Corps volunteers were trained in construction techniques for VIP, DLV and SanPlat latrines, which are the Program's technological options for sanitation in rural areas.

The regional hygiene and sanitation technical service units actively participated in this training session.

❖ **Construction of household latrines in the regions of Ziguinchor, Kolda, Sédhiou, and Tambacounda**

The construction of household latrines by local program-trained masons continued in Region 1 (Kolda, Sédhiou, and Ziguinchor) and began this year in Region 3 (Tambacounda). This year, 1,740 household latrines were installed in the Program's operational focus areas (regions of Ziguinchor, Sédhiou, Kolda, and Tambacounda).

Faced with growing demand from the residents of Kartiack and Dianki in preparation for a special cultural event, the Program finally decided to install the latrines requested by the CGs/ASUFORs in these communities in the region of Ziguinchor. Several thousand people participate in this initiation ceremony, which takes place every 30 years. USAID/PEPAM granted this request to help improve hygiene and protect the health of ceremony participants. This year, 488 latrines were installed in the region of Ziguinchor.

This year, the program launched activities in Region 3 (Tambacounda). USAID/PEPAM's major innovation in this region is its partnership with American Peace Corps volunteers.

As a reminder, in the region of Tambacounda, the Program has chosen an approach integrating CLTS and the traditional strategy of providing subsidies to beneficiaries. The Program's partnership with Peace Corps volunteers made it possible to test this "hybrid" strategy in 5 villages where the volunteers are headquartered (3 villages in the region of Tambacounda and 2 in the region of Kolda). After receiving training from the Program in the approach, the Peace Corps volunteers implemented CLTS activities in their communities for three months. Their work generated significant demand for sanitation services in the five villages. During these three months, residents competed for the installation of traditional latrines in each compound. After they completed excavations in areas with rocky soil (where it is very difficult to dig), we offered them a subsidy for the construction of improved latrines.

To meet the demand generated in villages where the hybrid strategy was under way, USAID/PEPAM decided on in-house (project staff) controlled and managed projects for the first installations. At the same time, 4 other Peace Corps volunteer villages in the region of Tambacounda and 6 villages formerly under Wula Nafaa were also enrolled in the Program. This strategy made it possible to install 295 household latrines in 2 months in the region of Tambacounda (excluding the 10 demonstration latrines) and to generate 529 requests for funding.

This year's constructions bring the total number of household latrines completed since the start of the Program to 3,668; the table below shows their distribution by region and by NGO/CBO partner.

It should be noted that the Program's interventions in these different regions provided access to improved sanitation for 100% of residents in several communities. This was the case in the villages of Bouto and Diakène Ouolof in the region of Ziguinchor; Missirah Peulh and Sitaouleng Manding in the region of Tambacounda; and Sare Tening Diao, Medina Diatta Sabally, Sare Damarn, Sare Botto Maoude, Medina Samba Diamanka, Velingara Pathe, Sinthiang Samba Ouma, Sibidiang, Afia Ousmane, Same Path, Sare Fode, Diediely, Lamoye, Demba Ouma, Hamdalaye Manjack, Sare Yero Sow, Sare Almamy, Sara Bouya, and Koudjiny in the regions of Sédhiou and Kolda.

Table 10. Number of household latrines constructed since the start of the Program and the population covered

Zones	Objectives			Results		
	Quotas (Life of Project)	Objective FY3	Objectives Q4 FY3	Number of installations FY3	Total since the start of the Program	Population covered
Ziguinchor						
ADY	250	0	0	69	409	4,090
AJAC	67	75	0	32	84	840
AJAEDO	233	0	8	121	344	3,440
PACTE	200	43	0	43	401	4,010
WESWA	167	363	279	212	753	7,530
Subtotal	917	481	287	477	1,991	19,910
Peri-urban Ziguinchor						
Djibock	75	25	25	5	5	50
Kandjialang Ouest	75	25	25	6	6	60
Subtotal	150	50	50	11	11	110
Sédhiou						
CARITAS	119	20	39	40	137	1,370
CASADES	68	26	19	42	75	750
ENDA	136	63	55	95	152	1,520
Enfance et Paix	177	46	70	174	206	2,060
Subtotal	500	155	183	351	570	5,700
Kolda						
CARITAS	177	73	144	164	191	1,910
CASADES	102	32	32	68	105	1,050
ENDA	53	22	36	61	107	1,070
FODDE	168	15	0	281	366	3,660
Peace Corps			22	22	22	220
Subtotal	500	142	234	596	791	7,910
Tambacounda						
	1,900	500	294	305	305	3,050
Subtotal	1,900	500	294	305	305	3,050
Total	3,967	1,328	1,048	1,740	3,668	3,6680

❖ Approval of sanitation installations

This year, 1,462 household latrines have been approved by the heads of the regional sanitation service units in Ziguinchor (758 installations), Sédhiou (417 installations), and Kolda (287 installations) in the presence of NGOs, CGs, masons, and program staff.

Since the start of the program, 2,304 individual latrines and 1 public sanitation facility have been approved and signed off by the GOS technical services units for sanitation.

❖ **Finalization of sanitation guides**

Four guides on the construction of the different types of latrines promoted by the Program were published with assistance from RTI headquarters.

Demand for these guides is growing among other projects and programs such as AGETIP, JICA, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and Lux Development, who would like to replicate the same models for their interventions. For example, AGETIP (an organization established by the World Bank for labor-intensive public interest works) asked for proposals in an international call for tenders to train 1,600 masons in constructing the latrine models proposed by USAID/PEPAM in three regions of Senegal for two years. We are awaiting the validation of these guides by USAID and the posting of these documents on its website.

❖ **Improvement of CLTS works**

To ensure durability in the installations constructed by the “community engineers,” the program staff was asked for its advice. Staff made recommendations concerning the following:

- The dimensions of traditional installations
- Drainage around pits
- Building up mounds to protect pits from runoff (primary cause of premature cave-ins)
- Smoothing anti-sludge slabs with a cement coating to make them more solid and watertight

The villages of Médina Ndiobo, Saré Modiour, Némataba Tening, Ngaliyel, and Saré Demba Coumba in the region of Kolda were all visited.

4.4.2.2 Challenges

The major challenge this year was related to delays in providing the grants and subsidies. Due to the Program’s budgetary constraints (shortfall and delay of the incremental funding), there was a great deal of hesitation in funding a number of the fixed obligation grants (FOGs). This situation lasted approximately six months, causing delays in the launches of many project sites.

Grants and subsidies were awarded again in the month of June, at the start of the rainy season, which brought its own set of challenges:

- Much of the population was unavailable during this time because they were too busy with field work and could not mobilize their in-kind contributions (excavations, sand, and gravel) in time.
- The impassability of roads caused delays in the delivery of construction materials.

Along with the CGs, we decided to postpone latrine construction in certain areas until October 2012.

4.4.2.3 Sanitation activities planned for the next two quarters (Component 4)

ACTIVITIES	DATE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES
Requests for information and pricing for the construction of 9 school sanitary blocks	Nov 2012	Head of infrastructure
Construction of 9 school sanitary blocks	Dec 2013	Head of infrastructure, CGs/ASUFORs
Construction of latrines in rural areas of the regions of Sédhiou, Kolda, and Tambacounda	Oct 2012 – Sep 2013	Sanitation infrastructure managers, field agents, regional sanitation service units, CGs/ASUFORs
Construction of latrines in peri-urban areas of Ziguinchor	Oct – Dec 2012	Sanitation infrastructure managers, field agents, regional sanitation service units, CQs
Construction of 2 public sanitation facilities in peri-urban areas of Ziguinchor	Starting in March 2013	Sanitation infrastructure managers, field agents, regional sanitation service units, municipality
Launch of peri-urban sanitation activities in Tambacounda	Mar 2013	Sanitation infrastructure managers, field agents, regional sanitation service units,, municipality
Training of masons for peri-urban sanitation activities in Tambacounda	Mar 2013	Sanitation infrastructure managers, field agents, regional sanitation service units, municipality
Construction of 100 latrines in peri-urban areas of Tambacounda	Starting in March 2013	Sanitation infrastructure managers, field agents, regional sanitation service units, municipality
Identification of sites for 2 public sanitation facilities in peri-urban areas of Tambacounda	Starting in March 2013	Sanitation infrastructure managers, field agents, regional sanitation service units, municipality

4.5 Component 5: WADA/community-led total sanitation (CLTS)

The CLTS component seeks to change the behavior of the population so that they implement the sanitation infrastructures themselves, without any subsidies, and achieve ODF status. For hygiene promotion in a school environment, this component seeks to educate students in good hygiene practices and thus to create the potential for a real behavioral change concerning water and sanitation. All CLTS activities are financed through a contribution of US\$1,103,000 from the Water and Development Alliance (WADA) (US\$650,000 under WADA 1 and US\$503,000 under WADA 2).

Component 5 activities are primarily dedicated to the WADA project, which supports the construction and rehabilitation of household latrines, hand-washing devices (DLM), and mini-boreholes equipped with manual pumps in the region of Casamance. WADA funding supports, on the one hand, the installation of subsidized household latrines (425), the installation of sanitation blocs (9), and the installation of mini-boreholes (103), and, on the other hand, activities related to Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS). The introduction of CLTS in the USAID/PEPAM program is a way for beneficiary communities themselves to improve or change practices and behaviors related to WASH, more quickly advancing Senegal toward achievement of MDGs. Our CLTS program supports the following:

- Improvement of hygiene and health at community levels
- Increase in the demand for sanitation
- Augmentation of the number of latrines constructed
- Reduction and eradication of open-air defecation (ODF)

4.5.1 CLTS/WADA activities achieved

❖ Site selection

This year, three campaigns were conducted in the three regions of Kolda, Ziguinchor, and Sédhiou: the first campaign of 18 villages, which began in Year 3 of the project (2011) and ended in November 2012; a second campaign of 18 other villages, which took place from January to June 2012; and a third campaign of 36 villages, which began in July 2012 and is still under way. This brings the total number of villages selected in the three regions to 72—24 villages in each region.

❖ Establishment of CLTS committees

A CLTS committee or management committee was established in each of the villages, for a total of 72 committees. In the first 18 ODF villages, the committees have been in place since last year and were turned into management committees this year, in 2011–2012.

❖ Selection and training of natural leaders

This year, 104 natural leaders (2 per village) were selected in the 72 target villages. These leaders were trained in the CLTS approach, making it possible to launch activities in all of the selected villages. After the initial training, other trainings were held for these same leaders to educate and train them in hygiene promotion. At the end of each training session, the leaders received SARAR/PHAST toolkits, to be used in carrying out activities to educate beneficiary populations.

❖ Training in the MeRO approach

The first 24 CLTS committees were turned into management committees with the aim of adapting these local governance structures to comply with the laws and regulations on the management of water supply points in Senegal. After their conversion, the 24 different committees (each with 7 members) were trained in the MeRO (Establishment of Responsibility and Operationalization) approach to ensure high-quality financial and administrative management of the water supply points installed by the project.

❖ ODF certification of villages

This year, 21 certification ceremonies were organized to congratulate and reward the 36 ODF villages. For the first campaign of 18 ODF villages, the project organized 3 ceremonies, bringing together 6 villages in each of the 3 regions. For the second campaign, however, the Program organized a certification ceremony in each of the 18 new ODF villages. This new strategy for organizing the event made sense, because it did not cost much more than the ceremonies for the first campaign. In addition, this type of organization makes it easier to convey messages and reach out directly to beneficiary communities.

❖ Implementation of CLTS activities by beneficiary villages

Various activities conducted this year include the following:

Hygiene promotion among households by community organizations in the form of household visits and focus groups

Hygiene promotion activities focused on specific themes:

- Hand-washing with soap
- Latrine maintenance
- Water purification
- Covering old wells
- Covering food and drinking water

Table 11. Hygiene education sessions implemented in CLTS Villages

Regions	Phases	Number of target villages	Number of ODF villages	Informal talks/ household visits	Number of women	Number of children	Number of men	Number of people reached
Ziguinchor WADA1 USAID/PEPAM	Phase 2	6	6	65	565	678	164	1,407
	Phase 3	6	6	694	867	1,033	1,257	3,157
	Phase 4	12	0	12	86	91	114	291
Subtotal Ziguinchor		24	12	771	1,518	1,802	1,535	4,855
Kolda WADA2	Phase 1	6	6	65	149	241	220	610
	Phase 2	6	6	114	174	253	203	630
	Phase 3	12	0	175	259	524	249	1,032
Subtotal Kolda		24	12	354	498	1,018	672	2,272
Sédhiou WADA2	Phase 1	6	6	96	247	126	209	582
	Phase 2	6	6	63	500	715	248	1,463
	Phase 3	12	0	74	268	362	240	870
Subtotal Sédhiou		24	12	233	1,015	1,203	697	2,915
Overall Total		72	36	1,358	3,031	4,023	2,904	7,422

The Program relied on project-trained natural leaders and facilitators to conduct these hygiene promotion activities.

- Ziguinchor: 4,855 people were reached during all of the phases, and children (1,802) were the primary target.
- Kolda: 2,272 people were reached during all of the phases, and children (524) were the primary target.
- Sédhiou: 2,915 people were reached during all of the phases, and children (524) were the primary target.

In all of the 72 target villages, 36 of which are already certified ODF, 7,422 people were reached by education sessions focused on hygiene promotion. Among the target beneficiaries, more women (3,031) and children (4,023) were reached than men (2,904).

Construction and rehabilitation of latrines by beneficiaries in CLTS villages

Table 12. Constructed and rehabilitated latrines in CLTS Villages

Regions	Phases	Number of target villages	Number of ODF villages	New latrines	Rehabilitated latrines	Number of DLMS	Number of people served
Ziguinchor WADA1 USAID/PEPAM	Phase 2	6	6	67	88	155	1,550
	Phase 3	6	6	71	160	231	2,310
	Phase 4	12	0	64	3	20	670
Subtotal Ziguinchor		24	12	202	251	406	4,060
Kolda WADA2	Phase 1	6	6	48	46	94	940
	Phase 2	6	6	87	117	204	2,040
	Phase 3	12	0	66	134	111	2,000
Subtotal Kolda		24	12	201	297	409	4,980
Sédhiou WADA2	Phase 1	6	6	24	64	88	880
	Phase 2	6	6	67	72	139	1,380
	Phase 3	12	0	129	0	129	1,290
Subtotal Sédhiou		24	12	220	136	356	3,550
Overall Total		72	36	623	684	1,171	12,590

All of the newly constructed and rehabilitated latrines were completely constructed by the beneficiary populations, without any form of subsidy. However, the project guided the local masons on the technical and hygienic steps to take to ensure compliance with construction standards. To ensure universal latrine coverage in the target villages, the beneficiary populations worked in solidarity by placing the interests of the neediest, young people, and women first, but especially by basing their efforts on the availability of local materials.

- Ziguinchor: In the 12 ODF villages, 386 latrines were installed, serving 3,860 people; in the 12 new villages where latrines are currently being installed, 670 people are being served by the 67 constructed latrines.
- Kolda: This year, in the 12 ODF villages, 298 latrines were installed, providing 2,980 people with access to improved sanitation. In the 12 new villages, installations are currently under way, and 200 latrines have already been constructed for 2,000 beneficiaries.
- Sédhiou: This year, in the 12 ODF villages, 228 latrines were installed, providing 2,280 people with access to improved sanitation. In the 12 new villages, installations are currently under way, and 129 latrines have already been constructed for 1,290 beneficiaries.

In total, 912 latrines were installed in the 36 ODF villages, serving 9,120 people. In the 36 villages in the process of obtaining ODF certification, 347 latrines have already been installed, providing 3,470 people with access to improved sanitation.

Installation of mini-boreholes in CLTS villages

Table 13. Mini-boreholes installed in CLTS Villages

Regions	Phases	Number of target villages	Number of ODF villages	Number of water supply points installed	Number of people served
Ziguinchor WADA2	Phase 2	6	6	5	750
	Phase 3	6	6	0	0
	Phase 4	12	0	0	0
Subtotal Ziguinchor		24	12	5	750
Kolda WADA2	Phase 1	6	6	5	750
	Phase 2	6	6	0	0
	Phase 3	12	0	0	0
Subtotal Kolda		24	12	5	750
Sédhiou WADA2	Phase 1	6	6	4	900
	Phase 2	6	6	0	0
	Phase 3	12	0	0	0
Subtotal Sédhiou		24	12	4	900
Overall Total		72	36	14	2,400

With the reward strategy, the project offers water supply points to villages only after they have been certified ODF. In the first 18 ODF villages enrolled this year, 14 mini-boreholes were installed, providing 2,400 people with access to a source of drinking water. Two mini-boreholes are being rehabilitated in these villages (Kolda and Sédhiou). The boreholes have already been constructed, and beneficiaries are now only awaiting the installation of pumps. In the 18 other ODF villages, 15 mini-boreholes will be installed. The contracts have already been signed, and the work will be completed during the first quarter of Year 4 of the project (2013).

In addition to the CLTS villages, USAID/PEPAM, under WADA 1, funded the installation of 24 mini-boreholes in 24 schools in the regions of Kolda, Ziguinchor, and Sédhiou. All of these mini-boreholes were installed and equipped with manual pumps.

❖ Advocacy for the Program's integrated CLTS approach

Presentation of WADA/CLTS activities in Washington, DC

The Program presented its integrated CLTS approach at USAID-Washington, at the Center for Strategy and International Sciences (CSIS), and at GETF in Washington, DC. The component coordinator gave an interview at CSIS, which was published in the new CLTS Newsletter in June 2012.

Presentation of the project at the 2012 annual PEPAM review

In addition to these presentations in Washington, the Program presented its integrated CLTS approach at the national PEPAM review held in Dakar in June 2012.

Photo: Moussa Seck, May 2012



Presentation of the CLTS project component to USAID-Washington

Photo: Alan Wyatt May 2012



Presentation of the CLTS project component at CSIS, Washington, DC

❖ Partnerships

Signature of a Memorandum of Understanding between RTI and ACRA

As part of the implementation of CLTS/WADA1 activities in the rural community of Tenghory, in the region of Ziguinchor, the Program signed an agreement with the Italian NGO ACRA. ACRA plans to conduct activities in the same areas of Tenghory as part of its drinking water supply project. In order to harmonize their approaches, the two organizations (ACRA and RTI) agreed to mutually assist one another in the 18 villages targeted by USAID/PEPAM.

Collaboration with the Peace Corps

As part of the Program's collaboration with the Peace Corps health project, a CLTS training session was held in the region of Tambacounda for Peace Corps volunteers in the regions of Kolda and Tambacounda. Through this training, the Program was able to launch its hybrid approach, combining CLTS and subsidies, in the two regions.

The project also supported the Peace Corps through contributing to their technical in-service training (IST) sessions in Thiès on topics related to hygiene promotion, CLTS, and the different technological options available for providing water and sanitation services in rural areas.

4.5.2 Challenges and solutions

With only 6 months of activities remaining, 42 out of 108 villages have attained ODF status. It is for this reason that 36 villages were targeted instead of the 12 that were originally planned for the last campaign of 2012. There is great demand for scaling up the approach, and many villages are asking for the CLTS component to be developed in their communities. But with the lack of funds and the end of the project scheduled for March 2013, it will be practically impossible to reach more villages than we had originally planned. Partnerships have been established with other stakeholders, such as the Peace Corps and the NGO ACRA, who could possibly implement the approach in other villages.

But to have a greater impact in rural communities, it would be beneficial for the project to find additional sources of funding to scale up its interventions in villages to make its impact in communities more visible. This could be done as part of the collaboration with Peace Corps volunteers, who are already working in the regions of Kolda and Tambacounda and have already been trained by the project.

4.5.3 CLTS/WADA activities planned for the next quarter (Component 5)

ACTIVITIES	DATE	Region	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES
Selection and training of natural leaders in the CLTS approach; launch of 36 new sites	Nov – Dec 2012	Kolda, Sédhiou	Head of CLTS component, NGOs, hygiene and sanitation service units
Verification and certification of 36 CLTS sites	Nov 2012	Ziguinchor, Kolda, Sédhiou	Head of CLTS component, NGOs, hygiene and sanitation service units
MeRO training of CGs in Phase 2 and 3 ODF villages	Nov 2012	Ziguinchor, Kolda, Sédhiou	Business development skills trainer, NGOs, hygiene and sanitation service units
Training of natural leaders in hygiene promotion at new sites	Dec 2012	Ziguinchor, Kolda, Sédhiou	Head of CLTS component, NGOs, hygiene and sanitation service units
Design, contracting and construction on three public bloc latrines	Dec 2012	Ziguinchor, Kolda, Sédhiou	Head of CLTS component, Head of Component 2, Head of Component 4 Sanitation, NGOs
Installation of wells and EMMP water quality testing and monitoring	Oct – Dec 2012	Ziguinchor, Kolda, Sédhiou	USAID/PEPAM Components 3 and 4
Supervision of project sites	Oct – Dec 2012	Ziguinchor, Kolda, Sédhiou	Head of CLTS component, local NGOs

5 Program Grants and Grant Management

The aim of the USAID/PEPAM grant section is to provide financial support for Program implementation through financing grants activities as well as to support beneficiaries of direct grants, through the Development Grant Program (DGP), financed by USAID.

5.1 Activities completed

During Year 3 (FY 2012) of Program activities in the regions of Ziguinchor, Sédhiou, Kolda, and Tambacounda, the grants section achieved the following results.

5.1.1 Close-out of NGO contracts/opening of activities in Tambacounda

During activity implementation in Ziguinchor, USAID/PEPAM established five Simplified Grants (SIGs) contracts with NGOs with technical capacities in the water and sanitation sectors. These contracts started in February 2010, and were extend until the end of January 2012. After a cost benefit analysis of the NGO performance, and an assessment of reaching infrastructure targets, it was decided not to renew the NGO contracts in Ziguinchor. The Program organized in Ziguinchor meetings for the close-out of the NGO grants. At this meeting, the heads of the NGOs presented the results achieved. It must be noted that some water supply and sanitation infrastructures that these local NGOs were to monitor are not yet complete. Some of the NGOs have proposed continuing with “soft” activities to assist in the implementation of infrastructures beyond their contract. This is the case with AJAEDO concerning 8 latrines in Oussouye. The remaining infrastructures will be completed by USAID/PEPAM’s technical staff in coordination with the CGs. A grants close-out checklist of reports and documents was presented and explained to NGOs, and for some of the NGOs we are still waiting for some of the documents.

Similarly, in the regions of Kolda and Sedhou, five NGOs were identified and contracted to d work on the project through SIGs, with contract end dates of August 2012. With the achievement of quotas and targets in Kolda and Sédhiou for sanitation, the Program carried out another cost benefit analysis and decided not to renew the NGO contracts. The close-out of grants of the Kolda and Sedhiou NGOs is benefitting from the lessons learned from the Ziguinchor close-out, and thus the process is proceeding along a better trajectory.

For the new region, Tambacounda, it was decided to consider working with NGOs, pending availability of funding and under another format—fixed obligation contracts, with achievement of performance indicators, milestones and targets tied to payments. Between Tambacounda and Vélingara, the Program will seek out possible collaboration with two local NGOs. The approach consists of launching a restricted tender to comply with procedures for selecting NGOs to implement activities during FY 2013.

5.1.2 Fixed obligation grants (FOGs) for CGs

“231 CGs and 2 CQs are partners with the USAID/PEPAM Program”

During this fiscal year (FY-2012), grant allocations and payments were higher in the regions of Kolda and Sédhiou, as in these two regions we were at peak implementation of infrastructure; grant allocations in Kolda and Sédhiou have led to the completion of the sanitation quotas; the local NGOs were not able to complete all the water points quotas. In the region of Ziguinchor, the Program was in the process of closing out the small rural infrastructure activities.

Table 14. Funding for CGs, FY 2012

CGs	Number of CGs	Amount received by the CGs (CFA/XOF)
Ziguinchor CGs	67	28,730,373
Kolda CGs	79	37,606,622
Sédhiou CGs	54	19,953,079
Tambacounda CGs with Peace Corps volunteers	31	17,002,610
CQs with peri-urban activities in Djibock and Kandialan, Ziguinchor (4 FOGs)	2	5,141,253
TOTAL	233	108,433,937

CGs = Village Management Committees; CQ = peri-urban neighborhood committees

During the next year, the focus in Ziguinchor will be on providing FOG grants to CQs for peri-urban sanitation infrastructure with the municipality of Ziguinchor. For Kolda and Sédhiou, FOG grants are planned for small water supply projects; and for Tambacounda, latrine construction, new water points and rehabilitation of wells is planned.

5.1.3 Monitoring NGO activities

The grants section provided technical support to USAID/PEPAM grantees. This support came in many forms:

- Support for accounting and financial management leading to better tracking of financial information and improved quality of supporting documentation
- Training for NGO technicians and accountants enabling them to develop FOG dossiers themselves, thus saving time on funding infrastructures.
- Review of supporting documentation and financial reports on site, which enabled corrections to be made, if needed, for the validation of the financial report.

5.1.4 Mobilization of cost share

As part of infrastructure construction, beneficiaries contribute either in kind or in cash. This contribution shows the population's willingness to:

- participate actively in infrastructure construction, showing their level of effort;
- commit to operations and maintenance of infrastructures;
- take ownership, as beneficiaries, of the infrastructures;
- demonstrate social and collective responsibility for good hygiene practices and cleanliness in the village;
- work toward prevention of diarrheal diseases.

USAID/PEPAM's philosophy of cost share is based on the idea that eventually, people must take responsibility themselves for the financing of all or part of the infrastructure cost. This will be made possible through the mobilization of their own resources or by raising alternative funding.

The cumulative cost share **reported** to USAID in past quarterly and annual reports was \$414,000. After an internal audit, with a review of procedures and supporting documentation that had been collected, measuring their validity against acceptability criteria for cost share, the

total amount retained by RTI has now been corrected, with a value of \$386,582 as of July 31, 2012. The summary of mobilized cost share is in *Annex 14*.

5.1.5 USAID DGP grant beneficiaries

There are five beneficiaries of direct USAID grants: CREPA, WAME, RADI, CARITAS, and GADEC. These NGOs have benefited from multifaceted support from the USAID/PEPAM Program.

- Review of technical reports
- Review and inputs on work plans
- Help in understanding indicators and calculation methods for them
- Technical advice on types of infrastructures and construction standards
- Application of the EMMP and environmental mitigation measures
- Capacity building for staff members

We actively participated in the DGP grantee evaluation, requested by USAID/Senegal. The assessment and reporting were organized and carried out by the local consulting firm IDEV, hired for the evaluation. Significant recommendations were made regarding the various parties involved. The final report is available as a separate document.

CREPA and GADEC are in the process of completing their current program, with only residual activities remaining. They are fully in the close-out phase.

For FY 2013, only CARITAS has been retained by USAID as a DGP grantee to lead water and sanitation activities. CARITAS’ program is similar to ours, and the grantee will intervene in the following areas:

- Karthiack (Ziguinchor)—where we are already present
- Sare Bidji (Kolda)—near to our sites
- NDame (Tambacounda)

During the first quarter of FY 2013, we plan to meet with CARITAS to better define the outline of our support to their new program.

5.2 Activities for next quarter

ACTIVITIES	DATE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES
Grantee monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial monitoring • Monitoring of deliverables and payments • Visits to sites / field visits 	Nov – Dec 2012	Heads of NGOs, Manager of Grants under Contract
Technical support to DGP grantees	Oct – Dec 2012	CARITAS, Grants Manager

6 Data Collection, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of Activities, and Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP)

6.1 M&E and PMP

USAID/PEPAM’s M&E had six major activities during FY 2012: (1) collection, processing, and reporting of data; (2) revision of the PMP; (3) capacity building for stakeholders in M&E

information management; (4) quality control for data collected; (5) support for the DGP evaluation; and (5) updating the Mission Portfolio Management systems (MPMS).

6.1.1 Data collection, processing, and reporting

Data collection

Data collection was completed on time at the end of each quarter of FY 2012. It was carried out in various Program intervention locations by the following actors:

- Ziguinchor: by NGOs until the end of the first quarter of FY 2012; subsequently by Program facilitators who have acted as liaisons to these NGOs at the end of their contracts
- Sédhiou et Kolda: by NGOS until the end of the fourth quarter of FY 2012, except CARITAS, who has not provided information feedback in September 2012 because its contract ended in August 2012
- Tambacounda: by Program facilitators and Peace Corps volunteers during each quarter

These actors have collected information under the supervision of the M&E officer. Other Program staff have also periodically inspected the accuracy of information received before entry into or updating of the database.

For monitoring indicators for the grants part of the Program, 374 data collection forms were administered and completed in late September 2012: 82, 87, 97, and 48 respectively for the regions of Ziguinchor, Sédhiou, Kolda, and Tambacounda.

At the same time, 78 other village-level collection forms were completed by local NGOs implementing Program CLTS/Senegal WADA 1 and 2 in three regions: Ziguinchor (30 forms), Sédhiou (24 forms), and Kolda (24 forms). In the analysis, we have found that the collection forms are generally filled out well by the various actors.

Processing of collected data

The two automated management systems for M&E information (MONDABA and CLTS-DABA) generate timely information about the indicators for the grants portion of the Program as well as for the CLTS program. At the end of September 2012, the Program PMP included 43 indicators for the grants program and 24 indicators for the CLTS program. Also, all the M&E dashboards are produced regularly, on time, and shared with Program staff and other stakeholders.

Information reporting

Internally

The Program technical coordination meetings were key events to share the M&E information contained in periodic performance reports with staff members and to make decisions based on that information.

To UC-PEPAM

The regularly produced summary tables of USAID/PEPAM's achievements are sent to the UC-PEPAM to take into consideration, in real time, the Program's contribution to improving access to water and sanitation in its intervention areas. Currently, UC-PEPAM has set up an operation

form which integrates each stakeholder's contribution in the sector into UC-PEPAM's database. USAID/PEPAM started filling out this form and uploading it during the third quarter of FY 2012. Today, the Program's achievements are taken into account by UC-PEPAM, in terms of water and sanitation MDGs that have been set by the State of Senegal.

To USAID

Program results were presented to USAID at the end of each quarter during FY 2012. These presentations are always followed by useful discussions and recommendations from USAID/Senegal to ensure better management and greater efficiency in the Program.

6.1.2 PMP revision

The Program's PMP has undergone three revisions during FY 2012. The revised versions of the PMP were submitted to USAID on the following dates: October 17, 2011; May 11, 2012; and September 12, 2012. The current PMP contains 43 indicators for the grants portion of the Program and 24 indicators for the CLTS program.

As a reminder, there were three major reasons behind the first revision of the PMP:

- First, the need to take into account, both for the grants program (USAID/PEPAM) and the CLTS program (USAID/PEPAM and WADA), USAID/Senegal's requirement to systematically focus on evaluation in general and impact in particular; this was one of the strongest recommendations to come out of the meeting held in June 2011 between USAID/Senegal's M&E team and all of the Feed the Future programs.
- Second, for the grants program, the need to correct errors noted in the wording, French translation, specification, and validity of certain indicators, and the difference between the number of indicators in the English and French versions (34 versus 37, respectively).
- Third, the need to provide data for the additional indicators proposed by GETF, USAID/PEPAM's partner in implementing the WADA program, and to harmonize the CLTS/USAID-PEPAM and CLTS/WADA indicators so as not to further increase the staff's workload.

The first revision of the grants program (USAID/PEPAM) PMP increased the total number of indicators from 34 to 45 (with the English version prevailing), with the revised PMP including 11 new, additional indicators.

At the same time, the number of CLTS program indicators (USAID/PEPAM or WADA) rose from 18 to 29, with the revised PMP including 11 new, additional indicators.

Nine months later, implementation of the PMP since its first revision (in September 2011) made it clear that it would be impossible to determine the impact indicators due to the additional costs that would be incurred, which were not initially budgeted for.

At the June 21, 2012 working meeting for the second revision of the PMP, USAID proposed to remove two impact indicators that had been proposed for both the grants program (USAID/PEPAM) and the CLTS program (USAID/PEPAM and WADA). The two indicators are as follows:

- The prevalence rate of diarrhea (general and child) (USAID Indicator No. 3.1.8-33)
- The school absenteeism rate (general, boys, and girls)

In addition, also during the June 21, 2012 meeting, USAID recommended that the USAID/PEPAM Program redefine the first two standard indicators in the following manner:

Initial standard indicators	New standard indicators
A: USAID Standard Indicator Number of people in target areas with improved access to drinking water supply as a result of USG assistance	(Indicator A for USAID/PEPAM and No. 3.1.8.1-2 for USAID) Number of people gaining access to an improved drinking water source
B: USAID Standard Indicator Number of people in target areas with improved access to sanitation facilities as a result of USG assistance	(Indicator B for USAID/PEPAM and No. 3.1.8.2-2 for USAID) Number of people gaining access to an improved sanitation facility

Then, two new standard indicators which (theoretically) do not involve additional expense were proposed on the same date (June 21, 2012) by USAID:

- Number of people receiving improved service quality from existing improved drinking water sources (USAID Indicator No. 3.1.8.1-3, new indicator F for USAID/PEPAM)
- Number of improved toilets provided in institutional settings (USAID Indicator No. 3.1.8.2-3, reformulated indicator 4.1.C for USAID/PEPAM)

After verifying the impact of these indicators on the USAID/PEPAM budget, it was discovered that only the second indicator (USAID/PEPAM's reformulated Indicator 4.1.C) would generate no additional expenses (in terms of surveys in the field) for the USAID/PEPAM Program. Thus, USAID's Indicator No. 3.1.8.1-3 was relinquished and USAID/PEPAM's Indicator 4.1.C was kept. The latest revision of the PMP brings the total number indicators to 43 for the grants portion of the Program and 24 for the CLTS program.

6.1.3 Capacity building in M&E information management

The Program M&E Manager trained 10 people in the use of M&E data collection and management tools on June 11, 2012 in the region of Tambacounda, with the aim of ensuring high-quality M&E data. Seven of the participants were Peace Corps volunteers, while the three others were Program field agents based in Tambacounda. Four Peace Corps volunteers were on vacation in the US and did not participate in the training. However, the Volunteer Coordinator in Tambacounda took steps to share the information provided in the training with them upon their return.

6.1.4 Data quality control

Data quality control and archiving supporting documentation

The quality of collected data was rigorously analyzed at the end of each quarter in FY 2012. Almost all supporting documentation for the indicators was archived physically and electronically as of the end of September 2012.

At the end of September 2012, the project worked with the NGOs CASADES and FODDE to complete the missing supporting documentation in the Kolda and Sédhiou regions.

NGO	Missing documentation
CASADES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village diagnostic assessment sheets for the first intervention sites
FODDE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community maps CG financial reports

The other NGOs (CARITAS, ENDA, and Enfance & Paix) are current on their deliverables.

In the Ziguinchor region, the status of documents for which the NGOs are accountable is as follows.

NGO	Missing documentation
AJAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village diagnostic assessment sheets
AJAEDO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community maps Village diagnostic assessment sheets
PACTE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CG cash book, bank copy book, and financial reports
ADY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash book, bank copy book, and financial report for the CG of the village of Grand Coulaye
WESWA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community maps Village diagnostic assessment sheets

6.1.5 Meeting to share information on the DGP assessment

During the third quarter, FY 2012, USAID/PEPAM participated in a meeting focused on the assessment report for five USAID DGP grantees: RADI, WAAME, CARITAS, CREPA, and GADEC. The Program contributed several suggestions, which have become recommendations.

6.1.6 Mission Portfolio Management Systems (MPMS)

During the third quarter, FY 2012, USAID/PEPAM informed, in a timely manner, the USAID spreadsheet, designed to ensure an updated MPMS. The MPMS is an online database that allows USAID to better monitor the activities and results of its projects. During the second quarter of FY 2012, the USAID/PEPAM M&E Manager had participated in a training session on MPMS, organized by USAID. The French and English versions of the 2011 and 2012 Annual Work Plans and the 2011 Annual Report are already “attached” in the MPMS as a test.

7 EMMP Compliance and Activities

During the formulation of the USAID/PEPAM Program, USAID initiated an initial environmental evaluation. Taking into account the recommendations of this evaluation, an Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (EMMP) was developed by the Program on April 30, 2010 and approved by USAID.

Through this component, the Program aims to ensure the following:

- Monitoring and oversight of environmental effects associated with the implementation of USAID/PEPAM activities

- Mitigation of adverse effects of activities on the biophysical surroundings (water, air, and soil)

The activities included in our EMMP cover three main areas: (1) the protection of water resources, (2) the preservation of vegetation, and (3) the maintenance of the environmental health.

7.1 Activities

7.1.1 Environmental audits and evaluations

To comply with a Senegal regulatory requirement, USAID/PEPAM commissioned an audit of the infrastructures already completed and a strategic environmental evaluation for future activities.

The terms of reference proposed by the Program were approved by the Department of the Environment and Classified Natural Resources (DEEC). To conduct these studies, two consultants approved by the DEEC were selected after a restricted tender: EDE for Lot 1 (the region of Ziguinchor) and HPR Al Assane Sene for Lots 2 (the regions of Sédhiou and Kolda) and 3 (region of Tambacounda and the suburbs of Dakar).

Field missions were completed in January 2012 for the regions of Kolda, Sédhiou, and Ziguinchor, and in March for the region of Tambacounda and the suburbs of Dakar.

All interim reports have been filed. Those concerning the regions of Kolda, Sédhiou, and Ziguinchor were approved by the DEEC on first reading and sent to the various regions for pre-validation by the regional technical M&E committees. The final validation will be made at the national level (DEEC). The regional committee meetings will be held October 2, 2012 for the region of Ziguinchor, October 4 for Sédhiou, and October 5 for Kolda.

7.1.2 Implementation of large and medium-sized water supply infrastructure

The heads of the Regional Departments of the Environment and Classified Natural Resources in the regions of Kolda, Sédhiou, and Ziguinchor visited the large- and medium-scale infrastructure projects to monitor compliance with the environmental clauses contained in the DAOs (bid and specifications documents) and strategic environmental evaluation interim reports. The findings and mitigation measures in the table below resulted from monitoring from the head of this component.

Sites	Actions completed or planned	Mitigation measures
Diouloulou	Trees and bushes cut over a 50x50 m ² area and an 8x300 m corridor cleared for the networks	Compensatory reforestation is scheduled this rainy season by the community
Ebinako	Bushes cut over a 50x50 m ² area and a large tree cut by a thief taking advantage of the work at the sites	Compensatory reforestation this rainy season; Case referred to the Water and Forestry Service in Diouloulou, which issued the thief a ticket; Water tests for the new Ebinako borehole by the University of Ziguinchor
Bassire	Bushes cut over a 50x50 m ² area and a 15x1.5 km corridor	Compensatory reforestation is scheduled this rainy season
Marsassoum	Two medium-sized trees to be cut along the network route	Appraisal by the Water and Forestry Service in Djibabouya and the Marsassoum town hall is under way.

7.1.3 Monitoring and implementation of the EMMP

To ensure better EMMP monitoring, a checklist was developed and made available to NGOs/CBOs and field agents. Quarterly visits to target villages allowed for better monitoring of the following:

The protection of drinking water resources through the following:

- **The installation of water and sanitation works adhering to established standards:**
 - **1,740 household latrines** were installed and placed in use. The installation reports are available at our offices in Ziguinchor, Kolda, and Tambacounda. It should be noted that this activity is often a compromise between the standards and the pattern of land use proposed by the beneficiary. It is essential to comply strictly with the standards concerning the distance between the bottom of the latrine and the top of the water table as well as the 15 m distance between the latrine and a water supply point.
 - **66 mini-boreholes** were set up in the presence of regional water divisions, in compliance with regulations.
- **9 Program-trained drillers were monitored** by Component 3 technicians for strict compliance with drilling techniques, with an emphasis on preserving the quality of water resources.
- **New boreholes were cleaned and disinfected prior to being placed in service.** The procedure for disinfecting boreholes before commissioning has been proposed by the program. This operation is verified by Component 3 field agents.
- **Quality control for water from boreholes prior to being placed in service:** this activity is carried out by the regional hygiene service units to ensure provision of safe water.

Table15. Results of water analyses performed by the regional hygiene service units of Kolda, Sédhiou, and Ziguinchor in Year 3 (FY-2012)

Region	Number of boreholes installed in 2012	Number of boreholes analyzed	Number of boreholes analyzed with poor water quality
Ziguinchor	28	18	12
Kolda	28	28	
Sédhiou	28	30	
Total	84	76	12

The following measures are underway to correct contaminated water supply points:

- Environmental visits to identify and eliminate causes of contamination
- Disinfection of water supply points by the hygiene service unit
- Conducting analyses again
- **Protection for water supply points:** A protection perimeter for water supply points is systematically defined. Within this range, no pastoral or domestic activities (such as laundry, washing dishes, and disposing of liquid and solid waste) are permitted. The water supply points are enclosed. CG/ASUFOR members, NGO/CBO staff, and Program staff ensure the rigorous application of these provisions.

7.1.4 Constraints

There have been delays in the implementation of the strategic environmental evaluations. These were mainly administrative delays. USAID's intervention (EGO) at the DEEC level to redefine terms of reference for the strategic environmental evaluations was commendable and enabled consultants to properly execute the field missions.

7.1.5 Activities planned for the next quarter

Activities	Date	Responsible Parties
Validate strategic environmental evaluation reports	Oct 2012	Component 4 EMMP-DEEC
Train regional committees in Kolda, Sédhiou, Ziguinchor, and Tambacounda in environmental monitoring	Nov 2012	Component 4 EMMP-DREEC-Consultant
Conduct monitoring missions in the regions of Ziguinchor, Sédhiou, Kolda, and Tambacounda	Starting Dec 2012	Component 4 EMMP-DREEC
Monitor water quality	Starting Oct 2012	Components 3 and 4 EMMP-Hygiene Service Unit

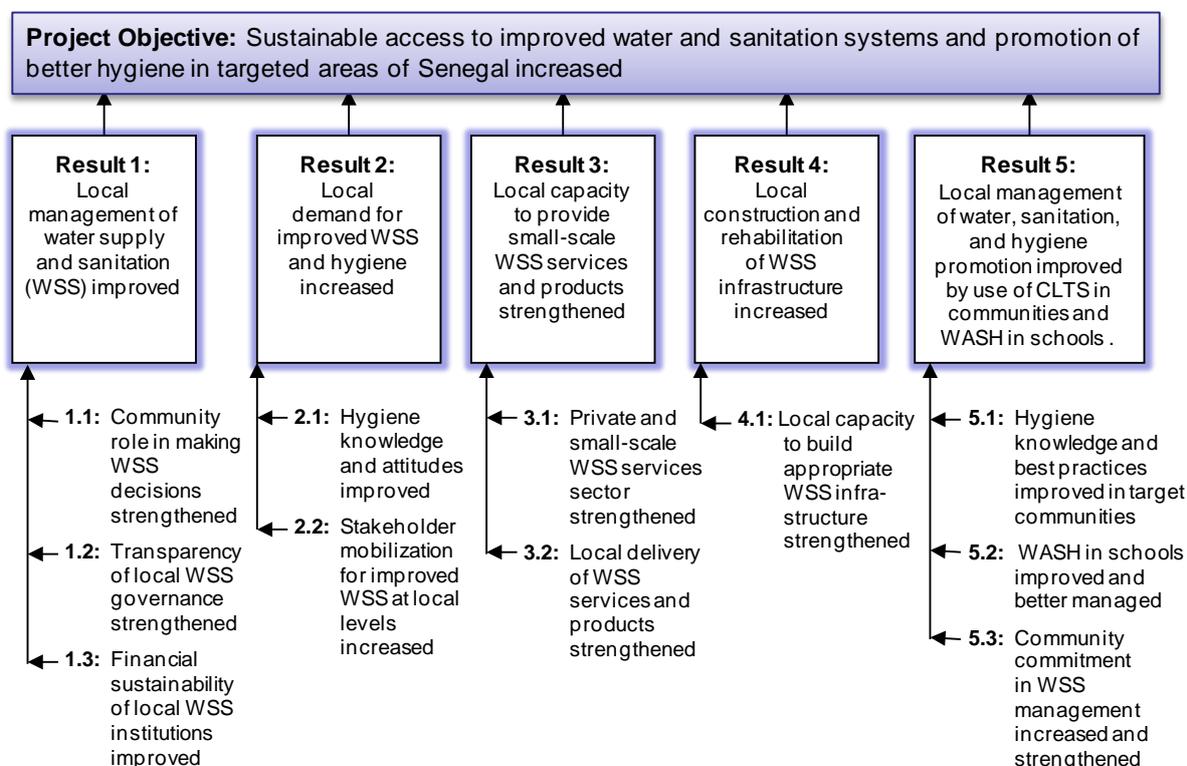
8 SUWASA Peri-urban Activities

A certain number of peri-urban sanitation targets proposed by RTI are linked with SUWASA. The project was counting on having at least 15,000 beneficiaries/population gaining access to improved sanitation through the partnership with SUWASA during FY 2012. This was not the case: the SUWASA project was delayed for one year while it obtained the necessary approvals and got underway. It was only in August 2012 that SUWASA obtained a team leader and refined its initial project report and work plan for the two years of operations. Additional delays in the SUWASA implementation and start-up activities could affect RTI's performance and our ability to reach sanitation targets. SUWASA still does not have a definitive work plan and is already one year late for planned implementation. This work plan will need to be reviewed by multiple stakeholders: ONAS, UC-PEPAM, Government of Senegal's Ministry of Water and Sanitation, SUWASA's bureaus in Nairobi and Washington, USAID-Washington, and USAID-Senegal.

RTI assumes that SUWASA will be able to immediately begin implementation and that USAID/PEPAM's request for SIP grant funding for SUWASA will be awarded for latrine construction in Tambacounda as well as for certain "soft" activities. The M&E teams for each project should also agree with USAID on the methodology and an equitable distribution of results, indicators, and number of beneficiaries for the two projects.

Annexes

Annex I: USAID/PEPAM Results Framework



Annex 2: Performance Indicators – FY 2012 Results

	Targets LoP	Targets FY 2012	Planned & Programmed for FY 2012				Actual Results								Remaining Targets	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total FY 2010	Total FY 2011	Total FY 2012	FY12 Q1	FY12 Q2	FY12 Q3	FY12 Q4	Total FY 2010 to FY 2012		
Program Objective: Sustainable access to improved water and sanitation systems and promotion of better hygiene in targeted areas of Senegal increased																
A: Number of people gaining access to an improved drinking water source (USAID Standard Indicator) (Gender Indicator)	Z'chor F	7,206	8,425	3,825	1,800	2,800	-	600	3,075	2,745	-	675	-	2,070	6,420	786
	Z'chor M	7,206	8,425	3,825	1,800	2,800	-	600	3,075	2,745	-	675	-	2,070	6,420	786
	Sdhu F	7,206	11,900	2,925	6,500	1,875	600	-	975	2,775	-	2,175	450	150	3,750	3,456
	Sdhu M	7,206	11,900	2,925	6,500	1,875	600	-	975	2,775	-	2,175	450	150	3,750	3,456
	Kld F	7,206	11,450	6,500	2,400	1,875	675	-	1,200	3,075	150	2,025	375	525	4,275	2,931
	Kld M	7,206	11,450	6,500	2,400	1,875	675	-	1,200	3,075	150	2,025	375	525	4,275	2,931
	R3-TMB F	21,617	1,950	-	450	825	675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,617
	R3-TMB M	21,617	1,950	-	450	825	675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,617
	R2-SUWASA F	21,617	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	R2-SUWASA M	21,617	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	129,700	67,450	26,500	22,300	14,750	3,900	1,200	10,500	17,190	300	9,750	1,650	5,490	28,890	57,577	
B: Number of people gaining access to an improved sanitation facility (USAID Standard Indicator) (Gender Indicator)	Z'chor F	4,983	2,753	1,703	750	300	-	160	7,410	2,440	730	585	215	910	10,010	5,027
	Z'chor M	4,983	2,753	1,703	750	300	-	160	7,410	2,440	730	585	215	910	10,010	5,027
	Sdhu F	4,983	775	135	275	250	115	-	1,095	1,755	100	615	790	250	2,850	2,133
	Sdhu M	4,983	775	135	275	250	115	-	1,095	1,755	100	615	790	250	2,850	2,133
	Kld F	4,983	710	140	225	220	125	-	975	2,980	340	420	1,255	985	3,955	1,028
	Kld M	4,983	710	140	225	220	125	-	975	2,980	340	420	1,255	985	3,955	1,028
	R3-TMB F	14,950	2,500	-	1,000	1,250	250	-	-	1,525	-	50	1,220	255	1,525	13,425
	R3-TMB M	14,950	2,500	-	1,000	1,250	250	-	-	1,525	-	50	1,220	255	1,525	13,425
	R2-SUWASA F	14,950	7,300	-	5,000	2,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	R2-SUWASA M	14,950	7,300	-	5,000	2,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	89,700	28,076	3,956	14,500	8,640	980	320	18,960	17,400	2,340	3,340	6,960	4,760	36,680	23,120	
C: Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions (USAID Standard Indicator)	Z'chor	1,441	1,685	765	360	560	-	272	2,323	999	350	221	47	381	3,594	2,153
	Sdhu	1,441	2,380	585	1,300	375	120	-	274	1,755	99	810	789	57	2,029	588
	Kld	1,441	2,290	1,300	480	375	135	-	290	762	87	303	181	191	1,052	389
	R3-TMB	4,323	390	-	90	165	135	-	-	182	-	-	160	22	182	-
	R2-SUWASA	4,323	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	12,970	6,745	2,650	2,230	1,475	390	272	2,887	3,698	536	1,334	1,177	651	6,857	2,352	
D: Number of school children gaining access to an improved drinking water source through USAID/PEPAM (Gender Indicator)	Z'chor F	605	505	253	253	-	-	-	623	315	-	287	28	-	938	433
	Z'chor G	621	621	311	311	-	-	-	860	307	-	279	28	-	1,167	546
	Sdhu F	825	825	413	413	-	-	-	133	500	-	-	500	-	633	192
	Sdhu G	927	927	464	464	-	-	-	191	520	-	-	520	-	711	216
	Kld F	336	336	168	168	-	-	-	-	420	-	-	420	-	420	84
	Kld G	336	336	168	168	-	-	-	-	465	-	-	465	-	465	129
	R3-TMB F															
	R3-TMB M															
	R2-SUWASA F															
	R2-SUWASA M															
	Total	3,550	3,550	1,775	1,775	-	-	-	1,807	2,527	-	566	1,961	-	4,334	784

	Targets LoP	Targets FY 2012	Planned & Programmed for FY 2012				Actual Results								Remaining Targets	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total FY 2010	Total FY 2011	Total FY 2012	FY12 Q1	FY12 Q2	FY12 Q3	FY12 Q4	Total FY 2010 to FY 2012		
E: Number of school children gaining access to an improved sanitation facility through USAID/PEPAM (Gender Indicator)	Z'chor F	544	544	181	181	181		217	-	-	-	-	-	217	327	
	Z'chor G	528	528	176	176	176		361	-	-	-	-	-	361	167	
	Sdhu F	684	684	228	228	228			-	-	-	-	-	-	684	
	Sdhu G	645	645	215	215	215			-	-	-	-	-	-	645	
	Kld F	224	224	75	75	75			-	-	-	-	-	-	224	
	Kld G	224	224	75	75	75			-	-	-	-	-	-	224	
	R3-TMB F								-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	R3-TMB M								-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	R2-SUWASA F								-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	R2-SUWASA M								-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	2,849	2,849	950	950	950	-	-	578	-	-	-	-	-	578	2,271	
Component 1: Strengthen participatory governance																
Result 1: Local management of water supply and sanitation strengthened																
1.A: Number of water users' associations (WUAs) in partner communities established and trained with project support	Z'chor	54	36	36	-	-	-	53	-	2	-	-	-	2	55	-
	Sdhu	30	41	41	-	-	-	-	33	2	-	-	2	35	-	
	Kld	30	51	51	-	-	-	-	28	29	8	-	21	67	-	
	R3-TMB	90	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	18	-	
	R2-SUWASA	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	294	158	158	-	-	-	53	61	51	8	-	23	20	165	129
1.B: Number of village-level water and sanitation plans (PLHAs) completed in partner communities	Z'chor	22	3	3	-	-	-	12	13	3	3	-	-	28	-	
	Sdhu	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Kld	4	27	27	-	-	-	-	-	27	17	-	-	27	-	
	R3-TMB	4	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	R2-SUWASA	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	38	34	30	4	-	-	12	13	30	20	-	-	10	55	17
1.C: Number of WUAs in partner communities that have established maintenance contracts with local private service providers in place	Z'chor	54	26	2	22	2	-	3	11	2	2	-	-	16	38	
	Sdhu	30	64	6	19	23	6	-	8	13	5	-	7	21	9	
	Kld	30	67	-	26	23	8	-	13	18	8	-	4	31	1	
	R3-TMB	90	19	-	4	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	
	R2-SUWASA	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	
	Total	294	156	8	71	56	21	3	32	33	15	6	11	1	68	226
1.D: Percent of households tested in partner communities with improved WSS whose household water at the time of testing met national quality standards (by region)	Z'chor	95%	95%	0%	95%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	95%	
	Sdhu	95%	95%	0%	0%	95%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	95%	
	Kld	95%	95%	0%	0%	95%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	95%	
	R3-TMB	95%	95%	0%	0%	0%	95%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	95%	
	R2-SUWASA	95%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95%	
	Taux moyen	95%	95%		95%	95%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	95%
IR 1.1: Community role in making WSS decisions strengthened																
1.1.A: Number of partner community WUAs that held at least three public meetings in each quarter to discuss water use issues and decisions	Z'chor	54	89	89	89	89	89	49	48	43	42	41	44	46	47	
	Sdhu	30	71	71	71	71	71	-	16	37	37	40	38	38	27	
	Kld	30	79	79	79	79	79	-	11	42	29	41	48	49	26	
	R3-TMB	90	30	30	30	30	30	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	88	
	R2-SUWASA	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	
	Total	294	269	269	269	269	269	49	75	124	108	122	130	133	102	192
1.1.B: Percentage of WUA management positions in partner communities that are held by women (Gender Indicator)	Z'chor	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	45%	44%	44%	44%	44%	44%	43%	44%	
	Sdhu	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	33%	
	Kld	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	47%	47%	47%	46%	48%	46%	46%	36%	
	R3-TMB	0%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	44%	44%	44%	44%	44%	44%	43%	44%	
	R2-SUWASA	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	
	Taux moyen	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	45%	46%	45%	46%	46%	46%	45%	46%	4%
IR 1.2: Transparency of local WSS governance strengthened																
1.2.A: Number of partner community WUAs that recorded minutes (procès-verbal) from the three WUA meetings in each quarter (12 planned per year)	Z'chor	54	89	89	89	89	89	38	39	41	41	39	41	43	39	
	Sdhu	30	71	71	71	71	71	-	10	20	14	14	25	25	15	
	Kld	30	79	79	79	79	79	-	7	24	12	23	30	30	15	
	R3-TMB	90	30	30	30	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	
	R2-SUWASA	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	
	Total	294	269	269	269	269	269	38	56	84	67	76	96	98	69	225

	Targets LoP	Targets FY 2012	Planned & Programmed for FY 2012				Actual Results								Remaining Targets	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total FY 2010	Total FY 2011	Total FY 2012	FY12 Q1	FY12 Q2	FY12 Q3	FY12 Q4	Total FY 2010 to FY 2012		
1.2.B: Number of partner community WUAs from which the recorded minutes (procès-verbal) from the three WUA meetings per quarter (12 planned per year) were published or otherwise made publicly available	Z'chor	54	89	89	89	89	89	35	45	43	43	42	44	41	13	
	Sdhu	30	71	71	71	71	71	-	12	18	12	16	21	15	15	
	Kld	30	79	79	79	79	79	-	-	12	2	13	17	17	6	
	R3-TMB	90	30	30	30	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	
	R2-SUWASA	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	
	Total	294	269	269	269	269	269	35	57	73	57	71	80	82	62	232
IR 1.3: Financial sustainability of local WSS institutions improved																
1.3.A: Number of WUA members in partner communities trained with program support in financial, technical, and/or administrative management (Gender Indicator)	Z'chor F	108	72	72	-	-	-	163	9	2	-	-	-	2	174	-
	Z'chor M	108	72	72	-	-	-	196	27	10	-	-	-	10	233	-
	Sdhu F	60	82	82	-	-	-	-	81	26	-	-	26	107	-	
	Sdhu M	60	82	82	-	-	-	-	96	27	-	-	27	123	-	
	Kld F	60	102	102	-	-	-	-	66	29	-	-	29	95	-	
	Kld M	60	102	102	-	-	-	-	88	40	-	-	40	128	-	
	R3-TMB F	180	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	
	R3-TMB M	180	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	
	R2-SUWASA F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	R2-SUWASA M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	816	632	632	-	-	-	359	367	134	-	-	122	12	860	(44)
1.3.B: Number of WUAs in partner communities that have adopted financial practices, such as a fee collection system, advocated by USAID/PEPAM, the GOS, and/or key partners (by region)	Z'chor	54	89	54	54	89	89	37	39	48	48	47	47	49	41	
	Sdhu	30	71	30	30	71	71	-	3	10	5	7	13	13	6	
	Kld	30	79	28	28	79	79	-	2	13	5	10	17	20	8	
	R3-TMB	90	30	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	
	R2-SUWASA	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	
	Total	294	269	112	112	269	269	37	44	70	58	64	77	82	55	239
Component 2: Increase demand for sustainable water, sanitation, and hygiene services and products																
Result 2: Local demand for improved water supply and sanitation increased																
2.A: Number of schools or other public structures that requested improved WSS or hygiene infrastructure	Z'chor	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	6	6	-	-	-	69	-
	Sdhu	1	15	5	5	5	5	-	12	3	3	-	-	-	15	-
	Kld	1	15	5	5	5	5	-	8	11	11	-	-	-	19	-
	R3-TMB	3	15	5	5	5	5	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	10	-
	R2-SUWASA	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Total	9	45	15	15	15	-	-	83	30	20	-	10	-	113	104
2.B: Number of latrines requested through PLHAs developed by partner communities	Z'chor (LOP calculations inspired by 22 PLHAs)	27,232	9,077	2,269	2,269	2,269	2,269	23,579	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,579	3,653
	Sdhu	24,757	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,757
	Kld	33,422	11,141	2,785	2,785	2,785	2,785	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,422
	R3-TMB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	R2-SUWASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	85,411	20,218	5,055	5,055	5,055	5,055	23,579	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,579	61,832
2.C: Number of hand-washing units requested through PLHAs developed by partner communities (by region)	Z'chor (LOP calculations inspired by 22 PLHAs)	277	92	23	23	23	23	151	-	-	-	-	-	-	151	126
	Sdhu	252	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	252
	Kld	340	113	28	28	28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340
	R3-TMB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	R2-SUWASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	869	205	51	51	51	51	151	-	-	-	-	-	-	151	718
2.D.1: Number of water infrastructure potentially requested	Z'chor	125	55	34	17	2	2	34	13	87	54	33	-	-	134	9
	Sdhu	112	67	24	19	17	7	-	32	38	25	13	-	-	70	42
	Kld	120	61	18	20	15	8	-	33	40	17	32	-	-	82	38
	R3-TMB	135	21	-	4	10	7	-	-	24	-	-	24	-	24	111
	R2-SUWASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	492	204	76	60	44	24	34	78	198	96	78	24	-	310	182
2.D.2: Number of water infrastructure which have been actually requested	Z'chor	125	55	34	17	2	2	11	14	74	42	32	-	-	99	26
	Sdhu	112	67	24	19	17	7	-	24	28	5	16	7	-	52	60
	Kld	120	61	18	20	15	8	-	18	45	11	20	14	-	63	57
	R3-TMB	135	21	-	4	10	7	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	5	130
	R2-SUWASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	492	204	76	60	44	24	11	56	152	58	68	26	-	219	273

	Targets LoP	Targets FY 2012	Planned & Programmed for FY 2012				Actual Results								Remaining Targets			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total FY 2010	Total FY 2011	Total FY 2012	FY12 Q1	FY12 Q2	FY12 Q3	FY12 Q4	Total FY 2010 to FY 2012				
2.E.1: Number of household latrines potentially requested	Z'chor	900	300	200	100	-	-	2,802	263	69	-	-	-	59	3,114	-	2,214	
	Sdhu	500	155	27	55	50	23	-	438	701	228	282	193	-	1,139	-	639	
	Kld	500	142	28	45	44	26	-	264	538	168	325	47	-	802	-	302	
	R3-TMB	1,900	500	-	200	250	50	-	-	305	-	-	305	-	305	-	1,595	
	R2-SUWASA	1,900	200	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,900	
	Total	5,700	1,297	255	400	544	98	2,802	955	1,603	392	607	545	59	5,360		340	
2.E.2: Number of household latrines which have been actually requested	Z'chor	900	300	200	100	-	-	1,263	941	29	-	-	-	29	2,233	-	1,333	
	Sdhu	500	155	27	55	50	23	-	479	144	-	101	43	-	623	-	123	
	Kld	500	142	28	45	44	26	-	397	498	1	156	341	-	895	-	395	
	R3-TMB	1,900	500	-	200	250	50	-	-	305	-	-	305	-	305	-	1,595	
	R2-SUWASA	1,900	200	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,900	
	Total	5,700	1,297	255	400	544	98	1,263	1,817	976	1	257	689	29	4,056		1,644	
IR 2.1: Hygiene knowledge and attitudes improved																		
2.1.A: Number of people in partner communities who received training in WSS or proper hygiene techniques and practices with program support (Gender Indicator)	Z'chor F	108	72	72	-	-	-	76	30	4	-	-	-	4	110	-	2	
	Z'chor M	108	72	72	-	-	-	71	60	3	-	-	-	3	134	-	26	
	Sdhu F	60	82	82	-	-	-	-	50	20	14	-	6	-	70	-	10	
	Sdhu M	60	82	82	-	-	-	-	47	24	15	-	9	-	71	-	11	
	Kld F	60	102	102	-	-	-	-	36	71	61	-	20	-	107	-	47	
	Kld M	60	102	102	-	-	-	-	23	80	61	-	19	-	103	-	43	
	R3-TMB F	180	60	-	60	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	-	9	-	171	
	R3-TMB M	180	60	-	60	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	25	-	25	-	155	
	R2-SUWASA F	360	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	
	R2-SUWASA M	360	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	
	Total	1,536	648	512	136	-	-	147	246	236	141	-	88	7	629		907	
	2.1.B: Number of visits conducted in households in partner communities to provide WSS or hygiene IEC with program support	Z'chor	6,600	-	-	-	-	-	1,446	2,835	1,680	1,035	-	296	349	5,961	-	639
		Sdhu	3,900	1,950	488	488	488	488	-	894	1,654	393	588	526	147	2,538	-	1,362
Kld		3,900	1,950	488	488	488	488	-	350	775	34	258	290	193	1,125	-	2,775	
R3-TMB		11,700	5,850	500	1,784	1,784	1,784	-	-	23	-	-	20	3	23	-	11,677	
R2-SUWASA		11,700	2,080	-	693	693	693	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,700	
Total		37,800	11,830	1,475	3,452	3,452	3,452	1,446	4,069	4,132	1,462	846	1,132	692	9,647		28,153	
2.1.C: Number of schools in target areas visited to provide WSS or hygiene IEC with program support	Z'chor	18	11	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	
	Sdhu	18	11	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	
	Kld	18	8	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	
	R3-TMB	18	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	
	R2-SUWASA	18	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	
	Total	90	37	19	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		90	
2.1.D: Number of teachers who have received WSS or hygiene IEC materials and training through program activities (Gender Indicator)	Z'chor F	54	8	-	8	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	52	
	Z'chor H	54	8	-	8	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	20	
	Sdhu F	54	8	-	8	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	4	-	50	
	Sdhu H	54	8	-	8	-	-	-	37	20	-	-	20	-	57	-	3	
	Kld F	54	8	-	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	53	
	Kld H	54	8	-	8	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	34	
	R3-TMB F	54	17	-	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	R3-TMB H	54	17	-	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	R2-SUWASA F	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	
	R2-SUWASA H	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	
	Total	540	78	-	63	16	-	-	96	22	-	-	22	-	118		314	
	2.1.E: Liters of drinking water potentially treated with program-supported methods for point-of-use application as a result of USG assistance through USAID/PEPAM	Z'chor	920,509,722	1,078,293,750	488,643,790	229,980,000	387,790,000	-	-	279,620	136,600	121,600	10,400	4,600	-	416,220	-	920,093,502
		Sdhu	920,509,722	1,826,228,000	373,688,790	830,378,000	239,531,290	76,690,000	-	207,400	236,840	138,200	97,800	840	-	444,240	-	920,065,482
Kld		920,509,722	1,462,737,900	630,378,000	306,630,000	239,531,290	86,231,290	-	170,620	288,000	164,180	31,800	75,200	16,820	458,620	-	920,051,102	
R3-TMB		1,899,917,500	149,467,900	-	34,462,500	63,236,290	51,738,790	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,656,917,500	
R2-SUWASA		1,899,917,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,656,917,500	
Total		6,878,384,167	4,288,723,550	1,612,617,580	1,401,417,590	899,986,750	214,820,080	-	657,640	661,440	423,980	140,000	80,640	16,820	1,319,080		6,074,048,087	
IR 2.2: Stakeholder mobilization for improved WSS at local levels increased																		
2.2.A: Number of partner communities where the residents have provided money or in-kind contributions for water or sanitation access (by region)	Z'chor	54	33	33	-	-	-	29	17	46	6	38	-	2	92	-	38	
	Sdhu	30	40	20	20	-	-	-	30	25	2	17	6	-	55	-	25	
	Kld	30	51	26	25	-	-	-	28	36	7	20	5	4	64	-	34	
	R3-TMB	90	30	-	15	15	-	-	16	-	-	-	11	5	16	-	74	
	R2-SUWASA	90	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	
	Total	294	158	79	62	17	-	29	75	123	15	75	22	11	227		67	
2.2.B: Number of village public meetings for water and sanitation IEC conducted in with program support	Z'chor	432	356	89	89	89	89	83	446	154	149	-	4	1	683	-	251	
	Sdhu	240	284	71	71	71	71	-	700	1,081	287	368	306	120	1,781	-	1,541	
	Kld	240	318	79	79	79	79	-	269	455	40	200	148	69	724	-	484	
	R3-TMB	480	180	-	60	60	60	-	-	31	-	-	15	16	31	-	449	
	R2-SUWASA	480	72	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	
	Total	1,872	1,208	239	323	323	323	83	1,415	1,721	476	568	471	206	3,219		1,347	

	Targets LoP	Targets FY 2012	Planned & Programmed for FY 2012				Actual Results								Remaining Targets		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total FY 2010	Total FY 2011	Total FY 2012	FY12 Q1	FY12 Q2	FY12 Q3	FY12 Q4	Total FY 2010 to FY 2012			
2.2.C: Number of mass media campaigns for water and sanitation IEC reaching targeted areas conducted with program support	Z'chor	2,592	864	216	216	216	216	498	2,591	693	-	-	693	-	3,782	-	1,190
	Sdhu	1,440	1,704	426	426	426	426	-	-	271	-	-	271	-	271	-	1,169
	Kld	1,440	1,896	474	474	474	474	-	-	964	-	-	964	-	964	-	476
	R3-TMB	4,320	1,620	-	540	540	540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,320
	R2-SUWASA	4,320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,320
	Total	14,112	6,084	1,116	1,656	1,656	1,656	498	2,591	1,928	-	-	1,928	-	5,017	-	9,095
Composante 3: Strengthen the capacity of small-scale service providers, the private sector, and water users' associations																	
Result 3: Local capacity in improved water and sanitation services strengthened																	
3.A: Number of local service providers in WSS who received training or other program support to improve business knowledge, skills, techniques, or other business practices	Z'chor	54	-	-	-	-	-	7	100	7	-	-	-	7	114	-	60
	Sdhu	30	40	36	-	4	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	5
	Kld	30	51	46	-	5	-	-	25	2	-	-	2	27	-	-	3
	R3-TMB	90	90	85	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
	R2-SUWASA	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
	Total	294	181	167	-	9	5	7	150	9	-	-	2	7	166	-	128
3.B: Number of local service providers who received program-supported training in WSS construction or manufacturing	Z'chor	54	-	-	-	-	-	70	135	10	-	-	-	10	215	-	161
	Sdhu	30	37	36	1	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	4
	Kld	30	50	46	2	2	-	-	37	2	-	-	-	39	-	-	9
	R3-TMB	90	111	85	26	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	24	-	-	66
	R2-SUWASA	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
	Total	294	198	167	29	2	-	70	206	36	-	24	-	12	312	-	18
IR 3.1: Private and small-scale WSS service sector strengthened																	
3.1.A: Number of producer's organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations, and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) receiving USAID assistance through the USAID/PEPAM program (USAID Standard Indicator)	Z'chor	54	36	36	-	-	-	123	152	24	6	6	-	12	299	-	245
	Sdhu	30	82	77	1	4	-	-	64	12	-	12	-	76	-	-	46
	Kld	30	104	97	2	5	-	-	65	46	4	17	22	111	-	-	81
	R3-TMB	90	146	115	26	-	5	-	-	46	-	24	4	46	-	-	44
	R2-SUWASA	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
	Total	294	368	325	29	9	5	123	281	128	10	59	26	33	532	-	238
IR 3.2: Local delivery of WSS services and products strengthened																	
3.2.A: Number of program-assisted local private maintenance service providers who have at least one maintenance contract established with a WUA	Z'chor	54	45	33	11	1	-	-	14	3	3	-	-	-	17	-	37
	Sdhu	30	39	15	10	12	3	-	8	8	-	-	7	1	16	-	14
	Kld	30	36	8	13	12	4	-	14	8	-	3	6	22	-	-	8
	R3-TMB	90	10	-	2	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
	R2-SUWASA	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
	Total	294	130	56	36	28	11	-	36	19	3	3	12	1	55	-	239
3.2.B: Number of new works contracts established by program-trained or -assisted local providers of WSS services or products	Z'chor	54	87	63	22	2	-	20	133	12	2	-	8	2	165	-	111
	Sdhu	30	78	30	19	23	6	-	38	36	5	17	11	3	74	-	44
	Kld	30	72	15	26	23	8	-	42	36	2	14	17	3	78	-	48
	R3-TMB	90	19	-	4	8	7	-	-	13	-	-	12	1	13	-	77
	R2-SUWASA	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
	Total	294	256	108	71	56	21	20	213	97	9	31	48	9	330	-	36
Component 4: Install and rehabilitate improved drinking water and sanitation infrastructure, using a service delivery framework																	
Result 4: Local capacity to construct or rehabilitate water and sanitation infrastructure strengthened																	
4.A: Number of wells/mini-forages constructed in targeted areas with program support	Z'chor	85	40	24	12	2	2	6	35	19	5	10	4	-	60	-	25
	Sdhu	85	46	18	12	10	6	-	10	23	8	11	3	1	33	-	52
	Kld	85	39	12	12	9	6	-	12	24	2	12	7	3	36	-	49
	R3-TMB	105	16	-	4	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105
	R2-SUWASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	360	141	54	40	28	19	6	57	66	15	33	14	4	129	-	231
4.B: Number of wells rehabilitated in targeted areas with program support	Z'chor	40	15	10	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	38
	Sdhu	27	21	6	7	7	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	22
	Kld	35	22	6	8	6	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	31
	R3-TMB	30	5	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
	R2-SUWASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	132	63	22	20	16	5	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	121
4.C.1: Number of peri-urban systems of drinking water supply completed in targeted areas with local and program contributions	Z'chor	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Sdhu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kld	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	R3-TMB	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	R2-SUWASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

	Targets LoP	Targets FY 2012	Planned & Programmed for FY 2012				Actual Results								Remaining Targets	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total FY 2010	Total FY 2011	Total FY 2012	FY12 Q1	FY12 Q2	FY12 Q3	FY12 Q4	Total FY 2010 to FY 2012		
4.C.2: Number of peri-urban systems of sanitation completed in targeted areas with local and program contributions	Z'chor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sdhu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	R3-TMB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	R2-SUWASA	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
4.D: Number of multi-village water supply projects completed in targeted areas with local and program contributions	Z'chor	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
	Sdhu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kid	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	R3-TMB	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	R2-SUWASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
IR 4.1: Local capacity to build appropriate WSS infrastructure strengthened																
4.1.A: Number of hand pumps fabricated locally with program support	Z'chor	20	4	1	1	1	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	4
	Sdhu	10	10	2	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
	Kid	10	10	2	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
	R3-TMB	20	10	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
	R2-SUWASA	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Total	80	34	5	5	12	12	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	64	
4.1.B: Number of household latrines constructed and equipped with a hand-washing device with program support	Z'chor	900	300	200	100	-	-	32	1,482	488	148	117	43	182	2,002	1,102
	Sdhu	500	155	27	55	50	23	-	219	351	20	123	158	50	570	70
	Kid	500	142	28	45	44	25	-	195	598	68	84	251	193	791	291
	R3-TMB	1,800	500	-	200	250	50	-	-	305	-	10	244	51	385	1,595
	R2-SUWASA	1,800	200	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,900
Total	5,700	1,297	255	400	544	98	32	1,896	1,740	234	334	696	476	3,668	2,032	
4.1.C: Number of improved toilets provided in institutional settings (schools and health facilities) (USAID Standard Indicator)	Z'chor	29	15	-	-	15	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	14	15
	Sdhu	15	15	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
	Kid	15	15	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
	R3-TMB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	R2-SUWASA	48	48	-	-	32	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
Total	107	93	-	-	77	16	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	14	93	
[*] Pre-existing PLHAs financed without project support																

Source : USAID/PEPAM MONDABA data base - Sept 30, 2012

Annex 3: Results for WADA 1 and WADA 2 and the Program's Component 5 - CLTS Activities / Water / Sanitation / Hygiene Promotion

Region		ZIGUINCHOR 1st CLTS Campaign	ZIGUINCHOR 2nd CLTS Campaign	ZIGUINCHOR 3rd CLTS Campaign	ZIGUINCHOR 4th CLTS Campaign	SEDHIOU 1st CLTS Campaign	SEDHIOU 2nd CLTS Campaign	SEDHIOU 3rd CLTS Campaign	KOLDA 1st CLTS Campaign	KOLDA 2nd CLTS Campaign	KOLDA 3rd CLTS Campaign	CLTS Ziguinehor	CLTS Sedhiou & Kolda	CLTS 3 Regions
NGO		WADA I KABONKETOOR-PHASE 1 Oct 2010 thru March 2011	WADA I KABONKETOOR-PHASE 2 April 2011 thru December 2011	WADA I KABONKETOOR-PHASE 3 January 2012 thru June 2012	WADA I KABONKETOOR-PHASE 4 July 2012 thru Sept. 2012	WADA II CASADES-PHASE 1 May 2011 thru November 2011	WADA II CASADES-PHASE 2 Dec 2011 thru June 2012	WADA II CASADES-PHASE 3 July 2012 thru Sept. 2012	WADA II ENDA-PHASE 1 April 2011 thru November 2011	WADA II ENDA-PHASE 2 Dec 2011 thru June 2012	WADA II ENDA-PHASE 3 July 2012 thru Sept. 2012	WADA 1 USAID/PEPAM sub-totals	WADA 2 sub-totals	TOTAL GENERAL WADA 1 + WADA 2
Number of villages		6	6	6	12	6	6	12	6	6	12	30	48	78
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA														
Population	Total	1,661	1,993	2,757	1,885	1,050	2,095	1,815	627	1,261	1,332	8,496	8,180	16,676
	Men	408	584	857	627	309	477	458	146	292	279	2,561	1,861	4,522
	Women	501	585	867	684	308	530	415	349	510	528	2,867	2,060	4,627
Number of children	Total	867	844	1,033	624	433	1,068	942	332	639	725	3,368	4,159	7,527
	Boys	471	431	572	346	226	590	481	178	361	395	1,820	2,231	4,051
	Girls	396	413	461	278	207	498	461	154	278	330	1,548	1,928	3,476
Number of concessions		16	33	27	23	79	113	155	43	74	83	99	547	646
Number of houses		136	159	230	220	82	131	157	77	142	99	745	688	1,433
Number of households		207	199	252	246	91	154	172	77	153	99	904	746	1,650
BASELINE DATA														
PM_f : Functional modern wells		12	21	16	14	5	8	4	-	3	1	63	21	84
FV_f : Functional village boreholes		-	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	2	6
MA_f : Number of households equipped with a functional latrine		59	89	138	156	71	96	101	-	-	-	442	268	710
LI_f : Number of functional individual latrines		59	89	72	71	73	82	90	-	-	-	291	245	536
INDICATEURS SPECIFIQUES														
A) Number of villages having attained ODF status (open-defecation free) in six months		6	6	6	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	18	24	42
% of ODF villages		100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%	60%	50%	54%
B.1.) Number of persons benefitting from a sanitation system within the CLTS Program framework (Gender Indicator)														
CALCULATED USING THE PEPAM STANDARD MULTIPLIERS														
Total		1,650	1,550	2,310	670	880	1,390	1,290	940	2,040	2,000	6,180	8,540	14,720
Men		825	775	1,155	335	440	695	645	470	1,020	1,000	3,090	5,540	7,360
Women		825	775	1,155	335	440	695	645	470	1,020	1,000	3,090	4,270	7,360
CALCULATED USING ACTUAL DATA														
Total		1,843	1,756	2,296	449	943	1,838	1,392	617	1,261	1,330	6,344	7,381	13,725
Men		964	1,015	1,429	261	535	1,067	724	324	655	674	3,669	3,977	7,646
Women		879	741	867	188	408	771	668	293	606	656	2,675	3,404	6,078
B.2.) Percentage of houses in program target communities with a hand-washing station as a result of the CLTS program		100%	98%	99%	9%	98%	86%	81%	91%	89%	100%	72%	71%	81%

Region		ZIGUINCHOR 1st CLTS Campaign	ZIGUINCHOR 2nd CLTS Campaign	ZIGUINCHOR 3rd CLTS Campaign	ZIGUINCHOR 4th CLTS Campaign	SEDHIOU 1st CLTS Campaign	SEDHIOU 2nd CLTS Campaign	SEDHIOU 3rd CLTS Campaign	KOLDA 1st CLTS Campaign	KOLDA 2nd CLTS Campaign	KOLDA 3rd CLTS Campaign	CLTS Ziguinchor	CLTS Sedhiou & Kolda	CLTS 3 Regions	
NGO		WADA I KABONKETOOR-PHASE 1 Oct 2010 thru March 2011	WADA I KABONKETOOR-PHASE 2 April 2011 thru December 2011	WADA I KABONKETOOR-PHASE 3 January 2012 thru June 2012	WADA I KABONKETOOR-PHASE 4 July 2012 thru Sept. 2012	WADA II CASADES-PHASE 1 May 2011 thru November 2011	WADA II CASADES-PHASE 2 Dec 2011 thru June 2012	WADA II CASADES-PHASE 3 July 2012 thru Sept. 2012	WADA II ENDA-PHASE 1 April 2011 thru November 2011	WADA II ENDA-PHASE 2 Dec 2011 thru June 2012	WADA II ENDA-PHASE 3 July 2012 thru Sept. 2012	WADA 1 USAID/PEPAM sub-totals	WADA 2 sub-totals	TOTAL GENERAL WADA 1 + WADA 2	
B.3.) Number of persons having improved access to a potable water supply as a result of the CLTS program. (Gender indicator)	CALCULATED USING THE PEPAM STANDARD MULTIPLIERS														
	Total	1,050	750	-	-	750	-	-	900	-	-	1,050	2,400	3,450	
	Men	525	375	-	-	375	-	-	450	-	-	525	1,200	1,725	
	Women	525	375	-	-	375	-	-	450	-	-	525	1,200	1,725	
	CALCULATED USING ACTUAL DATA														
	Total	1,861	1,919	-	-	640	-	-	481	-	-	1,861	3,040	4,901	
Men	964	977	-	-	328	-	-	248	-	-	964	1,548	2,510		
Women	897	942	-	-	314	-	-	238	-	-	897	1,494	2,391		
Number of schools benefiting from the construction of a mini-borehole or the rehabilitation of a modern well as a result of the CLTS program		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Number of schools benefiting from the construction of a public sanitation facility as a result of the CLTS program		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B.4.) Number of school children in target areas with access to an improved sanitation facility as a result of the CLTS program (boys and girls) (Gender indicator)	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B.5.) Number of school children in target areas with access to improved drinking water supply as a result of CLTS program (boys and girls) (Gender indicator)	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
I) SUPPORT FOR PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE															
1-1) Number of CLTS committees established	Total committees	6	6	6	12	6	6	12	6	6	12	30	48	78	
	Total members	116	125	155	212	48	48	98	47	81	148	608	468	1,076	
	Woman members	70	88	81	91	28	22	48	27	37	69	300	230	530	
1-2) Average percent of women CLTS committee members (Gender indicator)		60%	48%	52%	43%	54%	48%	51%	57%	46%	47%	49%	49%	49%	
1-3) Number of CLTS committees trained in hygiene education		6	6	6	12	6	6	12	6	6	12	30	48	78	
1-4) Number of CLTS committee members trained in hygiene education	Total	74	136	155	25	46	55	100	46	81	148	390	476	866	
	Men	81	78	74	17	20	26	81	20	44	79	200	240	440	
	Women	48	88	81	8	26	29	48	26	37	69	190	236	426	
1-5) Average percent of women CLTS committee members trained in hygiene education (Gender indicator)		58%	43%	52%	32%	57%	53%	49%	57%	46%	47%	49%	50%	49%	
1-6) Number of CLTS committees having developed their quarterly action plans		6	6	6	12	6	6	11	6	6	12	30	47	77	

Region		ZIGUINCHOR 1st CLTS Campaign	ZIGUINCHOR 2nd CLTS Campaign	ZIGUINCHOR 3rd CLTS Campaign	ZIGUINCHOR 4th CLTS Campaign	SEDHIOU 1st CLTS Campaign	SEDHIOU 2nd CLTS Campaign	SEDHIOU 3rd CLTS Campaign	KOLDA 1st CLTS Campaign	KOLDA 2nd CLTS Campaign	KOLDA 3rd CLTS Campaign	CLTS Ziguincher	CLTS Sedhiou & Kolda	CLTS 3 Regions
		WADA I KABONKETOOR-PHASE 1 Oct 2010 thru March 2011	WADA I KABONKETOOR-PHASE 2 April 2011 thru December 2011	WADA I KABONKETOOR-PHASE 3 January 2012 thru June 2012	WADA I KABONKETOOR-PHASE 4 July 2012 thru Sept. 2012	WADA II CASADES-PHASE 1 May 2011 thru November 2011	WADA II CASADES-PHASE 2 Dec 2011 thru June 2012	WADA II CASADES-PHASE 3 July 2012 thru Sept. 2012	WADA II ENDA-PHASE 1 April 2011 thru November 2011	WADA II ENDA-PHASE 2 Dec 2011 thru June 2012	WADA II ENDA-PHASE 3 July 2012 thru Sept. 2012	WADA 1 USAID/PEPAM sub-totals	WADA 2 sub-totals	TOTAL GENERAL WADA 1 + WADA 2
NGO														
1-7) Number of CLTS committees having implemented their quarterly action plans in a satisfactory manner		6	6	6	-	6	-	-	6	6	-	18	18	36
	25% or less	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	6	12
	Between 26 and 50%	-	-	-	4	-	-	6	-	-	-	4	6	10
	Between 51 and 75%	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	12	14
	More than 75%	6	6	6	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	18	14	42
1-8) Number of leadership workshops in IEC/CLTS conducted	Total	22	65	694	12	96	63	74	65	114	175	793	587	1,380
	NGO	6	38	622	12	96	63	74	17	112	169	678	531	1,209
	CLTS committees	16	27	72	-	84	60	64	65	114	175	115	562	677
1-9) Number of persons sensitized in CLTS/ODF status and hygiene & hand-washing practices (Gender indicator)	Total	1,214	1,407	3,157	291	582	1,463	870	610	630	1,032	6,069	5,187	11,256
	Women	501	585	887	88	247	800	268	140	174	259	2,019	1,597	3,616
	Children	517	679	1,935	91	126	715	362	241	255	524	2,819	2,221	4,540
1-10) Average percent of women sensitized in CLTS/ODF status and hygiene & handwashing practices in partner communities (Gender indicator)		100%	100%	100%	14%	80%	94%	65%	100%	53%	79%	79%	81%	32%
1-11) Average percent of children sensitized in hygiene & handwashing practices and environmental management of the school compound in partner communities		60%	80%	100%	15%	29%	66%	38%	73%	40%	72%	69%	53%	60%
1-12) Liters of drinking water treated with program-supported methods for point-of-use application as a result of CLTS program		-	-	-	-	24,600	-	-	36,000	-	-	-	60,600	60,600
II) CONSTRUCTION/REHABILITATION OF INFRASTRUCTURES														
Number of water points tested and having water of good quality		6	4	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	6	12	18
2-1) Number of wells rehabilitated within the CLTS program	Total	-	-	-	-	9	12	7	7	16	24	-	75	75
	Modern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Traditional	-	-	-	-	9	12	7	7	16	24	-	75	75
2-2) Number of mini-boreholes constructed within the CLTS program	Total	6	5	-	-	4	-	-	5	-	-	6	14	20
	Modern	6	5	-	-	4	-	-	5	-	-	6	14	20
	Traditional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-3) Number of household latrines constructed within the CLTS program framework and equipped with a handwashing device	Total	104	67	71	64	24	67	129	48	87	66	306	421	727
	Traditional	104	67	71	64	24	67	129	48	87	66	306	421	727
	number of hand-washing units	104	67	71	17	24	67	129	48	87	66	259	421	680
2-4) Number of household latrines rehabilitated within the CLTS program framework and equipped with a handwashing device	Total	61	88	160	3	64	72	-	46	117	134	312	433	745
	Traditional	61	88	160	3	64	72	-	46	117	134	312	433	745
	number of hand-washing units	61	88	160	3	64	72	-	46	117	134	312	433	745

Source : Senegal – WADA 1 & 2 - M&E / Indicator Reporting - September 28, 2012

Annex 4: Status of Requests for Funding (RF) and Signing of FOG Contracts with CGs/ASUFORs (June 30, 2012)

Status of Requests for Funding (RF) and Signing of Fixed Obligation Grants (FOGs) with CGs/ASUFORs (June 30, 2012)									
ZIGUINCHOR Region									
#	NGO/CBO	RF HYDRAULIC		RF SANITATION		FOG Contract HYDRAULIC		FOG Contract SANITATION	
		#	Villages	#	Villages	#	Villages	#	Villages
1	ADY	11	Eguilaye (2 RF), Badiouré (2 RF), Niassarang, Takème, Grand Coulaye, Tandouboune, Médiégué et Djilacouda (2 RF)	22	Kagnarou (2 RF), Kindieng, Badiouré (2 RF), Bouto (2 RF), Grand Coulaye (2 RF), Médiégué (3 RF), Petit Coulaye (4 RF), Tenghori, Tandouboune, Eguilaye, Kafesse, Niassarang et Takème	13	Eguilaye (2 FOG), Badiouré (2 FOG), Niassarang, Grand Coulaye (4 FOG), Takème, Tandouboune, Djilacouda et Médiégué;	22	Kagnarou (2 FOG), Badiouré (2 FOG), Bouto (2 FOG), Kindieng, Médiégué (3 FOG), Petit Coulaye (4 FOG), Grand Coulaye (2 FOG), Tandouboune, Kafesse, Eguilaye, Tenghory, Niassarang, Takème ;
2	AJAC LUKAAL	3	Koudioundou, Boulome et Djifanghor ;	6	Boulome (2 RF), Badiatte Grand (2 RF) et Koudioundou (2 RF)	3	Koudioundou, Boulome et Djifanghor;	6	Boulome (2 FOG), Badiatte Grand (2 FOG) et Koudioundou (2 FOG);
3	AJAEDO	3	CEM Diakène Diola (1 mini forage équipé d'une pompe manuelle), ECOLEM Effoc Kakounoume (1 mini forage équipé d'une pompe manuelle) et Mlomp (Djicomol);	54	Diakène Diola (5 RF), Diakène Ouoloff (4 RF), Effoc Balandiate (3 RF), Effoc Ehinting (4 RF), Effoc Kakounoume (4 RF), Outout (4 RF), Mlomp (17 RF), Youtou Djibonker (2 RF), Diembéring (7 RF), Youtou Bouhème (2 RF) et Bouyouye (2 RF)	2	CEM Diakène Diola (1 mini forage équipé d'une pompe manuelle) et ECOLEM Effoc Kakounoume (1 mini forage équipé d'une pompe manuelle) ;	53	Diakène Diola (5 FOG), Diakène Ouoloff (3 FOG), Effoc Balandiate (3 FOG), Effoc Kakounoume (4 FOG), Effoc Ehinting (4 FOG), Outout (4 FOG), Mlomp (17 FOG), Youtou Djibonker (2 FOG), Bouyouye (2 FOG), Diembéring (7 FOG), Youtou Bouhème (2 FOG);
4	PACTE	7	Bouteum (2 RF), Bourofaye Diola, ECOLEM Bourofaye Baïnouck (1 mini forage équipé d'une pompe manuelle), Tobor, Camaracounda (2 RF) ;	30	Bacounoum (3 RF), Bouteum (2 RF), Boutoupa (2 RF), Camaracounda (3 RF), Bourofaye Baïnouck (4 RF), Diagobel (3 RF), Colomba (2 RF), Teubi (3 RF), Tobor (5 RF), Mpack (2 RF) et Bourofaye Diola.	3	Bouteum, Bourofaye Diola et Bourofaye Baïnouck	30	Bourofaye Baïnouck (4 FOG), Bouteum (2 FOG), Diagobel (3 FOG), Colomba (2 FOG), Camaracounda (3 FOG), Boutoupa (2 FOG), Bacounoum (3 FOG), Tobor (5 FOG), Mpack (2 FOG), Teubi (3 FOG) et Bourofaye Diola;
5	WESWA	10	Diouloulou, Dombondir, CEM Badiana (1 bloc sanitaire de 2X7 boxes et 1 mini forage équipé d'une pompe solaire) et Badiana (2 RF), Dimbaya, Djibara, Djilacoumoune, Tambouye, Woniack.	19	Badiana (2 RF), Bassire (2 RF), Belaye, Dianki (2 RF), Dombondir (2 RF), Diouloulou (2 RF), Kartiack (3 RF), Séléty (2 RF), Ebinako (2 RF) et Ediamath.	8	Diouloulou (3 FOG), Dombondir (4 FOG) et CEM Badiana (1 bloc sanitaire de 2X7 boxes et 1 mini forage équipé d'une pompe solaire).	17	Bassire (2 FOG), Belaye, Dianki (2 FOG), Dombondir (2 FOG), Diouloulou (2 FOG), Kartiack (2 FOG), Séléty (2 FOG), Ebinako, Ediamath et Badiana (2 FOG).
TOTAL ZIGUINCHOR		34		131		29		128	

SEDHIOU Region									
#	NGO/CBO	RF HYDRAULIC		RF SANITATION		FOG Contract HYDRAULIC		FOG Contract SANITATION	
		#	Villages	#	Villages	#	Villages	#	Villages
1	CARITAS / SEDHIOU	11	Saré Lao, Winsako Yoro, Koudalla, Saré Toumani Mandjaque, Samé Foulayel, Kaolack, Samé Kanta Manjack, Bantaghel, Saré Fodé, Saré Abba, Niagha (1 Quartier),	19	Kaolack (4 RF), Koudalla (2 RF), Winsako Yoro (3 RF), Samé Kanta Manjack, Saré Lao (2 RF), Saré Toumani Mandjack (2 RF), Samé Foulayel (3RF), Saré Fodé, Saré Abba	7	Saré Lao, Winsako Yoro, Koudalla, Saré Toumani Mandjaque, Niagha (1 Quartier), Saré Abba, Saré Fodé,	18	Winsako Yoro (3 FOG), Saré Toumani Mandjack, Saré Lao (2 FOG), Koudalla (2 FOG), Kaolack (3 FOG), Samé Kanta Manjack, Samé Foulayel (2 FOG), Bantaghel, Saré Fodé, Niagha (1 Quartier), Saré Abba,
2	CASADES / SEDHIOU	4	Diédiély, Ndongane, Kamoghone Antenne, Kandion Nioussong	13	Diédiély (2 RF), Djiragone Diafar (3 RF), Ndongane (2 RF), Ngogname, Kamoghone Antenne (2 RF), Brosso, Kandion Nioussong, Kabeumb,	4	Diédiély, Ndongane, Kamoghone Antenne, Kandion Nioussong	12	Djiragone Diafar (3 FOG), Diédiély (2 FOG), Ndongane (2 FOG), Kamoghone Antenne (2 FOG), Brosso, Kandion Nioussong, Kabeumb,
3	ENDA Eau Populaire / SEDHIOU	6	Talto, Saré Sara Bouya, Saré Souna Mandjaque, Saré Almamy, Koudjiny , Saré Faring,	28	Koudjiny (4 RF), Saré Faring (6 RF), Saré Yéro Sow (3 RF), Saré Souna Mandjaque (2 RF), Saré Almamy (5 RF), Talto (3 RF), Boussimbalo (2 RF), Saré Sara Bouya (3 RF) ;	4	Saré Souna Mandjaque, Saré Sara Bouya, Talto, Saré Almamy,	20	Koudjiny (3 FOG), Saré Faring (3 FOG), Saré Souna Mandjaque (2 FOG), Saré Almamy (3 FOG), Saré Yéro Sow (2 FOG), Talto (3 FOG), Boussimbalo (2 FOG), Saré Sara Bouya (2 FOG),
4	ENFANCE&PAIX / SEDHIOU	13	Hamdallaye Mandjaque, Sédhiouding, Sonaco, Thiamoulé, Tokodjan, Assoumoul (2 RF), Sincaptilidji, Piriki, Sinthiou Alimou Barry, Diankandi, Djiddah Khalifa, Yangacounda	16	Hamdallaye Mandjaque (3 RF), Boussoura (2 RF), Sankouya, Sédhiouding, Sonaco, Thiamoulé, Assoumoul, Diambacounda, Piriki, Tokodjan, SincapTilidji et Sinthiou Alimou Barry (2 RF)	9	Hamdallaye Mandjaque, Sédhiouding, Sonaco et Thiamoulé, Sinthiou Alimou Barry, Diankandi, Djiddah Khalifa, Yangacounda, Diankandi,	15	Hamdallaye Mandjaque (3 FOG), Boussoura (2 FOG), Sankouya, Sédhiouding, Sonaco, Thiamoulé, Assoumoul, Piriki, Tokodjan, SincapTilidji, Sinthiou Alimou Barry (2 FOG)
TOTAL SEDHIOU Region		34		76		24		65	

KOLDA Region									
#	NGO/CBO	RF HYDRAULIC		RF SANITATION		FOG Contract HYDRAULIC		FOG Contract SANITATION	
		#	Villages	#	Villages	#	Villages	#	Villages
1	CARITAS / KOLDA	10	Saré Hamady, Témento Samba Korasse, Saré Namou, Sinthiang Yéro Djina, Saré Diouba, Saré Kéléfa, Sam Pathé, Saré Botto Mawndé, Nany Demba, Koyéma Bouty,	29	Sam Pathé (3 RF), Saré Namou (2RF), Saré Diouba, Sinthiang Yéro Djina (3 RF), Saré Mamady (3 RF), Nany Demba (2RF), Saré Botto Mawndé (2RF), Saré Kéléfa (2RF), Témento Samba Korasse, Saré Hamady (2RF), Linguéyel (Saré) Kassoum, Saré Yoba Niama, Koyéma Bouty, Macina Séyni, Témento Bothié, Diattapha, Darou Salam Sadio, Sinthiang Samba Dia (Doutadiarra),	5	Saré Namou, Saré Hamady, Sinthiang Yéro Djina et Témento Samba Korasse, Koyéma Bouty,	29	Sam Pathé (3 FOG), Saré Diouba, Saré Mamady (3 FOG), Nany Demba (2 FOG), Saré Botto Mawndé (2 FOG), Saré Namou (2 FOG), Sinthiang Yéro Djina (3 FOG), Saré Hamady (2 FOG), Saré Kéléfa (2 FOG), Winsako Yoro, Témento Samba Korasse, Témento Bothié, Darou Salam Sadio, Diattapha, Linguéyel (Saré) Kassoum, Macina Séyni, Saré Yoba Niama, Koyéma Bouty, Sinthiang Samba Dia (Doutadiarra),
2	CASADES / KOLDA	4	Tabandinto, Sinthiang Samba Ouma, Vélingara Pathé, Sinthiang Amadou (Sinthiang Dialembéré)	13	Bantankiling Soukouta (2 RF), Sinthiang Samba Ouma (2 RF), Tabandinto (2 RF), Médina Diatta Sabally, Afia Ousmane (2 RF), Vélingara Pathé, Hamdallaye Kanfodiang, Touba Lima, Sibidiang,	1	Tabandinto ;	11	Sinthiang Samba Ouma (2 FOG), Tabandinto (2 FOG), Bantankiling Soukouta (2 FOG), Médina Diatta Sabally, Afia Ousmane, Hamdallaye Kanfodiang, Touba Lima, Sibidiang,
3	ENDA Eau Populaire / KOLDA	3	Sinthiang Kourtiba, Sinthiang Daïbatou Oumar et Alexandrie Kananko,	10	Sinthiang Kourtiba, Sinthiang Daïbatou Oumar (3 RF), Alexandrie Kananko (3 RF), Sinthiang Siring, Saré Lountang, Saré Sara,	3	Sinthiang Kourtiba, Sinthiang Daïbatou Oumar et Alexandrie Kananko,	9	Sinthiang Kourtiba, Sinthiang Daïbatou Oumar (2 FOG), Alexandrie Kananko (3 FOG), Sinthiang Siring, Saré Lountang, Saré Sara,
4	FODDE / KOLDA	11	Saré Samballé, Samé Sabaly, Médina Oumar (Marèna), Missirah Samba Niamadio, Dinguiraye El Hadji Dembel (Sounkarou Badion), Lamoye, Médina Samba Diamankha, Kaniako, Saré Démarrang, Saré Golo, Saré Sammé,	23	Médina Samba Diamankha (3 RF), Saré Téning Dia, Missirah Samba Niamadio (2 RF), Saré Samballé (3 RF), Dinguiraye Elhadji Dembel, Lamoye (2 RF), Same Sabally, Kaniako (2 RF), Médina Oumar (Marèna), Mamadou Bédiéfa (Daïbatou Mamadou), Demba Oumma, Médina Alpha Sadou, Saré Démarrang, Saré Golo, Saré Konco, Boguel Samba,	10	Saré Samballé, Samé Sabaly, Médina Oumar (Marèna), Missirah Samba Niamadio, Dinguiraye El Hadji Dembel (Sounkarou Badion), Lamoye, Médina Samba Diamankha, Kaniako, Saré Démarrang, Saré Golo ;	22	Lamoye (2 FOG), Médina Samba Diamankha (3 FOG), Missirah Samba Niamadio (2 FOG), Dinguiraye El Hadji Dembel, Same Sabally, Saré Samballé (3 FOG), Saré Téning Dia, Mamadou Bédiéfa (Daïbatou Mamadou), Demba Oumma, Médina Alpha Sadou, Kaniako (2 FOG), Saré Démarrang, Saré Golo, Saré Konco, Boguel Samba,
TOTAL KOLDA Region			28		75		19		71
TOTAL For ZIGUINCHOR / SEDHIOU / KOLDA			96		282		72		264
TOTAL GENERAL			378				336		

Annex 5: Summary of Infrastructure under Contract and Completed (September 30, 2012)

Summary – Sanitation Infrastructures/Latrines

Row Labels	Sum of Nombre Latrines Familiales Réalisées	Sum of SANPLAT Réalises	Sum of DLV Réalises	Sum of VIP Réalises	Sum of TCM Réalises	Sum of Nombre Latrines Familiales en Cours	Sum of SANPLAT En Cours	Sum of DLV En Cours	Sum of VIP En Cours	Sum of TCM En Cours	Sum of Nombre Latrines Publiques Réalises	Sum of Nombre Latrines Publiques En Cours	Sum of Nombre Bénéficiaires Assainissement
⊕ Kolda	791	661	129	1	-	51	43	8	-	-	-	-	7,910
⊕ Sédhiou	570	295	263	12	-	8	5	3	-	-	-	-	5,700
⊕ Tambacounda	305	237	64	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,050
⊕ Ziguinchor	2,002	1,233	540	225	4	25	12	2	11	-	14	-	20,020
Grand Total	3,668	2,426	996	242	4	84	60	13	11	-	14	-	36,680

Summary – Large and Medium-sized Water Supply Infrastructures

Row Labels	Sum of Nombre Bornes Fontaines Réalisées	Sum of Nombre Branchements Domiciliaires réalisés	Sum of Nombre Potences Réalisées	Sum of Nombre Branchements Collectifs Réalisés	Sum of Nombre Bornes Fontaines En Cours	Sum of Nombre Branchements Collectifs En Cours	Sum of Nombre Potences En Cours	Sum of Nombre Branchements Domiciliaires En Cours	Sum of Nombre Bénéficiaires Eau Grande Hydraulique
⊕ Kolda									
⊕ Sédhiou									
⊕ Tambacounda									
⊕ Ziguinchor	5	176	1	4					4,140
Grand Total	5	176	1	4					4,140

Summary – Small Water Supply Infrastructures – Manual Drilling or with the Mini-rig Drill

Row Labels	Sum of Nombre Mini Forages réalisés	Sum of Nombre Puits Réhabilités	Sum of Nombre Mini Forages en cours	Sum of Nombre Puits En Cours	Sum of Nombre Bénéficiaires Eau Petite Hydraulique
⊖ ACPP	5	-	-	-	-
⊕ Ziguinchor	5	-	-	-	-
⊖ USAID/PEPAM	132	11	18	-	23,700
⊕ Kolda	39	4	1	-	8,550
⊕ Sédhiou	35	5	8	-	7,500
⊕ Tambacounda	-	-	-	-	-
⊕ Ziguinchor	58	2	9	-	7,650
⊖ WADA_1_USAID/PEPAM	6	-	-	-	1,050
⊕ Ziguinchor	6	-	-	-	1,050
⊖ WADA_2	14	-	2	-	2,550
⊕ Kolda	5	-	-	-	1,050
⊕ Sédhiou	4	-	2	-	750
⊕ Ziguinchor	5	-	-	-	750
Grand Total	157	11	20	-	27,300

Summary – Small Water Supply Infrastructures – Manual Drilling or with the Mini-rig Drill

Row Labels	Sum of Nombre MF réalisés	Sum of Nombre Puits Réabilités	Sum of Nombre Bénéficiaires Eau Petite Hydraulique	Sum of Nombre Bornes Fontaines Réalisées	Sum of Nombre Branchements Collectifs Réalisés	Sum of Nombre Branchements Domiciliaires réalisés	Sum of Nombre Potences Réalisées	Sum of Nombre Bénéficiaires Eau Grande Hydraulique	Sum of Nombre Bénéficiaires Eau Petite et Grande Hydraulique
<input type="checkbox"/> Kolda	44	4	9,600						9,600
<input type="checkbox"/> USAID/PEPAM	39	4	8,550						8,550
<input type="checkbox"/> WADA_2	5	-	1,050						1,050
<input type="checkbox"/> Sédhiou	39	5	8,250						8,250
<input type="checkbox"/> USAID/PEPAM	35	5	7,500						7,500
<input type="checkbox"/> WADA_2	4	-	750						750
<input type="checkbox"/> Tambacounda	-	-	-						-
<input type="checkbox"/> USAID/PEPAM	-	-	-						-
<input type="checkbox"/> Ziguinchor	74	2	9,450	5	4	176	1	4,140	13,590
<input type="checkbox"/> ACPP	5	-	-						-
<input type="checkbox"/> USAID/PEPAM	58	2	7,650	5	4	176	1	4,140	11,790
<input type="checkbox"/> WADA_1 USAID/PEPAM	6	-	1,050						1,050
<input type="checkbox"/> WADA_2	5	-	750						750
Grand Total	157	11	27,300	5	4	176	1	4,140	31,440

Annex 6: Overall Status of Achievement of Boreholes in Ziguinchor, Sédhiou, and Kolda

N°	Village/ Quartier	Département	Entreprise de Forage	Date d'installation	Coordonnées GPS		Profondeur Totale (m)	Niveau statique (m)	Ø Tuyau PVC Pression (mm)	Type de Pompe	Structure	Etat d'avancement	Financement	Coût total de l'ouvrage	Subvention USAID/PEPAM	Contribution financière des bénéficiaires	Observations
					Latitude	Longitude											
1	Alexandrie Kananko	Kolda/Bagadadi	OMAR SOW	4/11/2011	12.78995°	14.70133°	18	8.4	125	EROBON	ENDA	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,273,088	1,145,779	127,309	
2	Assoumoui 1	Sédhiou	APAS	Déc 2011	12.47425°	15.74489°	24	8	125	India	ENFANCE/PAIX	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	2,028,324	1,825,492	202,832	
3	Assoumoui 2	Sédhiou	APAS	Déc 2011	12.47535°	15.74643°	24	12.5	125	India	ENFANCE/PAIX	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	2,028,324	1,825,492	202,832	
4	Assoumoui 3	Sédhiou	APAS	Déc 2011	12.47506°	15.74817°	24	14.5	125	India	ENFANCE/PAIX	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	2,028,324	1,825,492	202,832	
5	BADIANA CEM	Bigbona	Mballo et Fils	12/3/2010	12.91896°	16.43678°	17.35	5.25	125	Immergée	WESWA	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	4,040,241	3,573,526	466,715	Ouvrage d'eau à l'école
6	Badiana Eghana	Bigbona	Diaminda Service	11/28/2011	12.92466°	16.43909°	22.3	9.7	125	India	WESWA	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	2,036,364	1,832,728	203,636	
7	BADIANA ELEOUT (Boutelaye)	Bigbona	ASUKATEN WATER	7/17/2011	12.92205°	16.43610°	18	6	125	India	WESWA	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,908,084	1,717,276	190,808	
8	BADIANA GAMBISSARA	Bigbona	ASUKATEN WATER	7/16/2011	12.92687°	16.44083°	24	13	125	India	WESWA	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	2,036,634	1,832,728	203,636	
9	BADIONCOTO	Bigbona	ASUKATEN WATER	Nov-10	13.06677°	16.57996°	18	4.1	125	India	WESWA	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,576,338	1,418,704	157,634	
10	Badiouré (Village)	Bigbona	Mballo et Fils	5-Oct	12.87442°	16.13335°	24	14	125	India	ADY	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,693,212	1,523,891	169,321	
11	Badiouré(CEM)	Bigbona	Mballo et Fils	14-Oct	12.86829°	16.13421°	22	12.2	125	India	ADY	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,709,963	1,538,996	170,966	Ouvrage d'eau à l'école
12	Bagadadi Ecole	Sédhiou	Assukatene Water	12/9/2011	13.02951°	15.59783°	17.1	5.53	125	EROBON	C2/Ecole	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,197,275	1,077,548	119,728	
13	Bambato Ecole	Sédhiou	KEDEBAY	12/13/2011	12.49772°	15.55758°	24	12.8	125	India	C2	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	2,037,744	1,833,970	203,774	Ouvrage d'eau à l'école
14	Bantagnel	Sédhiou/Niagna	Casaapica	6/12/2012	12.70327°	15.26842°	21	11	125	India	CARITAS	Travaux en cours	USAID/PEPAM	2,043,360	1,839,024	204,336	
15	BARAKESSE	Ziguinchor	ASUKATEN WATER		13.12189°	16.47478°				India	WESWA	Travaux en cours	USAID/PEPAM	2,131,800	1,918,620	213,180	Site d'extension de Kataba1
16	Bélaye	Bigbona	Mballo et Fils	12/1/2011	12.90777°	16.40037°	21	9	125	India	WESWA	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,968,504	1,771,654	196,850	
17	Bemet Baghagha	Sédhiou	Kedebaye	7/13/2012	12.74013°	15.98915°	23.6	8.6	125	India	CASADES	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	2,059,440	2,059,440	0	Site CLTS
18	Bemet DJI mandi	Sédhiou	Kedebaye	7/13/2012	12.73387°	15.99221°	22.4	10	125	India	CASADES	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	2,059,440	2,059,440	0	Site CLTS
19	Bigbona Ecole TT4	Bigbona	Mballo et Fils	3/9/2012	12.79037°	16.23523°	30.23	20.22	125	India	C2/Ecole	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	2,061,864	1,855,678	206,186	Ouvrage d'eau à l'école
20	Bissanoum (Boffa) / ACPP	Ziguinchor	ASUKATEN WATER	4/25/2012	12.45593°	16.24271°	19.84	13.49	125	India	PACTE	Ouvrage achevé	ACPP	1,993,344	1,993,344	0	Partenariat ACPP/USAID/PEPAM/PACTE
21	Bissassou Santo Ecole	Sédhiou/Simbandi	ASUKATENE WATER	12/12/2012	12.59570°	15.42873°	21	10	125	Erobon	C2/Ecole	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,275,525	1,147,973	127,553	
22	Bogbo Ecole	Sédhiou/Bambali	Formation GIE CASAPICA-GIE	6/29/2011	12.66850°	15.70973°	18	5	125	EROBON	C2/Ecole	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM				Ouvrage d'eau à l'école; Formation de 3 entreprises de forage
23	Boucotte Mancagne Ecole	Ziguinchor	Mballo et Fils	12/11/2011	12.53114°	16.28035°	21.47	6.1	125	India	C2/Ecole	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	2,021,664	1,819,498	202,166	Ouvrage d'eau à l'école
24	Bougniry	Sédhiou	KEDEBAY	12/14/2011	12.83993°	15.94683°	18.9	7.3	125	EROBON	CASADES/CLTS	Ouvrage achevé	WADA	1,275,525	1,275,525	0	Site CLTS
25	Bouhouyou / ACPP	Ziguinchor	ASUKATEN WATER	4/28/2012	12.47070°	16.25715°	21.8	7.7	125	India	PACTE	Ouvrage achevé	ACPP	2,035,344	2,035,344	0	Partenariat ACPP/USAID/PEPAM/PACTE
26	BOULOME	Ziguinchor	ASUKATEN WATER	9/14/2010	12.54164°	16.20992°	28.3	12.8	125	India	AIAC	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,735,088	1,561,579	173,509	
27	Boulome / ACPP	Ziguinchor	ASUKATEN WATER	4/18/2012	12.54226°	16.21257°	30.72	15.3	125	India	PACTE	Ouvrage achevé	ACPP	2,104,584	2,104,584	0	Partenariat ACPP/USAID/PEPAM/PACTE
28	Bourofaye Bainouk	Ziguinchor	Entreprise SAGNA	12/22/2010	12.49535°	16.26536°	19.96	4.68	125	Erobon	PACTE	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,300,838	1,170,754	130,000	Ouvrage d'eau à l'école
29	Boussoura	Sédhiou	Appas et Koutokoyo	Oct-10	12.70852°	15.59630°	16.90	9.50	125	Erobon	ENFANCE/PAIX	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM				Formation de deux entreprises de forage de Sédhiou
30	Bouteum Boukiak	Bigbona	Mballo et Fils	Fév 2012	12.65251°	16.39210°	21.67	10.45	125	India	PACTE	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,718,338	1,546,504	180,000	
31	Bouteum Eléghande	Bigbona	Mballo et Fils	12/15/2011	12.65807°	16.40661°	21.1	9.48	125	India	PACTE	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,968,504	1,771,654	196,850	
32	Bouto	Ziguinchor	Assukatene Water et Diaminda	Jan-10	12.87241°	16.05655°	20	11	125	Erobon	ADY	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM				Régie; Formation de deux entreprises de forage
33	BOUYAL	Bigbona	Entreprise SAGNA	5/8/2011	12.86834°	16.02984°	21	10	125	India	Kabonketor	Ouvrage achevé	WADA				Site CLTS
34	BOUYINOR	Bigbona	Entreprise SAGNA	5/1/2011	12.87667°	16.04025°	18	11	125	India	Kabonketor	Ouvrage achevé	WADA				Site CLTS
35	BRIKAMANDING	Bigbona	ASUKATEN WATER	Nov-10	13.03105°	16.62187°	18	3.18	125	India	WESWA	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,576,338	1,418,704	157,634	
36	Bureau USAID/PEPAM	Kolda	Démonstration Mini sondeuse	1/13/2012	12.89064°	14.93514°	23.36	2.76	125	Erobon	C3	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM				Démonstration forage mini sondeuse à Kolda
37	Camaraounda 1	Ziguinchor	Diaminda Service	11/30/2011	12.50766°	16.07998°	19.1	9.6	125	India	PACTE	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,983,204	1,784,884	198,320	
38	Camaraounda 2	Ziguinchor	Diaminda Service	12/3/2011	12.50991°	16.07708°	25.6	13.95	125	India	PACTE	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	2,052,444	1,847,200	205,244	
39	Daibatou Bocar Ecole	Kolda/Bignarabé	REGIE Mini sondeuse	11/28/2011	12.97798°	14.73997°	35.3	16.45	125	India	C2/Ecole	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	2,124,804	1,912,504	212,300	Ouvrage d'eau à l'école
40	Daibatou Mamadou Badiéfa	Bagadadi	GIE OMAR SOW	8/7/2012	12.85950°	14.66838°	19	5.4	125	EROBON	FODDE	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,220,963	1,098,867	122,096	
41	Demba Oumah Medyana Bakar	Bagadadi	GIE OMAR SOW	8/5/2012	12.86433°	14.63266°	19	6.2	125	EROBON	FODDE	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,273,088	1,145,779	127,309	
42	Diagho	Bigbona	Entreprise Sagna	12/21/2011	12.81202°	16.02928°	17.5	5	125	EROBON	Kabonketor	Ouvrage achevé	WADA				Site CLTS
43	Diagour	Bigbona	Entreprise SAGNA	4/16/2011	12.81062°	16.01692°	20	9	125	India	Kabonketor	Ouvrage achevé	WADA				Site CLTS
44	Diaken Diola	Ziguinchor	N'dey Marie et M'ballo	Feb-10	12.44500°	16.62678°	17	8.5	125	India	AJAE DO	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM				
45	Diakene Diola CEM	Oussouye	Entreprise SAGNA	12/8/2010	12.43817°	16.61995°	26	12.4	125	India	AJAE DO	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,726,713	1,554,041	172,671	
46	Diatan / ACPP	Ziguinchor	ASUKATEN WATER	5/3/2012	12.46367°	16.41338°	22.4	11.3	125	India	PACTE	Ouvrage achevé	ACPP	2,051,424	2,051,424	0	Partenariat ACPP/USAID/PEPAM/PACTE
47	Diankandy	Djaniny	Kedebaye		13.23563°	15.71401°			125	Erobon	ENFANCE/PAIX	Travaux en cours	USAID/PEPAM	1,003,338	873,005	130,333	
48	Diabé 4	Kolda	CASAPICA	3/14/2012	12.91647°	14.16566°	21.2	6.76	125	India	C2/Ecole	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	2,005,584	1,805,026	200,558	
49	Diatock (Ecole II)	Bigbona	Mballo et Fils	12/21/2011	12.70515°	16.41305°	23	13	125	India	C2/Ecole	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	2,021,664	1,819,498	202,166	Ouvrage d'eau à l'école
50	Dinguiraye El Dembel (soukarou)	Kolda/Bagadadi	HBM	4/10/2011	12.75944°	14.63350°	20.87	12.56	125	INDIA	FODDE	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,919,338	1,727,404	191,934	
51	Dirimaro	Kolda	CASAPICA	Novembre 2011	13.07824°	14.39435°	20.3	7.1	125	EROBON	ENDA/CLTS	Ouvrage achevé	WADA	1,275,525	1,275,525	0	
52	DJIBARA Talboubesse	Ziguinchor	ASUKATEN WATER		13.09365°	16.39390°				India	WESWA	Travaux en cours	USAID/PEPAM	2,063,784	1,857,406	206,378	Site d'extension de Kataba1
53	Djifangor / KITOR	Ziguinchor	ASUKATEN WATER	6/25/2011	12.55970°	16.21181°	27	17	125	India	AJAC	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,944,463	1,750,016	194,500	
54	Djifengor	Ziguinchor	N'dey Marie et M'ballo	Feb-10	12.56982°	16.21445°	17	14	125	India	AJAC	Echec	USAID/PEPAM				La reprise a été conditionnée par la mobilisation d'une épargne initié
55	Djigoupoune	Bigbona	Entreprise Sagna	1/9/2012	12.73904°	16.04659°	22	7	125	India	Kabonketor	Ouvrage achevé	WADA	2,013,624	2,013,624	0	
56	Djilacounda	Ziguinchor	Diaminda Service		12.99061°	16.24095°				India	ADY	Travaux en cours	USAID/PEPAM	2,011,463	1,810,316	201,146	Plusieurs tentatives soldées par des echecs
57	Djilacounda	Ziguinchor	Mini sondeuse	Jul-12	12.98686°	16.24193°	26.7	20.8	125	India	ADY	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	2,124,864	1,912,324	212,480	
58	DJILAKOUMOUNE	Ziguinchor	Entreprise Sagna	7/1/2012	13.08553°	16.52139°	23.3	12	125	India	WESWA	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	2,067,480	1,860,732	206,748	

N°	Village/ Quartier	Département	Entreprise de Forage	Date d'installation	Coordonnées GPS		Profondeur Totale (m)	Niveau statique (m)	Ø Tuyau PVC Pression (mm)	Type de Pompe	Structure	Etat d'avancement	Financement	Coût total de l'ouvrage	Subvention USAID/PEPAM	Contribution financière des bénéficiaires	Observations
					Latitude	Longitude											
59	DIJROUGOUMANE	Bigbona	Entreprise SAGNA	5/3/2011	12.87667°	16.04024°	20	11	125	India	Kabonketor	Ouvrage achevé	WADA				Site CLTS
60	DOMBONDIR Diatock 1	Bigbona	Mballo et Fils	10/12/2010	13.13096°	16.69472°	21	9	125	India	WESWA	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,701,588	1,531,429	170,159	
61	DOMBONDIR Diatock 2	Bigbona	Mballo et Fils	11/8/2010	13.12718°	16.69569°	24	9	125	India	WESWA	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,693,213	1,523,892	169,321	
62	DOMBONDIR(Bagaya)	Bigbona	Entreprise SAGNA	10/12/2010	13.13817°	16.69313°	17	4.3	125	India	WESWA	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,667,088	1,500,379	166,709	
63	DOMBONDIR(Karone)	Bigbona	Entreprise SAGNA	10/9/2010	13.13521°	16.69380°	20	5.7	125	India	WESWA	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,636,838	1,473,154	163,684	
64	Ecole Landing Tamba/Undiane	Ziguinchor	Essai equipement USAID/PEPAM	12/31/2009	12.58102°	16.27202°	27	14.56	125	Erobon	C3 demonstrati	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM				Démonstration forage manuel
65	EFFOC KAKOUNOUNE	Ziguinchor	ASUKATEN WATER	7/25/2011	12.40425°	16.51574°	27	13	125	India	AJADO	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,718,338	1,546,504	171,834	
66	EGUILAYE 1	Bigbona	ASUKATEN WATER	7/29/2010	12.88382°	16.28035°	35	25	125	India	ADY	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,802,088	1,621,879	180,209	
67	Eguilaye 2	Bigbona	Diaminda Service	6/25/2011	12.88121°	16.28380°	29	24	125	India	ADY	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,802,088	1,621,879	181,000	
68	Eguilaye Ecole	Bigbona	REGIE Mini sondeuse	12/9/2011	12.88139°	16.28194°	35	24.5	125	INDIA	C2/Ecole	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	2,124,804	1,912,554	212,250	Ouvrage d'eau à l'école
69	Emaye Ecole	Oussouye	Diaminda Service	12/30/2011	12.44690°	16.55958°	28	14	125	India	CZ/Ecole	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	2,084,604	1,876,144	208,460	
70	Franconda Bainouck	Sédhiou	KDEDEBAY	12/6/2011	12.72005°	15.93636°	7.15	22.05	125	India	CASADES/CLTS	Ouvrage achevé	WADA	2,013,624	2,013,624	0	Site CLTS
71	Franconda Bodianconda	Sédhiou	KDEDEBAY	12/4/2011	12.72007°	15.93640°	19	7.15	125	EROBON	CASADES/CLTS	Ouvrage achevé	WADA	1,275,525	1,275,525	0	Site CLTS
72	Gouloumbou Ecole	Kolda/Sinthiang	HBM	12/1/2011	13.46171°	13.72829°	17.6	7.8	125	INDIA	C2	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,901,424	1,711,282	190,142	Ouvrage d'eau à l'école
73	Gouraf / ACP	Ziguinchor	ASUKATEN WATER	4/21/2012	12.55147°	16.23777°	19.45	8.1	125	India	PACTE	Ouvrage achevé	ACPP	1,993,344	1,993,344	0	Partenariat ACP/USAID/PEPAM/PACTE
74	Grand Koulaye 1 (kouyni 1)	Bigbona	Diaminda Service	Dec-10	12.97642°	16.03856°	27	12.8	125	India	ADY	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,735,088	1,561,579	173,509	
75	Grand Koulaye 2 (kouyni 2)	Bigbona	Diaminda Service	Dec-10	12.97711°	16.04274°	27	12.2	125	India	ADY	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,735,088	1,561,579	173,509	
76	Grand Koulaye 3	Bigbona	Diaminda Service	Dec-10	12.99316°	16.03691°	25	14.8	125	India	ADY	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,718,338	1,546,504	171,835	
77	Grand Koulaye 4	Bigbona	Diaminda Service	Dec-10	12.99195°	16.03614°	24	13	125	India	ADY	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,709,963	1,538,966	170,966	
78	Hamdallaye Manjak	Sédhiou/Simban	KOUTOU KOYO	10/28/2011	12.54260°	15.67827°	17.9	8.57	125	Erobon	ENFANCE/PAIX	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,220,963	1,098,866	122,096	
79	Kabeumb Ecole	Sédhiou	Assukatène Water	12/12/2011	13.02984°	15.91997°	18	8	125	India	C2/Ecole	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,901,424	1,711,282	190,142	
80	Kadiator Ecole	Kolda	Omar Sow	11/28/2011	12.98300°	14.54510°	21	12	125	India	C2	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	2,029,704	1,826,734	202,970	
81	Kagnako	Kolda/Dioualou	GIE OMAR SOW	3/18/2012	12.72262°	15.01758°	21	10.5	125	INDIA	FODDE	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	2,052,444	1,847,199	205,244	
82	Kagmone Antene	Sédhiou	Mini sondeuse	7/28/2012	12.97489°	15.92683°	37.75	26.93	125	India	CASADES	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	2,124,804	1,912,324	212,480	
83	kaolack	Sédhiou	HBM	1/10/2012	12.74273°	15.16056°	19	9.5	125	EROBON	CARITAS	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,303,338	1,173,004	130,334	
84	Kendlieng	Ziguinchor	Assukatène Water et Diaminda	Jan-10	12.99106°	16.28667°	30	19.7	125	India	ADY	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM				Régie: Formation de deux entreprise de forage
85	Koba Selety	Bigbona	Entreprise Sagna	6/29/2012	13.10378°	16.58091°	25.2	14.8	125	India	WESWA	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	2,075,520	1,867,968	207,552	
86	kocoumba Ecole		Kedebaye		12.83625°	15.83625°				India	C2	Travaux en cours	EROBON	1,345,125	1,210,613	134,513	Ouvrage d'eau à l'école
87	Koudalla	Sédhiou/Niagha	APAS	4/17/2011	12.70026°	15.26346°	19.5	11	125	Erobon	CARITAS	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,303,338	1,173,004	130,334	
88	Koudjiny	Sédhiou	HBM	1/10/2012	12.86659°	15.21456°	11.2	6	125	EROBON	ENDA	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,220,963	1,098,866	122,096	
89	Koundioundou	Ziguinchor	Entreprise SAGNA	10/21/2010	12.61046°	15.98589°	24	17.15	125	Erobon	AIAC	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,726,713	1,554,042	172,671	
90	Koundioundou Diola	Ziguinchor	Diaminda Service	22/06/2012	13.14168°	16.52915°	24.37	12	125	India	PACTE	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	2,060,484	1,854,436	206,048	
91	Koyéma Bouty	Medina Cherif	CASAPICA	12/9/2012	13.00654°	14.18156°	21	7.8	125	EROBON	CARITAS	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,345,125	1,210,613	134,515	
92	Lamoye	Kolda/Bagadadi	HBM	4/14/2011	12.76384°	14.66425°	21.6	12.2	125	INDIA	FODDE	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,919,338	1,727,404	191,934	
93	Mandouar II	Bigbona	Entreprise Sagna	12/17/2011	12.82220°	16.02529°	17.5	10	125	EROBON	Kabonketor	Ouvrage achevé	WADA	1,275,525	1,275,525	0	Site CLTS
94	Maracounda	Bigbona	Entreprise SAGNA	4/27/2011	12.79444°	16.05907°	18.5	7	125	India	Kabonketor	Ouvrage achevé	WADA				Site CLTS
95	Medieque 1	Bigbona	Diaminda Service	5/19/2011	12.95239°	16.11777°	25	18.5	125	India	ADY	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,927,713	1,734,941	192,771	
96	Medina Diatta	Kolda	Sow kunda et HBM	Oct-10	12.85610°	14.58287°	22.87	13.79	125	Erobon	CASADES	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM				Formation de deux entreprises de forage de Kolda
97	Medina Omar (Maréna)	Kolda/Bagadadi	OMAR SOW	5/28/2011	12.84782°	14.73083°	19	8	125	EROBON	FODDE	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,273,088	1,145,779	127,309	
98	Medina Samba Diamankha (sinth)	Kolda/Bagadadi	OMAR SOW	4/18/2011	12.87258°	14.57713°	20	9	125	EROBON	FODDE	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,300,838	1,170,754	130,084	
99	Medina Wandifa Ecole 3	Sédhiou/Medina	REGIE Mini sondeuse	11/30/2011	13.06179°	15.64786°	33	25.65	125	INDIA	C2/Ecole	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM				Ouvrage d'eau à l'école
100	Medina Wandifa Lycée	Sédhiou	Mini sondeuse	8/2/2012	13.04883°	15.63896°	38.10	24	125	India	C2/Ecole	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM				Ouvrage d'eau à l'école
101	Médira Yoro Foula Ecole	Kolda	Omar Sow	1/5/2012	13.29447°	14.71417°	20.5	7	125	India	C2	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,968,504	1,771,654	196,850	
102	Missirah Samba Niamadio	Kolda/Bagadadi	HBM	4/3/2011	12.79388°	14.70965°	18.85	8.1	125	EROBON	FODDE	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,303,338	1,173,004	130,334	
103	Milomp Kajinoli Ecole	Oussouye	Diaminda Service	12/24/2011	12.56040°	16.56971°	26.6	12.13	125	India	AJADO	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	2,060,484	1,854,436	206,048	Ouvrage d'eau à l'école
104	Nany Demba	Kolda/Medina	HBM	31-May	12.82585°	14.17773°	25.5	11	125	EROBON	CARITAS	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,303,338	1,173,004	130,334	
105	Ndiagne	Bigbona	Entreprise Sagna	12/14/2011	12.85164°	16.03448°	14.9	7.6	125	India	Kabonketor	Ouvrage achevé	WADA	1,968,504	1,968,504	0	Site CLTS
106	Ndongane	Sédhiou/Inor	ASUKATEN WATER	12/8/2011	13.07431°	15.68418°	26.53	17.5	125	India	CASADES	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	2,084,604	1,876,144	208,460	
107	Ndorna	Bagadadi	CASAPICA	8/2/2012	12.83914°	14.74816°	21	7.1	125	Erobon	FODDE	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,273,088	1,145,779	127,309	
108	Niagha	Sédhiou/Niagha	Casapica	6/12/2012	12.70670°	15.26424°	21.63	8.1	125	India	CARITAS	Travaux en cours	USAID/PEPAM	2,035,320	1,831,788	203,532	
109	Niassarang (reprise)	Bigbona	Diaminda Service	3/26/2011	12.90348°	16.25546°	35	24	125	India	ADY	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,793,713	1,614,341	179,371	
110	Niassarang Ecole	Bigbona	REGIE Mini sondeuse	12/12/2011	12.89627°	16.25618°	35.4	24	125	INDIA	C2/Ecole	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	2,124,804	1,911,904	212,900	Ouvrage d'eau à l'école
111	Nioroko	Bigbona	Diaminda Service	Jun-12	12.91760°	15.97904°	27	8	125	India	C2/Ecole	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	2,035,320	1,831,788	203,532	Ouvrage d'eau à l'école
112	OUFFOULO	Bigbona	Entreprise SAGNA	5/24/2011	12.86297°	16.04886°	18	7.05	125	India	Kabonketor	Ouvrage achevé	WADA				Site CLTS
113	Petit Coulaye	Bigbona	Démonstration Mini sondeuse	3/24/2011	12.83528°	16.15944°	39.3	28	125	India	ADY	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM				Essai de la mini sondeuse
114	Piriki	Sédhiou	APAS	12/13/2011	12.44524°	15.73941°	21	9.5	125	EROBON	ENFANCE/PAIX	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,303,338	1,174,004	130,334	
115	POUKENE	Bigbona	Entreprise Sagna	7/7/2012	13.10024°	16.48661°	26.9	17.5	125	India	WESWA	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	2,099,640	1,889,676	209,964	Site d'extension de Kataba1
116	SAMBOLULANDIANG Chef de village	Bigbona	Entreprise Sagna	7/25/2012	13.07584°	16.48851°	24.5	16	125	India	WESWA	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	2,083,560	1,875,204	208,356	Site d'extension de Kataba1
117	SAMBOLULANDIANG Eramba	Bigbona	Entreprise Sagna	7/12/2012	13.08152°	16.49439°	25	15	125	India	WESWA	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	2,075,520	1,867,968	207,552	Site d'extension de Kataba1
118	Samé Foulaye	Sédhiou	Omar Sow	12/7/2011	12.91193°	15.24574°	19	9.5	125	India	CARITAS	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,995,204	1,795,684	199,520	
119	Samé Kanta Manjac	Sédhiou	Omar Sow	1/10/2													

N°	Village/ Quartier	Département	Entreprise de Forage	Date d'installation	Coordonnées GPS		Profondeur Totale (m)	Niveau statique (m)	Ø Tuyau PVC Pression (mm)	Type de Pompe	Structure	Etat d'avancement	Financement	Coût total de l'ouvrage	Subvention USAID/PEPAM	Contribution financière des bénéficiaires	Observations
					Latitude	Longitude											
126	Saré Bala PK 12	Kolda	Mini sondeuse	9/14/2012	13.38369°	13.79579°	60	42.12	125	Vergnet	C2/Ecole	Travaux en cours	USAID/PEPAM	3,592,310	3,233,079	359,231	Ouvrage d'eau à l'école
127	Saré Botto Maoudé	Kolda/Médina CF	CASAPICA	11/23/2011	12.95436°	14.18644°	20	6.5	125	Erobon	CARITAS	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,220,963	1,098,866	122,096	
128	Saré Démará	Kolda/Dioualacoli	GIE OMAR SOW	3/23/2012	12.78455°	14.94148°	19	11	125	INDIA	FODDE	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	2,060,484	1,854,435	206,048	
129	Saré Diouba	Kolda	OMAR Sow	12/9/2011	12.80611°	14.85280°	21	9	125	India	CARITAS	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,995,204	1,795,684	199,520	
130	Saré Djibli Ecote	Sédhiou/Dianah	Formation GIE CASAPICA	6/19/2011	12.86768°	15.19843°	18.35	8.2	125	EROBON	C2/Ecole	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM				Ouvrage d'eau à l'école; Formation de 3 entreprises de forage
131	Saré Faring	Sédhiou	KDEBAYE	12/23/2011	12.93667°	15.21445°	24	14	125	EROBON	ENDA	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,311,734	1,180,560	131,173	
132	Saré Foddé	Samé Kanta	GIE OMAR SOW	6/18/2012	12.97075°	15.16917°	26	13.10	125	India	Caritas	Travaux en cours	USAID/PEPAM	2,067,480	1,860,732	206,748	
133	Saré Golo	Kolda/Dioualacoli	GIE OMAR SOW	3/20/2012	12.76575°	14.92965°	16.05	7.9	125	Erobon	FODDE	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,311,733	1,180,560	131,173	
134	Saré Hamady	Kolda/Médina CF	MBALLO & FILS	7/10/2011	13.03526°	14.25994°	22.5	11.3	125	EROBON	CARITAS	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,303,338	1,173,004	130,334	
135	Saré Kéléfa	Kolda	CASAPICA	Novembre 2011	12.82770°	14.24804°	20.1	8.4	125	India	CARITAS	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,995,204	1,795,684	199,520	
136	Saré Lao	Sédhiou/Niagha	APAS	4/21/2011	12.68793°	15.14583°	20	7	125	INDIA	CARITAS	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,876,463	1,688,816	187,646	
137	Saré Mamadi	Kolda	Sow kunda et HBM	Oct-10	12.82946°	14.89133°	17.37	10.8	125	India	CARITAS	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM				Formation de deux entreprises de forage de Kolda
138	Saré Namou	Kolda/Dioualacoli	OMAR SOW	5/22/2011	12.80392°	14.86488°	26	17	125	INDIA	CARITAS	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,969,588	1,772,629	196,959	
139	Saré Pathé Diaou Ecole	Sédhiou/Samé Kanta	Formation GIE CASAPICA-GIE KDEBAYE-GIE Kolamba	6/26/2011	13.04283°	15.22831°	22.2	10.63	125	EROBON	C2/Ecole	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM				Ouvrage d'eau à l'école; Formation de 3 entreprises de forage
140	Saré Pathéyel	Kolda	CASAPICA	Novembre 2011	13.13152°	14.34585°	22.1	8.2	125	India	ENDA/CLTS	Ouvrage achevé	WADA	2,005,584	2,005,584	0	
141	Saré Samba Lobbé	Bagadadj	GIE OMAR SOW	8/3/2012	12.81708°	14.58665°	20.3	9.2	125	EROBON	C2	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,311,734	1,180,561	131,173	
142	Saré samballé	Kolda/Médina CF	HBM	4/22/2011	12.77674°	14.92793°	17.5	10.64	125	EROBON	FODDE	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,303,338	1,173,004	130,334	
143	Saré Sammé	Bagadadj	CASAPICA	5/8/2012	12.82021°	14.76834°	20	6.1	125	EROBON	FODDE	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,273,088	1,145,779	127,309	
144	Saré Sara Bouya	Sédhiou/Dianah	KOUTOU KOYO	4/3/2012	12.81504°	15.15714°	20.85	10.6	125	Erobon	ENDA	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,303,338	1,173,004	130,334	
145	Saré Souna Manjack	Sédhiou/Samé Kanta	KOUTOU KOYO	4/5/2012	12.91380°	15.22663°	31.7	19.72	125	India	ENDA	Travaux en cours	USAID/PEPAM	1,303,338	1,173,004	130,334	
146	Saré Tening Mara	Kolda	REGIE Mini sondeuse	11/23/2011	13.09803°	14.35028°	21.5	35	125	INDIA	ENDA/CLTS	Ouvrage achevé	WADA				Site CLTS
147	Saré Toumany Manjack	Sédhiou	HBM	12/7/2011	12.88330°	15.24787°	19	9	125	EROBON	CARITAS	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,273,088	1,145,779	127,309	
148	Saré Yéro Handing	Kolda	REGIE Mini sondeuse	11/23/2011	13.10182°	14.34824°	35.52	21.22	125	India	ENDA/CLTS	Ouvrage achevé	WADA				Site CLTS
149	Saré Yoro Sow	Sédhiou	Apas et Koutokoyo	Oct-10	12.84414°	15.1591°	17.50	10.50	125	Erobon	ENDA	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM				Formation de deux entreprises de forage de Sédhiou
150	Saretenandiao	Kolda	Sow kunda et HBM	Oct-10	12.85999°	14.57032°	23	16	125	Erobon	FODDE	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM				Formation de deux entreprises de forage de Kolda
151	Sédhiouding	Sédhiou/Simban	APAS	5/25/2011	12.31371°	15.43217°	21	14.5	125	Erobon	ENFANCE/PAIX	Fge à Reprendre	USAID/PEPAM	1,303,338	1,173,004	130,334	Echec constaté, Forage à reprendre par l'entrepreneur
152	Séleto	Sédhiou/Djibabo	KDEBAYE	12/7/2011	12.78003°	15.94164°	24	10	125	India	CASADES/CLTS	Ouvrage achevé	WADA	2,005,584	2,005,584	0	Site CLTS
153	Sibidiang	Kolda	CASAPICA	12/20/2011	13.08953°	14.37904°	22	9.4	125	India	ENDA/CLTS	Ouvrage achevé	WADA	2,005,584	2,005,584	0	
154	Sincapili dji	Sédhiou	APAS	12/13/2011	12.46629°	15.73206°	27	17.8	125	India	ENFANCE/PAIX	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	2,060,484	1,854,436	206,048	
155	Sinthian Yéro Djinayel	Kolda/Médina CF	MBALLO & FILS	7/6/2011	13.04095°	14.29108°	27.2	17.15	125	INDIA	CARITAS	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,952,838	1,757,554	195,284	
156	Sinthiang Boido	Bagadadj	CASAPICA	11/8/2012	12.78161°	14.68935°	19	6.7	125	EROBON	FODDE	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,212,588	1,091,329	121,259	
157	Sinthiang Daibatou Oumar	Kolda/Bagadadj	OMAR SOW	4/9/2011	13.00472°	14.86833°	17.5	7.2	125	EROBON	ENDA	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,273,088	1,145,779	127,309	
158	Sinthiang Kourtiba	Kolda/Dialamber	OMAR SOW	4/6/2011	12.96490°	14.58973°	23.75	14.6	125	EROBON	ENDA	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,303,338	1,173,004	130,334	
159	Sinthiang Samba Ouma	Kolda	REGIE Mini sondeuse	11/25/2011	12.88262°	14.43631°	35	23	125	INDIA	CASADES	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	2,116,764	1,905,514	211,250	
160	Sinthiou Alimou Barry	Sédhiou	Mini sondeuse	8/8/2012	13.11063°	15.65370°	50.50	36.57	125	Vergnet	Enfance et paix	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	3,400,000	3,060,000	340,000	
161	Sonaco	Sédhiou/Simban	APAS	10/27/2011	12.45765°	15.74769°	14	10	125	Erobon	ENFANCE/PAIX	Fge à Reprendre	USAID/PEPAM	1,303,338	1,173,004	130,334	Echec constaté, Forage à reprendre par l'entrepreneur
162	SUZANA Chef de village	Ziguinchor	ASUKATEN WATER		13.07359°	16.44296°			125	India	WESWA	Travaux en cours	USAID/PEPAM	2,131,800	1,918,620	213,180	Site d'extension de Kataba1
163	SUZANA2	Ziguinchor	ASUKATEN WATER		13.06869°	16.42727°			125	India	WESWA	Travaux en cours	USAID/PEPAM	2,067,480	1,860,732	206,748	Site d'extension de Kataba1
164	Tabandinto	Kolda/Bagadadj	MBALLO & FILS	10/13/2011	12.81758°	14.73063°	19	8.6	125	Erobon	CASADES	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,273,088	1,145,779	127,309	
165	Takem	Bignona	Mballo et FILS	10/19/2010	12.82501°	16.19795°	22	12.2	125	India	ADY	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,693,212	1,523,891	169,321	
166	Talto	Sédhiou/Dianah	KOUTOU KOYO	4/24/2011	12.86596°	15.26460°	17	6.6	125	EROBON	ENDA	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,204,213	1,083,791	120,421	
167	Tambacounda1	Bignona	Entreprise Sagna	6/22/2012	13.14161°	16.52916°	28.65	18.7	125	India	WESWA	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	2,115,720	1,904,148	211,572	Site d'extension de Kataba1
168	Tambacounda2	Bignona	Entreprise Sagna	6/26/2012	13.10822°	16.57976°	30.5	18.8	125	India	WESWA	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	2,115,720	1,904,148	211,572	Site d'extension de Kataba2
169	TAMBOUILLE	Ziguinchor	ASUKATEN WATER		13.12073°	16.39568°			125	India	WESWA	Travaux en cours	USAID/PEPAM	2,091,600	1,882,440	209,160	Site d'extension de Kataba1
170	Tandouboune	Bignona	Diaminda Service	5/4/2011	12.99308°	15.94562°	18	6.5	125	India	ADY	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,794,088	1,614,679	179,409	
171	Temento Samba Korasse	Kolda/Médina CF	MBALLO & FILS	7/3/2011	12.91382°	14.24430°	22.2	10.8	125	INDIA	CARITAS	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,910,963	1,719,866	191,096	
172	Tendine	Ziguinchor	Assukatén Water et Diaminda	Jan-10	13.01583°	16.14139°	24.4	33	125	India	ADY	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM				Régie; Formation de deux entreprise de forage
173	Thiamoule	Sédhiou/Simban	APAS	6/15/2011	12.43825°	15.72090°	24	14	125	INDIA	ENFANCE/PAIX	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,927,713	1,734,941	192,771	
174	Tobor (Doumassou)	Ziguinchor	N'dey Marie et M'ballo	Feb-10	12.66123°	16.26054°	18	11	125	India	PACTE	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM				Régie; Formation de deux entreprise de forage
175	TOBOR BOUDONE	Ziguinchor	ASUKATEN WATER	7/21/2011	12.67833°	16.25826°	25	17	125	India	PACTE	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,927,713	1,734,941	192,771	
176	Togho	Bignona	Entreprise SAGNA	1/22/2012	12.74060°	16.09228°	25.7	11	125	India	Kabonketor	Ouvrage achevé	WADA	2,029,704	2,029,704	0	Site CLTS
177	Tokodjan	Sédhiou	APAS	12/12/2011	12.50994°	15.78113°	24	12	125	India	ENFANCE/PAIX	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,919,338	1,727,404	191,934	
178	Welingara Pathé	Kolda/Dialamber	HBM	11/25/2011	12.87161°	14.50896°	16.1	7.6	125	Erobon	CASADES	Ouvrage achevé	USAID/PEPAM	1,273,088	1,145,779	127,309	
179	Winsanko Yoro	Sédhiou/Niagha	APAS	10/17/2011	12.64491°	15.28053°	18	9	125	India	CARITAS	Fge à Reprendre	USAID/PEPAM	1,876,463	1,688,816	187,646	Echec constaté, Forage à reprendre par l'entrepreneur
180	WONIACK Chef de village	Ziguinchor	ASUKATEN WATER		13.09461°	16.44609°			125	India	WESWA	Travaux en cours	USAID/PEPAM	2,099,640	1,889,676	209,964	Site d'extension de Kataba1
181	WONIACK2 (Kabekel)	Ziguinchor	ASUKATEN WATER		13.09462°	16.44609°			125	India	WESWA	Travaux en cours	USAID/PEPAM	2,131,800	1,918,620	213,180	Site d'extension de Kataba1

Annex 7: Summary of 27 PLHAs in the Departements of Kolda / Velingara (Region of Kolda)

CABINET	REGION	Communautés Rurales	Population		EAU POTABLE						ASSAINISSEMENT		
					Taux de Desserte			Population Desservie		Nombre EPE à créer entre 2011 ET 2015 (en tenant compte de l'amélioration de l'accès à l'eau potable)	Taux moyen d'équipement des ménages en système individuel d'assainissement		Nombre de latrines à construire
					2011		2015				2011	2015	
					Total	Par AEP		Entre 2011 ET 2015					
AIDF	KOLDA (Velingara)	Paroumba	15,495	16,270	53%	18%	100%	8,212	16,270	27	85%	100%	233
AIDF	KOLDA (Velingara)	Bonconto	10,991	11,541	97%		100%	10,661	11,541	3	85%	100%	165
AIDF	KOLDA (Velingara)	Medina Gounass	49,427	51,898	9%	85%	100%	4,399	51,898	158	84.62%	100%	247
AIDF	KOLDA (Velingara)	Saré Coly Sarré	19,077	20,031	37%	97%	100%	7,058	20,031	43	87.5%	100%	239
AIDF	KOLDA (Velingara)	Kandia	16,210	17,021	93%	0%	100%	15,075	17,021	6	98.3%	100%	28
AIDF	KOLDA (Velingara)	Kandiaye	12,710	13,346	96%	0%	100%	12,202	13,346	4	84.5%	100%	193
AIDF	KOLDA (Velingara)	Ouassadou	20,254	21,267	48%	56%	100%	9,722	21,267	38	76.5 %	100%	340
AIDF	KOLDA (Velingara)	Nemataba	4,815	5,056	83%	0%	100%	3,996	5,056	4	89.6%	100%	75
AIDF	KOLDA (Velingara)	Sinthang Koundara	24,792	26,032	95%	0%	100%	23,552	26,032	8	95.7%	100%	232
AIDF	KOLDA (Velingara)	Pakour	12,820	13,461	39%	0%	100%	5,000	13,461	28	66%	100%	500
MSA	KOLDA	Badion	15,283	17,031	25%	0%	90%	3,871	15,218	38	6.6%	53%	736
MSA	KOLDA	Bignarabé	7,831	8,583	13%	0%	97%	1,043	8,327	24	0.8%	50%	394
MSA	KOLDA	Bourouco	28,212	34,295	6%	0%	99%	1,650	33,909	108	12.4%	56%	1,391
MSA	KOLDA	Dinguiraye	17,965	19,869	45%	15%	98%	8,089	19,426	38	4.3%	52%	880
MSA	KOLDA	Fafacourou	8,398	10,054	32%	12%	97%	2,699	9,741	23	1.4%	51%	459
MSA	KOLDA	Kéréwane	38,985	44,456	19%	11%	96%	7,508	40,815	111	15.8%	58%	1,733
MSA	KOLDA	Koulinto	8,321	9,679	9%	4%	96%	758	9,323	29	1.9%	51%	440
MSA	KOLDA	Niaming	12,858	14,078	23%	3%	100%	2,912	14,078	37	4.4%	52%	624
GERAD	KOLDA	Coumbacara	13,014	14,656	50%	20%	100%	6,450	14,656	27	0.0%	65%	831
GERAD	KOLDA	Dialambere	15,755	17,652	41%	12%	100%	6,391	17,652	38	6.0%	65%	1,023
GERAD	KOLDA	Dioulacolon	16,322	18,609	44%	10%	100%	7,160	18,609	38	10.0%	65%	925
GERAD	KOLDA	Guïro Yero Bocar	16,143	18,678	41%	19%	100%	6,646	18,678	40	6.0%	65%	1,170
GERAD	KOLDA	Mampatim	15,414	16,384	33%	9%	100%	5,069	16,384	38	17.0%	65%	704
GERAD	KOLDA	Medina Cherif	12,890	14,609	55%	19%	100%	7,132	14,609	25	1.0%	65%	688
GERAD	KOLDA	Medina El Hadj	12,255	13,788	42%	3%	100%	5,113	13,788	29	9.0%	65%	995
GERAD	KOLDA	Sare Bidji	16,330	18,296	48%	4%	100%	7,797	18,296	35	16.0%	65%	780
GERAD	KOLDA	Thiety	4,482	5,883	75%	0%	100%	3,378	5,883	8	0.0%	65%	211
TOTAL KOLDA			447,049	492,521	46%	15%	99%	183,545	485,313	1,006	32%	74%	16,236

Source: USAID/PEPAM PLHA 2011 - Cabinets AIDF, MSA, GERAD

Annex 8: Summary of 22 PLHAs and updating 3 PLHAs in the region of Ziguinchor

CABINET	REGION	Communautés Rurales	Population		EAU POTABLE						ASSAINISSEMENT		
					Taux de Desserte			Population Desservie	Nombre EPE à créer entre 2011 et 2015 (en tenant compte de l'amélioration de l'accès à l'eau potable)	Taux moyen d'équipement des ménages en système individuel d'assainissement		Nombre de latrines à construire	
					2011		2015			2011	2015		Entre 2011 ET 2015
					2011 (Source : CR)	2015						Total	
MSA	ZIGUINCHOR	Adéane	16,872	22,843	45%	11%	100%	7,581	22,843	51	44.6%	72%	770
MSA	ZIGUINCHOR	Balingore	7,681	9,683	84%	47%	100%	5,536	9,683	14	4.0%	52%	645
MSA	ZIGUINCHOR	Diégoune	13,000	20,469	60%	40%	100%	5,125	20,469	51	8.0%	54%	1,308
MSA	ZIGUINCHOR	Kataba 1	26,294	37,416	23%	3%	95%	5,939	35,462	98	0.0%	50%	2,600
MSA	ZIGUINCHOR	Koubalan	17,190	21,932	90%	83%	100%	15,484	21,932	21	36.1%	68%	966
MSA	ZIGUINCHOR	Mangagoulack	10,906	13,120	55%	37%	100%	3,503	13,120	32	3.4%	52%	880
MSA	ZIGUINCHOR	Niamone	11,818	18,351	30%	19%	100%	5,985	18,351	41	2.0%	52%	1,233
MSA	ZIGUINCHOR	Ouonck	12,495	14,820	94%	41%	100%	11,702	14,820	10	4.0%	52%	988
MSA	ZIGUINCHOR	Tenghory	34,336	43,890	47%	3%	100%	16,068	43,890	93	12.5%	56%	2,971
MSA	ZIGUINCHOR	Enampore	9,356	13,890	100%	73%	100%	9,356	13,890	15	34.7%	67%	630
MSA	ZIGUINCHOR	Kafountine	19,682	20,418	66%	41%	95%	12,947	19,397	22	5.1%	53%	1,490
MSA	ZIGUINCHOR	Mlomp	4,500	5,840	16%	0%	100%	700	5,840	17	6.7%	53%	373
MSA	ZIGUINCHOR	Djinaki	22,391	28,235	11%	0%	100%	2,565	28,235	86	0.0%	50%	1,965
MSA	ZIGUINCHOR	Sindian	11,348	11,916	78%	46%	100%	8,872	11,916	10	0.6%	50%	823
MSA	ZIGUINCHOR	Oulompiane	18,093	18,952	56%	0%	100%	10,086	18,952	30	0.7%	50%	1,302
MSA	ZIGUINCHOR	Suelle	10,739	11,931	50%	13%	100%	5,421	11,931	22	0.6%	50%	825
MSA	ZIGUINCHOR	Djibidione	10,761	11,467	21%	0%	100%	8,496	11,222	9	0.0%	50%	797
MSA	ZIGUINCHOR	Niaguis	17,120	23,882	50%	35%	99%	8,611	23,734	50	45.4%	73%	635
MSA	ZIGUINCHOR	Boutoupa Camaracounda	6,521	8,418	78%	0%	100%	5,069	8,418	11	11.2%	55.6%	520
MSA	ZIGUINCHOR	Nyassia	11,618	13,947	65%	4%	100%	7,599	13,947	21	35.7%	68%	575
MSA	ZIGUINCHOR	Oukout	11,500	14,748	92%	58%	100%	10,543	14,748	14	7.0%	54%	952
MSA	ZIGUINCHOR	Santhiaba Manjaque	4,737	4,987	47%	0%	81%	2,212	4,040	6	4.5%	52%	331
TOTAL ZIGUINCHOR 22 PLHA			308,958	391,155	57%	25%	99%	169,400	386,840	725	12%	56%	23,579

Source: USAID/PEPAM PLHA 2010 - Cabinet MSA

CABINET	REGION	Communautés Rurales	Population		EAU POTABLE						ASSAINISSEMENT		
					Taux de Desserte			Population Desservie	Nombre EPE à créer entre 2011 ET 2015 (en tenant compte de l'amélioration de l'accès à l'eau potable)	Taux moyen d'équipement des ménages en système individuel d'assainissement		Nombre de latrines à construire	
					2011		2015			2011	2015		Entre 2011 ET 2015
					2011 (Source : CR)	2015						Total	
MSA	ZIGUINCHOR	Mlomp (Oussouye)	19,310	21,427	27%	0%	100%	5,165	21,427	54	23.7%	62%	1,136
MSA	ZIGUINCHOR	Karhiack	11,119	12,606	25%	12%	100%	2,784	12,606	33	12.4%	56%	767
MSA	ZIGUINCHOR	Diembéring	21,578	24,387	77%	40%	91%	16,656	22,215	19	22.6%	61%	2,076
TOTAL ZIGUINCHOR 3 PLHA			52,007	58,420	43%	17%	97%	24,605	56,248	105	20%	60%	3,979

Source: USAID/PEPAM PLHA 2011 - Cabinet MSA

TOTAL ZIGUINCHOR 25 PLHA			360,965	449,575	50%	21%	98%	194,005	443,088	830	16%	58%	27,558
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Annex 9: Infrastructure Planning Tables – Constructions and Development – Distribution of Infrastructure by Region and Project Type – Number of Beneficiaries and Cost of Infrastructure

Infrastructure Development Plan														This table includes WADA 1 and WADA 2 results					
Updated 10/8/2012																			
USAID/PEPAM Project																			
Casamance																			
Region 2 (peri-urban sanitation)																			
SUMMARY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN																			
Tambacounda																			
Facility	Projected Targets LoP - Facilities	Projected Beneficiaries LoP	Projected Beneficiaries per facility	Year 1 FY10 Actual		Year 2 FY11 Actual		Year 3 FY12 Q4 Estimated		Year 4 FY13 Projected		Year 5 FY14 Projected		Total for all Years Yr1 Yr5		Percentage Achievement		Category Achievement	
				FY09-FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	Units	Benef	Units	Benef	Units	Benef	Units	Benef	Units	Benef	Benef
WATER																			
Peri Urban Water System	3	30,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	Partial	5,960	3	17,881	0	0	3	23,841	100%	79%	39,814	100%
Multi-village Water System	2	10,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	Partial	3,993	4	11,980	0	0	4	15,973	200%	160%		
Single Village Water System (Mini AEP)	0	0		0	0	0	0	Partial	0	Partial	0	0	0	Partial	0				
Deep Well / Hand Pump	30	9,000	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	88,200	98%
Medium Well / Hand Pump	69	20,700	300	2	600	2	600	43	12,900	67	20,100	20	6,000	134	40,200	194%	194%		
Simple Well / Hand Pump	270	40,500	150	4	600	55	8,250	70	10,500	23	3,450	0	0	152	22,800	56%	56%		
Rehabilitate Existing Well / Hand Pump	130	19,500	150	0	0	11	1,650	19	2,850	58	14,700	20	6,000	108	25,200	83%	129%		
SubTotal Water	504	129,700		6	1,200	68	10,500	132	36,204	155	68,111	40	12,000	401	128,014	80%	99%	128,014	99%
SANITATION																			
Integrated Peri-Urban Sanitation	3	30,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7,500	1	7,500	2	15,000	67%	50%		
Latrines & Hand Washing Stations	5,700	57,000	10	32	320	1,896	18,960	3,462	34,620	1,862	18,620	197	1,970	7,449	74,490	131%	131%		
School / Market Public Facilities	9	2,700	300	0	0	1	450	0	0	11	1,950	4	600	16	3,000	178%	111%		
Subtotal Sanitation	5,712	89,700		32	320	1,897	19,410	3,462	34,620	1,874	28,070	202	10,070	7,467	92,490	131%	103%		
HARDWARE INSTALLED BY ENTREPRENEURS TRAINED BY THE PROGRAM (AT SITES OTHER THAN THE PROGRAM SITES) = SPIN OFFS																			
Simple Well and/or Hand Pump	36	5,400	150	0	0	15	2,250	25	3,750	25	3,750	31	4,650	96	14,400	267%	267%		
Rehabilitate Existing Well / Hand Pump	45	6,750	150			5	750	20	3,000	28	4,200	42	6,300	95	14,250	211%	211%		
Latrines & Hand Washing Units	600	6,000	10							200	2,000	400	4,000	600	6,000	100%	100%		
TOTAL WATER BENEFICIARIES		141,850		1,200	13,500		42,954		76,061		22,950		156,664		110%				
TOTAL SANITATION BENEFICIARIES		95,700		320	19,410		34,620		30,070		14,070		98,490		103%				

Infrastructure Development Plan - Regional Allocation of Infrastructure

This table includes WADA 1 and WADA 2 results

Updated 10/8/2012

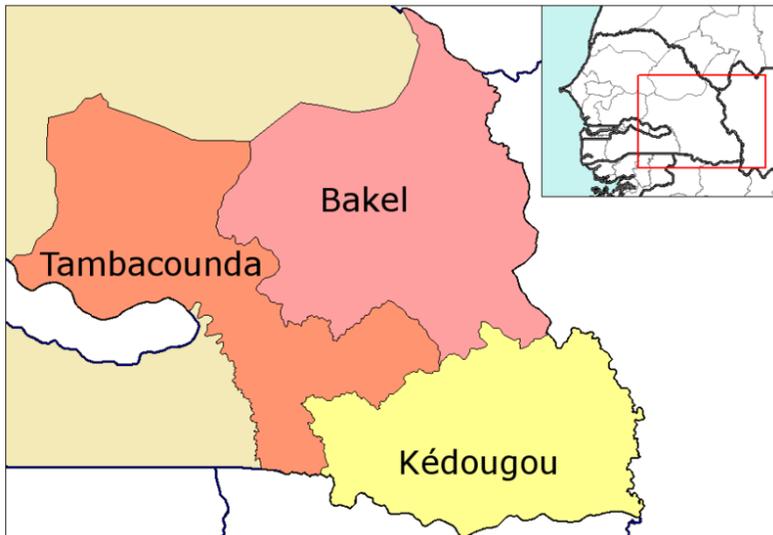
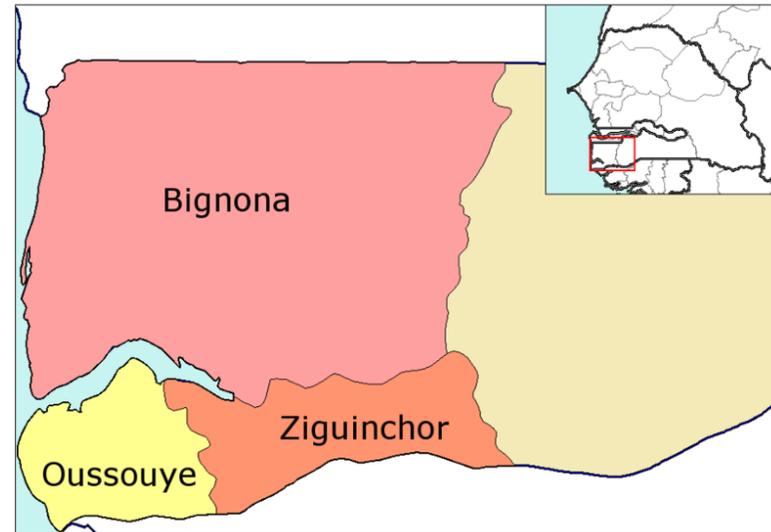
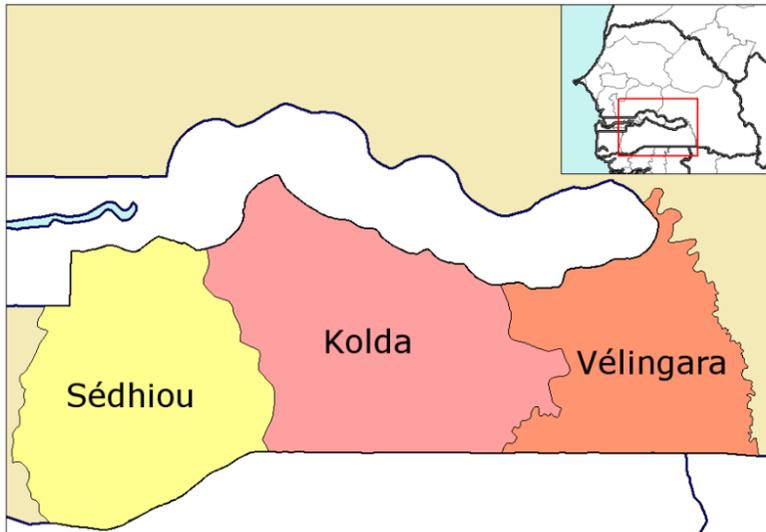
USAID/PEPAM Project

Facility	Targets	Casamance						Region 2						Tambacounda						Total Yr1 Yr5	%	Total Yr1 Yr5	%		
		Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Total	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Total	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Total						
WATER																									
Peri Urban Water System	3	0	0	Part	3		3						0			0	0	0	0	3	100%	7	140%		
Multi-village Water System	2	0	0	Part	4		4						0			0	0	0	0	4	200%				
Single Village Water System (Mini AEP)	0	0	0	0	Partial		0						0			0	0	0	0	0					
Deep Well / Hand Pump	30	0	0	0	0		0						0			0	0	0	0	0	0%	394	79%		
Medium Well / Hand Pump	69	2	2	43	19		66						0			0	48	20	68	134	194%				
Simple Well / Hand Pump	270	4	55	70	23		152						0					0	0	152	56%				
Rehabilitate Existing Well and add Hand Pump	130	0	11	19	18		48						0			0	40	20	60	108	83%				
SANITATION																									
Peri-Urban Sanitation	3	0	0	0	1	0	1			0	0	0	0			0	0	1	1	2	67%	7,465	131%		
Latrines & Hand Washing Stations	5,700	32	1,896	3,452	1,551	0	6,931			0	0	0	0			321	197	0	518	7,449	131%				
School / Market Public Facilities	9	0	1	0	11	0	12			0	0	0	0			0	0	2	2	14	156%				
Facility	Units	Year 1 FY 2010				Year 2 FY 2011				Year 3 FY 2012				Year 4 FY 2013				Year 5 FY 2014				Total Project Yr1 to Yr5			
WATER		Cas	R2	Tam	Total	Cas	R2	Tam	Total	Cas	R2	Tam	Total	Cas	R2	Tam	Total	Cas	R2	Tam	Total	Cas	R2	Tam	Total
Peri Urban Water System	3	0			0	0			0	Part		0	Part	3		0	3			0	0	3		0	3
Multi-village Water System	2	0			0	0			0	Part		0	Part	4		0	4			0	0	4		0	4
Single Village Water System (Mini AEP)	0	0			0	0			0	0		0	Part	Partial		0	Part			0	0	Partial		0	Part
Deep Well / Hand Pump	30	0			0	0			0	0		0	0	0		0	0			0	0	0		0	0
Medium Well / Hand Pump	69	2			2	2			2	43		0	43	19		48	67			20	20	66		68	134
Simple Well / Hand Pump	270	4			4	55			55	70		0	70	23		0	23			0	0	152		0	152
Rehabilitate Existing Well and add Hand Pump	130	0			0	11			11	19		0	19	18		40	58			20	20	48		60	108
SANITATION																									
Peri-Urban Sanitation	3	0			0	0			0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	2
Latrines & Hand Washing Stations	5,700	32			32	1,896			1,896	3,452	0	321	3,773	1,551	0	197	1,748	0	0	0	0	6,931	0	518	7,449
School / Market Public Facilities	9	0			1				1	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	2	2	12	0	2	14

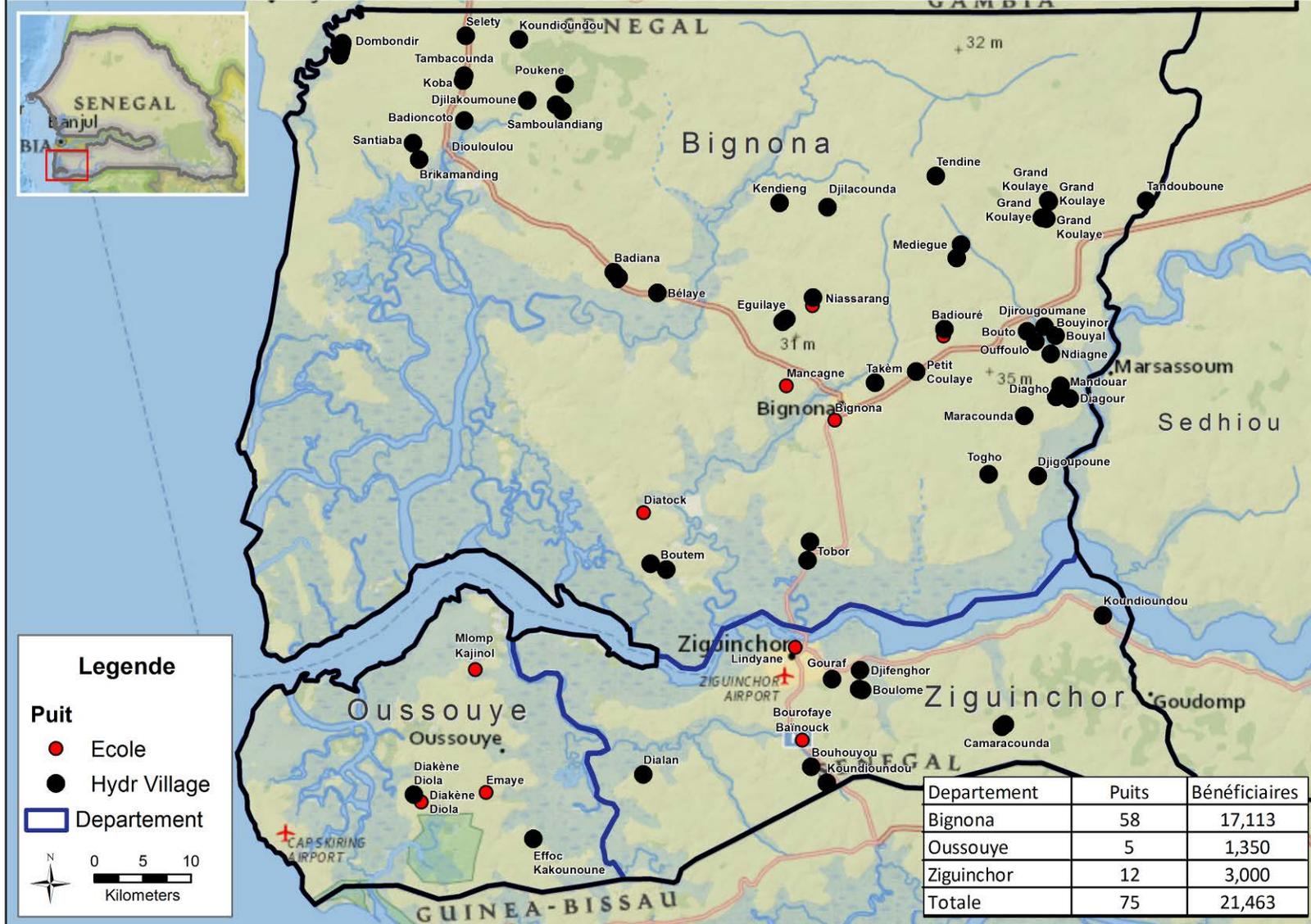
SANITATION					TARGET	89,700	103%	without spin offs		
					PROJECTION	92,490	103%	with spin offs		
System	Location	FY12 Q4	FY13	FY14	Total	Cost/System	Total Cost	Ben/System	Cost/Ben	Notes
Integrated Peri Urban Sanitation	Casamance		1		1		0	7500		Labor Costs in Component 1
Integrated Peri Urban Sanitation	Region 2		0		0		0	7500		
Integrated Peri Urban Sanitation	Tamba			1	1		0	7500		Labor Costs in Component 1
Peri-Urban Latrines - TCM+DLMS	Casamance	24	126		150	221,658	33,248,700	10	22,166	Linked to Integrated Project Above
Peri-Urban Latrines - TCM+DLMS	Region 2		-		0	221,658	-	10	22,166	
Peri-Urban Latrines - TCM+DLMS	Tamba		-	150	150	221,658	-	10	22,166	Cost Share with SUWASA
Rural Latrines /Hand Washing	Casamance	418	-		418	45,742	19,120,053	10	4,574	Kartiack 71, Dianki 221, Kolda+Sedhiou 126
Wada 2 Latrines	Casamance	700	1,425		2125	-	-	10	-	
Rural Latrines /Hand Washing	Tamba		311	47	358	56,072	20,073,776	10	5,607	Based on site info
School Latrine Blocs	Casamance				0	1,800,000	-	150	12,000	
School Latrine Blocs	Region 2		-		0	1,800,000	-	150	12,000	
School Latrine Blocs	Tamba			-	0	1,800,000	-	150	12,000	
Wada 1 School Latrine Blocs	Casamance	-	9		9	1,214,444	10,930,000	150	8,096	Some WADA2 subsidy
Peri-Urban Latrine Blocs	Casamance		2		2	3,600,000	7,200,000	300	12,000	Linked to Integrated Project Above
Peri-Urban Latrine Blocs	Region 2		-		0	3,600,000	-	300	12,000	
Peri-Urban Latrine Blocs	Tamba		-	2	2	3,600,000	-	300	12,000	Cost Share with SUWASA
Total, FCFA (XOF)							90,572,529		1,828	
WATER SUPPLY					TARGET	129,700	99%	without spin offs		
					PROJECTION	127,864	110%	with spin offs		
System	Location	FY12 Q4	FY13	FY14	Total	Cost/System	Total Cost	Ben/System	Cost/Ben	Notes
Peri Urban Water	Casamance		3		3	85,090,469	255,271,406	7,947	10,707	
Peri Urban Water	Tamba				0					
Multi-village Water System	Casamance		4		4	84,735,952	338,943,807	3,993	21,220	
Multi-village Water System	Tamba				0					
Mini AEP	Casamance		8		8	-	-	-	-	Project already funded wells in 8 sites. Leveraged funds or project re-designs will be needed to cover pump, storage and distribution costs
Deep Well / Hand Pump	Casamance				0		-	300	-	
Deep Well / Hand Pump	Tamba				0		-	300	-	
Medium Well / Hand Pump	Casamance	26	19		45	1,700,000	76,500,000	300	5,667	En cours (26) + Planned (19)
Medium Well / Hand Pump	Tamba	-	48	20	68	2,300,000	156,400,000	300	7,667	
Simple Well / Hand Pump	Casamance	10	23	-	33		16,000,000	150	-	WADA 2 (23) + en Cours (10)
Rehab Existing Well / Hand Pump	Casamance	18	18	-	36		-	150	-	WADA 2 (36)
Rehab Existing Well / Hand Pump	Tamba	-	40	20	60	500,000	30,000,000	300	1,667	Higher benef assumed,
Total, FCFA (XOF)							873,115,213		8,555	

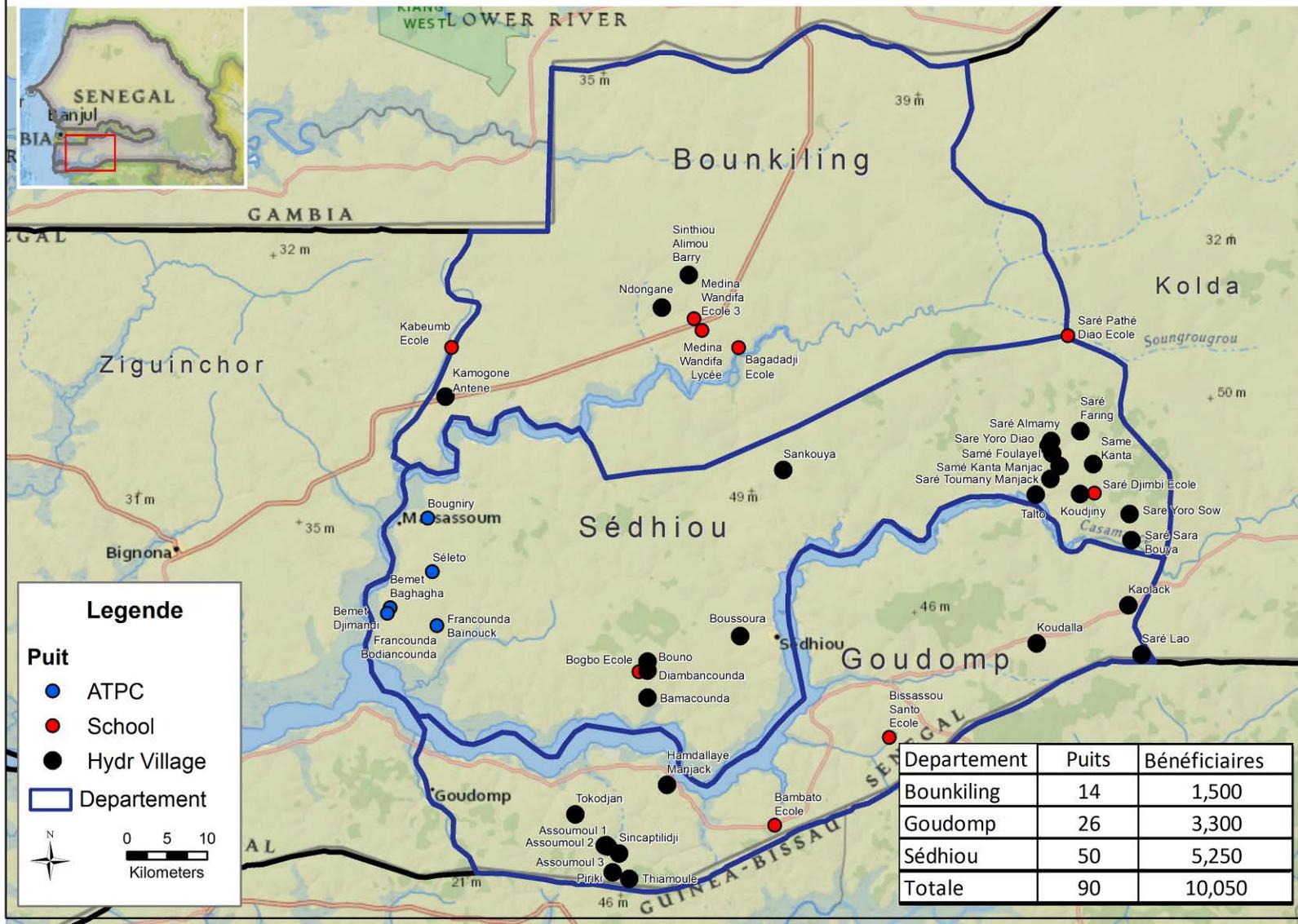
Infrastructure Development Plan					Principal Source of Hardware Funding									
Updated 10/8/2012					Cost Share not tabulated here									
USAID/PEPAM Project					DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES									
Facility	Projected Targets all 5 years	Projected Beneficiaries LoP	USAID / PEPAM		Other US Government		Coca Cola WADA		Other Donors - ACRA, Spain, etc		Beneficiaries under CLTS Programs		Total	
	Systems	Benef	Systems	Benef	Systems	Benef	Systems	Benef	Systems	Benef	Systems	Benef	Systems	Benef
WATER														
Peri Urban Water System	3	30,000	3	23,841									3	23,841
Multi-village Water System	2	10,000	4	15,973									4	15,973
Single Village Water System (Mini AEP)	0	0	Partial	0									Partial	0
Deep Well / Hand Pump	30	9,000	0	0									0	0
Medium Well / Hand Pump	69	20,700	134	40,200									134	40,200
Simple Well / Hand Pump	270	40,500	106	15,900			41	6,150	5	750			152	22,800
Rehabilitate Existing Well and add Hand Pump	130	19,500	70	19,500			38	5,700					108	25,200
Total	504	129,700	317	115,414	0	0	79	11,850	5	750	0	0	401	128,014
SANITATION														
Peri-Urban Sanitation	3	30,000	1	7,500	1	7,500							2	15,000
Latrines & Hand Washing Stations	5,700	57,000	3,894	38,940	150	1,500					3,405	34,050	7,449	74,490
School / Market Public Facilities	9	2,700	12	2,400	2	600							14	3,000
Total	5,712	89,700	3907	48,840	153	9,600	0	0	0	0	3,405	34,050	7,465	92,490

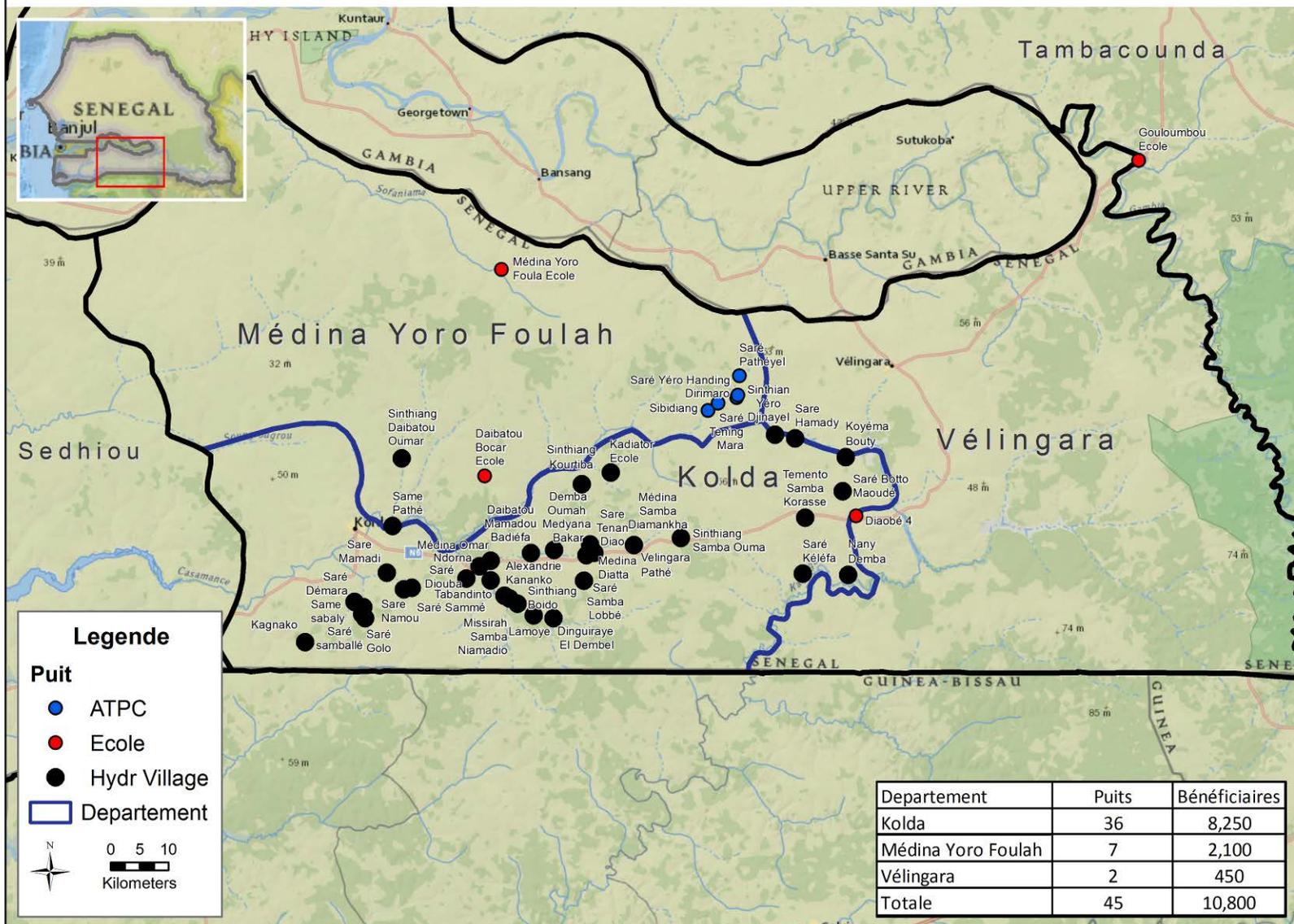
Annex 10: Maps (GIS) – Program Intervention Regions

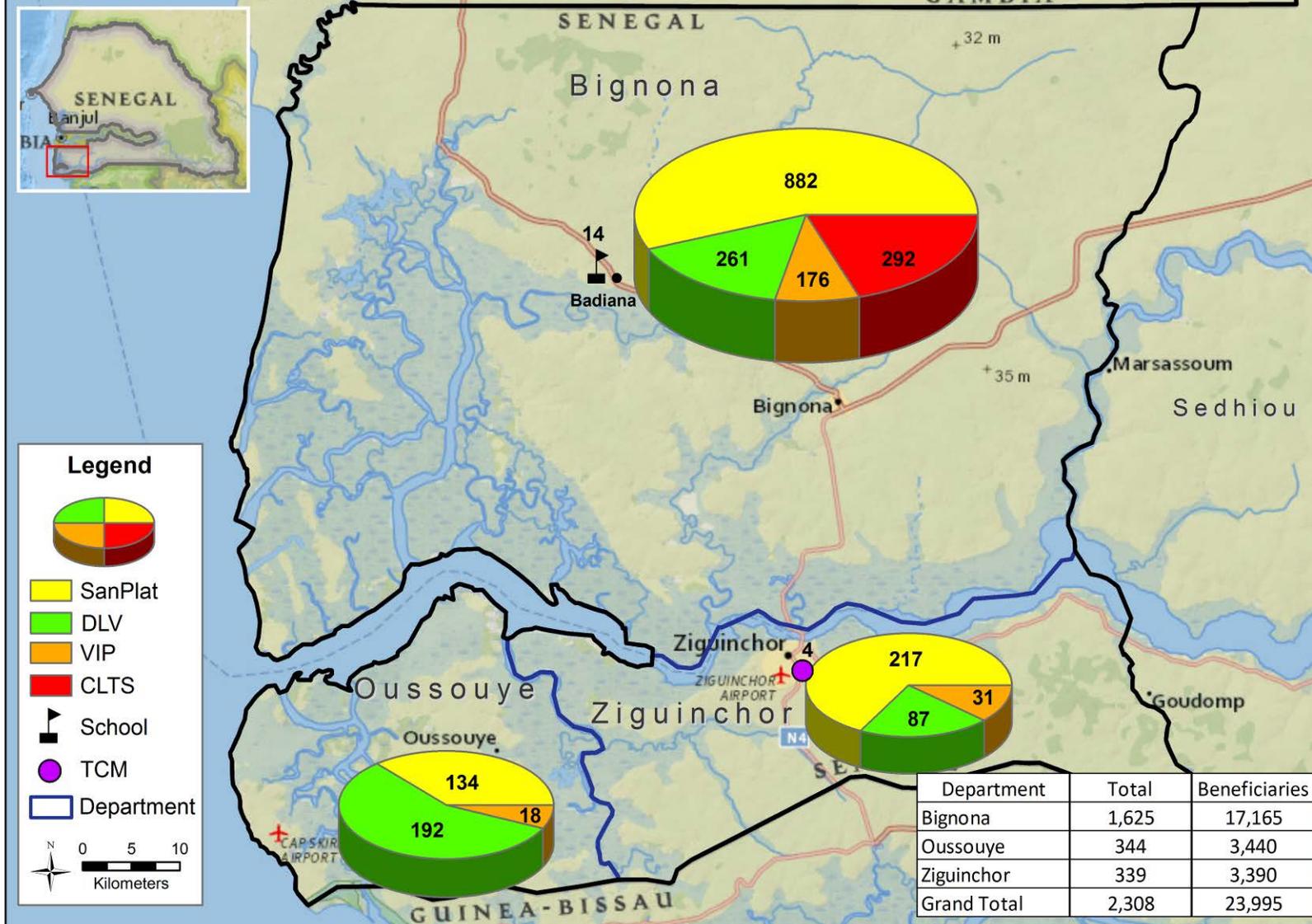


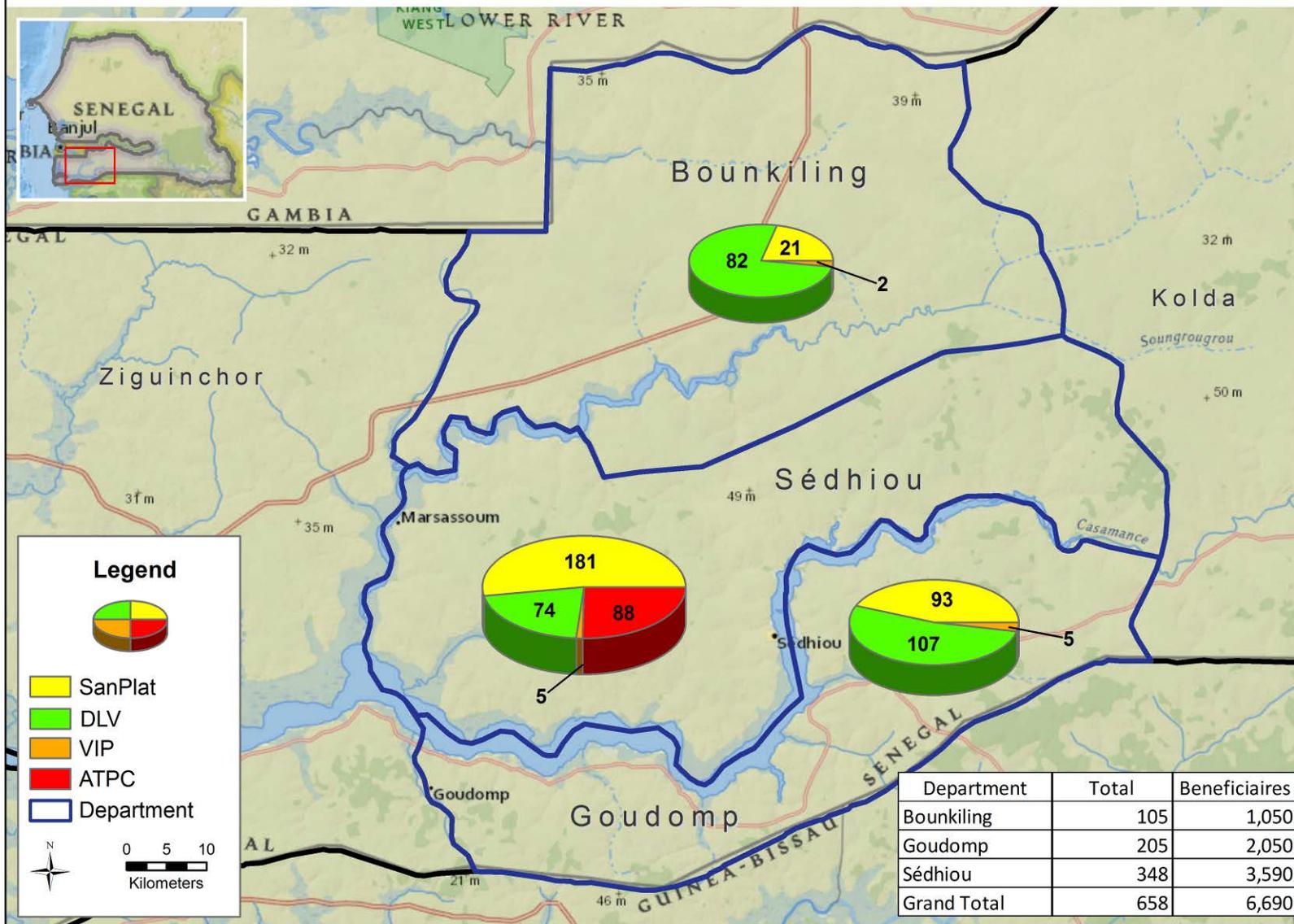
Ziguinchor: Water Points

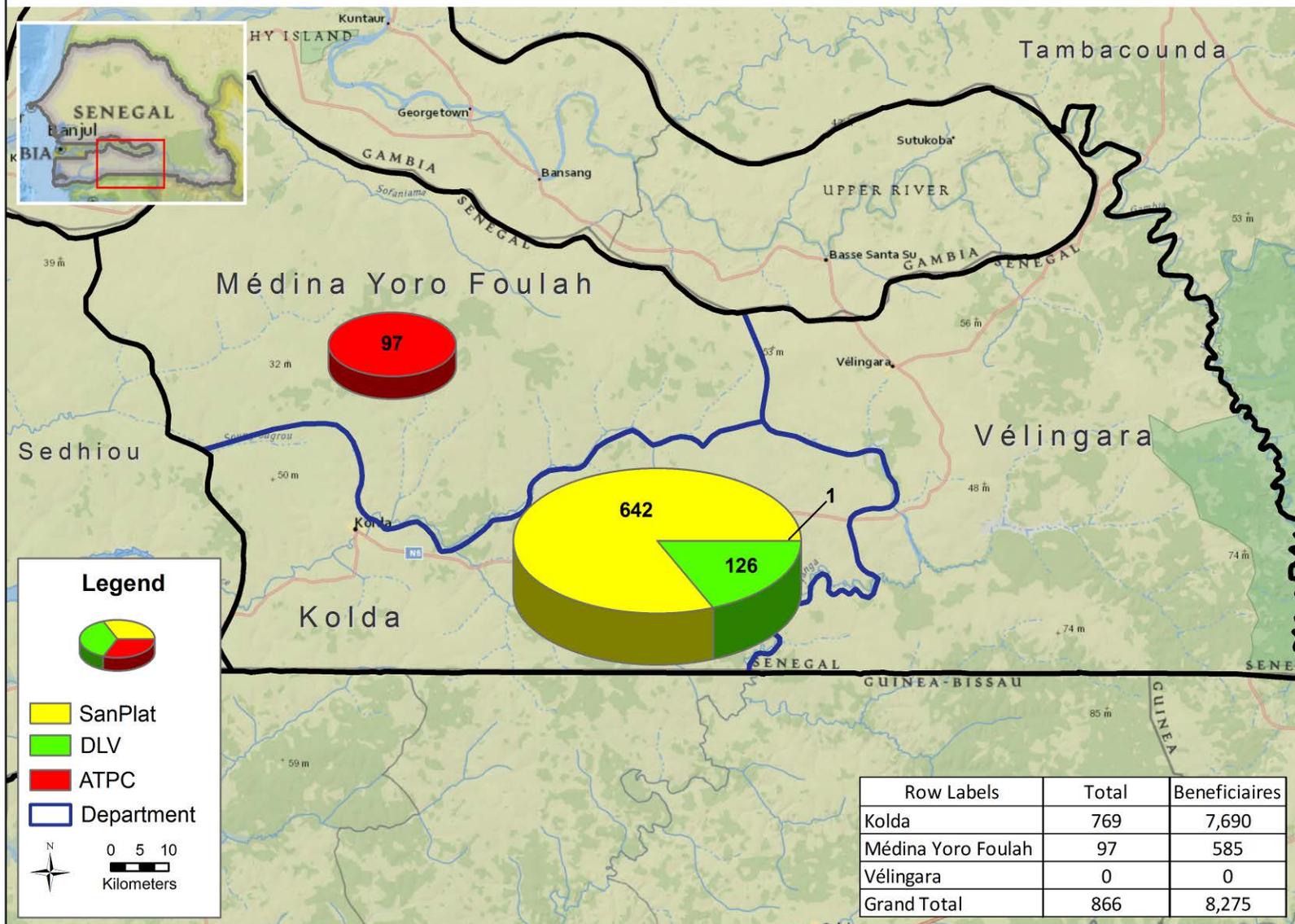


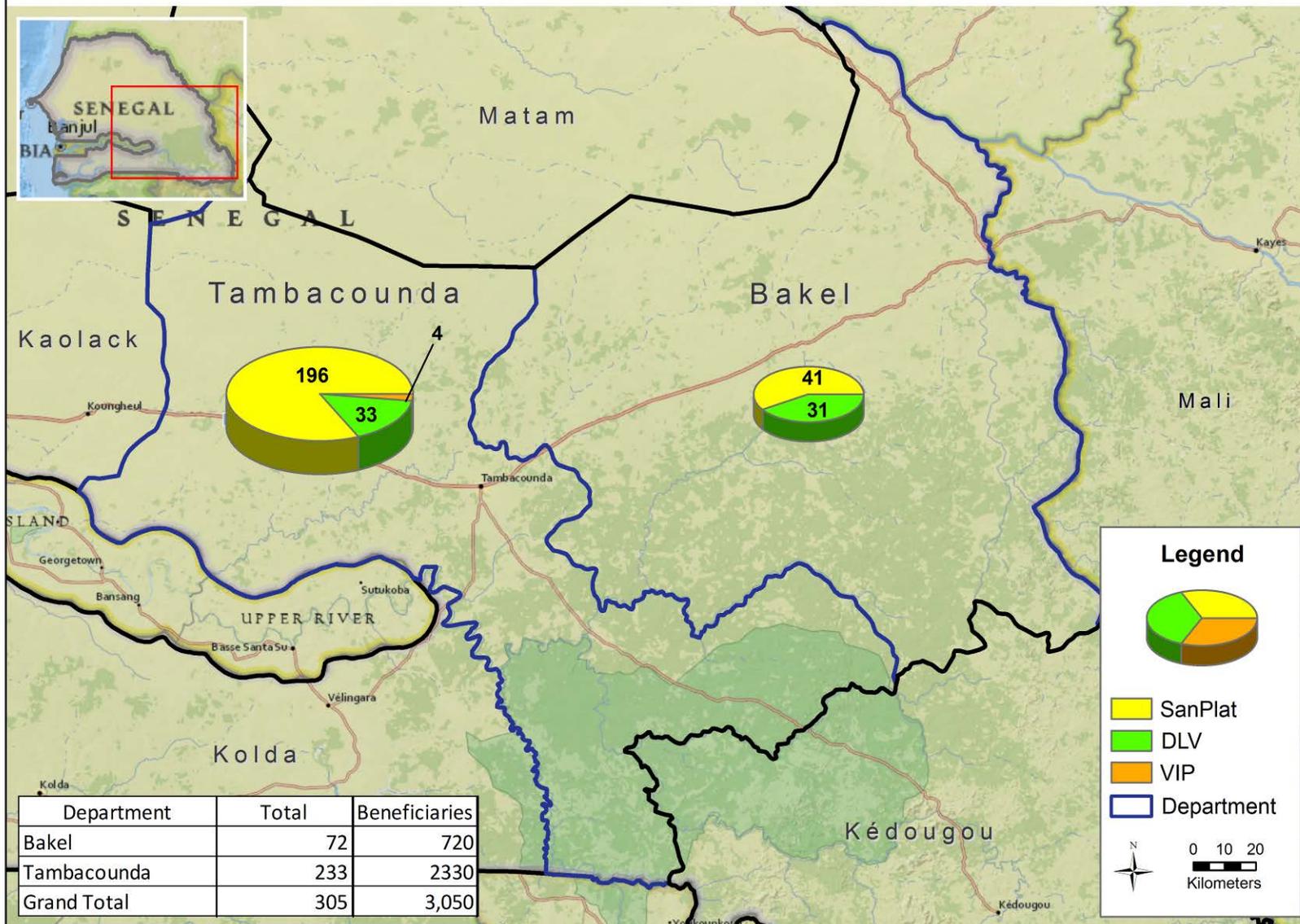












Annex I I: Participatory Governance Instruments and Procedures for Implementation of a Water and Sanitation Project

Participatory governance instruments

TITLE	ACTORS/SIGNATORIES	OBJECTIVES
Letter of application and commitment from target communities (villages and communes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Head of the village or president of the bureau of CG/ASUFOR - President of the Rural Community or Mayor - Sub-prefect or Prefect 	<p>Target communities' participation in the program is evidenced by the signing of a letter of application and commitment. This ensures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - commitment to and compliance with the program; - social and financial (cost share) mobilization; - establishment of an appropriate participatory governance structure (CG/ASUFOR).
Partnership agreement between USAID/PEPAM and the partner local collectives (rural communities and communes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - President of the Rural Community or Mayor - Director of the USAID/PEPAM Program 	<p>The target communities' involvement and participation in the program are materialized with the signing of the partnership agreement. This allows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - support to the rural communities for planning, validation, and adoption of PLHAs and to the communes for various studies; - involvement of rural communities in the completion of village-level projects for drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene, including mobilization of financial cost share.
Memorandum of understanding (MoU) concerning the involvement and support of the Regional Water Supply Divisions (DRHs), the Regional Sanitation Departments (DRAs), and the Wells and Boreholes Brigades (BPFs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Director DRH - Director of DRA - Director of Operations and Maintenance (DEM) - Director/COP of the USAID/PEPAM Program 	<p>The MoU formalizes the involvement of regional technical service units in the USAID/PEPAM activities as well as the Program's support to these services.</p>
Meeting meetings of General Assembly for the establishment of participatory governance structures (CG/ASUFOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Head of the village - President of the Rural Community or Mayor - Sub-prefect or Prefect - Head of the BPF (regional technical service unit) - Members of the bureau of CG/ASUFOR 	<p>This is evidence of the installation of an appropriate participatory governance structure (CG and ASUFOR) in the target village or commune. This ensures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - good participatory governance of equipment resulting from the involvement of all social strata, especially women and youth; - social and financial (cost share) mobilization; - management, promotion, and installation of equipment for drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene.
Request for financing for water supply and sanitation infrastructures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Head of the village or Mayor - President of the bureau of CG/ASUFOR - NGO/CBO operator 	<p>This allows the requests for water and sanitation equipment to be materialized and provides the corresponding grant/subsidy for the requests. The request for financing is formulated by the beneficiary village and submitted to USAID/PEPAM for approval.</p>
Fixed Obligation Grant (FOG) between USAID/PEPAM and the CG/ASUFOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CG/ASUFOR - Director of the USAID/PEPAM Program 	<p>The FOG is prepared for each approved request between USAID/PEPAM and the CG/ASUFOR. Signature by both parties allows the transfer of grant funds into the CV/ASUFOR account.</p>

Procedures for the implementation of water and sanitation projects

STEPS	ACTIVITIES	ACTORS
1	Identification of the request (expression and registration)	Component 2
2	Confirmation and validation of the request (technical feasibility, compliance with service standards = 1 latrine per household, 1 mini-borehole for about 150 people)	Components 1 & 4
3	Formulation of the request for financing and mobilization of the financial cost share (materialization of the request for equipment with a request for financing, by type of water or sanitation infrastructure)	Component 1
4	Approval of the request for financing by USAID/PEPAM (regulating and moderating the request and returning it to the CG/ASUFOR)	COP & DCOP
5	Evidence of the in-kind cost share mobilization (sand, gravel, water, etc.) through supporting documentation of the in-kind contribution from beneficiaries of latrines (or sanitation cost share) and site preparation for equipment	Components 1 & 4
6	Signature of a FOG contract, for each approved request, between USAID/PEPAM and the CG/ASUFOR, which allows the transfer of grant funds to the CG/ASUFOR account	Component 1, COP, DCOP, & Grants Manager
7	Signature of work contracts between the CG/ASUFOR and the local service providers (drilling enterprises and masons)	Components 1, 3, 4 & CG/ASUFOR
8	Installation of infrastructures (water supply and sanitation)	Components 4, 1 & CG/ASUFOR
9	Monitoring of work sites (quality of service and compliance with environmental standards)	Component 4 & CG/ASUFOR
10	Approval of infrastructures (records of provisional and final reporting)	Components 1, 3, 4, CG/ASUFOR, & M&E Manager

Annex 12: Monitoring of CG Maintenance Accounts for Borehole Maintenance – September 2012

N°	Project Site / Community	Status of the maintenance account (XOF/CFA) – Region of Ziguinchor					Contact Person		
		Old Balance	Amount collected	Expenses	Current Balance	Date of Field Verification	Name	Title	Contact No.
1	BADIANA CEM	75,000	-	-	75,000	9/27/2012	Ibrahima Coly	PCG	77 709 36 52
2	Badiana Eghana	12,600	15,000	-	27,600	9/27/2012	Kéba Diédhiou	PCG	77 500 63 33
3	BADIANA ELEOUT (Boulelaye)	35,000	-	-	35,000	9/27/2012	Keba Diémé	Trésorier	77 167 40 27
4	BADIANA GAMBISSARA	31,000	-	-	31,000	9/27/2012	Bouba Diémé	PCG	77 218 96 28
5	BADIONCOTO	30,000	-	-	30,000	9/26/2012	Tida Sonko	Trésorière	77 870 21 72
6	Badiouré (Village)	126,500	-	-	126,500	9/24/2012	Seyni Coly	PCG	77 715 09 36
7	Badiouré(CEM)	48,500	17,500	17,500	48,500	9/24/2012	Nfaly Diédhiou	Principal CEM	77 442 75 14
8	Bélaye	15,000	-	-	15,000	9/27/2012	El hadji Sonko	PCG	77 263 06 21
9	Bignona Ecole TT4	39,500	7,000	-	46,500	9/24/2012	Abdou Sané	PCG	77 379 8168
10	Bissanoum / ACPP	43,000	20,000	-	63,000	9/18/2012	Edouard Dasylda	PCG	77 328 35 90
11	Boucotte Mancagne Ecole	20,000	10,000	-	30,000	9/27/2012	Marck Kagnaly	Trésorier	77 163 49 34
12	Bouhouyou / ACPP	50,000	-	-	50,000	9/18/2012	Rémy Bassène	Maintenancier	77 750 96 68
13	BOULOME	27,775	12,000	-	39,775	9/18/2012	Kékouta Gomis	PCG	77 735 85 29
14	Boulome Santessou / ACPP	45,000	6,000	-	51,000	9/18/2012	Kékouta Gomis	PCG	77 735 85 29
15	Bourofaye Bainouk	109,000	-	-	109,000	9/24/2012	Ibou Coly N°2	PCG	77 387 5560
16	Bouteum (Boukiack)	20,000	-	-	20,000	9/24/2012	Joseph Sagna	Resp Pompe	77 345 0742
17	Bouteum (Eléghande)	-	-	-	-	9/24/2012	Jean Badji	PCG	77 410 99 51
18	Bouto	175,395	25,000	-	200,395	9/26/2012	Alfousseynou	PCG	77 168 18 85
19	BOUYAL	45,000	15,000	-	60,000	9/26/2012	Ina Kéba	PCG	77 750 80 47
20	BOUYINOR	43,500	5,000	-	48,500	9/26/2012	Lansana Diédhoiu	Trésorier	77 477 10 48
21	BRIKAMANDING	28,000	-	-	28,000	9/24/2012	Daouda Coly	PCG	77 407 35 45
22	Camara counda 1	3,600	-	-	3,600	9/20/2012	Chérif Diédhiou	PCG	77 578 78 89

N°	Project Site / Community	Status of the maintenance account (XOF/CFA) – Region of Ziguinchor					Contact Person		
		Old Balance	Amount collected	Expenses	Current Balance	Date of Field Verification	Name	Title	Contact No.
23	Camara counda 2	-	-	-	-	9/20/2012	Chérif Diédhiou	PCG	77 578 78 89
24	Diagho	4,500	35,500	600	39,400	9/25/2012	Aliou Manga	PCG	77 804 52 27
25	Diagour	105,250	30,000	-	135,250	9/25/2012	Mamadou Mané	PCG	77 576 00 52
26	Diaken Diola	25,200	-	-	25,200	10/8/2012	Monique Basséne	PCG	77 209 08 50
27	Diakene Diola CEM	50,000	-	-	50,000	10/8/2012	Lucien Mendy	Principal CEM	77 538 14 01
28	Dialang / ACPP	74,400	-	-	74,400	9/18/2012	Victor Coly	Principal CEM	77224 56 52
29	Diatock (Ecole II)	50,000	-	-	50,000	10/4/2012	Youssef Diatta	PCG	70 802 25 46
31	Djigoupoune	4,225	2,575	-	6,800	8/29/2012	Omar Badiane	PCG	77 313 97 26
32	Djilakoumoune	-	143,252	-	143,252	9/17/2012	Abdou Coly	PCG	77 215 40 50
33	DJIROUGOUMANE	61,000	-	-	61,000		Balla MOUSSA	PCG	77 713 28 30
34	DOMBONDIR Diatock 1	500,000	-	-	500,000	9/25/2012	Bouba Bodian	PCG	77 725 83 05
35	DOMBONDIR Diatock 2								
36	DOMBONDIR(Bagaya)								
37	DOMBONDIR(Karone)								
38	Ecole Landing Tamba/Lindiane	25,000	-	-	25,000	10/12/2012	Noel Sagna	Directeur	77 039 93 69
39	EFFOC KAKOUNOUNE	56,000			56,000		Médar Sambou	Directeur	77 725 29 41
40	EGUILAYE 1	70,000	-	-	70,000	9/24/2012	Seyni Coly	PCG	77 710 59 82
41	Eguilaye 2	16,000	-	-	16,000	9/24/2012	Seyni Coly	PCG	77 710 59 82
42	Eguilaye Ecole	26,500	-	-	26,500	9/24/2012	Seyni Coly	PCG	77 710 59 82
43	Emaye Ecole	52,500	-	-	52,500	10/8/2012	Chérif Diatta	Directeur	70 734 27 99
44	Gouraf / ACPP	60,000	22,500	8,000	74,500	9/11/2012	Louis Tendeng	PCG	70 702 91 99
45	Grand Koulaye 3	30,656	13,200	-	43,856	10/8/2012	Fatou Badji	PCG	77 109 16 65
46	Grand Koulaye 4								
47	Grd Koulaye1(kouyni 1)								
48	Grd Koulaye2(kouyni 2)								

N°	Project Site / Community	Status of the maintenance account (XOF/CFA) – Region of Ziguinchor					Contact Person		
		Old Balance	Amount collected	Expenses	Current Balance	Date of Field Verification	Name	Title	Contact No.
49	Kendieng	80,000	-	-	80,000	10/1/2012	Mamadou Badji	PCG	76 506 33 45
50	KITOR	50,000	-	-	50,000	9/18/2012	Albert Niouky	Chef de village	77 983 35 36
51	Koba Selety	-	88,000	-	88,000	9/18/2012	Alfousseyny Badji	PCG	77 229 25 79
52	Koundioundou	3,750	-	-	3,750	9/17/2012	Jean Preira	PCG	77 816 08 41
53	Koundioundou Diola	50,000	-	-	50,000	9/17/2012	Jean Preira	PCG	77 816 08 41
54	Mandouar II	50,000	40,000	-	90,000	9/25/2012	Karfa Sané	PCG	77 523 19 04
55	Maracounda	11,500	3,000	-	14,500	9/29/2012	Alfousseynou Sané	PCG	77 464 85 48
56	Mediegue 1 India	96,500	-	-	96,500	10/8/2012	Amadou Sané	PCG	77 412 77 45
57	Mlomp Kajinol Ecole	29,800	-	-	29,800	10/8/2012	Alexandre Diédhiou	Directeur	77 727 98 22
58	Ndiagne	43,800	205,000	-	248,800	8/29/2012	Khady Sané	Trésorière	77 943 77 62
59	Niassarang (reprise)	156,750	-	14,250	142,500	9/24/2012	Donatien Coly	PCG	77 744 51 65
61	Niassarang Ecole	24,500	-	-	24,500	9/24/2012	Makan Camara	Directeur	77 910 51 96
62	Nioroky	-	-	-	-	9/17/2012			
63	Ouffoulo	29,000	11,500	-	40,500	10/4/2012	Ibrahima Sané	PCG	77 280 36 25
64	Petit Coulaye	251,810	-	-	251,810	10/8/2012	Ibrahima Manga	PCG	77 239 28 40
65	Poukène	40,000	-	-	40,000	9/17/2012	Mamadou Sonko	PCG	76 136 38 82
66	Samboulandian Eramba	-	50,000	-	50,000	9/17/2012	Yaya Diassy	PCG	77 452 68 59
67	Samboulandian Sibeum	-	-	-	-	9/17/2012	Sidy Coly	Chef de Village	77 265 88 39
68	SANTIABA	22,500	2,000	-	24,500	9/26/2012	Moustapha Sagna	PCG	77 237 65 45
69	Takem	14,300	13,000	-	27,300	9/24/2012	Aissata C Diédhiou	PCG	77 814 59 99
70	Tambacounda 1	-	-	-	-	9/18/2012	Arona Goudiaby	PCG	77 229 25 24
71	Tambacounda 2	-	-	-	-	9/18/2012	Arona Goudiaby	PCG	77 229 25 24
72	Tandouboune	7,900	-	-	7,900	10/8/2012	Tida Diédhiou	Trésorière	77 899 46 71
73	Tendine	148,000	-	-	148,000	10/5/2012	Bacary Badji	PCG	77 814 59 99
74	Tobor (Doumassou)	99,500	62,000	-	161,500	9/20/2012	Mamadou Badiane	PCG	77 756 20 03

N°	Project Site / Community	Status of the maintenance account (XOF/CFA) – Region of Ziguinchor					Contact Person		
		Old Balance	Amount collected	Expenses	Current Balance	Date of Field Verification	Name	Title	Contact No.
75	TOBOR BOUDONE	50,000	-	-	50,000	9/20/2012	Mamadou Badiane	PCG	77 756 20 03
76	Togho	22,500	19,000	-	41,500	10/4/2012	Adama Diémé	PCG	77 510 02 25

N°	Project Site / Community	Status of the maintenance account (XOF/CFA) – Region of Sédhiou					Contact Person		
		Old Balance	Amount collected	Expenses	Current Balance	Date of Field Verification	Name	Title	Contact No.
1	Saré Yoro Sow	25,000	-	14,000	11,000	9/5/2012	Gnima Diamanka	Pr CG	77 498 12 99
2	Saré Toumané	40,000	-	-	40,000	9/7/2012	Alphonse Mendy	Pr CG	77 260 79 13
3	Saré Bouya	-	-	-	-	9/7/2012	Goudiaby Baldé	Reparateur	776483141
4	Sare Almami	17,000	-	4,000	13,000	9/7/2012	Penda Diao	Pr CG	777277529
5	Koudjini	-	-	-	-	9/11/2012	Sengho Samakane	Pr CG	775847718
6	Saré Djimby	-	-	-	-	9/11/2012	Arfang Baldé	Pr CG	777316395
7	Saré Faring	16,700	-	16,700	-	9/12/2012	Talla Sow	Pr CG	773226017
8	Saré Souna	-	-	-	-	12/09/201	Khady Maro	Pr CG	
9	Samé Kanta	-	-	-	-	12/09/201	El Hadj Takki	Secrétaire	773398239
10	Kaolack	-	-	-	-	9/12/2012	Sékouna Baldé	Pr CG	777278690
11	Koudala	-	-	-	-	9/12/2012	Kekouta Baldé	Pr CG	761231820
12	Niagha	-	-	-	-	9/12/2012	Demba Diao	Pr CG	
13	Saré Lao	48,000	-	-	48,000	9/20/2012	Samba Baldé	Pr CG	772558378
14	Sankouya	18,000	-	-	18,000	9/25/2012	Youssef Camara	Pr CG	773180775
15	Kabeumb	-	-	-	-	9/27/2012	L'adjudent Tamba	Pr CG	

N°	Project Site / Community	Status of the maintenance account (XOF/CFA) – Region of Sédhiou					Contact Person		
		Old Balance	Amount collected	Expenses	Current Balance	Date of Field Verification	Name	Title	Contact No.
16	Ndongane	8,000	-	-	8,000	9/27/2012	Korka Ndao	Pr CG	779994496
17	Bagadadji	42,000	-	6,000	36,000	9/27/2012	Hidjo Djité	Pr CG	772237714
18	Talto	-	-	-	-	9/25/2012	Mamadou Corrèa	Pr CG	772142373
19	Samé Foulayel	-	-	-	-	9/25/2012	Younousse Seydi	Pr CG	Pas de tel
20	Boussoura	-	-	-	-	10/11/2012	Sakara Djité	Pr CG	
21	Bougbo	64,250	-	8,000	56,250	10/16/2012	Charles Mendy	Pr CG	
22	Bougniri	22,000	-	-	22,000	10/16/2012	Fatou Tamba	Pr CG	772270144
23	Franconda Bainounk	54,000	-	-	54,000	10/17/2012	Sidou Lamine Sonko	Pr CG	775766896
24	Franconda Bodianconda	-	-	-	-	10/17/2012	Lansana Diédhiou	Pr CG	772147238
25	Séloto	-	-	-	-	10/17/2012	Mamadou Bathia	Pr CG	779064731
26	Assoumoune 1	220,000	-	-	220,000	10/17/2012	Vieux Sidou Mané	Pr CG	777396673
27	Assoumoune 2								
28	Assoumoune 3								
29	Thiamoulé	75,000	-	48,000	27,000	10/18/2012	Arouna Mané	Pr CG	775377163
30	Sincap Tilidji	-	-	-	-	10/18/2012	Pascal	Secrétaire	775137178
31	Tokondia	-	-	-	-	10/18/2012	Fatou Sadio	Pr CG	770354318
32	Piriki	-	-	-	-	10/19/2012	Fernand Samakane	Pr CG	765892312
33	Hamdalahi Manjack	-	-	-	-	10/20/2012	Doudou Mendy	Pr CG	773239213
34	Bambato	15,000	-	-	15,000	10/20/2012	Nouha Dabo	Pr CG	776617420

N°	Project Site / Community	Status of the maintenance account (XOF/CFA) – Region of Kolda					Contact Person		
		Old Balance	Amount collected	Expenses	Current Balance	Date of Verification	Name	Title	Contact No
1	Sinthiang Kourtiba	15,000	-	3,000	12,000	9/6/2012	Boubacar Baldé	PCG	0
2	Daïbatou Omar	12,500	-	6,000	6,500	9/6/2012	Ila Baldé	PCG	77 983 32 08
3	Saré Sambalé	-	-	-	-	9/7/2012	Moussa Seydi	PCG	77 955 38 88
4	Sam Sabaly	5,000	-	-	5,000	9/7/2012	Oumar Sabaly	PCG	77 528 00 75
5	Kagnako	1,000	5,000	-	6,000	9/10/2012	Abdoulaye Kandé	PCG	76 519 43 17
6	Saré Golo	2,500	5,000	-	7,500	9/10/2012	Baba Baldé	PCG	77 245 91 95
7	Saré Démara	5,000	5,000	-	10,000	9/10/2012	Fodé Mané	PCG	77 673 37 01
8	Sinthiang Samba Houma	20,000	-	-	20,000	9/12/2012	Abdoulaye Kandé	PCG	0
9	Médina Samba Diamanka	20,000	-	11,000	9,000	9/12/2012	Mamadou Diao	PCG	0
10	Vélingara Pathé	3,000	5,000	-	8,000	9/12/2012	Aliou Baldé	PCG	76 850 92 24
11	Saré Diouba	3,000	-	-	3,000	9/13/2012	Ibrahima Kandé	PCG	0
12	Saré Namou	12,000	2,500	-	14,500	9/13/2012	Hamadou Baldé	PCG	77 750 17 90
13	Saré Mamady	12,000	2,500	6,000	8,500	9/13/2012	Cherif . B . Aidara	PCG	0
14	Maréna	10,000	8,000	11,000	7,000	9/17/2012	Ibrahima Baldé	SG	77 791 45 66
15	Missira Samba Niamadio	-	-	-	-	9/17/2012	Oumar Kandé	PCG	77 160 49 79
16	Tabandito	-	-	-	-	9/17/2012	Souleymane Baldé	PCG	0
17	Alexandrie Kananko	3,000	2,500	-	5,500	9/25/2012	Diénaba Seydi	PCG	0
18	Lamoye	12,500	-	-	12,500	9/25/2012	Issa Baldé	PCG	0
19	Donguiraye El hadji Dembèle	6,000	3,000	-	9,000	9/25/2012	Salimata Seydi	PCG	0
20	Médina Diatta Sabaly	15,000	5,000	6,000	14,000	9/26/2012	Mady Diao	SG	77 461 89 97
21	Saré Tenning Diao	6,000	-	6,000	-	9/26/2012	Fatou Seydi	PCG	76 843 01 04
22	Same Pathé	5,000	2,500	-	7,500	9/26/2012	Abdoulaye Diamanka	PCG	77 456 22 58