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USAID WULA NAFAA – NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

ANNUAL REPORT

OCTOBER 2009 – SEPTEMBER 2010

October 2010

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ACRONYMS

ABG	Amélioration de la Bonne Gouvernance (Governance Improvement)
ACA	Association Conseil pour l'Action
ACF	Assistant Coordonnateur des facilitateurs (Assistant Facilitator Coordinator)
ADF	*African Development Foundation*
ADRAO	Association pour le Développement de la Riziculture en Afrique de l'Ouest (West Africa Rice Development Association)
AEPA	Alimentation en Eau Potable et assainissement (Potable Water Supply and Sanitation
AG	Agriculture
AMP	Aire Marine Protégée (Protected Marine Area)
ANCAR	Agence Nationale de Conseil Agricole et Rural (National Agency for Agricultural and Rural Consel)
APD	Avant Projet Détaillé
APROVAG	Association des Producteurs de la Vallée du Fleuve Gambie
ARD	Agence Régionale de Développement (Regional Development Agency)
ASCOM	Assistant Communautaire (Community Assistant)
ASPRODEB	Association Sénégalaise pour la Promotion du Développement à la Base
AUE	Association des Usagers de l'Eau (Water Users' Association)
BAD	Banque Africaine de Développement (African Development Bank)
BDS	*Business Development Services*
BF	Bas fond (Lowland)
BFC	*Baobab Fruit Company* (www.baobabfruitco.com)
BIC	Bureau Inventaire et Cartographie (Inventory and Mapping Unit at the regional level)
BV	Bassin Versant (Watershed)
CBAO	Compagnie bancaire de l'Afrique de l'Ouest
CDC	Cadre de Concertation (Dialogue Platform)
CDR	Création de Richesses (Wealth Creation)
CEA	Commission Eau et Assainissement (Water and Sanitation Commission)
CF	*Conservation Farming*
CFA	Communauté Financière de l'Afrique (Africa Financial Commission)
CG	Comité de Gestion (Management Committee)
CGB	Comité de Gestion du Bloc (Block Management Committee)
CGF	Conseil de Gestion de la Forêt (Forest Management Committee)
CL	Collectivité Locale (Local Collectivity)
CL	Convention Locale (Local Convention)
CLPA	Conseil Local de Pêche Artisanale (Local Council of Artisanal Fisheries)
CLCOP	Comité Local de Concertation des Organisations de Producteurs (Local Committees of Dialogue for Producers' Organizations)

CLUSA	*Cooperative League of United States of America*
CMS	Crédit Mutuel du Sénégal
COGIRBAF	Convention de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources du Bas Fond (Convention on Integrated Lowland Resource Mgmt)
CR	Communauté Rurale (Rural Community)
CR	Conseil Rural (Rural Council)
CSE	Centre de Suivi Ecologique (Ecological Monitoring Center)
CVCR	Chef de Volet Création de Richesses (Head of the Wealth Creation Component)
DAO	Dossier d'Appel d'Offres (Request for Bids)
DEFCCS	Direction des Eaux et Forêts, Chasse et Conservation des Sols (Directorate of Waters and Forests, Hunting and Soils Conservation)
DPC	Direction de la Pêche Continentale (Directorate of Continental Fisheries
DPM	Direction des Pêches Maritimes (Directorate of Maritime Fisheries)
DRDR	Direction Régionale du Développement Rural (Regional Directorate of Rural Development)
EMMP	*Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan*
ENSA	École Nationale Supérieure d'Agronomie
ERI	Equipe de Réflexion et d'Initiative (Reflection and Initiative Team)
ESE	Socio-economic studies
Fc	Forêt communautaire (Community Forest)
FC	Forêt classée (Classified Forest)
FIARA	Foire Internationale de l'Agriculture et des Ressources Animales (International Fair of Agriculture and Animal Resources)
GAF	Gestion Administrative et Financière (Administrative and Financial Management)
GDRN	Gestion Durable des Ressources Naturelles (Natural Resources Sustainable Management)
GDS	Gouvernement du Sénégal (Government of the Republic of Senegal)
GIE	Groupement d'Intérêt Économique (Economic Interest Group)
GIRE	Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau
GIRMAC	Programme de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources Marines et Côtières (Integrated Program of Marine and Coastal Resources)
GP	Groupement de Producteurs (Producers' Groups)
GPF	Groupement de Promotion Féminine (Women's Promotion Group)
GRN	Gestion des Ressources Naturelles (Natural Resources Management)
GUS	Gouvernement des États-Unis (United States Government)
GWI	*Global Water Initiative*
HACCP	*Hazard AnalysisCritical Control Points* (Analyse/Contrôle des points critiques)
Idée	Intervenir pour le Développement Écologique et l'Environnement en Casamance (Interviene for the Ecological Development and the Environment in Casamance)
IEC	Information, Education et Communication (Information, Education and Communication)
IREF	Inspection Régionale des Eaux et Forêts (Regional Regional Forest Servicery)

IMF	Institution de Micro-Finance (Microfinance Institution)
IRG	*International Resources Group*
ITA	Institut de Technologie Alimentaire (Food Technology Institute)
JGI	*Jane Goodall Institute*
JICA	*Japan International Cooperation Agency*
LAE	Lutte Anti Érosive (Fight against Erosion)
LASF	*Local Agriculture Support Fund*
MAP	Méthode Avancée de Participation (Advanced Participatory Method)
MEPN	Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature (Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection)
MR	Maraîcher de référence (Lead garden farmer)
MRF	Mobilisation des Ressources Financières (Financial Resources Mobilization
NCBA	*National Cooperative Business Association*
NRP	Nature-Richesse-Pouvoir (Nature-Wealth-Power)
OCB	Organisation Communautaire de Base (Community-based Organization)
OMD	Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement (Millennium Development Goals)
ONG	Organisation Non Gouvernementale (Non Governmental Organization)
OP	Organisation Paysanne (Farmer Organization
OS	Objectif Stratégique (Strategic Objective)
OSC	Organisation de Société Civile (Civil Society Organization)
PAF	Plan d'Aménagement de la Forêt (Forest management Plan)
PAGIRE	Projet de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau (Integrated Management Project of Water Resources)
PAPIL	Projet d'Appui à la Petite Irrigation Locale (Support Project to Local Irrigation)
PASMI	Programme d'Appui au Secteur Minier (Support Program to the Mining Sector)
PC	*Peace Corps*
PCE	Programme Croissance Économique (Economic Growth Project)
PCR	Président du Conseil Rural (President of the Rural Council)
PEA	*Programmatic Environmental Assessment*
PEAT	Projet Eau Potable et Assainissement à Tambacounda (Potable Water and Sanitation in Tambacounda)
PEPAM	Programme d'Eau Potable et d'Assainissement pour le Millénaire (Millennium Program for Potable Water and Sanitation)
PEPTAC	Projet Eau Potable pour Tous et Appui aux Activités Communautaires (Potable Wtater for All and Support to Community Activities Project)
PERACOD	Programme d'Electrification Rurale et d'Approvisionnement Durable en Combustibles Domestiques (Program of Rural Electrification and Sustainabe Supply of Domestic Fuel)
PERSUAP	*Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safe Use Action Plan*
PGIES	Projet de Gestion Intégrée des Ecosystèmes du Sénégal (Senegal's Integrated Management of Ecosystems)

PHAST	Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation
PLD	Plan de Local de Développement (Local Development Plan)
PNDL	Programme National de Développement Local (National Program of Local Development)
POAS	Plan d'Occupation et d'Affectation des Sols (Land Use Planning)
PRAO	Projet Régional sur la Pêche en Afrique de l'Ouest (Regional Project on Fisheries in West Africa)
PROGEDE	Programme de Gestion Durable et Participative des Énergies Traditionnelles et de Substitution (Program of Sustainable and Participatory Management of Traditional and Substitution Energies)
PROGERT	Projet de Gestion et de Restauration des Terres Dégradées du Bassin Arachidier (Project of Rehabilitation of the Degraded Lands in the Peanut Basin
PTA	Plan de Travail Annuel (Annual Work Plan)
RDBS	Biosphere Reserve of the Saloum Delta
RDV	Radio Dunya Vision
RN	Ressource Naturelle (Natural Resources)
RNC	Réserve Naturelle Communautaire (Community Natural Reserve)
RTS	Radio Télévision Sénégalaise
RV	Représentation Villageoise (Village Representation)
SARAR	*Self-esteem, Associative strengths, Resourcefulness, Action-planning and Responsibility*
SCPL	Société de Commercialisation des Produits
S-E	Suivi-Évaluation (Monitoring and Evaluation)
SERA	Suivi, Évaluation, Restitution et Analyse (Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Analysis – MERA)
SFD	Système Financier Décentralisé (Decentralized Financial System)
SIA	Salon International de l'Agriculture
SIEF	Système d'Informations Écologique et Forestier (Ecological anf Forest Information System)
SIG	Système d'Informations Géographiques (Geographic Information System)
SIGESCO	Simulation, Gestion, Comptabilité (Simulation, Management, Accounting)
SP	Spécialiste Pêche (Fisheries Specialist)
SRI	Système de Riziculture Intensive (Intensive Rice Cultivation System)
ST	Service Technique (Technical Service)
SUAP	*Safe User Action Plan*
TDC	Techniciens du Développement Communautaire (Community Development Technician)
TDR	Termes de Référence (Terms of Reference)
UICN	Union Internationale pour la conservation de la Nature (International Union for Nature Conservation)
U-IMCEC	Union des Institutions Mutualistes Communautaires d'Épargne et de Crédit (Union of Commuinty Savings and Credit Insttutions)

UNAFIBS	Union Nationale des Acteurs de la Filière Banane du Sénégal (National Union of the Banana Sub Sector Actors of Senegal)
URPROFOS	Union Régionale des Producteurs de Fonio de Sédhiou (Regional Union of Fonio Producers of Sedhiou)
USAID	*United States Agency for International Development*
USDA	*United States Department of Agriculture*
VABG	Volet Amélioration de la Bonne Gouvernance (Good Government Improvement Component)
VAG	Volet Agriculture (Agriculture Component)
VBGDRN	Volet Biodiversité et Gestion Durable des Ressources Naturelles (Biodiversity and Sustainable Natural Resources Management Component)
VCA	*Value Chain Analysis*
VCR	Volet Création de Richesses (Wealth Creation Component)
VECO	*Vredeseilanden Country Office*
WAAME	*West African Association for Marine Environment*
WADA	*Water and Development Alliance*
WARDA	*Africa Rice Center*
WN	*Wula Nafaa*
WWF	Fonds Mondial pour la Nature (Worldwide Fund for Nature

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This second annual report presents the activities implemented between October 2009 and September 2010 to reach the targeted results of the second phase of the Agriculture and Natural Resources Program (AG/NRM) or USAID-Wula Nafaa II in Senegal.

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

The program's overall objective is to contribute to poverty reduction and to sustainable local development by increasing incomes of rural producers and local communities, through the empowerment of the local authorities and the promotion of participatory, integrated and decentralized management of resources. The results of the Program's first phase will also be consolidated.

For the **Agriculture Component**, the fiscal year had a heavy workload. It combined start-up activities, including supporting studies and strategy choices, with implementation of these activities geared toward obtaining immediate results.

Five rice-production lowlands totaling 295 ha were analyzed for production potential and then put under management. Parts of these areas are now producing rice. Works are in progress or have been completed with the goal of increasing the value of these lowlands. These include a project with AfricaRice for improved productivity, a study on plowing, and de-hulling of irrigated rice. In addition, studies for the development of 5 additional lowland sites were conducted; 4 of them will be initiated.

Using the conservation farming technique, 885.26 ha planted in millet, sorghum, and maize produced encouraging results. Thanks to a refined, comprehensive strategy, dynamic producers will be able to plan for soil improvement in terms of fertility and water retention capacity through conservation farming on more than 6,000 ha in 2011. Since we are addressing the producers' basic challenge to sustainable production (soil fertility), we have solid commitments from them to work with the Program.

Five (5) horticulture management sites are underway. More than 50 horticulturists have invested in treadle pumps and drilled garden well technologies.

Environmental improvement measures are being implemented; the required studies were conducted (EMMP, PERSUAP) or are being finalized (PEA).

For the **Biodiversity and Sustainable Natural Resources Management component**, 2010 was marked by innovations which consisted of the establishment of local conventions as a means to protect and preserve the conservation zones for endangered species such as the chimpanzee in the Kédougou region. In addition, the component is integrating timber exploitation into forest management plans, and overseeing the process of rotating closures of the *bolongs* for biological recuperation zones where mollusks and cockles are harvested in the Saloum Delta.

To better address sustainability in the development and implementation various management tools, the preponderant role of the technical services and local organizations (village committees, regional and rural councils) must be cited.

Flagship activities benefited from assistance provided by consultants and student interns. This is how the Program contributed to the training of young Senegalese managers in NRM, Biodiversity, and GIS.

During the year, the **Governance Improvement component** placed an emphasis on working at village level in collectivities and community organizations. The component's activities continued to target priorities set by the Program during the first year. Training activities were conducted on the following topics: decentralization and good governance, administrative and financial management within NRM plans and local conventions, and development of information and administrative management at the level of community-based organizations. The innovation for this year is our partnering with the rural communities to find better and more ways to mobilize financial resources.

On another topic, the component developed partnerships with institutions including National Directorates, decentralized technical services, Regional Councils, Regional Development Agencies, and projects and NGOs, in order to prepare the Program's eventual withdrawal.

The year's activities were enhanced by the work of the **Communications component**. The Program participated in the International Agriculture and Animal Resources Fair, and the abundant media coverage enhanced the Program's image among its audience and the public. The Program also received good media coverage of its activities through television spots during RTS News and in broadcasts devoted to agriculture. In addition, eleven success stories describing the positive results recorded by the Program were produced.

In **Policy**, the Program actively participated in the finalization of the revision of the Forestry Code to better take into account the following priorities: the introduction of the local conventions, capacity building of the local collectivities, and forest taxation.

In other policy matters, the Program initiated studies in natural resource management by local collectivities in terms of reforestation and community management of bush fires. The writing of a timber management plan for the community forest of Saré Bidji was started with the Regional Forest Service of Kolda.

The **Wealth Creation Component**, CDR, building on its value chain approach, focused on development and implementation of action plans resulting from value chain analyses done for targeted products.

For all market chains, the component focused on the identification and organization of new groups and the development of BDS within the enterprises. **252** enterprises were supported with **6,172** new jobs created, including **2,598** for women. In addition, 445 enterprises improved their management practices and generated revenues totaling **2,726,381,572 FCFA** for an increased market volume of **26.68%** compared to 2009. The number of persons who have increased their incomes thanks to the Program is **8,199,** including **4,468** women.

Capacity building for enterprises addressed hygiene, quality, improved processing techniques and management, improved commercial presentation, and participation in the FIARA. These skills contributed to a significant increase in overall revenues of 250%, and a significant increase in the profits generated by enterprises and producer groups.

During the year, the CDR developed synergies with partners and shared costs of some activities, mainly in the fonio, baobab, cashew and traditional gold mining market chains. That contributed, in part, to reaching our objectives.

The **Water and Sanitation component** carried out various works in the regions as it widened the program's influence. It has been a pivotal year, between the diagnosis phase conducted under the 2008-2009 workplan and the current physical construction of works on the ground. In total, seventeen wells were started during the year of which 9 are already completed, 6 are to the point of drawing water, and 2 have been halted due to non respect of the entrepreneur's commitment vis-à-vis the Program. Fifty-seven sensitization and extension sessions on hygiene and sanitation were conducted in the villages benefiting from construction; 600 persons, including 463 women, were trained in good hygiene practices and are able to assist the Program in reaching targeted results in terms of sustainable behavior changes at the community level. 47 persons, including 3 women, were trained on the technical monitoring of the works.

Thanks to the **Small Grants Fund**, the Program started up two family-based latrine installation projects in partnership with American Peace Corps Volunteers. Eighty-six (86) latrines were built.

During the reporting period, the Program was also engaged in facilitating forums on the establishment of management committees for modern wells equipped with manual pumps. In this respect, several workshops involving all the technical services of the hydraulic sector, the local collectivities, and the different partners and Programs intervening in the area of potable water and sanitation, were held in Tambacounda.

Partnerships with other actors were developed for synergy in action. For one, the Program contacted the WAAME (West African Association for Marine Environment) for the construction of latrines in the Saloum Islands. For another, collaboration with the American Peace Corps was a way for the Program to leverage training of its facilitators and community workers as well as the technical services of hydraulics and hygiene on the PHAST/SARAR method in Kédougou region.

We can say that the Program's Water and Sanitation Component had a banner year due to its integration into the local development process, but especially due to its recognition by Government authorities and technical services as a Program contributing to the Millennium Development Goals and having a participatory approach. This led the Program to be among the active members of the regional platform of water, hygiene, and sanitation actors. In this respect, the Program received several congratulatory messages and much encouragement from its main partners, the local collectivities.

The introduction of Water and Sanitation activities was successful thanks to the competent identification, mobilization, information, and integration of Program actors and target groups who actively participated in subsequent project planning.

A good foundation for the project was achieved by initiating discussions among administrative authorities, the technical services, and the beneficiary populations through exchange visits and various workshops organized for optimum involvement of the partners.

The populations' integration into the decision-making process through Local Monitoring Committees brings a new philosophy to the culture, and that enables good understanding and motivation of the target groups to take ownership -- conditions that are needed for a the correct implementation of the activities.

1. INTRODUCTION

This second annual report presents the activities conducted from October 2009 through September 2010 to reach the results targeted by the USAID-Wula Nafaa Program in Senegal. The program is financed by USAID/Senegal and is placed under the direction of the Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature, Reservoirs, and Artificial Lakes (MEPNBRLA). In January 2003, USAID/Senegal awarded a contract to International Resources Group (IRG) to provide long and short-term technical assistance and other services to support the achievement of objectives and results of the program. The signing of the contract between USAID and IRG on 11 August 2008 was the administrative beginning of Phase II of USAID-Wula Nafaa. As in Phase I, Phase II is financed to achieve Strategic Objective S.O. 11 that was agreed upon between USAID and the government of Senegal.

This report contains a summary of overall progress and results achieved during the Program's second year, as well as a more detailed presentation and description of the main activities and achievements for each of the Program components:

- Agriculture
- Biodiversity and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- Governance Improvement
- Policy and Communications
- Wealth Creation
- Water and Sanitation
- Cross-cutting activities (Administration, Small Grants, and Monitoring/Evaluation/Reporting/ Analysis)

1.1. Objectives and strategy of the program

USAID-Wula Nafaa (WN) was conceived to capitalize on the interaction between Nature, Wealth, and Power. By addressing the needs and opportunities associated with natural resource management (NRM), adding value, and strengthening natural resource-based rights, WN seeks to redress the weaknesses of initial approaches to agricultural development and NRM that were sector-based rather than integrated and locally governed, thus attaining impacts that are longer-lasting in terms of poverty reduction and economic development.

The approach, dubbed "Nature-Wealth-Power" or NWP, aims at supporting actions which simultaneously:

- Lead to greater productivity of resources and preservation of biodiversity (better management of **nature**);
- Bring significant economic growth to the benefit of local communities (increase in **wealth** as an incentive for better management of natural resources); and
- Contribute to the evolution of rural communities from passive entities to structures active in NRM, leading to a more democratic and less centralized society (strengthening of **power** and

good governance, so that transparent decisions can be made and the sharing of profits will be equitible).

The general objective of the program is to contribute to the reduction of poverty and to local sustainable development, by increasing revenues to rural producers and to local communities, based on handing over responsibility to local authorities and based on the promotion of participatory, integrated, decentralized management of resources. It is also a question of consolidating lessons learned in the first phase of USAID-WN.

The Program's six major Components have specific objectives:

- The **Agriculture** component seeks to achieve growth in the production of staples and the revenues generated by cash crops by capitalizing on ecological, human, and economic potential in areas of intervention.
- The **Biodiversity and Sustainable Natural Resource Management** component addresses the conservation and management of biodiversity and biologically-significant areas by building capacity of partners and providing technical assistance that leads to sustainable use of resources exploited under the Wealth Creation component and an overall improvement of biodiversity.
- **Improved Governance** strengthens capacity of local collectivities in the management of local resources and makes management more transparent and sustainable. Regional Councils, Regional Development Agencies, Rural Councils, and village development committees are partners in this work.
- The **Policy and Communications** component improves dialogue on public policy and overall comprehension of laws and regulations on the use of natural and agricultural resources. It also provides information on activities that lead to better and more decentralized management of natural resources.
- **Wealth Creation** targets an increase in revenues earned by the population from harvesting forest, agricultural, and fisheries resources. This is to be achieved by diversifying and improving production and commercialization that will in turn promote sustainable local and international trading.
- **Potable Water and Sanitation** improves the living conditions of rural communities by facilitating access to potable water supply and sanitation systems that protect human health and contribute to reaching the Millennium Development Objectives.

The program is implementing an approach that develops the private sector and enterprises, and provides a greater support to local governance, while implementing decentralization policy. This approach is taken together with providing assistance conceived to intensify and diversify rural production systems and improve natural resource management by emphasizing community responsibilization. WN is developing a market approach and supports training of commercial partners to increase the number and breadth of operations carried out by small and medium agricultural, natural resource, and fisheries product-based enterprises. Results are monitored to determine revenue increases by household and the distribution of profits at the local level.

These economic incentives are backed up by better local governance and an effective transfer of rights and responsibilities to the rural communities and to local producer groups, thus permitting the local collectivities to have more control over utilization of lands and over natural resources (NR) that are the foundation of their rural production systems. WN also offers information, training, and support for other capacity-building activities. The objective is to facilitate the evolution from free access and relatively uncontrolled, unsustainable utilization of NR in rural areas, to a planned and controlled sustainable use of these resources at the local level. This is possible through availability of various planning tools, legal agreements, and procedures targeting the protection of local rights and promotion of best practices in natural resource management.

The Program is well aware of the need to adapt changes in orientation and assistance according to the reality of the policy context. It strives to stimulate an economic development dynamic that is

sustainable at the local and regional levels because it is based on economic interests of the rural producers, reduction of legal barriers, and creating other favorable conditions. These favorable conditions are put into place to promote a series of objectives tied to decentralized natural resource management (NRM), sustainable diversification and intensification of rural production, development of enterprises, and increased marketing of a wide variety of natural products from forests and fisheries of the target regions.

The program takes full advantage of lessons learned over more than a decade of assistance to the agriculture and NRM sectors. Its approach is novel in the development assistance world, avoiding sector-based nonintegrated activities.

WN consecrates much effort to the monitoring and analysis of impacts, results, and success stories through its **Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Analysis** component.

A large number of partners from the private and public sectors work with the USAID-WN team. This promotes synergy in program activities. Program **community-based facilitators** support the development of synergy, capacity-building, and handing over of responsibility to local communities.

In order to provide a flexible mechanism to support innovations in technology that support the goals of the program, WN has made a **Small Grants Fund** available to partners.

2. AGRICULTURE COMPONENT

2.1. Targeted results and planned activities

2.1.1. General considerations

The creation of the Agriculture Component (VAG) was a response by USAID to the food crisis in Senegal, which is one of the African countries targeted by USAID's Economic Growth Program. The component was added to the activities of USAID-Wula Nafaa by Modification Agreement Number 1 to the overall contract signed in August 2008.

The overall objective of this new program component is to fight food insecurity by improving rural agricultural production and access to markets. The component has two specific objectives and six results.

Objective 1: Increased agricultural productivity and production

Objective 2: Promotion of basic, sound market principles and implementation of sound agricultural practices and food policies

Agricultural activities are grouped into four categories:

- Watershed management sites
- Territory-wide management (Rural Community level)
- Market chain intervention
- Organization of producers and other stakeholders

Inside the territories and watersheds, certain economic agricultural opportunities (value chains) will be adopted to contribute to development of the sites and local organizations. These opportunities will be supported by USAID-WN under the Agriculture component's Objective 1, "To increase agricultural productivity and production" by improving physical potential (managing land, agricultural practices); by developing human resources (producers and their organizations); by developing private services offered to producers upstream and downstream; and by land use planning.

These opportunities cannot completely unfold and be sustainable without an environment of enabling and favorable economic and business policies. Such a framework depends not only on national economic policy, but also on local policies elaborated in and between Rural Communities. Assistance will be provided by USAID-Wula Nafaa to contribute toward the development of this favorable economic policy, especially at the local level, under "Local Economic Development". This falls under the component's Objective 2, "To promote sound market principles and implement sound agricultural and food policies". The local economic framework will be the basic tool that WN will use to plan interventions for the coming years.

2.1.2. Targeted results

- Percent increase in the incomes of households from key agriculture products or products from animal husbandry
- Overall percent increase in the volume of key agriculture products or animal products
- Relative increase in the volume of key agriculture and/or animal products by zone that are marketed in regional or national markets
- Increase in the hectares affected by new or improved water management systems

- Increase in the number of households that benefit from new or improved water management systems
- Increase in the number of households that increase their production of key agriculture products or products from animal husbandry
- Increase in the number of households affected by adopted land use measures
- Increase in the number of new water management systems put in place
- Increase of the number of existing water management systems that are improved and/or extended
- Increase of the number of land use measures adopted by local authorities
- Increase of the number of safe and efficient technologies identified or developed that are used by small producers
- Increase of the number of producers' associations trained in appropriate methods of production
- Increase of the number of producers' organizations trained in the new technologies
- Increase of the number of small producers trained in the new technologies
- Increase of the number of producers' organizations trained in the new technologies
- Increase of the number of Regional Councils, Rural Councils, and Community Organizations (including government agencies and technical services) receiving information on local land use or agriculture policies and the effect they have in the local community

2.1.3. Activities planned for 2009-2010

Objective 1 Ag: Increase in agricultural productivity and production

Result 1: Improved or newly-created water management systems

→ Build new or improved structures in Kaolack and Fatick:
  - Improved rice developments and/or secondary developments: 5 sites totaling about 325 ha planned for the 2010 rainy season in the CRs of Djilor and Toubacouta (Djilor: about 200 ha; Boli 2: about 10 ha; Némabah: about 20 ha; NdourNdour: about 35 ha; Boli 1: about 100 ha)
  - New rice developments: 4 sites totaling about 125 ha planned for the 2010 rainy season in the CRs of Toubacouta, Keur Samba Gueye, Medina Sabakh, and Kaymor (Ndinderling: about 40 ha; Saloli: about 100 ha; Pakane: about 10 ha; Kaymor: about 20 ha)
  - New horticultural developments: 5 sites totaling 15 ha planned for the 2009/2010 dry season in the CRs of Djilor, Toubacouta, Keur Samba Gueye, and Nioro Alassane Tall.

→ Build new or improved structures in Kédougou and Tambacounda:
  - Improved rice developments and/or secondary developments: 2 sites of about 35 ha (Farm 1 and Samé Kouta) planned for the 2010 rainy season in the CR of Bandafassi
  - New rice developments: 1 site of about 20 ha planned for the rainy season in the CR of Dialacoto for the development of rice activities, and potentially garden cropping

→ Evaluate the implementation of existing rice production sites

→ Propose a set of actions aimed at protecting the lowland, optimizing its use (including for agricultural production), and serving the different community actors (including herders)

- → Conduct studies to support local development plans in the CRs

Result 2: Improved agricultural and animal production

- → Conduct value chain analyses for horticultural products
- → Propose actions related to the best cultivation practices, to seed production, and to fertility management
- → Develop and implement a project in the USAID-Wula Nafaa intervention zones in collaboration with AfricaRice (formerly ADRAO/WARDA), in order to promote lowlands and plateau rice for the production and promotion of Nerica seeds; the ramping up of positive results; and make a contribution to the discussion/orientation/information of the Government of Senegal and its Technical and Financial Partners
- → Promote Conservation Farming (improvement of soil fertility and production), based on the pilot activity implemented during the 2009 rainy season

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

- → Produce regional facilitation and training modules on the basis of value chain analyses conducted by USAID-PCE and Wula Nafaa
- → Identify business and wealth creation opportunities with the producer organizations' leaders
- → Support the development of economic services (BDS) for the producers and their organizations:
  - Support the development of private services for providing inputs or agricultural equipment
  - Support access to financial services with the banks or the IMF
  - Improve the linkages with the market to obtain outlets for products

Result 4: Better land use measures taken by the CRs and OCBs

- → Write a management plan for watersheds of the lowland areas (talweg and plateau)
- → Develop activities to preserve biodiversity as well as pastoral, forest, and fisheries resources, in coordination with the Biodiversity component

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

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

- → Implement certain techniques/technologies: application of garden pesticides, rules for conserving cereal products, etc.

Result 2: Improvement in local understanding of applicable policies

- → Conceive a vision of agricultural development which embraces all aspects of agriculture, including issues of rural roads, depots, and any other core economic condition
- → Write an Agricultural Development Economic Plan in the CR which will be translated into the PLD and will provide information to the Program
- → Train the CRs, WUAs, OPs, CLCOP in agricultural and other economic policies by using the radio to simultaneously reach a larger audience at the grassroots level

2.2. Progress achieved

OBJECTIVE 1 Ag: Increase in agricultural productivity and production

Result 1: Improved or newly-created water systems

2.2.1. Guiding principles

First, we review the definition of the term "Water Management Systems". These are the possible types:

- **External systems of water collection** including small surface dams and sunken tanks
- **In-situ systems of water collection that conserve water and soils,** including raised berms, small dikes, and microbasins
- **Evaporation management systems,** including mulching, conservation farming, agroforestry, wind breaks
- **Integrated soil-water-plant management systems,** including improved plant varieties, soil fertility management, optimal rotations, disease control, and management of organic matter

Based on this classification, the main categories of water management developed by USAID-Wula Nafaa are:

- **Development of the lowland rice cultivation using anti-salinization dikes, water retention works, and rainwater catchments**
- **Horticultural investments (mainly as commercial gardening), divided into:**
    - Cooperative developments in garden perimeters
    - Private individual or small group irrigation schemes, using financially accessible technologies
- **Conservation farming**

The support fund to agriculture (LASF) was put in place especially to support the implementation of these systems. At the beginning of the year, a manual was written on accessing the LASF.

A database of the support institutions and consultants was developed, and is continually updated. In fact, a national-level Request for Expressions of Interest was issued at the beginning of the year to take an inventory of the institutions and individual consultants interested in providing services as required for analyses, monitoring of contracts, and supporting economic development. At this initial point in time, a total of 50 institutions and 169 individual consultants have expressed interest[1].

2.2.2. Selection of the sites for rice and horticultural developments

The component devoted itself to the selection of sites as a first step toward the development of rice cultivation lowlands through visits of potential sites. These criteria were considered:

- Priority given to the intervention sites which could have the most rapid and significant impact of increasing volumes of rice produced (existence of dikes and land grading, anti-salinization and water retention structures for rice production)

[1] This list was later completed with other candidates.

- Avoidance of geographic dispersion of activities during the first year
- A linkage with other intervention locations of USAID-Wula Nafaa Program components
- The results of field investigations conducted in July and August 2009 which identified sites with the most advantageous local dynamics
- The results of additional investigations conducted by the team's field missions

This resulted in a detailed list of intervention sites, as well as potential targeted results that could be reached according to the component indicators.

2.2.3. Organization of studies

Studies on potential management sites were organized as follows:

- For the regions of Kaolack (2 sites), Tambacounda (1 sites), and Kédougou (2 sites), the study and design work were subcontracted to firms recruited as appropriate. One firm conducted the studies for Kaolack sites; another firm did the 3 sites at Tamba and Kédougou.
- For Fatick region, the Irrigation Specialist took on the supervision of individual consultants recruited to conduct specific studies (topographic, socioeconomic, mapping, pedologic), and the design and supervision. Six lowlands were analyzed: Némabah, Djilor, Boli 1, Boli 2, NdourNdour, and Ndinderling.

2.2.4. Preparation and implementation of the studies

These are the elements of the analyses for the selected sites:

- Preparation of supporting surveys needed to carry out the works
- Organization of exchange visits for producers of Kaolack and Fatick so they can better perceive all the issues involved in such a project
- Detailing terms of reference (TOR) and minimum qualifications for individual consultants to conduct the studies in Ndinderling and in the grouped lowlands of NdourNdour, Boli 1, Boli 2, Djilor, and Némabah
- Detailing TOR for the consulting firms
- Development of the dossiers for Requests for Bids from consulting firms
- Selection of winning consulting firms
- Monitoring the studies in Kaolack sites (Kaymor and Pakane), Tambacounda (Wassadou), and Kédougou (Samé Kouta and Ferme2)
- Drafting of the various documents related to the environmental regulation 216 (Environmental Checklist and EMMP) for the Ndinderling lowlands, in order to finalize the documentation and its approval by USAID
- Development of the EMMP for the 5 lowland sites of NdourNdour, Boli 1, Boli 2, Djilor, and Némabah
- Presentation of the studies to implicated populations; signing of protocols with the implicated rural communities as contracting officers of the developments (5 protocols signed)

2.2.5. Lowland rice production sites

The following activities were implemented:

- Calls for bids were published for the 5 lowlands, winning businesses were selected with input from the Rural Councils; formal contracts were signed
- TOR were written and a contract supervisor was selected for the 5 projects
- The call for bids, bid opening for Ndinderling, enterprise selection, and contract preparation for the work to be carried out after the rainy season
- The supervision and control of the construction and leveling in the 5 lowlands: Djilor, Némabah, NdourNdour, Boli 1, and Boli 2
- Monitoring the appropriate closing of floodgates
- Drafting of the worksite minutes and accounting for payments to enterprises

NdourNdour dike under construction; Renovation of Némabah retention dam

2.2.6. Commercial gardens

Background

Before investing in group-based market garden perimeters this year, a strategy was developed with each participating group. Beyond the sustainability aspects of each part of the investment (for example, live fencing alongside artificial fencing), these are other components of the strategy:

→ It is generally accepted that many investments are dropped after projects or donors withdraw. **Reflection on this fact reveals likely causes:**

- The lack of involvement of "passive beneficiary populations" in the process of development, programming, and funding the activity
- Poor understanding of the target population on the part of the donors (Why this investment? For whom? What will it change? What will its contribution be?...)
- The project support may be considered by the recipients to be a gift of God ("It is God who sends you**"**)
- An overly rapid assessment made by donors of the poverty of the target populations which translates into thoughts of this kind: "The population has nothing, they must be supported"; "They must be helped along", etc.

→ Each group is urged to reflect on its past experience in terms of external support, then it will be led to a higher awareness that sustainability must pass through financial and physical

participation in the activity. **For example, in the case of Diabang, the following measures are the minimum ones that will be taken:**

- Benefiting gardeners must be turned into shareholders of the enclosed perimeter. Each producer must pay annual dues. This amount is equivalent to the average of what the producer normally invests for a traditional fence (4000 to 6000 FCFA per year).
- The money collected is used as part of a bank guarantee fund for gardeners who will not have a plot within the community perimeter (promotion of private sector gardening).
- Membership is renewable each year.

The GIE (Economic Interest Group) owns the developed garden area. At the outset, a land tenure deliberation by the Rural Community assigns it the plot. USAID-Wula Nafaa then signs an agreement with the GIE for its management and cultivation.

Water distribution networks

For the water distribution networks in the gardening perimeters, the following activities were implemented:

- A consultant carried out a feasibility study at the sites of NdourNdour, Djilor, Némabah, and Dassilamé. This study is being finalized.
- The feasibility study for the Diabang site is being conducted by the Agriculture Component.

Work was to start on the ground during November 2010.

2.2.7. Status on the locations of identified rice and horticulture production sites

For the next two annual workplans, USAID-Wula Nafaa identified these garden development sites:

→ Kédougou hub:
- Ferme1 (Commune of Kédougou)
- Bembou (CR of Bembou)
- Santanko (CR of Bandafassi)

→ Kolda hub:
- Valley of Thiéty (CR of Thiéty)

The locations and programming of USAID-Wula Nafaa investments in rice and horticulture cultivation schemes are presented in the following table.

Location/ program for USAID-Wula Nafaa investments in rice and horticulture production

Economic hub	CR	Site	Main vocation		FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013	
RC of Djilor	Djilor	Djilor	Rice	Study	X							
				Development		X						
				Cultivation		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		NdourNdour	Rice	Study	X							
				Development		X						
				Cultivation		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Boli 1	Rice	Study	X							
				Development		X						
				Cultivation		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Boli 2	Rice	Study	X							
				Development		X						
				Cultivation		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Djilor	Horticulture	Study		X						
				Development			X					
				Cultivation			X	X	X	X	X	X

Location/ programming of USAID-Wula Nafaa investments in rice and horticulture production (continued)

Economic hub	CR	Site	Main vocation		FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013	
RC of Djilor	Djilor	NdourNdour	Horticulture	Study		X						
				Development			X					
				Cultivation			X	X	X	X	X	X
Arrondissement of Toubacouta	Toubacouta	Némabah	Rice	Study	X							
				Development		X						
				Cultivation		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Némabah	Horticulture	Study		X						
				Development		X	X					
				Cultivation			X	X	X	X	X	X
		Dassilamé Sérère	Horticulture	Study		X						
				Development		X	X					
				Cultivation			X	X	X	X	X	X
	Keur Samba Gueye and Toubacouta	Ndinderling	Rice, Horticulture	Study		X						
				Development			X	X				
				Cultivation				X	X	X	X	X
	Nioro Alassane Tall	Diabang	Horticulture	Study		X						
				Development		X	X					
				Cultivation			X	X	X	X	X	X
Dialacoto	Dialacoto	Wassadou	Rice (+ horticulture ?)	Study		X						
				Development			X	X				
				Cultivation				X	X	X	X	X
Kédougou	Kédougou	Ferme2	Rice	Study		X						
				Development			X	X				
				Cultivation				X	X	X	X	X
		Ferme1	Rice	Study				X				
				Development					X			
				Cultivation						X	X	X
	Bandafassi	Samé Couta	Rice	Study		X						
				Development			X	X				
				Cultivation				X	X	X	X	X
		Santanko	Rice	Study				X				
				Development					X			
				Cultivation						X	X	X
	Bembou	Bembou	Rice (+ horticulture ?)	Study				X				
				Development					X			

				Cultivation						X	X	X
Kolda	Thiéty	To be determined	Rice	Study				X				
				Development					X			
				Cultivation						X	X	X

2.2.8. Conservation Farming

Conservation Farming, as detailed below in Result 2, will contribute to a better conservation of groundwater. This activity is thus considered to be a water management activity. 1,222 producers over an area of 885.25 ha were impacted by conservation farming activity this year.

2.2.9. Agreements with ANCAR

In three of the four intervention regions of the Agriculture component during this work year (Fatick, Tambacounda and Kédougou), USAID-Wula Nafaa signed technical assistance agreements for rainy season agricultural extension activities with the Regional Directorates of ANCAR in Fatick and Tamba-Kédougou. These agreements address methods for increasing market rice cultivation and extension of conservation farming knowledge and techniques:

- Implementation of support for rain fed commercial rice production (both for lands being newly managed with USAID-WN and for improving productivity on lands already being cultivated)
- Implementation of the rice seed multiplication program
- Action-research to discover the correct dose of fertilizer to use in Conservation Farming

Details of the agreement signed for Fatick region include:

- Producing 11.5 ha of rice seeds with supplied inputs, using crossed plowing
- Extending the commercial rice production areas by more than 242 ha compared to 2009 by subsidizing plowing for up to 90% of the cost, and by supplying seeds for up to 90% of their cost
- Introducing improved seeds on 39 ha where traditional seeds were used in past years
- Training producers in commercial rice production, rice seed multiplication, marketable rice and seed stock storage for exchange among themselves; providing general technical assistance to the producers, in order to reach an average production of 3 t/ha
- Developing a mechanism with the lowlands management committees which aims at recovering costs of total inputs from producers for the additional supported areas (more than 242 ha) under this purchase order, in order to ensure that producers have the financial resources to cultivate at least as many hectares in the coming season as this season
- Conducting fertilization trials under Conservation Farming in two agro-ecological zones

In Fatick, the implementation status is as follows:

- Support for rice seed production in NdourNdour and Ndinderling is being provided. The exact number of hectares is being verified with the BIC office in Fatick.
- Support for extending marketable rice cultivation areas is being provided. Again, the exact areas are being verified with the BIC of Fatick. See the attached first drafts of maps and estimated areas.
- CF manure trials are being conducted in three 3 villages of Toubacouta arrondissement.
- The training sessions in rice production techniques were conducted (see table below).

Status of training sessions for Fatick region producers in rice production techniques

Sites	Contractual Forecasts (no. of producers)	Conducted (according to attendance lists)
Boly 1	50	50
Boly 2	-	
NdourNdour	25	25
Djilor	50	50
Ndinderling	75	77
Némabah	30	33
Dassilamé Sérère	50	51
Némanding	25	
Mansarinko	25	
Diemon	30	41
Keur Aliou Gueye	-	
Diabang	30	35
Keur Saloum Diané	25	31
Andallah	25	38
Total	440	431

In Tambacounda and Kédougou regions, the agreements include the following:

- Extending commercial rice hectares by more than 63 ha compared to 2009 by subsidizing up to 90% of the cost of plowing and through a subsidy of up to 90% of the cost of seeds
- Training producers in commercial rice production, rice seed multiplication, and commercial rice and seed storage for exchanging among themselves; and providing general technical assistance to producers in order to reach an average production of 3 t/ha
- Developing a mechanism with the lowlands management committees which aims at recovering costs of total inputs from producers for the additional supported areas (more than 63 ha) under this purchase order, in order to ensure that producers have the financial resources to cultivate at least as many hectares in the coming season as this season
- Conducting socio-economic surveys and fertilization trials for conservation farming in two agro-ecological zones

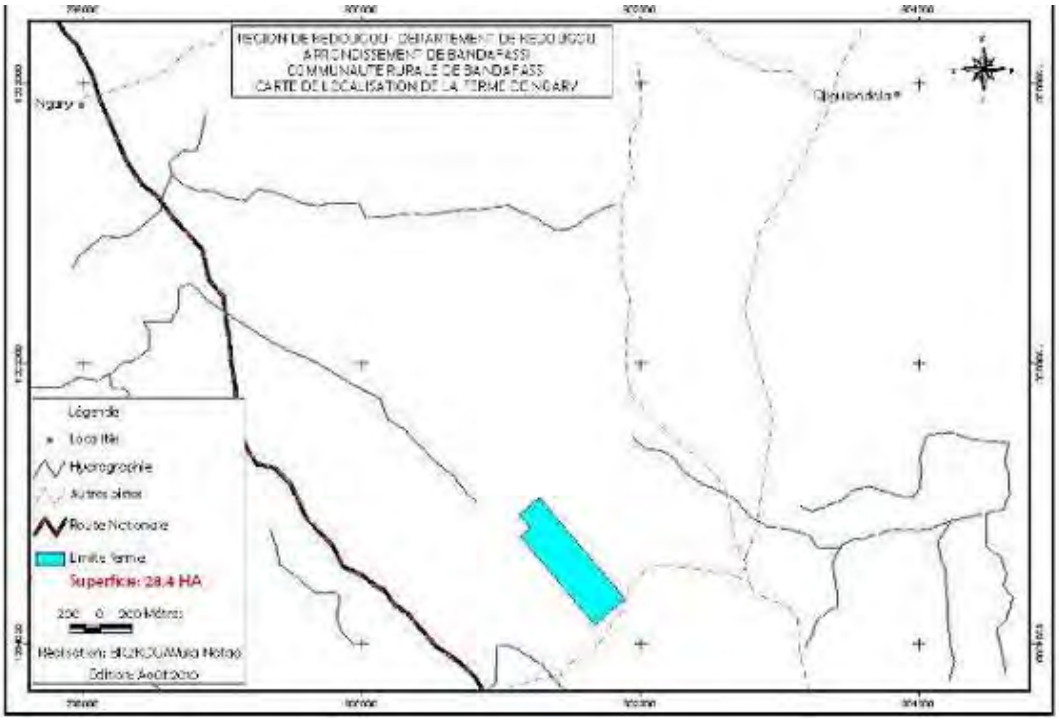
In Tambacounda / Kédougou, the implementation status is as follows:

- Support activities for rice production in Dialacoto were cancelled because of the delay in the signature of the USAID-Wula Nafaa-ANCAR agreement, the presence of other interventions including the "Rice Initiative" Project, and the flooding of certain valleys.
- Support for extension of commercial rice areas is being provided. The exact surface area was verified by the BIC of Kédougou, which produced the draft maps presented below. The areas are as follows:

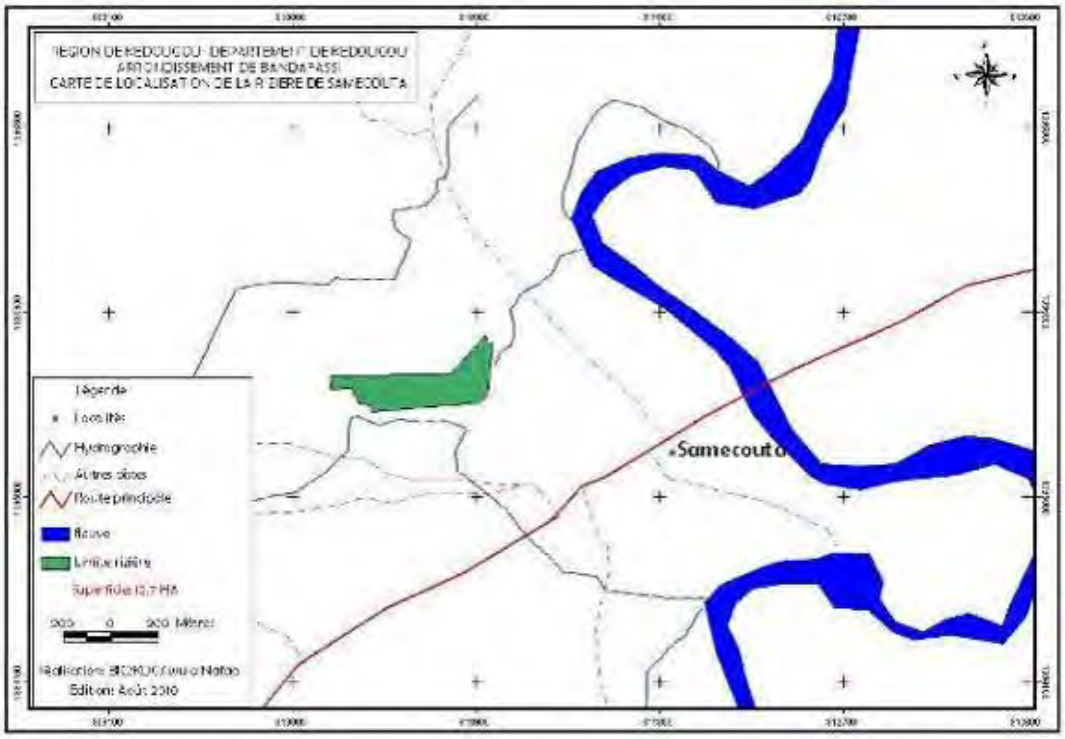
Status of plowed area in Tambacounda/Kédougou

Sites	Contractual forecasts (ha)	Area according to the cartographer (ha)	Gap (%)
Samé Couta	13. 00	12.70	2%
Ferme 2	30.00	28.40	6%
Wassadou	20.00	-	N/A
Total	63.00	41.10	

Status of rice cultivation at Ferme 2



Status of rice cultivation at Samé Couta farm



- CF manure trials are being conducted in 3 villages of the West Tamba zone: Ndiawène (Rural Community of Bamba), Maka (Rural Community of Maka) and DiamDiam Ndawène (Rural Community of Sinthiou Malème)
- The training sessions in rice production techniques were conducted only in Kédougou region (see table below).

Status of training sessions for the rice producers of the Tambacounda and Kédougou regions in production techniques

Sites	Contractual forecasts (no. of producers)	Conducted (according to attendance lists)
Samé Couta	25	25
Ferme 2	25	25
Wassadou	25	-
Total	75	50

2.2.10. Agreement with AfricaRice

USAID-Wula Nafaa signed a contract with AfricaRice to test productive lowlands rice varieties and to test integrated soil fertility management. This work is presently underway in two types of lowlands in the Fatick region: "salted" (NdourNdour) and non-salted (Ndinderling).

The work procedure consists of:

- Putting in place a complete agronomic experiment to test the response to mineral and organic fertilizers, including natural phosphates as a source of phosphorus
- Setting up agronomic tests in rural areas to evaluate soil content in NPK, tests that will lead to simulating the needed doses of fertilizer and other elements for rice production. Test results will be presented interactively with the producers (organized into work group)s who will adjust and adapt the new technologies for validation next growing season on a larger scale as demonstrations, before they are adopted on a more permanent basis.
- Putting demonstration sites in place for lowland rice varieties
- Distributing reports on the activities' results
- Studying the water quality in salted lowlands

To date, the test plots and monitoring mechanism have been set up; the plots are being monitored.

Soil preparation in Ndinderling (August 2010)

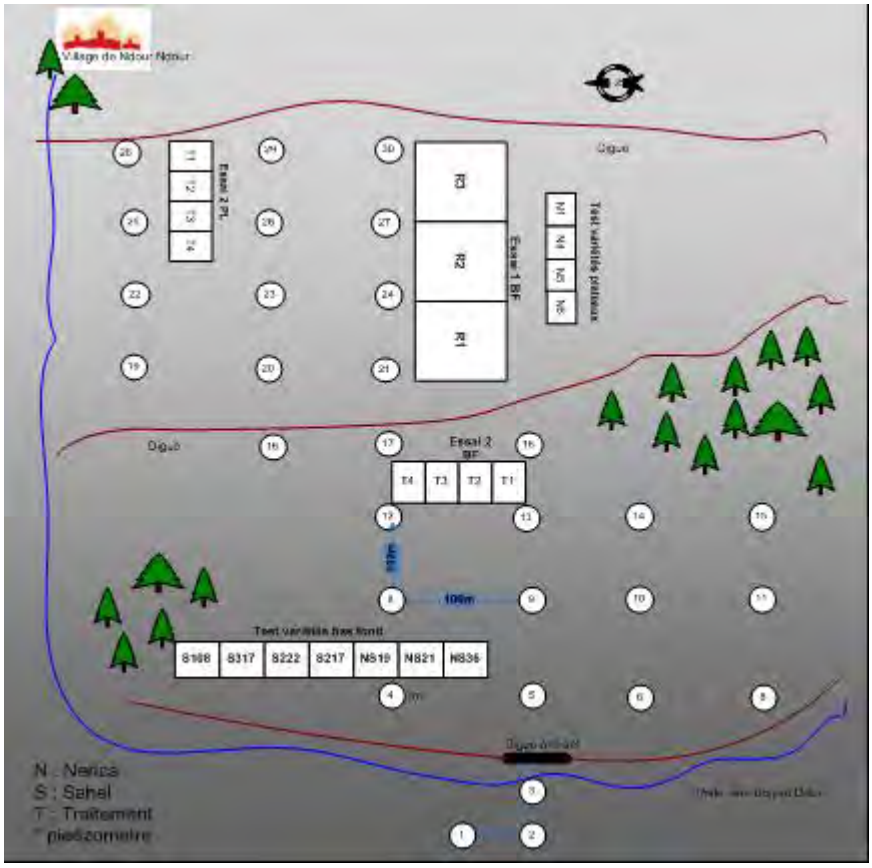
Development of the plots (August 2010)

Test plots of fertilizers and organic matter before sowing in NdourNdour (August 2010)

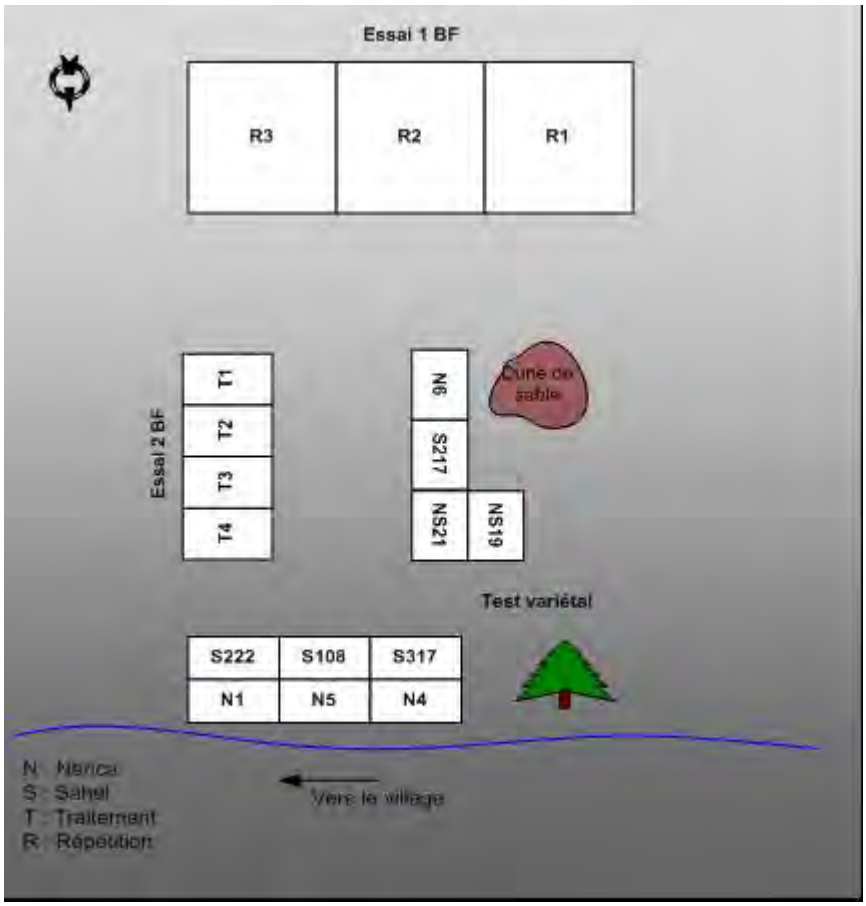
Soil sampling (August 2010)

Application of base fertilizers during the fertility level evaluation in NdourNdour

Hand sowing in continuous lines spaced by 30 cm in NdourNdour



Placement of the trials and the piezometer in NdourNdour



Placement of the trials in Ndinderling

2.2.11. Organizational support in Ndinderling

The situation prevailing in the lowlands is characterized by several weaknesses:

- The fragility or inexistence of organizations capable of carrying on technologies demonstrated
- The limitation of beneficiaries' involvement in implementation and management of activities
- The low professional level of producers' organizations
- The limited management capacity of the producers' organizations

With this in mind, the Agriculture component recruited a consultant to maintain the producers' organizational dynamics in Ndinderling lowland. The objective sought is to inspire a structured, endogenous, and sustainable organizational dynamic, which will assure that organizations will take charge of activities and involve all the stakeholders in the lowland's management (CR, producers, government decentralized services). This path requires:

- organization upstream of producers to resolve the problems of supply and optimal production, and organization downstream of links to promising markets, especially for garden produce;
- capacity building of the actors in organization and management for autosufficiency and competitiveness in their domain;
- empowerment of the actors made possible by linking with partners for a better insertion into the business environment, which can facilitate the post-project transition and sustainability of results.

2.2.12. Regulation 216

The following documents were written during the reporting period:

- Environmental Mitigation and Management Plan (EMMP, January 2010)
- The PERSUAP (Pesticide Evaluation Report - Safe User Action Plan)

It should also be noted that a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) is underway.

Regarding the developments of Djilor, Boli 1, Boli 2, NdourNdour, and Némabah, EMMP tables were devised. They are presented in appendix with the status of their implementation.

The EMMP requires following USAID's Information Sheet on fertilizers, which specifies:

- Before applying fertilizers, assess the soil quality in terms of fertility.
- Fertilizers should be applied in the overall context of the farm cultivation system. This includes the use of manure and organic residues, soil preparation, crop rotation, and water recuperation.
- When fertilizers are used, it is important to apply the correct dose according to location.

Several activities were undertaken to contribute to an optimal application of fertilizers by producers, and to achieve integrated management of fertility in the farm setting:

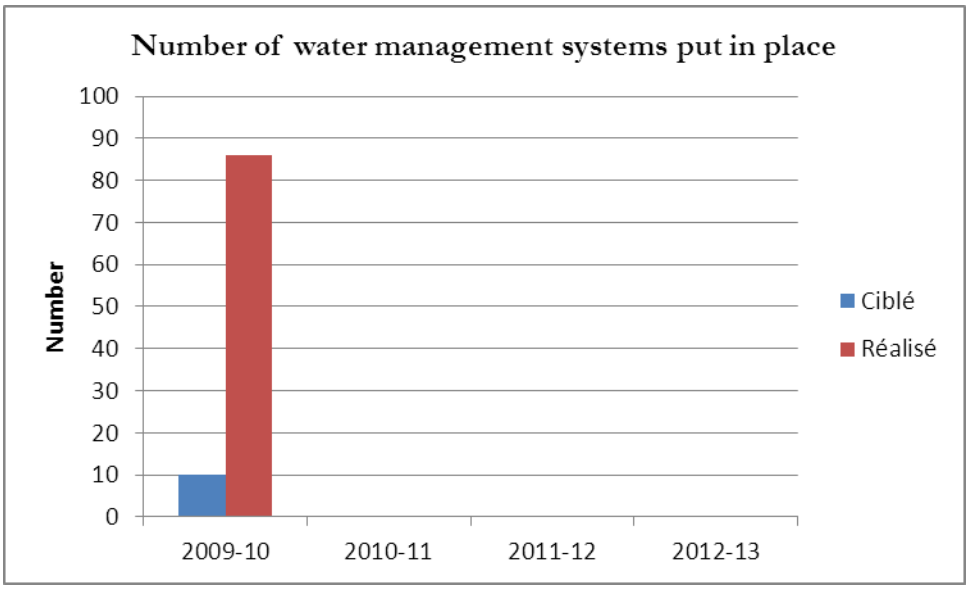
- A "Pedologic study of lowlands and selected garden farming perimeters in Fatick region" was completed that resulted in recommendations for using fertilizers on rice, commercial garden produce, and upland grains (see Mankeur Fall's consultant report, April 2010).
- Agronomic experiments and trials were carried out with AfricaRice. They addressed updating or developing new technical packages adapted to better capture the production potential of new rice varieties, while respecting the concept of Integrated Fertility Management (see content of the August 2010 - January 2011contract with AfricaRice) as follows:
    - → They measured the response to mineral and organic fertilizers including natural phosphates as a source of phosphorus;
    - → They evaluated the level of fertility in terms of elemental NPK in soils in rural areas, so that fertilizer dosage recommendations could be adjusted.
- Questions about fertilizers as referenced in our contracts with ANCAR were addressed, since ANCAR must advise and train producers.

- A study on "Soil fertility in USAID-Wula Nafaa's conservation farming implementation zone in Senegal" is in progress (conducted by Mankeur Fall, a consultant, and to be completed in October 2010).
- Six experimental plots were set up to conduct conservation farming manure trials.
- Finally, the conservation farming technique itself was implemented on about 1,000 ha among 1,300 producers. This constitutes an application of integrated soil fertility management.

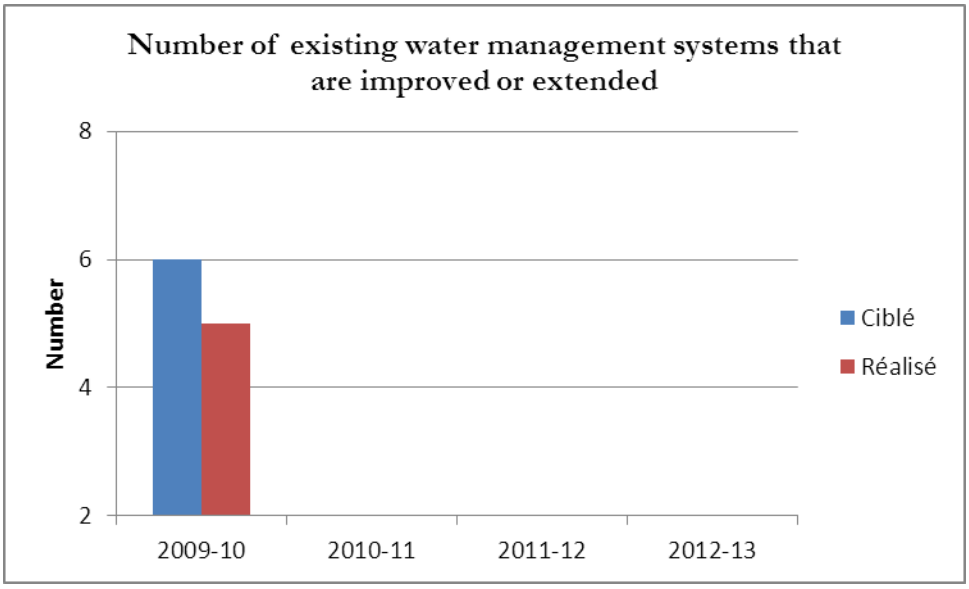
Following the PERSUAP (Pesticide Evaluation Report & Safe User Action Plans) study, the following pesticide-related activities were initiated:

- USAID-Wula Nafaa requested and obtained the support of a Volunteer from the Farmer to Farmer Program (from August to September 2010) to contribute to the implementation of the "Safe User Action Plans" (SUAP) portion of the PERSUAP which is related the use of pesticides in the Agriculture component intervention zones. The volunteer assisted in these activities:
    - Development of a draft guide to best practices, to be used by the horticultural technicians for the use of pesticides in a way that is appropriate and correct for human health and that minimizes impact on the environment;
    - Carry out three introductory training sessions reaching 87 producers in the use of pesticides in a way that is appropriate and correct for human health and that minimizes impact on the environment;
    - Carry out training for agriculture staff of USAID-Wula Nafaa (4 persons), two Program facilitators, and 4 technical agents in use of pesticides in a way that is appropriate and correct for human health and that minimizes impact on the environment;
    - Provide recommendations for integrated pesticide management (see Volunteer's report).
- Issues associated with the use of pesticides within our contracts with ANCAR were addressed, since ANCAR is responsible for support-advisory services and producer training.
- A "Phytosociological study of the Fatick region lowlands and proposal for a program to better control weeds in rice fields" was completed. This will guide the establishment of a weed prevention program in the lowlands, following the PERSUAP recommendations for mechanical control, management of floodwaters, and others.

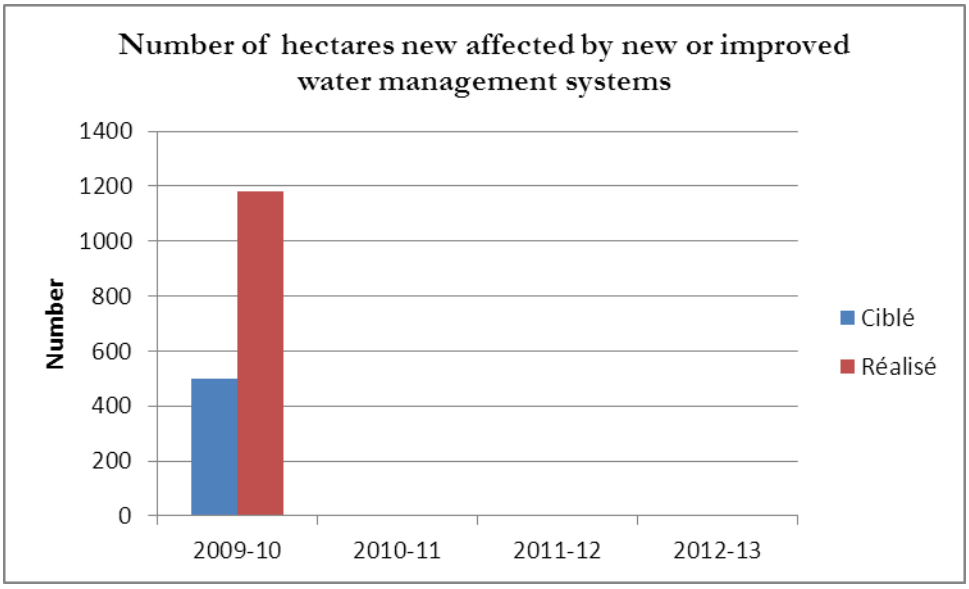
Indicator:	Number of new water management systems put in place		
Targets for 2009-2010:	10		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progess
Identify and select sites	▪ Implementation of Conservation Farming in 86 villages	86	
Render the LASF tool operational			
Design water management projects; do studies			
Carry out rice development			
Build capacities of CRs, Communities, support organizations			
Introduce ag and NRM practices for plot management			
Monitor performance of the system and its management			
Train staff			
Total:		86	0



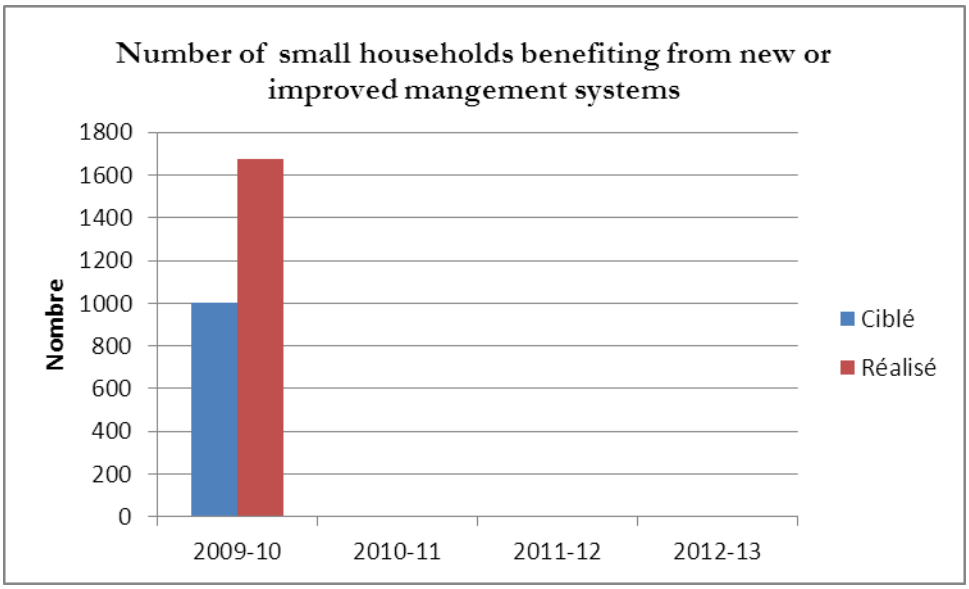
Indicator:	Number of existing water management systems improved or extended		
Targets for 2009-2010:	6		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
	▪ Small retention dikes of Némabah constructed ▪ Anti-salt dike and dike along dirt road of Djilor constructed ▪ Small I distribution dikes of Boli 2 constructed ▪ Anti-salt and small retention dike of Boli 1 constructed ▪ Anti-salt dikes and distribution dikes of NdourNdour constructed	1 1 1 1 1	
Total:		5	0



Indicator:	Number of hectares impacted by new or improved water management systems		
Targets for 2009-2010:	500		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progess
	▪ Small retention dikes of Némabah constructed ▪ Anti-salt dike and dike along dirt road of Djilor constructed ▪ Small distribution dikes of Boli 2 constructed ▪ Anti-salt and retention dike of Boli 1 constructed ▪ Small anti-dikes and distribution dikes of NdourNdour constructed ▪ Conservation Farming implemented	15 100 10 100 70 885	
Total:		1,180	0



Indicator:	Number of small households benefiting from new or improved water management systems		
Targets for 2009-2010:	1000		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
	▪ Retention dikes of Némabah constructed ▪ Anti-salt dike and dike along dirt road of Djilor constructed ▪ Small distribution dikes of Boli 2 constructed ▪ The anti-salt and /or retention dike of Boli 1constructed ▪ Small anti--salt dikes and the distribution dike of NdourNdour constructed ▪ Conservation Farming implemented	68 254 36 72 25 1,222	
Total:		1,677	



Result 2: Improvement of agricultural and animal production

2.2.13. Horticulture sector assessment and implementation

Winrock International piloted a "Horticulture Sector Assessment in USAID-Wula Nafaa zone in Senegal" in November and December 2009 (see report, January 2010). A summary of the results follows.

→ The horticulture sector assessment revealed a certain number of promising interventions to undertake in the action plan:

- Commercial dissemination of simple and cheap technologies for better water control
- Guidance of the producers for better mastery of production techniques
- Guidance of the producers for a better mastery of vegetable production during the rainy season
- Promotion of private fruit tree nurseries
- Introduction of a drying system that will allow quality larger-scale processing

→ The value chains to be analyzed next are onion and dried mango.

Immediately after this study was done, the implementation of the proposed action plan for the 2010 fiscal year started with the following:

- Commercial dissemination of simple and cheap technologies for better water control (treadle pumps for irrigation and manually-drilled garden wells)
- Training producers to master production techniques better, by giving:
    - technical support for gardening techniques through USAID-WN facilitators with horticulture in their workplans, and through the use of a consultant between March and September 2010;
    - support for market garden planning and organization, using the SIGESCO tool.

2.2.14. Conservation Farming

This year, Conservation Farming was the main activity under upland dry cereals production (millet, sorghum, and maize). It was implemented in four regions: Fatick, Kaolack, Tambacounda, and Kédougou.

Reminder of 2009 test results

As a reminder, the implementation of conservation Farming started with a pilot activity involving twenty (20) producers in July and September 2009 in the department of Koumpentoum, Tambacounda Region. Satisfactory results justified the Program's maintaining this production system as a major activity to improve production and increase the natural potential (fertility) of soils in the intervention zone. During the pilot activity, several issues were examined, with these results:

The challenge of implementing agriculture in poor and abandoned soils

Three producers conducted a test on hybrid sorghum and a variety of traditional sorghum. They obtained the results below.

Producer	Cultivated area (CF or traditional practice)	Harvest (kg per plot)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		CF test	Traditional practice	CF test	Traditional practice
Ibrahima Gueye	854	170	22	1 991	258
El Hadji Ndiaye	150	33	4	2 200	267
Kéba Sall Ndiaye	100	28	3	2 800	300

These results concerned the village of Bamba in the department of Koumpentoum. The three producers conducted the tests in abandoned plots (normally not used for agricultural activity).

The challenge of implementing agriculture in striga areas

One producer in the village of Thiékène in the rural community of Ndam conducted the test on sorghum and obtained the following results.

Producer	Cultivated area (CF or traditional practice)	Harvest (kg per plot)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		CF test	Traditional practice	CF test	Traditional practice
Abdoulaye Seck	100	27	5	2 700	500

The challenge of cultivation on plots considered normal and where productivity should be increased

Three producers tested CF in their fields and obtained the following results:

Producer	Cultivated area (CF or traditional practice)	Harvest		Yield	
		CF test	Traditional practice	CF test	Traditional practice
Korka Diallo (Diocoul)	400	70	30	1 750	750
Matar Diop (Koumpentoum)	400	66	38	1 650	950
Modou Faye (Ndoumane)	120	34	14	2 833	1 167

2009 - 2010 extension program

Armed with these results, the Program decided to extend the technique to other zones already covered by the activity. The promotion and extension training of the production system based on conservation farming followed two formats:

→ Promotion within a compact zone in Tambacounda Region in nine rural communities

→ Promotion in more diffuse zones in the regions of Fatick (5 rural communities), Kaolack (2 rural communities), and Kédougou (1 rural community)

These were the actions taken in preparation for the dissemination of conservation farming:

- Development of an action plan which made it possible to reach 1222 producers and to cultivate 885.25 ha, promising a sizeable annual harvest
- Production of two film sequences on the growing season's progress, with producers' testimonies
- Organization of an exchange visit to producers in other zones to see the 2009 conservation farming tests described above
- Preparation and dissemination of technical aids (depictions of CF on posters) to facilitate communication between program facilitators and producers
- Training of program staff (facilitators and agricultural staff), partners, and certain producers who participated in the 2009 test
- Training of six local equipment suppliers in order to make equipment available closer to production zones
- Signature of an agreement with ASPRODEB to benefit from its support for CF implementation in Tambacounda zone

These prerequisites enabled the Agriculture Component to demonstrate conservation farming to 1,222 producers in 86 villages using the strategy below:

- Organization of the producers by proximal distance between villages, or within the same communities
- Strong involvement of producers in monitoring; establishing a lead producer concept, someone who is paired with a facilitator or a paid community worker
- Insured participation in the form of registration and payment by producers for the development of a conservation farming system
- Orientation of the groups toward classic services such as input credit

Concretely, the dissemination of the technique in rural areas was conducted with six training sessions in each village between March and July 2010. The following table provides information on the implementation level of the training sessions in the villages.

Region	Department	Rural community	No. villages covered	No. represented groups	Participants		Total
					Men	Women	
Fatick	Foundiougne	Djilor	10	54	547	24	571
		Toubacouta	4	29	222	6	228
		Keur Samba Gueye	4	31	286	14	300
		Nioro Alassane Tall	5	63	385	3	388
		Keur Saloum Diané	6	48	400	2	402
	Subtotal	5	29	225	1 840	49	1 889
Kaolack	Nioro du Rip	Médina Sabakh	2	28	223	1	224
		Kaymor	3	45	339	29	368
	Subtotal	2	5	73	562	30	592
Tambacounda	Koumpentoum	Bamba Thialène	6	21	148	30	178
		Ndame	6	29	303	6	309
		Kouthia Gaydi	5	38	480	4	484
		Pass Koto	4	25	348	0	348
		Méréto	6	26	299	12	311
	Subtotal	5	27	139	1 578	52	1 630

Region	Department	Rural community	No. villages covered	No. represented groups	Participants		Total
					Men	Women	
	Tambacounda	Koussanar	5	38	569	1	570
		Sinthiou Malème	6	58	523	1	524
		Maka	6	23	417	6	423
		Dialocoto	2	9	87	0	87
	Sub total	4	19	128	1 596	8	1 604
Kédougou	Kédougou	Bandafassi	6	18	294	23	317
	sub total	1	6	18	294	23	317
General total		17	86	583	5 870	162	6 032

These training sessions were punctuated with a close monitoring by program facilitators to assure that the producers assimilated the messages and to put them into practices

Manure Tests

As fertility is at the heart of conservation farming, it is better to understand and refine it as an action-research topic of the Agriculture component. CF manure tests to compare optimal doses are being conducted in 6 villages of the intervention zone.

Region	Department	Rural community	Village
Fatick	Foundiougne	Toubacouta	Némading
		Nioro Alassane Tall	Ndiop Tharéne
		Keur Samba Gueye	Keur Ambou
Tambacounda	Tambacounda	Sinthiou Malème	Diam iam Ndawène
		Maka	Maka
	Koumpentoum	Bamba	Ndawène Wolof

In each village, the manure tests were conducted on millet, sorghum, and maize crops. Trial results are expected during the month of November 2010.

In the same vein, which is to provide appropriate and efficient counsel to the producers, a study on soil fertility is underway. This study will give us an idea on the appropriate dose of fertilizers to apply in the different regions covered by conservation farming.

Implementation strategy

Conservation Farming implementation in rural areas follows a pace[2] that matches the producers' rhythm, i.e., "step by step". Each level must be mastered before starting another one. This strategy enables producers to have better mastery of the technique, and it enables USAID-Wula Nafaa to ensure quality implementation of the technique in the field. The objective behind this approach is the ownership of the technique by producers by the next season. In fact, if the technique is applied incorrectly this year, if the producers do not get something out of it, we will face more reticent farmers when attempting to disseminate the technique next time.

[2] Introduction to CF, according the strategy defined by the Component, is comprised of the following six modules: Identification of the plot, tracing furrows and digging, spreading inputs and manure, sowing after a good rain, spreading residues, and dosing urea. Each training session is followed by a concrete application before programming the next one.

Results from 2009 – 2010

This progressive approach (step by step) led to achieving the following results after the mid-term evaluation in the 17 rural communities where conservation farming is being implemented.

(Villages and the number of producers reached)

Region	Department	Rural community	Villages			Numbers		
					Gaps	Planned	Achieved	Gaps
Fatick	Foundiougne	Djilor			0	150	107	43
		Toubacouta			0	60	68	+8
		Keur Samba Gueye			0	60	61	+1
		Keur Saloum Diané			0	90	93	+3
		Nioro Alassane Tall			0	75	81	+6
Kaolack	Nioro du Rip	Médina Sabakh			0	30	25	5
		Kaymor			+1	30	54	+24
	Kaoalack	Latmingue			-2	30	**0**	-30
Tambacounda	Koumpentoum	Pass Koto			-2	90	67	-23
		Kouthiagaydi			-1	90	61	-29
		Méréto			0	90	112	+22
		Ndam			0	90	84	-6
		Bamba			0	90	93	+3
	Tambacounda	Sinthiou Malème			0	90	67	-23
		Koussanar			-1	90	73	-17
		Maka			0	90	86	-4
		Tamba Ville			2	30		-30
		Dialacoto			0	30	20	-10
Kédougou	Kédougou	Bandafassi			0	90	70	-20
4 regions	6 departments	19 CF sites /17 achieved			-7	1395	1222	-173

As shown in the table, the biggest losses are recorded in the Tambacounda region, particularly in the rural communities of Kouthiagaydi, Pass-Koto, Sinthiou-Malème, and Tambacounda town, where we have deficits of 6 villages and 122 producers compared to our planned achievements.

On the other hand, good performances were recorded in Fatick region where all planned villages were reached except Djilor. Other than the rural community of Djilor, the achievements in terms of number of producers reached are all higher than the forecasts (18 extra producers covered).

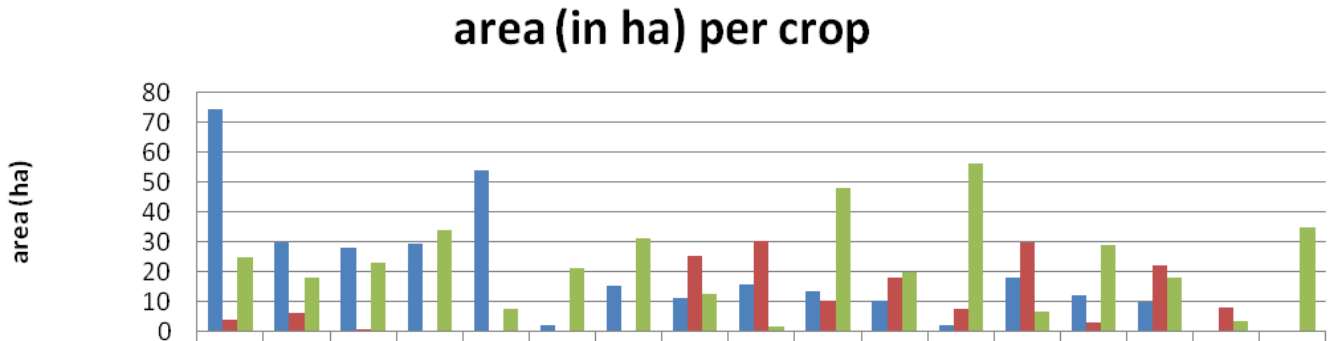
Entire sites were also lost, such as in the case of Latmingué, with two CF groups in Kaolack region, and that of Tambacounda town, also with two CF groups.

From the standpoint of cultivated area, the results obtained are the following:

Region	Department	Rural community	Millet area (ha)	Sorghum area (ha)	Maize area (ha)	Number of cultivated hectares (2009-2010)
Fatick	Foundiougne	Djilor	74.5	4	24.,75	103.25
		Toubacouta	30	6.25	18	54.25
		Keur Samba Gueye	28.25	1	23.25	52,5
		Keur Saloum Diané	29.5	0	34	63..5
		Nioro Alassane Tall	54.13	0	7.63	61.76
Kaolack	Nioro Du rip	Médina Sabakh	2	0	21.25	23.25
		Kaymor	15.5	0	31.25	46.75
Tambacounda	Koumpentoum	Pass Koto	11.,25	25.25	12.75	49.25
		Kouthiagaydi	16	30.,25	1.,75	48
		Méréto	13.5	10.5	48.25	72.25
		Ndam	10.5	18	20	48.5
		Bamba	2.25	7.75	56.25	66.25
	Tambacounda	Koussanar	18	30	6.75	54.75
		Maka	12.25	3	29	44.25
		Sinthiou Malème	10	22	18.25	50.25
		Dialacoto	0	8	3.5	11.5
Kédougou		Bandafassi	0	0	35	35
		Totals	327.63	166	391.63	885.26
		Pourcentage	55.76%		44.24%	100.00%

Maize cultivation, taken individually, dominates millet and sorghum. But millet and sorghum grouped into one market chain represent 55.76% of the cultivated areas.

The big centers of millet production are at Djilor, Nioro Alassane Tall, Keur Samba Gueye, and Toubacouta. Sorghum is found in the rural communities of Pass-Koto, Kouthiagaydi, Koussanar, and Dialacoto. Maize is predominant in Kaolack zone, and in a good part of the department of Koumpentoum.



	Djilor	Toubacouta	Keur Samba Gueye	Keur Saloum Diané	Nioro Alassane Tall	Médina Sabakh	Kaymor	Pass Koto	Kouthiagaydi	Méréto	Ndam	Bamba	Koussanar	Maka	Sinthiou Malème	Dialacoto	Bandafassy
Surface mil (ha)	74,5	30	28,25	29,5	54,13	2	15,5	11,25	16	13,5	10,5	2,25	18	12,25	10	0	0
Surface Sorgho (ha)	4	6,25	1	0	0	0	0	25,25	30,25	10,5	18	7,75	30	3	22	8	0
Surface maïs (ha)	24,75	18	23,25	34	7,63	21,25	31,25	12,75	1,75	48,25	20	56,25	6,75	29	18,25	3,5	35

Beneficiaries' satisfaction rate

Region	Department	Rural community	No. of 2009-2010 CF producers	Number of producers		Percentage	
				Unsatisfied	Satisfied	Unsatisfied producers	Satisfied producers
Fatick	Foundiougne	Djilor	107	36	71	33.64%	66.36%
		Toubacouta	68	7	61	10.29%	89.71%
		Keur Samba Gueye	61	0	61	0.00%	100. 00%
		Keur Saloum Diané	93	0	93	0. 00%	100.00%
		Nioro Alassane Tall	81	5	76	6.17%	93.83%
Kaolack	Kaolack	Médina Sabakh	25	5	20	20.00%	80,00%
		Kaymor	54	3	51	5.56%	94.44%
Tambacounda	Koumpentoum	Pass Koto	67	8	59	11.94%	88.06%
		Maka	86	18	68	20.93%	79.07%
		Ndam	84	16	68	19.05%	80.95%
		Bamba	93	15	78	16.13%	83.87%
		Kouthiagaydi	61	3	58	4.92%	95.08%
		Méréto	112	7	105	6.25%	93.75%
	Tambacounda	Sinthiou Malème	67	14	53	20.59%	79.41%
		Koussanar	73	9	64	12.33%	87.67%
		Dialacoto	20	3	17	13.64%	86.36%
Kédougou	Kédougou	Bandafassi	70	0	70	0.00%	100.00%
		17 CF sites	1222	149	1073	12.19%	87.81%

The overall satisfaction rate is 87.81% in the CF area covered by USAID-Wula Nafaa. In fact, out of the 1222 producers involved this year in dry cereals production using conservation farming, only 107 expressed their nonsatisfaction. Good results are due to many things, particularly the respect of the crop management sequence techniques, access to inputs, technical competence, and the assimilation of messages disseminated by the facilitators in the field.

As for production, the yields obtained by the CF plots in comparison with the norm were studied by the DRDR of Tambacounda and Fatick. The results showed an increase of up to 37% compared to normal production.

For Fatick region, USAID-Wula Nafaa signed a memorandum of understanding with the DRDR to estimate the yield expected with the conservation farming technique compared to that expected using traditional farming methods. This study made an estimate possible for the yields of the entire Fatick-Kaolack cultivation area, bearing in mind that the cultivated areas in Fatick region alone cover 83% of the total Fatick + Kaolack area.

A similar memorandum of understanding was signed with the DRDR of Tambacounda to cover 8 rural communities in the western part of the region. It was presumed that the estimate will represent the yield for Tambacounda plus Kédougou, because the cultivated areas of the 8 rural communities analyzed represent 89% of the area of Tambacounda + Kédougou.

Thus, these estimates of the yields compared to the total production area allow us to assess the total additional production.

The results obtained for the Fatick and Kaolack zone indicated an additional production of 73% thanks to conservation farming, divided into 81% additional for millet, 27% additional for sorghum, and 70% additional for maize.

FATICK AND KAOLACK

	Rdt CF (kg/ha) (selon DRDR FK)	Rdt NCF (kg/ha) (selon DRDR FK)	Rdt additionnel (kg/ha) (selon DRDR FK)	Surface CF en zone de Fatick et Kaolack (ha)	Production additionnelle (tonnes)	Production additionnelle (%)
Mil	990,00	548,00	442,00	233,88	103	81%
Sorgho	953,00	752,00	201,00	11,25	2	27%
Maïs	2 634,00	1 550,00	1 084,00	160,13	174	70%
TOTAL FK ET KL				**405,26**	**279**	**73%**

The results obtained for Tambacounda and Kédougou indicate an additional production of 12% attributed to conservation farming, divided into 10% additional for millet, 8% additional for sorghum, and 14% additional for maize

TAMBACOUNDA AND KÉDOUGOU

	Rdt CF (kg/ha) (selon DRDR TC)	Rdt NCF (kg/ha) (selon DRDR TC)	Rdt additionnel (kg/ha) (selon DRDR TC)	Surface CF en zone de Tamba et de Kédougou (ha)	Production additionnelle (tonnes)	Production additionnelle (%)
Mil	955,18	866,96	88,24	93,75	8	10%
Sorgho	1 026,80	947,01	79,75	154,75	12	8%
Maïs	1 605,20	1 403,40	201,81	231,50	47	14%
TOTAL TC ET KG				**480,00**	**67**	**12%**

Overall, for the entire intervention zone, the additional production thanks to conservation farming technique is +37%, or + 347 tons of cereals.

	Area in CF in the 4 regions (ha)	Additional production (tonnes)	Additional production (%)
Total for 4 regions (17 Rural Communities)	885.26	347	37%

Comments on the results are as follows:

→ The additional production expected in the 2010 Annual Work Plan was exceeded (37%, compared to 5% additional expected). Conservation farming is therefore a relevant technique to be promoted.

→ There is a 6-fold difference between the Fatick/Kaolack results (+73%) and Tambacounda/Kédougou results (+12%). Possible reasons for this:

- The support provided in the Tambacounda zone had suffered from a big delay in the delivery of inputs, contrary to the Fatick/Kaolack zone.

- The support provided by USAID-Wula Nafaa in Fatick was greater than the support to Tambacounda zone for two reasons: The agriculture staff, and particularly the Agriculture Production Specialist, are physically closer to the field sites in Kaolack than in Fatick; also, the facilitators in Fatick are more consistently in the field since there are 6 of them for 410 producers, while in Tamba there are 2 facilitators for 643 producers (even though CF is the main activity for ag facilitators in Tamba, while CF and rice production are combined for Fatick facilitators).
- The sampling method formalized by contract in Tambacounda is less precise than that of Fatick, as a sample of 10% per crop was taken (making the sample size equal to 7 sometimes, for example in the case of non-CF millet). This compares to the methodology formalized by contract in Fatick zone, where we sought to have a sample of 30 individuals as a minimum.

Dialogue with CLUSA, USAID-PCE, Peace Corps

For better efficiency of our interventions, the concept of what "conservation farming" means is being harmonized with other programs working in CF: EGP, CLUSA and PC.

2.2.15. Support to Producers' Organizations

In the dry cereals production (millet, sorghum, and maize), the producers' organizations (OPs) fully participated in the implementation of conservation farming. Overall, 583 producers' organizations were reached in seventeen (17) rural communities covered by conservation farming.

Support to market garden production included capacity building that targeted lead garden producers (MR). These training sessions also impacted producer organizations somewhat. In addition, 167 OPs participated in market garden training conducted by SIGESCO.

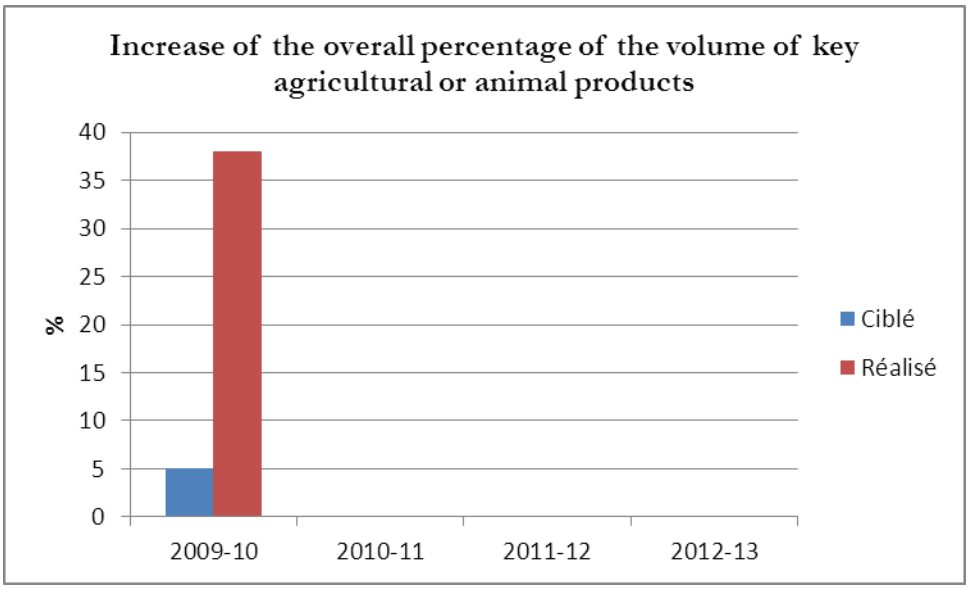
2.2.16. Support to lowland rice production

This activity is implemented under the agreements signed with ANCAR Fatick and ANCAR Tambacounda/ Kédougou. See Result 1 above.

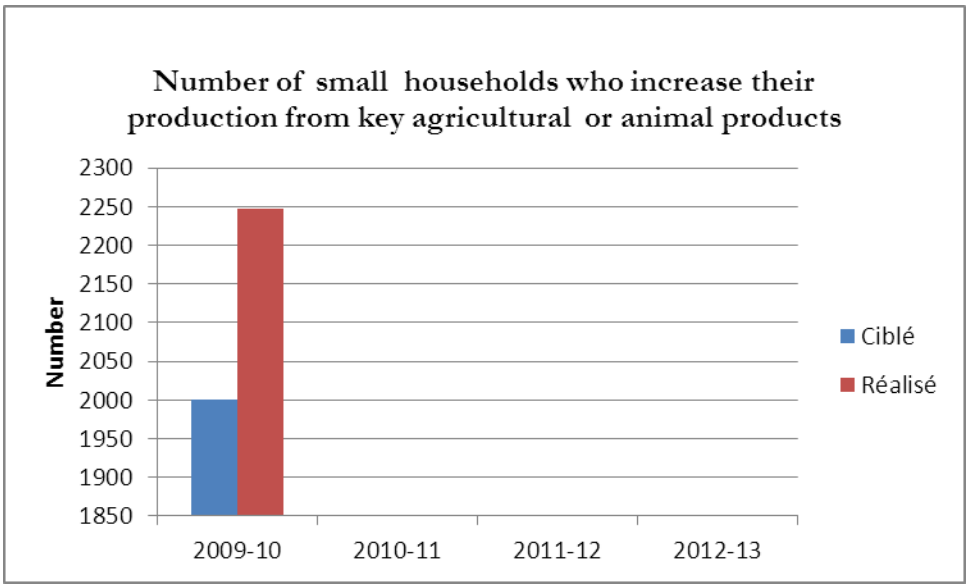
2.2.17. Rice variety trials

Trials on various rice varieties are now underway in the lowlands of Ndinderling (non-salted lowland) and NdourNdour (salted lowland). These tests are being conducted by AfricaRice. See Result 1 above.

Indicator:	Increase in the overall percentage volume of key agricultural or animal products		
Targets for 2009-2010:	5 %		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Conduct a Value Chain Analysis on key products Introduce the best practices for key targeted products (maize, millet, sorghum, fonio, rice) Build capacity of Producers' Organizations' Promote multiplication and distribution of improved seed varieties (rice, maize, millet, sorghum) Promote practices for improvement of soil fertility Improve animal production	The activities implemented and described below enabled an increase in agricultural production: ▪ Rice (will be accounted for in the next annual workplan) ▪ Millet, sorghum, maize, mainly on the basis of conservation farming technique on 885 ha: + 347 tons of cereal compared to traditional technique ▪ Garden farming: + 101 tons	37% 38%	
Total:		MILLET, SORGHUM, MAIZE: 37% HORTICULTURE: 38%	



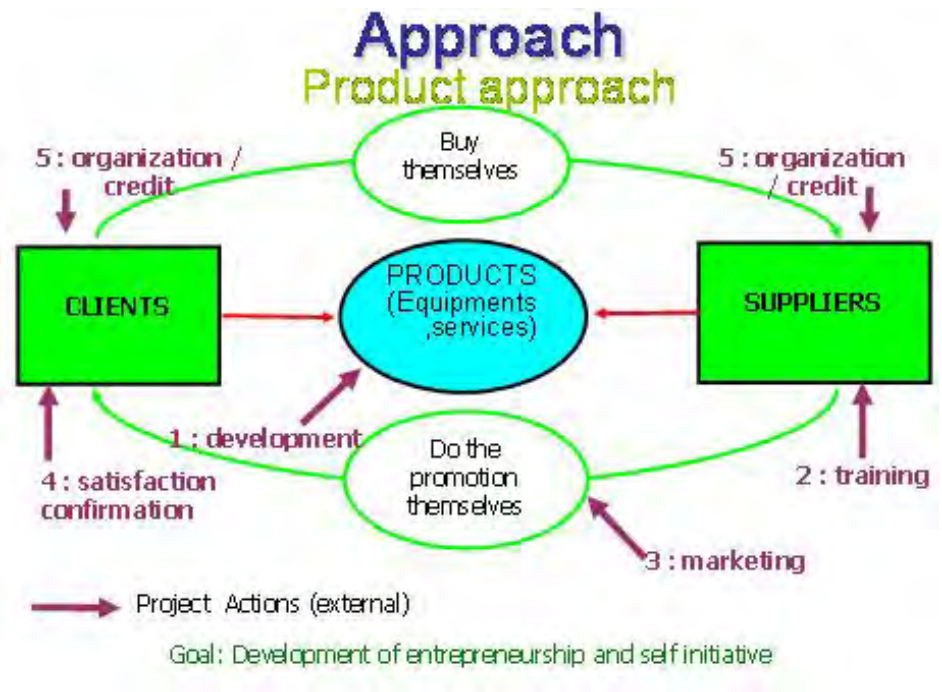
Indicator:	Number of small households that increase their production from key agricultural or animal products		
Targets for 2009-2010:	2000		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
	The activities implemented and described reached the following number of households: ▪ Millet, sorghum, maize, mainly on the basis of Conservation Farming technique on 885 ha ▪ Garden farming	1 222 1 025	
Total:		2,247	



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

2.2.18. Treadle pumps, drilled garden wells, plowing service providers

Under this result, the implementation strategy can be diagrammed as presented in the following "product approach" scheme for technologies and services which are being put on the market by the private sector for client producers. At this point, they are treadle pumps, hand-drilled garden wells for small-scale irrigation, and plowing service providers in the lowlands



Recall that two pump manufacturers were trained. They have started to sell pumps to commercial gardeners. To support them in their marketing, pumps were ordered for the facilitators to conduct demonstrations among the producers (see Demonstrations in Result 1 of Objective 2).

Two teams of well drillers were also trained. They were also equipped; the equipment is to be partially reimbursed according to the protocol that links them with the Program. The first orders for drilled wells have come in, but more orders will be placed starting next dry season.

Training was also an occasion to drill wells in the field (training by learning), and therefore could be used as a demonstration for marketing of the equipment for the drilled wells (see Result 1 of the Objective 2).

A study on plowing service providers was just finalized.

Training in hand drilling of garden irrigation wells

2.2.19. Credit

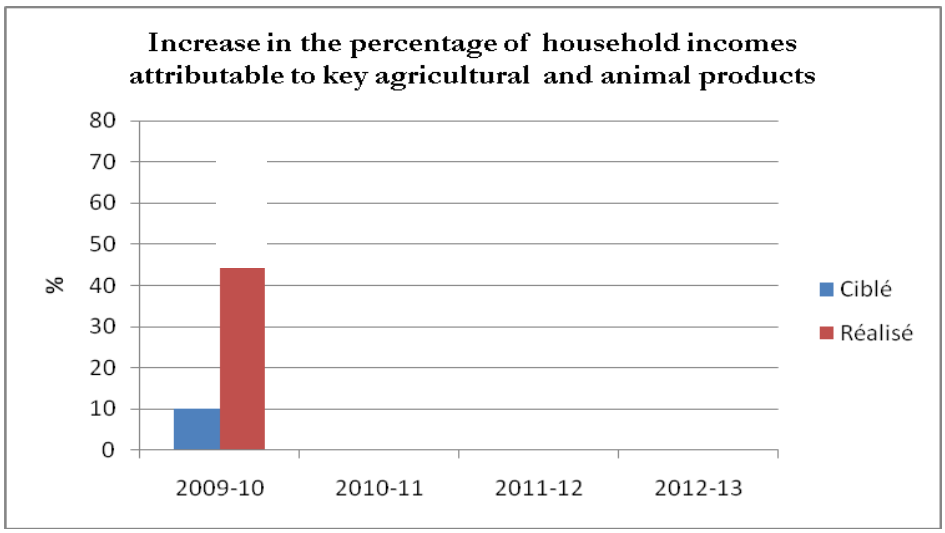
USAID-Wula Nafaa developed an agreement with U-IMCEC. The information on credit, and the facilitators' training on the procedure to follow in order to get credit, have already begun to have impacts as the first requests from producers come in.

The agreement developed with U-IMCEC enabled the financing of producers' groups using the conservation farming technique mainly in the regions of Fatick, Kaolack, and Tambacounda.

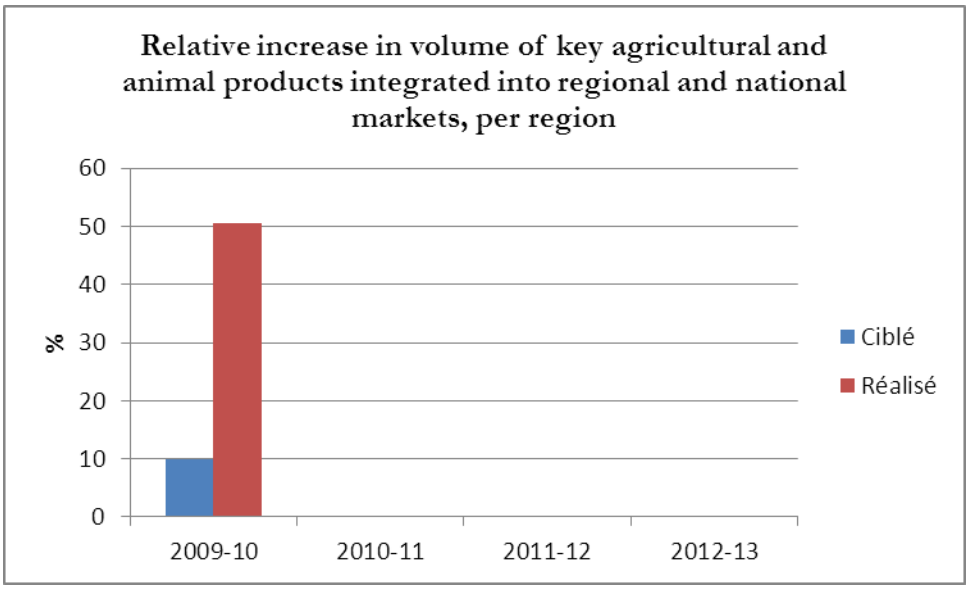
Region	CR	Number of funded groups	Number of producers implicated
Fatick	Keur Saloum Diané	6	
	Nioro Alassane Tall	6	100
	Toubacouta	3	46
	Keur Samba Gueye	4	61
	Djilor	9	109
Kaolack	Kaymor	2	26
	Pakane	3	54
Tambacounda (East and West)	16 rural communities implicated	40	557
Totaux	23	73	1,046

The funding essentially concerned the purchase of fertilizers (NPK formula 15-15-15) and urea (N formula 46). Overall, 1,046 producers accessed a reimbursable loan for the implementation of conservation farming.

Indicator:	Increase in the percentage of household incomes from key agricultural and animal products		
Targets for 2009-2010:	10 %		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Strengthen the Producers' Organizations in business development tools	The activities of production increased incomes in the following market chains: ▪ Millet/sorghum and maize ▪ Horticulture	42% 68%	
Put in place services for yield improvement and market support			
Develop market linkages			
Work with local funding institutions to improve the producers 'access to credit			
Total:		MIL, SORGHO, MAÏS : 42% HORT : 68 %	



Indicator:	Relative increase in volume of key agricultural and animal products integrated into regional and national markets, per region		
Targets for 2009-2010:	10 %		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
	For horticultural products:	50.5%	
Total:		50.5%	



Result 4: Better land use measures taken by the CRs and OCBs

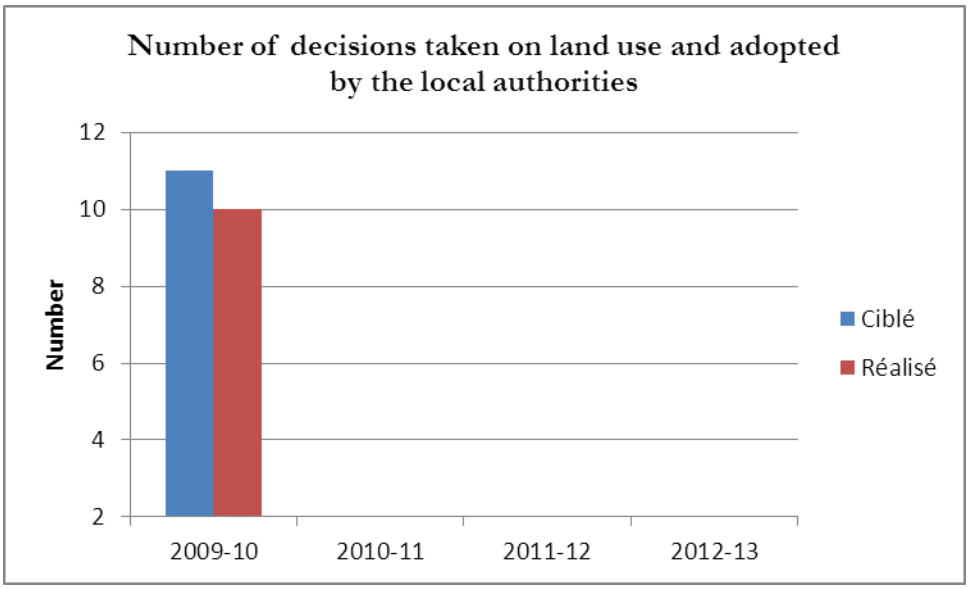
The Program was involved in the development of local conventions in Toubacouta, Sinthiou Malème, and Koussanar.

It also worked on social negotiations initiated in the CRs of Bandafassi, Keur Saloum Diané, and Nioro Alassane Tall aimed at reducing the damages and the conflicts caused by stray livestock. Conventions were developed and validated by all stakeholders.

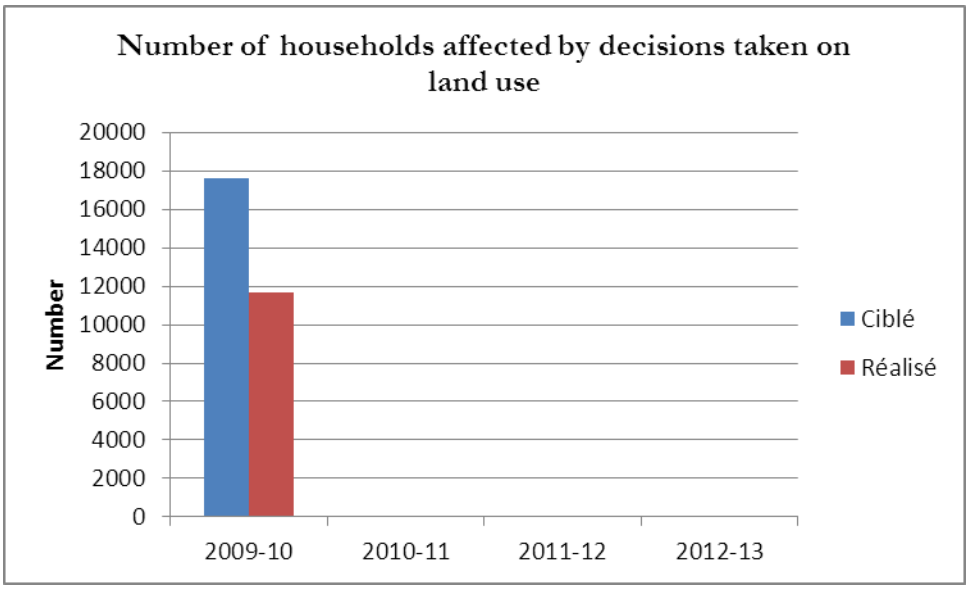
The conventions in Bandafassi and Keur Saloum Diané were signed by the appropriate authorities.

Finally, the Program enabled 5 land tenure deliberations for the commercial garden sites in Diabang, Dassilamé Sérère, Némabah, NdourNdour, and Djilor.

Indicator:	Number of decisions taken on land use and adopted by the local authorities		
Targets for 2009-2010:	11		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Create a new BIC in Kaolack/with VBGDRN	▪ Local conventions signed in Toubacouta, Sinthiou Malème, and Koussanar	3	
Prepare land use management plans in all the targeted zones	▪ Conventions on stray livestock in Keur Saloum Diané and Bandafassi signed	2	
Put in place local conventions in all the targeted areas	▪ Land tenure deliberations for garden site developments signed (Diabang, Dassilamé Sérère, Némabah, Djilor, NdourNdour)	5	
Prepare management plans for watersheds			
Total:		10	



Indicator:	Number of households affected by decisions taken on land use		
Targets for 2009-2010:	17600		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Create a new BIC in Kaolack with BGDRN	▪ Local conventions signed in Toubacouta, Sinthiou Malème, and Koussanar	7 533	
Prepare land use management plans in all targeted areas	▪ Conventions on stray livestock in Keur Saloum Diané and Bandafassi signed	2 587	
Put local conventions in place in all targeted areas	▪ Land tenure deliberations for garden site developments signed (Diabang, Dassilamé Sérère, Némabah, Djilor, NdourNdour)	293	
Prepare management plans for watersheds			
Total:		11,680	



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

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

Communication

RTS Television produced a report in August on lowlands management in the CRs of Djilor and Toubacouta.

In addition, the following activities were implemented during the reporting period to further promote conservation farming:

- Mid-term CF evaluation meetings were organized in each of the 17 rural communities involved, attended by producers involved in CF, Program partners, the technical services, and locally-elected officials of CRs
- Radio broadcasts were produced for the regions of Tambacounda, Kédougou, and Fatick
- Two programs on RTS television were recorded and broadcast: a spot on the televised news, and a 30-minute program titled "Reni Kom Kom"

PEA, EMMP

The Environment Officer at IRG headquarters made an initial visit to the Program during the first quarter related to the establishment of an Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Plan. The Component is following regulation 216 on this basis, as described in chapters above.

Because the potential for USAID-Wula Nafaa agriculture activities to have environmental impacts was changed to a "positive determination" this year, the IRG Environment Officer undertook a second visit with a pluridisciplinary team in order to complete a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA). The report is still being finalized.

PERSUAP, SUAP

During the third quarter, a PERSUAP study ("Pesticide Evaluation Report & Safe Use Action Plan") was carried out by an IRG consultant in compliance with USAID rules. The report details 13 mitigation measures to be implemented by USAID-Wula Nafaa.

To implement the measures, USAID-Wula Nafaa started by devising a collaborative strategy with NCBA/CLUSA. Part of the collaboration included bringing in a volunteer expert in the area of pesticides knowledge and integrated pesticides management from CLUSA to support the Agriculture component team. The objective of this support was to contribute to the implementation of the "Safe Use Action Plans" (SUAP) portion of the PERSUAP as it relates to the use of pesticides in the component's intervention zones. The consultation took place in August and September 2010. The results expected from this contribution are as follows:

- USAID-Wula Nafaa technical staff and the producers know how to identify highly toxic pesticides
- USAID-Wula Nafaa technical staff and the producers know how to identify and test other pesticides in the field
- USAID-Wula Nafaa technical staff and the producers know how to use, mix, store, and transport highly toxic pesticides in the field

To reach these objectives, the Volunteer trained USAID-Wula Nafaa program technical staff and partners (ANCAR and DRDR) on the safe use of pesticides, then met and quizzed the technical staff members and the producers. The visit's objective was to improve the integrated control programs as well as the manipulation and use of pesticides in vegetable gardens. The Volunteer spent two days visiting the field technicians and producers, examining their plots, and discussing their crop production practices, pest control programs, and handling and use of pesticides. All the discussions focused on the same basic areas which must be improved.

The producers cannot identify their pest problems. When they are successful using a given pesticide, they continue to use the same product for all their problems. The volunteer expert noted that it is probably one of the main reasons that the producers continue to use the most toxic products. Such a practice, however, has serious drawbacks: increase of the toxic contamination risk to the applicator, the agricultural workers, the workers' families, and even the product consumers; increasing risk of developing resistance among the target insects; the negative effects on beneficial organisms (insects, natural predators and parasites).

The volunteer also noted that the producers do not safely apply these pesticides. They wear little or no individual protection equipment (EPI). This significantly increases the risks described, for themselves as well as for their families. They do not use toxic pesticides properly. The security intervals (RE) and pre-harvest intervals (PHI) are not understood: people go into their plots to work and harvest whereas the pesticides residues are too high and remain on the plants. The producer may also bring the product to the market before the acceptable level is reached, putting their clients in a risk situation. Based on these reasons, the volunteer recommended the development of a comprehensive integrated and sustainable crops program:

- → Start by a good source of high quality hybrid seeds
- → Prepare a good seed bed
- → Provide training in nursery planting techniques
- → Provide training on the identification of pests
- → Provide training in selection of pesticides, particularly the less toxic ones, and with a mindset of integrated pesticides management

Training in "safe use of pesticides"

- → Provide training on the safe use of pesticides
- → Ensure the use of crop rotations
- → Manage the entire production area, including neighboring plots
- → Provide training in pesticide application techniques
- → Eventually, study water quality: pH, salt, other elements in the water source which can affect the mix and the performance of certain products
- → Do not trust every product that is for sale
- → Provide training on the use of organic-based insecticides: products such as neem and Biobit can be efficient, but are slower to act, are less persistent, and often have a narrow spectrum of activity compared to conventional insecticides
- → Select the most appropriate pesticides
- → Do tests on products

Under the implementation of these recommendations, training slides and training sessions will be developed in a "trainer's manual" format. Also, USAID-Wula Nafaa plans to host a second volunteer in order pursue the work on the "safe pesticide use" training that was conducted by the Farmer to Farmer Volunteer (Tom Anderson) for Wula Nafaa staff and the DRDR and ANCAR agents

SIGESCO market gardening

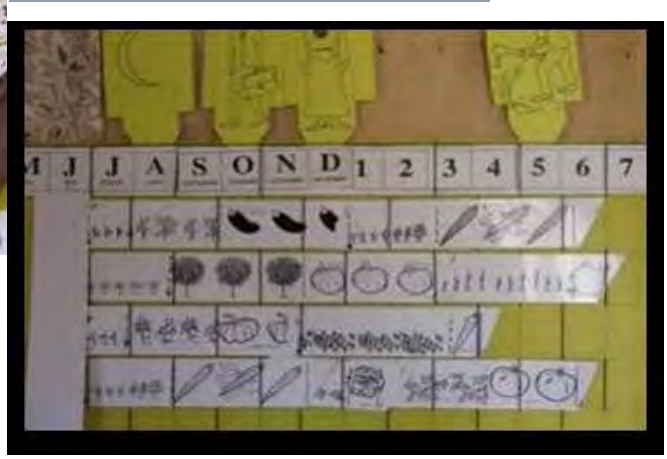
The producers' training using the SIGESCO method was initiated at the beginning of June. The method[3] trains lead garden producers (MRs). They are model gardeners selected according to a certain number of criteria commonly defined with the other producers of the lowland. The lead garden producer is neither a facilitator nor a community worker, but simply an active garden producer. His/her role is to support the other market gardeners after receiving technical training. The number of lead garden producers varies according to the size of the perimeter or lowlands: each lead garden producer monitors between 9 and 14 neighboring gardeners.

The table below shows the numbers of lead commercial gardeners in our agricultural zones.

Locations	Number of garden producers to be trained	Number of training sites
Kaymor	20	2
Pakane	12	1
Toubacouta (Némabah, Darsilamé Sérère, Némading, Mansarinko	63	4
Nioro Alassane Tall	55	2

[3] SIGESCO as adapted to market gardening is composed of four (04) modules: the basic module which enables the manipulation of the different simulation tools, the planning module which enables the preparation of crops plans, the module "Forecasts of the funds or expenses of the crops Forecasts of available funds or costs of crops", and the module "Writing up end-of-season results".

Exercise of filling out of a crop planning (training of reference truck farmers of the Boli zone); filled out plan in Bandafassi



Group of lead gardeners (women and men in Djilor zone)

Keur Samba Gueye	34	2
Keur Saloum Diané	14	1
Djilor	12	1
NdourNdour Boli	20	2
Koussanar	12	1
Maka	19	1
Dialacoto	15	1
Bandafassi	20	1

This first training module came in the format of a teaching aid handed out to all the facilitators.

The next steps are as follows:

- Training on the development of a crop plan
- Training in management of funds derived from gardening activities
- Training in documenting the season's results and then presenting them.

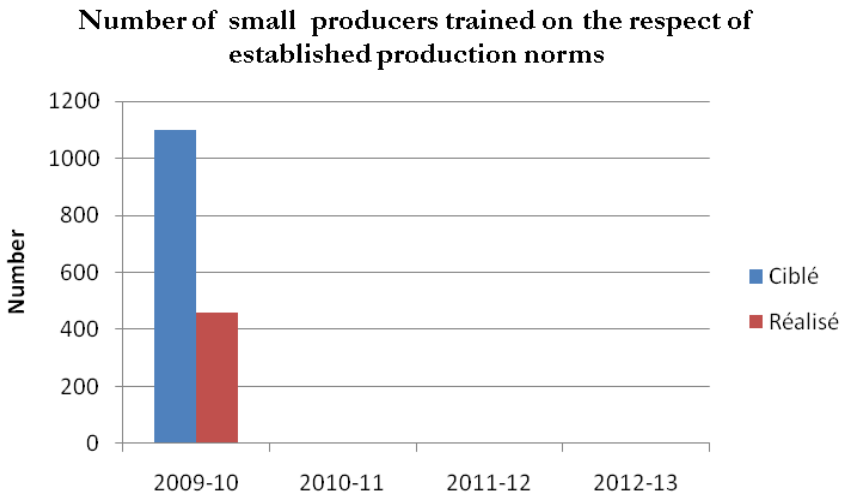
Eventually, SIGESCO will enable stakeholders to resolve marketing issues and benefits of group production.

Training sessions in conservation farming and demonstrations of treadle pumps and drilled wells were conducted.

The approach developed, which will expand conservation farming and promote the use of treadle pumps and drilled wells, responds to common concerns about whether these activities will be continued and expanded ("scaling up") as follows:

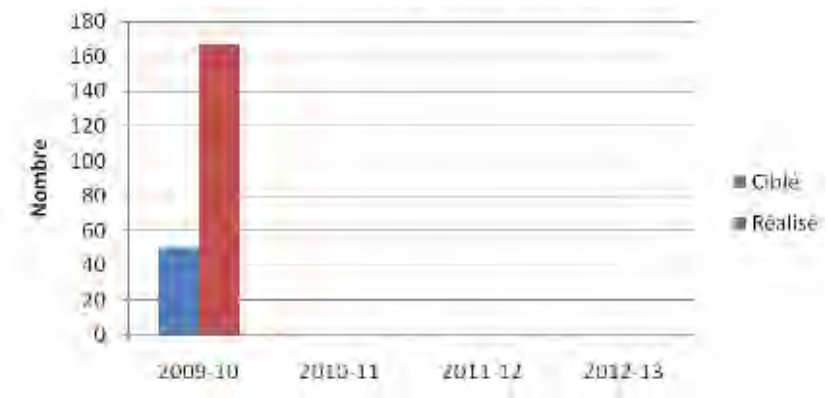
- The producer-trainers selected to participate in the development of Conservation Farming are not paid by the Program, but live from their activity;
- For the treadle pumps and drilled wells, there is no subsidy. Emphasis is on the private sector manufacturers making quality pumps available and on the marketing of wells and pumps.

Indicator:	Number of small producers receiving instruction and training on appropriate production rules		
Targets for 2009-2010:	1100		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Develop a comprehensive communication strategy for Results 1 and 2			
Conduct training on competent use of rules and regulations for appropriate agriculture techniques and technologies	▪ Training in gardening practices ▪ Training in SIGESCO ▪ Module 1 Training on the safe use of pesticides	135 235 87	
Total:		457	



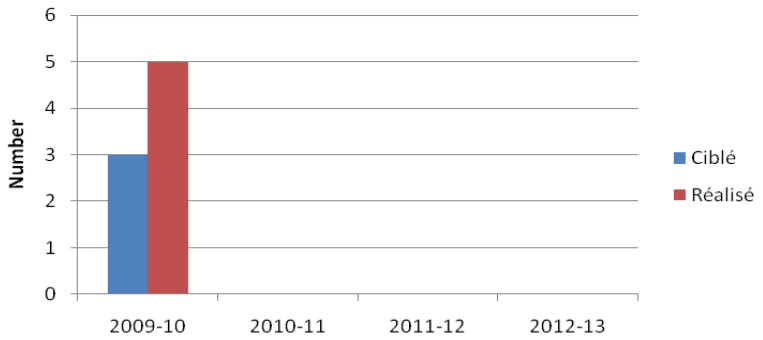
Indicator:	Number of Producers' Organizations receiving instructions and training in appropriate production rules		
Targets for 2009-2010:	50		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Conduct training on competent use of rules and regulations for appropriate agriculture techniques and technologies	▪ Training in gardening practices ▪ Training in SIGESCO ▪ Module 1 Training in the safe use of pesticides	6 115 46	
Total:		167	

Number of producers' associations trained in following established production standards

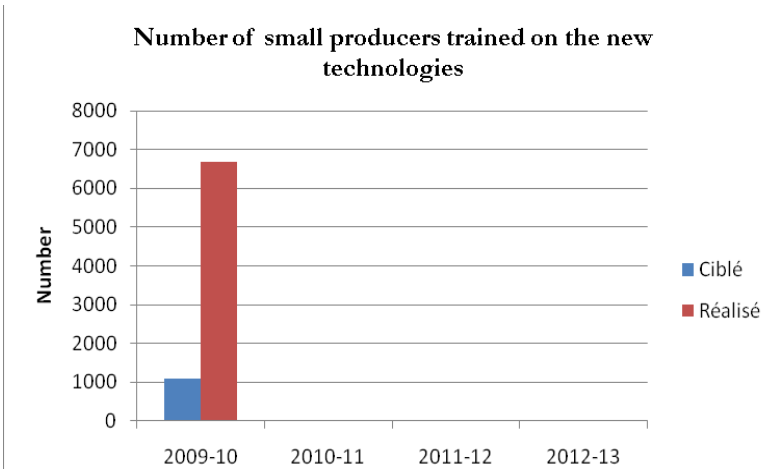


Indicator:	Number of proven and effective technologies that are identified and developed for small-scale harvesters to use		
Targets for 2009-2010:	3		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Conduct training on competent use of rules and regulations for appropriate agriculture techniques and technologies	Presentation, identification and development of the following technologies: ▪ CF - animal traction method ▪ CF - manual method ▪ Treadle pump for irrigation ▪ Market garden well drilling using manual auger ▪ Plowing for rice by tractor (furrowing or offset plow)	 1 1 1 1 1	
Total:		5	

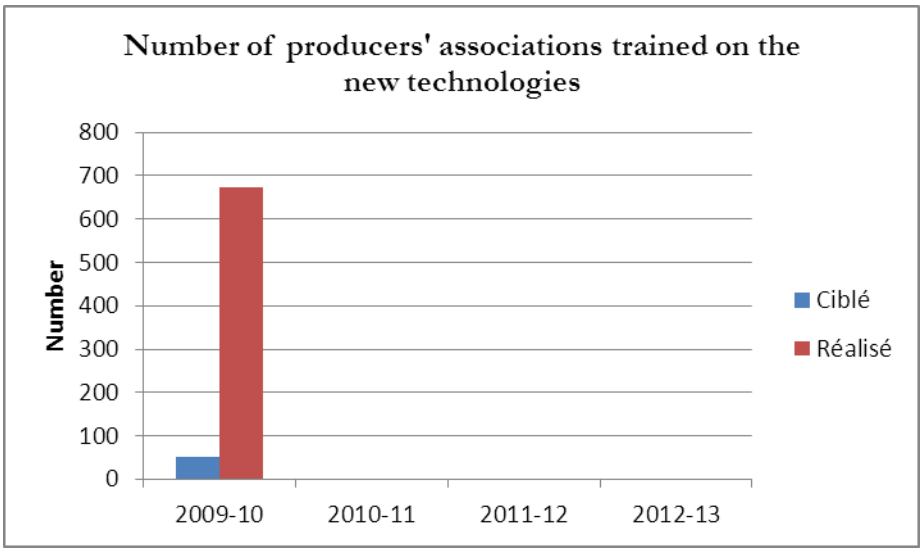
Number of sure, efficient, presented, identified and developed technologies for use by the small holders



Indicator:	Number of small producers receiving training in new technologies		
Target for 2009-2010:	1100		
Main Activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Conduct training on competent use of rules and regulations for appropriate agriculture techniques and technologies	▪ Training sessions in Conservation Farming (including the plots identification and delineation, tracing of furrows and digging, spreading of inputs and closure (fertilizer and compost), sowing, spreading of urea, mulching ▪ Demonstration of pumps ▪ Demonstration of drilled wells	6 304 470 106	
Total:		6 680	



Indicator:	Number of Producers' Organizations receiving training in new technologies		
Targets for 2009-2010:	50		
Main Activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Conduct training on competent use of rules and regulations for appropriate agriculture techniques and technologies	▪ Training in conservation farming ▪ Demonstration of pumps ▪ Demonstration of drilled wells	603 48 21	
Total:		672	



Workshop in Bandafassi on problems caused by stray livestock

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

Several meetings were held with the technical support of the USAID-Wula Nafaa technical components, and involving the OCBs, the CRs and others:

Forums on straying livestock

Three meetings were held: one in Bandafassi, one in Keur Saloum Diané, and one in Nioro Alassane Tall.

Presentation of the lowland studies

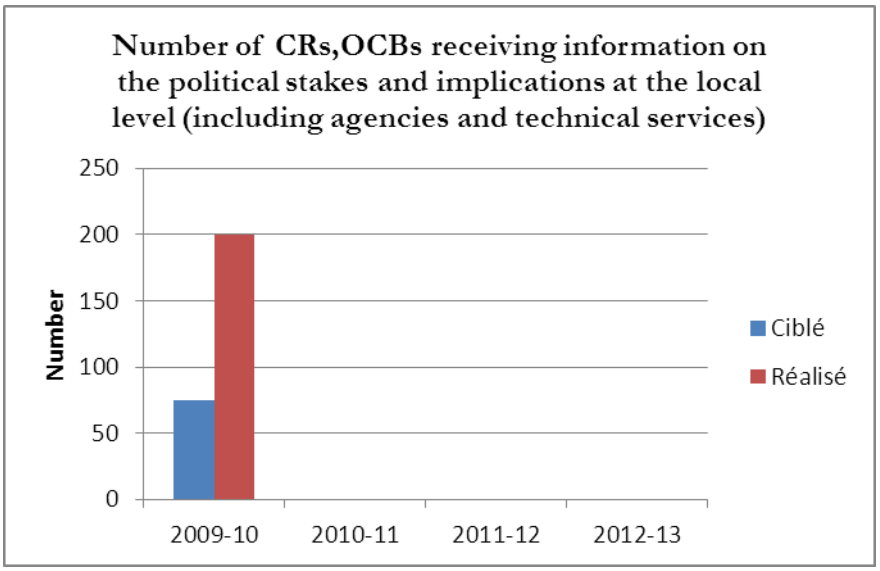
Presentations of the studies on the management schemes in the 5 lowlands of Foundiougne department were made in the respective villages and CRs. Meanwhile, the studies of lowlands in Kaolack and Kédougou regions have not yet been presented.

Other activities

The following activities, described in the above sections, also concerned the Rural Councils, the technical services, and the OCBs:

- Mid-term evaluations of conservation farming
- Presentation of the study on plowing and hulling
- Training of the DRDRs of Fatick and Kaolack, as well as ANCAR/Fatick, on the safe use of pesticides

Indicator:	Number of Rural Councils, Rural Communities and Community organizations receiving instruction in policy issues and their implications at the local level		
Targets for 2009-2010:	75		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Organize training workshops and local action plans with the CLCOP	▪ Presentation and validation of the LC on stray livestock in Bandafassi ▪ Presentation of results of the study on the rehabilitation and development of Djilor valley ▪ Presentation of the results of the study on the rehabilitation and development of Boli 1 and Boli 2 valleys ▪ Presentation of the results of the study on the rehabilitation and development of NdourNdour valley ▪ Presentation of the study on plowing and hulling ▪ Training partners in charge of disseminating practices for safe use of pesticides ▪ Participatory evaluation of CF implementation	7 17 4 4 9 4 69	
Organize information campaign on the aspects of the LOASP, PAGIRE, and the agricultural development plans	▪ Discussion and Information-sharing on the development of an agricultural development vision by the RC	86	
Total:		200	



2.3. Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for next year

Constraints

- Change in USAID-Wula Nafaa's agriculture program's environmental impact status into "positive determination", requiring additional activities that were not planned.

Opportunities

- Support from Farmer-to-Farmer Volunteers to the USAID-Wula Nafaa Agriculture Component for the implementation of the "Safe User Action Plans" (SUAP) that will address soil fertility issues
- Collaboration between USAID-Wula Nafaa and Peace Corps in disseminating conservation farming throughout USAID-Wula Nafaa Program intervention zones
- Signature of agreements that complement our activities with AfricaRice, DRDR, ANCAR;
- Composition of a videotape series on before-and-after views of intervention zones to show impact and success stories

Priorities

- Finalization and reception of the development works of the 5 lowlands in Foundiougne department
- Monitoring the first farming seasons of the targeted lowlands;
- Writing the COGIRBAF of Ndinderling and supplying organizational support
- Training the management committees
- Presentation of studies on lowlands in Kaolack, Tambacounda, and Kédougou
- Organization of a forum in Dialacoto

- Design of the hydraulic network for garden production areas of Diabang, construction of the wells and basins, and continued establishment of the 5 market garden sites
- Preparation of the 2010-2011 season for conservation farming
- Training in SIGESCO modules 2 and 3
- Market study of selected horticultural products

3. Biodiversity and Sustainable Natural Resource Management Component

3.1. Targeted results and planned activities

3.1.1. General Considerations

The overall goal of the Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (BGDRN or Biodiversity) is to improve conservation and management of biodiversity and of biologically significant areas. It will build capacity and provide technical assistance to assure sustainable use of targeted resources that are part of the market chains of the Wealth Creation component, and to improve overall management of Senegal's biodiversity in areas where the Program intervenes.

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

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

3.1.2. Targeted results

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

3.1.3. Activities planned for 2009-2010

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

→ Chimpanzee management

- Organize a workshop for discussion and information sharing on the establishment of madd plantations along chimpanzees corridors
- Document sites where chimpanzees are frequently seen along the Saraya-Moussala paved road
- Organize a mission of prospection and data verification on chimpanzee presence (interviews at the village level, corridors and other sites known by the regional Inventory and Mapping Unit agent)
- Review recorded chimpanzee sites in the gold mining zones (industrial or traditional) in the rural community of Khossanto to determine and analyze possible disturbances associated with mining

→ Protected area management

- Organize a workshop to select potential sites for establishing a marine protected area
- Put a marine protected area in place
- Develop management plans for the marine protected area
- Set up the Dindéfélo protected area to draw tourists for ecological interests (ecological systems, typical landscapes, corridors of endangered wildlife species such as the chimpanzee and the *élan de derby*) and to develop ecotourism

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

→ Development and implementation of forest management plans

- Extend the appropriate inventory methods to timber exploitation in the other forests
- Organize a forum on timber exploitation in Kédougou
- Establish a community forest in Kédougou area
- Develop a forest management plan for Koussanar
- Delineate the 2010 exploitation plots
- Establish biodiversity monitoring plots in managed forests and open lands
- Materialize the community forest boundaries using markers or signs
- Evaluate the regeneration capacities of the species exploited under the implementation of forest management plans in order to validate an appropriate rotation (USAID-Wula Nafaa zone and PROGEDE zone)
- Do exploitation inventories of Sakar community forest
- Develop the co-management plan for the Diogane mangroves

→ Develop and update the local conventions

- Update the local conventions
- Train forest guards
- Develop new local conventions
- Develop land use plans (POAS)

Training and capacity building of the populations and communities in agricultural productivity and in NRMand/or biodiversity conservation:

- Organize training sessions on productivity techniques in agriculture, pasture, and forest
- Organize training sessions in nursery techniques for the species exploited in the mangrove

- Train fishermen in fish farming techniques
- Train producers in modern beekeeping techniques

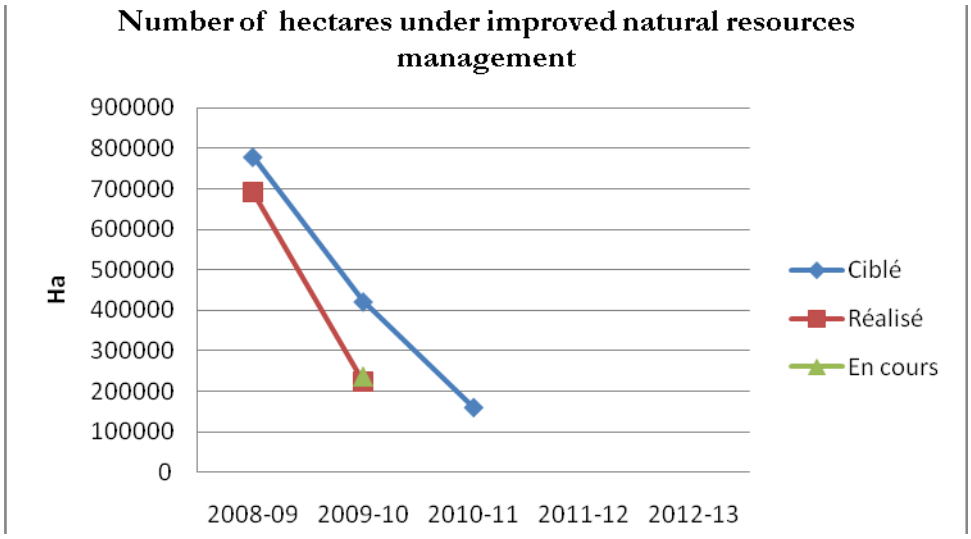
3.2. Progress achieved

Objective 1 BIO: Increase the number of biologically significant protected areas benefiting from an improved and sustainable management

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

Indicator:	Number of hectares under improved natural resources management		
Target for 2009-2010:	421 814 ha		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Update local conventions	▪ Meeting in Sinthiou Malème with the community counselors to develop the action plan under the local convention updating ▪ Zone workshops to update the local convention ▪ Community presentation of zonal meeting results in Sinthiou Malème ▪ Writing the updated local convention draft ▪ Organization of a meeting in Tamba for technical services to review the local convention draft ▪ Community meeting in Sinthiou Malème to validate the local convention updated by the rural council ▪ Approval of the updated local convention by Koussanar Sousprefet		
Writing new local conventions	▪ Meeting in Toubacouta for technical services to validate the local convention ▪ Community meeting in Toubacouta to validate the local convention ▪ Deliberation of the local convention by the Toubacouta council ▪ Approval of Toubacouta local convention by Toubacouta Sousprefet ▪ Community meetings in Sabodala and Bassoul to write a NRM local convention ▪ Community meetings in Sabodala and Bassoul to zone community lands for the development of the local convention ▪ Zonal meetings in Bassoul and Sabodala to develop draft rules ▪ Community meetings in Sabodala and Bassoul to harmonize proposals by the zones ▪ Development of draft local conventions of Bassoul and Sabodala ▪ Meeting in Kédougou for technical validation of Sabodala draft local convention by the technical services ▪ Meeting in Foundiougne for the technical validation of the draft Bassoul local convention		
Management of community forests Management of community forests	▪ Finalization of the PAF of Sakar/Oudoucar ▪ Validation and approval of the PAF for Sakar/Oudoucar ▪ Establishment of local management structures under the PAF ▪ Sensitization of the populations on the management of Mangagoulack community forest ▪ Inventory of the Community Forests of Mangagoulack and Koussanar ▪ Development of inventory reports of Mangagoulack and Koussanar		

Indicator:	Number of hectares under improved natural resources management		
Target for 2009-2010:	421 814 ha		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
	▪ Conduct Koussanar socioeconomic studies ▪ Writing Koussanar socioeconomic report ▪ Development of a new management plan of Saré Bidji which integrates the timber management plan		
Management of the biologically significant zones	▪ Organization of a meeting for discussion and information sharing of the actors on the conservation of endangered species and support for the creation of Dindéfélo reserve ▪ Prospection of chimpanzee corridors in Salémata zone ▪ Mapping of chimpanzees corridors in Salémata zone ▪ Conduct the ESEs on the RNC of Dindéfélo ▪ Write the ESE report of RNC of Dindéfélo ▪ Development of the land use planning map for Dindéfélo CR ▪ Periodic dialogue meetings with members of the Working Group on Chimpanzee Conservation (JGI, Gill Pruetz, Peter Stirling, ...) ▪ Publication of an article in the University of Dakar publication ▪ Monitoring visit of activities by the National Coordinator and the Division Head of Wildlife and Hunting of the DEFCCS ▪ Redefinition of the action strategy in Dindéfélo, taking into account the Local Convention ▪ Organization of joint sensitization meetings of the actors with major involvement of the Forest Service		
Mangrove management	▪ Study on potential for beekeeping in the mangrove zone ▪ Agreement to collaborate with the IREF of Fatick for mangrove management ▪ Start drafting Bassoul's POAS with definition of a methodology to study the mangrove ▪ Definition of a management strategy with the actors intervening in the mangrove zone (Regional Council, Regional Forest Service of Fatick, PERACOD, ...)		
Total:		244 361	236 010



During 2009-2010, the main activities implemented concerned updating local conventions (CL) and drafting new ones; management of community forests; and management of biologically significant areas.

Activities implemented for CL updating and development

During the CL updating or writing activities, action plans were developed, workshops were held to harmonize proposed rules with the technical departments, and validation meetings were organized. Updating concerned the CL of Sinthiou Malème, for which it was a matter of continuing the process by putting the technical services, particularly the Forest Service, at the heart of technical validation of the rules. The same approach was used for the new local conventions in Toubacouta (with the unique feature of putting a CLPA in place), Sabodala, and Bassoul.

Activities implemented for writing PAFs

Following is a list of supporting activities carried out by BGDRN so that PAFs could be drafted.

- Finalization of Sakar/Oudoucar's PAF with technical and community validation, followed by administrative approval. In addition, the entities were put in place with the support and advice of Sédhiou forest service. During the reporting period, BIO component supported the CRs of Koussanar and Mangagoulack in drafting PAFS for their community forests.
- The ecological and forest inventory of Koussanar forest over about 40 000 ha was completed. A hired consultant worked in close collaboration with the rural council and the Forest Service. Work was based on the methodology of the Ecological and Forest Information System (SIEF) developed by the PROGEDE. This enabled the integration of the data after encoding in the SIEF database.
- The same approach was used in Mangagoulack (1793 ha) with the IREF of Ziguinchor. In the case of Ziguinchor, the consultant played the role of trainer while supervising the inventory of 29 plots.
- In Koussanar, socioeconomic studies were conducted in forty villages neighboring the forest with the support of a consultant and assisted by an intern from the École Nationale du Génie Rural et des Eaux et Forêts de Montpellier (France). This led to a proposal for dividing the forest into four management blocks.
- The Saré Bidji forest management plan integrating timber management was finalized and validated with the support of the ABG Component in collaboration with the Forest Service. The validation workshop was held in Kolda in August 2010, after which the document was finalized.

Inventory of the FC of Koussanar by forest agents and the population

Activities implemented for the drafting a management plan for Dindéfélo reserve

Presentation of inventory results to the community of Mangagoulack

In order to establish a reserve, the first step was to organize a forum followed by a study tour in which local elected officials visited a community forest area. Then, the Rural Council supported and provided advice in the deliberation process for setting up a RNC in Dindéfélo. The entire process has been funded by a grant to Jane Goodall Institute for an ecotourism-based village.

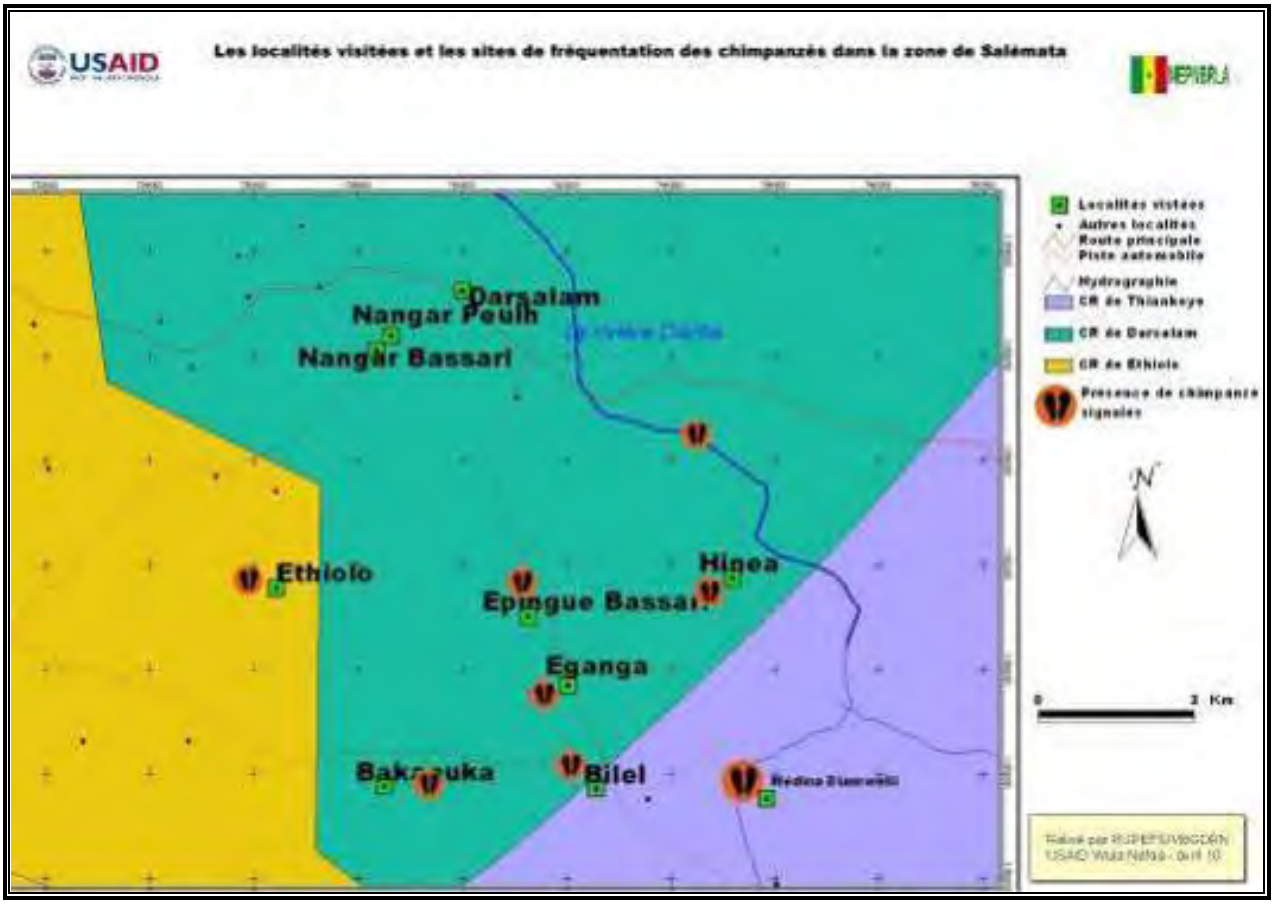
In other respects, USAID-WN team and persons designated by the Dindéfélo Rural Council conducted socioeconomic studies in all 10 officially-participating villages. These surveys provided a diagnosis of the CR, the results of which, combined with the biophysical characterization study, should establish the content of the Management Plan. Initial results of the study show that the CR villages are divided into

two groups: six villages on the plain and four villages on the plateau. The most highly-populated villages are generally located on the plain. The production system is agro-pastoral.

The strategy for setting up the reserve was defined with the Local Convention in mind. In this respect, sensitization missions, financed by USAID-WN, heavily involved the Forest Service and the media. A commonly-agreed action plan was made, based on steps in the guide for drafting local conventions.

Chimpanzee conservation activities in Kédougou region

In addition to the grants provided to JGI, two other grants were awarded to researchers working on chimpanzee conservation (Jill Pruetz and Janis Carter). Also, sensitization missions and exploration of chimpanzee corridors were conducted in Salémata and Dindéfélo zones. In collaboration with Peter Sterling, a community forest was identified in the Salémata zone. Discussions were also held with Senegal's Integrated Management of Ecosystems Project to work together under the 2010-2011 annual workplan to draft a management plan for the Ethiolo Natural Community Reserve.



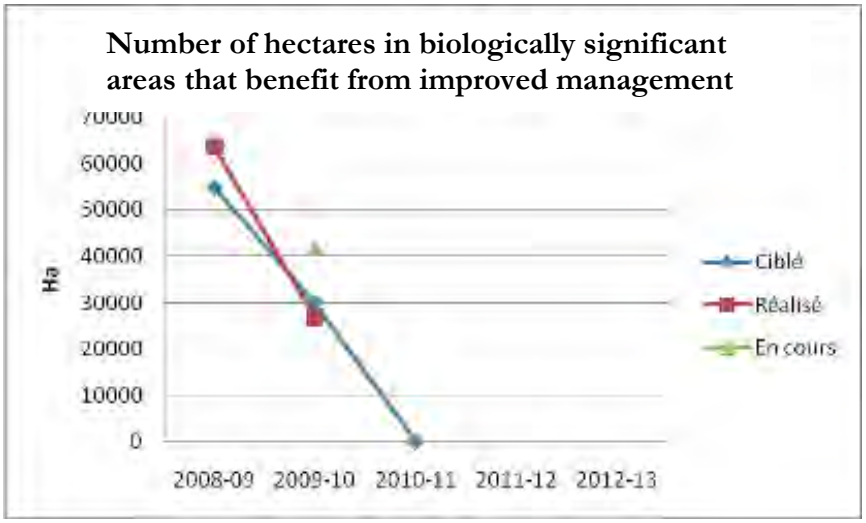
Activities undertaken to produce a management plan for the Diogane mangroves

The first activity was a study on the beekeeping potential of the mangrove zone. This study showed the natural and human resource potentials for producing mangrove honey. The mangroves also have sizeable beekeeping infrastructure already in place. The main constraints identified are the stakeholders' lack of training in quality production and standards and deficiencies in marketing techniques.

For the mangrove itself, the Program strategy was redefined by the Director: It now consists of working at the whole mangrove level. An action plan was drawn up with the Fatick Forest Service that integrates other environmental and NRM actors of the region, including the Fatick Regional Council.

In terms of map production, the POAS of Bassoul was started and it will be inserted into the Local Convention of the Rural Community.

Indicator:	Number of hectares in the biologically significant areas benefiting from improved management		
Target for 2009-2010:	30 000 ha		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Community forest management	▪ Finalization of Sakar/Oudoucar forest management plan ▪ Technical validation by Forest Service ▪ Deliberation by Sakar and Oudoucar rural counselors ▪ Approval by the Sousprefet of Diendé ▪ Sensitization of populations on Mangagoulack community forest management ▪ Finalization of Mangagoulack community forest map ▪ Development of inventory protocol for Mangagoulack ▪ Development of a partnership agreement with Ziguinchor Forestry School ▪ Sensitization of populations on Koussanar forest management ▪ Development of inventory protocol for Koussanar community forest ▪ Selection of consultant to conduct inventories in Koussanar ▪ Start inventory work in Koussanar ▪ Identification of an intern to carry out socioeconomic surveys around Koussanar Forest ▪ Development of new management plan for Saré Bidji which integrates timber mgmt plan	14 000	41 793
Management of biologically significant areas	▪ Organize a meeting for discussion and information sharing on conservation of endangered species ▪ Study tour on establishing a reserve ▪ Closing down the hunting concession by the rural council ▪ Deliberation and approval for establishing the reserve ▪ Prospection of chimpanzee corridors in Salémata zone ▪ Mapping of chimpanzees' tracks in Salémata zone ▪ Development of the land use planning of the Dindéfélo CR ▪ Development of the terms of reference for characterization of Dindéfélo reserve ▪ Selection of a consultant for the characterization of Dindéfélo ▪ Development of the TORs for the socioeconomic survey ▪ Begin socioeconomic surveys	13 000	
Mangrove management	▪ Study on beekeeping potential of the mangroves ▪ Collaboration protocol with the IREF/Fatick for mangrove management ▪ Start drafting Bassoul POAS with description of methodology to study the mangrove ▪ Definition of a management strategy with actors intervening in mangrove zone (Regional Council, Regional Forest Service of Fatick, PERACOD …)	19 764	
Total:		46 764	41793



Targets for the number of hectares under a forest fund managed by the community were not reached because the training of Sakar /Oudoucar charcoal producers was suspended until the next dry season. The delays are attributable in part to an excessively late start of the 2010 exploitation season.

Indicator:	Number of hectares in communities that have a natural resource management fund		
Target for 2009-2010:	14 000 ha		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progess
	▪ Finalization of the forest management plan ▪ Technical validation by the forest service ▪ Deliberation by rural councils of Sakar and Oudoucar ▪ Approval by Sousprefet of Diendé	0	14 000
Total:		0	14 000

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

To attain this objective, the Program assisted with drafting new local conventions and updating existing ones that were already signed.

Drafting new local conventions

Three rural communities were assisted: Toubacouta, Bassoul, and Sabodala. The approach was the same for all these rural communities, but it should be specified that for Bassoul and Toubacouta, existing CLPAs were taken into account.

The process is complete for Toubacouta, including the deliberation and approval of the local convention document, which includes rules related to agriculture, forests, and pastoral areas, plus a code associated with fisheries management.

The conventions for Bassoul and Sabodala are in the finalization phase with the existence of a draft whose validation has already started with the appropriate technical services.

In the pilot fisheries management zone, important steps were taken by IDEE-Casamance which received a grant from the Program to implement a local convention. A status report on the fisheries

was done and fisheries actors were organized in each local collectivity. The local convention document is being finalized; the draft is to be validated by the fisheries service.

Updating of existing local conventions

Only the rural community of Sinthiou Malème was targeted for an updated Local Convention. The convention rules that were difficult to implement were listed, and points that were omitted were identified and integrated.

The council implemented the updated version, particularly by assisting in the identification of the difficult rules and by making some practices compulsory, such as herd vaccination for certain diseases. The technical services also played an important role in the evaluation and validation of rules. See the picture below showing the representative from the Forest Sector of Tamba next to the populations during the meeting in Sinthiou Maléme during validation of the updated local convention.

Updating Sinthiou Malème's local convention

Updating the local convention in Tomboronkoto led to application of its rules in the village of Badon. Constraints associated with straying livestock were resolved thanks to this activity:

- → A specific zone was delineated to be used as a grazing area in the village
- → Livestock owners will henceforth keep their cattle away from crops and rice fields

No conflict between herders and farmers has arisen in the village since the local convention was updated.

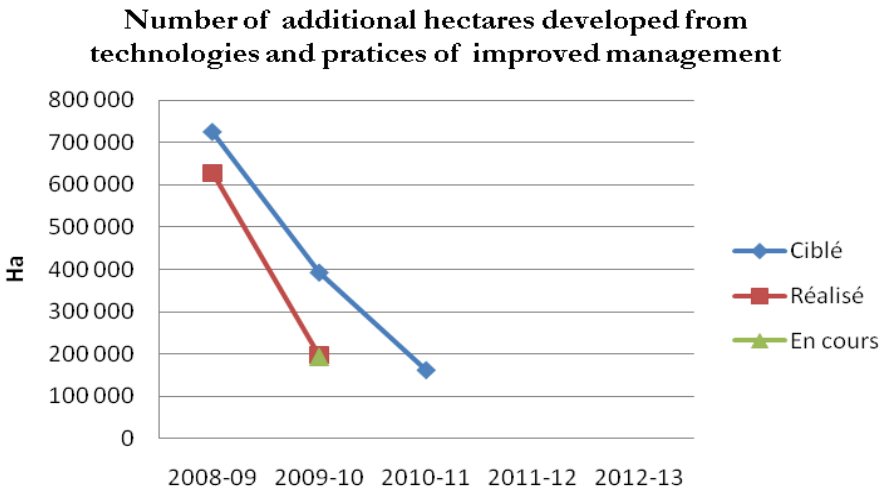
Development of a land use plan (POAS)

Drafting the POAS was part of the process of drafting the CL for Bassoul, Bambali, and Tomboronkoto. All the land use planning maps have been completed (see Bassoul map below) with the support of the regional BIC Inventory and Mapping Unit.

A consultant was recruited to assist the Forest Services of Kédougou and Sédhiou in developing the documents to be used in implementing the POAS.

Training of the BICs in Foundiougne

Indicator:	Number of additional hectares benefiting from improved management practices and technologies		
Target for 2009-2010:	391 814 ha		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	achieved	In progress
Updating local conventions	▪ Meeting in Sinthiou Malème with the community counselors to develop the action plan for local convention updating ▪ Zonal workshops to update the local convention ▪ Community presentation of zonal meeting results in Sinthiou Malème ▪ Development of a draft updated local convention ▪ Organization of a meeting in Tamba to have draft local convention reviewed by the technical services ▪ Community meeting in Sinthiou Malème to validate updated CL by the CR ▪ Approval of the updated local convention by the Sousprefet of Koussanar	127 065	00
Development of new local conventions	▪ Meeting in Toubacouta to have the local convention technically validated by the technical services ▪ Community meeting in Toubacouta to validate the local convention ▪ Deliberation of the local convention by the Rural Council of Toubacouta ▪ Approval of the Toubacouta local convention by the Sousprefet of Toubacouta ▪ Community meetings in Sabodala and Bassoul to develop a NRM local convention ▪ Community meetings in Sabodala and Bassoul for the zoning of the rural community territory under the local convention development ▪ Zonal meetings in Bassoul and Sabodala to develop draft rules ▪ Community meetings in Sabodala and Bassoul to harmonize the zone proposals ▪ Development of draft local conventions for Bassoul and Sabodala ▪ Meeting in Kédougou to have validate draft CL of Sabodola by technical services ▪ Meeting in Foundiougne to have the draft local convention of Bassoul validated by technical services	70.532	194217
	Total:	197,597	194217



To develop a first example of a community taking responsibility for paid resource guards, the Program targeted the rural community of Bambali in Sédhiou region.

A field trip was organized visit Bambali to analyze the means being used to implement the local convention, particularly in terms of paying resource guards and stakeholder participation. Findings of the field trip were presented in Bambali in the presence of community counselors with the goal of validating a mechanism for guaranteeing stakeholder participation (especially that of the technical services) and remuneration for resource guards. Following the presentation, these important activities were conducted:

- The renewal of the village management committees

- The selection of two resource guards per zone

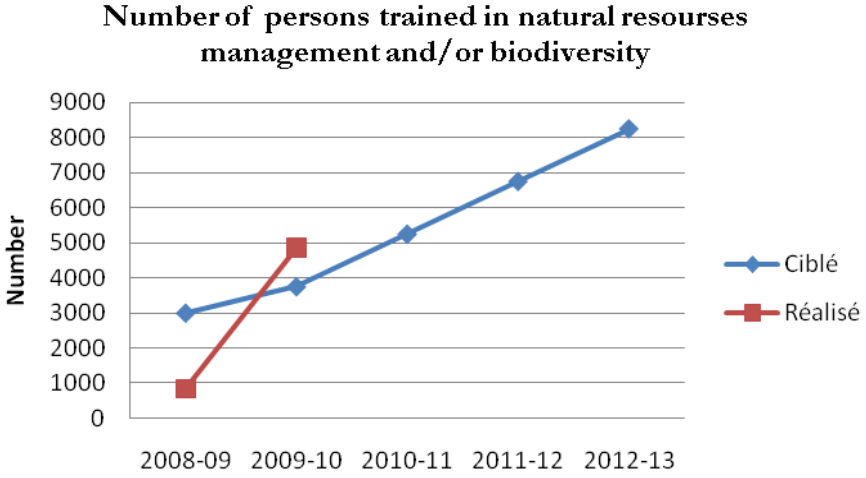
It was agreed that the rural council must plan for resource guard payment in its annual budget. In spite of this knowledge, the guards have not yet been paid. It is essential to generate sources of revenue through the local conventions so that the guards can be paid to help implement them

Indicator:	Number of hectares in communities that can pay for resource guards to follow up on implementation of their local convention		
Targets for 2009-2010:	391 814 ha		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
	▪ Organization of evaluation mission in Bambali on local convention implementation ▪ Meeting in Sédhiou for discussion and information sharing on a mechanism for resource surveillance under the Bambali local convention ▪ Community presentation in Bambali of the supervision mechanism being used for Bambali local convention		
Total:		0	

Four thousand eight hundred sixty three (4,863) persons benefited from training in NRM and/or biodiversity during the year. Training topics included improved tapping techniques of mbepp gum and biodiversity conservation and management.

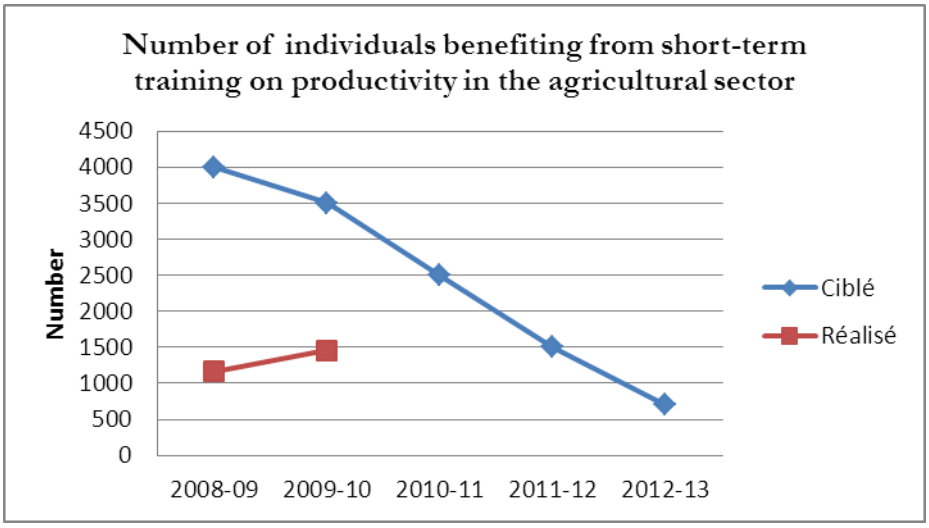
A capacity building training session for the regional Inventory and Mapping Units (BICs) was also organized in Foundiougne so that BIC agents can better contributed to management plans, local conventions, and land use plans (POAS).

Indicator:	Number of persons trained in NRM and/or biodiversity		
Target for 2009-2010:	3750		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Training in NRM and /or biodiversity	▪ Training in Tambacounda region on improved tapping techniques of mbepp gum ▪ Training of the facilitators in Kédougou and the representatives from the rural councils of Tomboronkoto, Missira Sirimana, and Dindéfélo ▪ Organization of a training session in Foundiougne for BIC agents to better contribute to management plans, local conventions, and land use plans (POAS)	4863	
Total:		4,863	



A total of one thousand four hundred fifty four (1,454) persons benefited from short-term training on productivity in the agricultural sector. They were trained on the conservation Farming technique to improve soils fertilization and fonio crop management techniques that increase yields.

Indicator:	Number of individuals benefiting from short-term training on productivity in the agricultural sector		
Target for 2009-2010:	3500		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
	▪ Training of farmers in the regions of Tambacounda, Fatick, Kaolack, and Kédougou on conservation farming to improve soils fertility ▪ Training of producers in the regions of Kédougou and Sédhiou and in Koussanar rural community on fonio crop management techniques	1454	
Total:		1,454	



3.3. Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for next year

During the 2009-2010 fiscal year, activities were implemented more or less as planned. The constraints encountered were often associated with the fact that the implementation of certain activities required active participation by the partners. And most of the time, partners did not play their roles in a timely way. There were also divergences of views on the advocated approaches, whence the need to hold frequent meetings to inform people and harmonize approaches. In addition, certain activities required several steps for implementation, which required time and understanding, leading to slow progress.

Under the POAS development activity, the use of maps revealed a deficiency in true knowledge of the rural communities' space by partners in the field. This deficiency and the lack of satisfactory land tenure sometimes led to confusion regarding land management by certain officials of the rural council. For example, the president of the Bambali rural community discovered that the populations were cultivating inside classified forests, and this was because the administrative limits of classified/protected lands were never materialized.

Assessing the status of the maps of our partner rural communities has allowed us to highlight the fact that protected areas are not marked on the ground; but by providing good maps, we have been able to provide an important tool for making decisions. The projection of CR boundaries onto maps of Senegal, combined with data collected in the field, has shown populations of the pilot sites how to conceptualize the boundaries of their CRs for the POAS, how to estimate forestry potential, and how to conceive ideas for sustainable management.

The absence of local conventions translated into local languages has been a major hurdle to the local populations' ability to master this important management tool.

Regarding the forest management plans, the involvement of the presidents of beneficiary communities was often lacking; deliberations that confer legality to these planning and operational management documents concerning local forest stands took too much time. The implementation of forest management plans also suffered from a delayed 2010 season start; from the exploitation plots being so far from villages where local producers live; and from difficult road access to the charcoal production areas, hampering trucks that transport charcoal to marketing centers.

To achieve better biodiversity preservation in terms of safeguarding of the last groups of chimpanzees present in Senegal, efforts were focused on the rural communities of Dindéfélo, Ethiolo, and Dar Salam, which are hubs that are recognized as the most favorable environments to the survival of this species that is emblematic of Senegal's biodiversity.

Consequently, for the programming of the 2010-2011 Annual Work Plan, the Biodiversity and Sustainable Natural Resources Management component will re-center its objectives on biodiversity management (protection of high-value areas and of endangered species), nature protection activities, and supporting the other components in terms of sustainable management of market chain products.

4. Governance Improvement Component

4.1. Targeted results and planned activities

4.1.1. General considerations

The last year was an important one for the Governance Improvement Component in the sense that it started the implementation of a number of activities associated with its strategy. The durability of these activities is found in their contribution to facilitating citizen participation and to capacity building of stakeholders to better fulfill their roles and responsibilities in the decentralization process. Beyond these activities, there were those which linked Program interventions with those of other actors who also contribute to the establishment of an enabling environment for participation in the development of good governance practices by stakeholders.

Strengthening citizen participation

Various activities were designed and implemented to establish mechanisms and frameworks for promoting citizen participation:

- The establishment of dialogue-promoting forums for the management of traditional gold mining in Kédougou zone
- The establishment of management entities and various forums for exchange, questioning and expression by citizens in the context of forest management plans, agricultural lowlands management, and the management of water points and sanitation structures
- The creation and establishment of spaces where citizens can meet elected officials face to face to discuss management in the context of decentralized control over resources
- The establishment of linkage mechanisms between the local actors (citizens and locally elected officials) and the local media, not only for dissemination of topics on local management, but also as a means for citizens to process and express expectations and fears vis-à-vis the management of their community affairs

Capacity building of local actors in exercising their roles and responsibilities vis-à-vis the management of local affairs

A good number of activities were conducted for all categories of actors targeted by the program:

- The development of a training module in Decentralization and Good Governance, and a Participant manual for the conducted training
- Training of the producer groups, GIEs, and Networks in internal governance of community-based organizations (OCBs), roles and responsibilities of the officers, and various technical supports for the development and establishment of management and internal regulation systems/tools
- Training for management committees (management plans, agricultural lowlands, water and sanitation, local conventions) in governance of OCBs, administrative and financial management, work-based roles and responsibilities, and laws regulating lands
- Training on citizens' rights, duties, and responsibilities in the rural community

To facilitate the task of training locally elected officials, local collectivity populations, and partner OCBs, and in the perspective of leaving sustainable processes at the end of the Program, an emphasis was put on the initial training of the accompanying actors. In fact, the Program technical staff (staff and facilitators) and the technical services of the intervention zones were either trained separately or involved in sessions

organized in the field. This contributed to improving the human environment so it is more receptive and capable of conveying good governance concepts and practices. This strategy will continue next year with the training of local trainers on decentralization and good governance. These trainers will afterwards be supported in the preparation and conduct of the training sessions they will have to facilitate within the partnering local collectivities.

4.1.2. Targeted results

The Governance Improvement component seeks the following 5 results:

- Increase in the number of non-governmental systems or organizations that act as "watch dogs" on public natural resource use, supported by the USG
- Increase in the number of local governments receiving USG assistance to increase their sources of annual revenues
- Increase in the number of local governments that use funds raised locally in a transparent and participative manner
- Increase in the number of individuals trained to support local government and/or decentralization
- Increase in the number of activities supported by the USG that help citizens to participate in the affairs of their local government

4.1.3. Activities planned for 2009-2010

Improve implementation of the PAFs/GAFs and CLPAs

- Evaluate the implementation of the PAFs/GAFs
- Build capacities of rural councils in the monitoring, supervision, and control of the implementation of PAFs/GAFs and CLPAs
- Support the functioning of local councils that govern artisanal fisheries

Develop partnerships with other actors

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

Assist CR partners to identify and mobilize additional financial resources

- Support the mobilization of direct and indirect taxes
- Support the CRs with PAFs in optimization of forest exploitation
- Support the CRs in the establishment of fisheries fees for offloading and pirogue registration

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

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

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

- Develop a manual/information sheet on Good Governance for the participants to be trained
- Identify and train the community workers/trainers in good governance
- Train the rural councils and populations in Good Governance
- Organize exchange visits between communities to observe sustainable resources management (NRM, fisheries, agriculture)

Establish participatory management of local collectivities starting with natural resource management

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

4.2. Progress achieved

Objective 1 ABG: Capacity and performance of the local collectivities' institutions are improved for a better management of natural resources on a profitable and sustainable basis

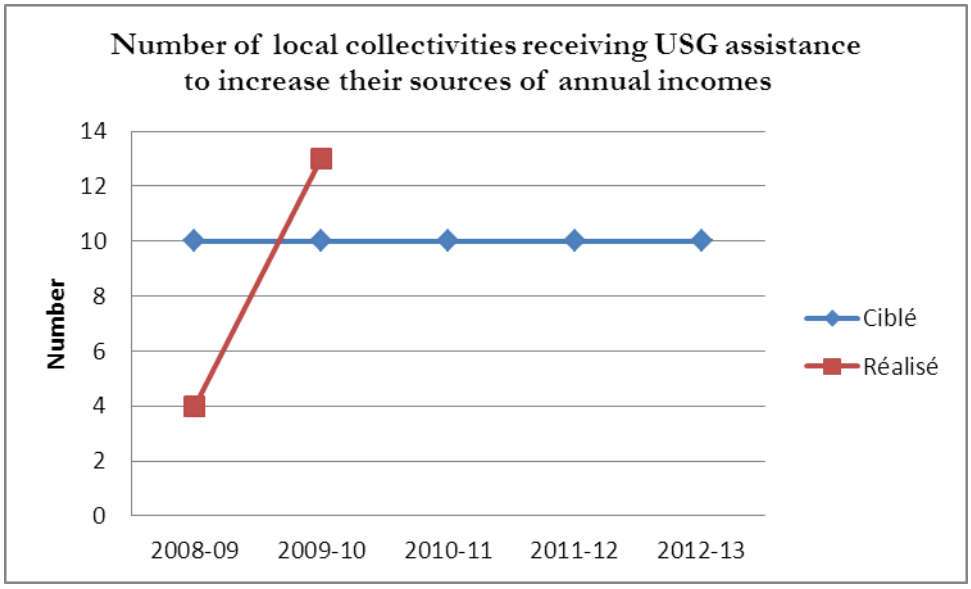
Following the forums held and the budget development processes, the CRs strongly requested a closer technical assistance to tackle priorities that could raise more financial resources this year:

- Slaughter and parking fees in Sabodola
- Rural tax payment in Dindéfélo
- Legal registrations in Bambali
- Organization of the weekly market of Sinthiou Malème (space fees)
- Management of pirogue embarkation sites in Bassoul
- Management of pirogue embarkation sites in Djirnda

For each of these themes, a first exercise was already completed and concerned, for each funding source:

- Analysis of the present situation
- Identification of possibilities to improve tax revenues
- Identification of concrete actions that implement the possibilities for increasing revenues
- Planning the proposed actions

Indicator:	Number of local governments receiving USG assistance to increase their sources of annual revenues		
Target for 2009-2010:	10		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Forest management	▪ This year, only one new community forest (Sakar/Oudoucar) was managed. Exploitation activities not having started yet, there could be no incomes	2	
AT mobilization of financial resources	▪ Development of participatory budgets in 14 CRs ▪ A technical assistance program is being developed for 6 CRs ▪ Establishment of parking fees; start collection in the CR of Bambali ▪ Establishment of parking and slaughter taxes in Tomboronkoto	10	
Cumulative total:		12	



The following major activities were developed to contribute to reaching the above mentioned result:

→ Training of OCBs in decentralization and good governance: The strategy was modified so that training would become more sustainable. Thus, a training module and a participants' manual were written so that trained local resource persons would subsequently train elected officials and other actors. This change will occur in the 2010-2011 workplan, since the rainy season prevented target actors in the CRs from being available to take part.

→ Training of the GIE/GP members in OCB governance: A practice session was conducted with 20 persons belonging to various enterprises in Fatick zone. The training centered on good governance principles as applied to OCBs and included tools for promoting good governance within them. This training was an opportunity for each of the enterprises present (GP/GIE) to do its self-evaluation in relation to the observation of good governance principles and practices, and to define corrective actions and strategies. For the occasion, a specific module was designed and applied. The module is being modified according to lessons drawn from the practice application.

→ Technical assistance to the GPs/GIEs to develop and implement adapted and operational systems and tools: One focus of 2010 was to improve governance in the operation and management of OCBs, particularly the producers' groups and services and resource management committees. Technical assistance was provided to the GPs/CGs to define and implement bylaws, acquire the appropriate management tools, and master the functioning of their organizations. These trainings and this technical assistance helped resolve recurrent operational and management problems that

the GPs and CGs have been encountering for a long time (plurality of functions, refusal to hear appeals, unaudited financial management with no accountability, financial management without any documentation, etc.). Training also increased the mass of citizens from partnering rural communities that are in complete support of good governance. This practice will continue next year, and more GPs and CGs will be targeted -- particularly management committees overseeing agricultural lowlands and water and sanitation structures.

→ Training of citizens and civil society organizations on citizen's rights, duties, and responsibilities in the rural community: A pilot workshop was conducted at the request of the rural community of Oudoucar. The concerns of the citizens and civil society organization were numerous; therefore the training was based on practical activities implemented by the community (management plan, local convention, mobilization of financial resources, etc.). This focus inspired citizens to make firm commitments to play their roles as necessary for the success of community activities. The very convincing results and impacts from this test training encouraged its extension to other partnering rural communities.

→ Training of local actors in the laws governing traditional gold mining, continental fisheries, and natural resources management

→ Training of the members in charge of CLPA management: The objectives of the training related to several aspects. The training presented the essential characteristics of a professional organization like the CLPA by indicating the roles and missions of stakeholder groups. Emphasis was also placed on the essential characteristics of a good advisor and the elements to be taken into account for the correct functioning of the CLPA.

A total of 7,251 persons, of whom 2710 (or 37.37%) are women, were trained in areas related to decentralization and local governance. The trainees were locally elected officials and citizens, members of producer groups, and natural resource management committees.

Considering the CLPAs in the local conventions: the example of Bassoul

The Fisheries administration took a legal approach to improving stakeholder involvement, participation, and position within the decision-making processes for artisanal fishing. This new initiative constitutes a translation of GOS political will into concrete acts for the sustainable conservation and exploitation of fisheries resources through participation of all concerned actors (fishermen, wholesale fish merchants, processors, service providers, investors, local collectivities, government fisheries administration officials, local administrative authorities, etc.).

The CLPA is composed of three entities:

- The Colleges which group people in the same profession
- The Local Committees which group all representatives of colleges at the local level (village, commune)
- The Coordination Body and the Council which groups all the Local Committees, the fisheries administration representative who plays the role of secretary, and the Sousprefet who plays the role of president (ICC)

The USAID-Wula Nafaa program funded the establishment of the CLPAs of Bassoul and Niodior in the Department of Foundiougne. This support fits perfectly into the Program strategy which supports the CRs in the development and implementation of local conventions. In Bassoul, it will be a question of harmonizing measures taken in management of forest and fisheries resources together with all stakeholders, especially with the technical services of the Waters, Forests and Fisheries.

(continued)

Considering the CLPAs in the local conventions: the example of Bassoul *(continued)*

The approach's relevance is that it addresses the fact that two types of NRM are in play, of which one (fisheries) has not been decentralized. The strategy adopted is to develop two documents: one related to global resource management, and the other specific to the fishing activities, then to find mechanisms whereby the Rural Council will be more appropriately involved in monitoring fishery activities, even if it is not entitled to make official decisions.

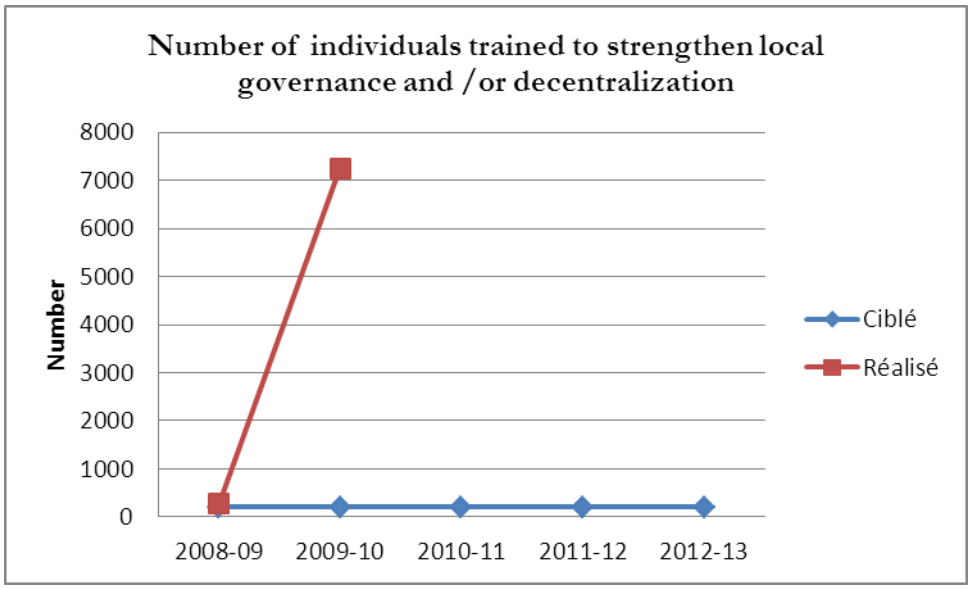
In fact, resource management is the top priority of the CLPA of Bassoul. In the local collectivities of the CLPA, the islandic nature of the area, the deficiency of alternate livelihoods, and the importance of fishing activities in the development of the localities, put them in the forefront of the struggle to attain sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources. This explains the importance of local initiatives on resource management and the populations' commitment to monitoring them.

For proper management of fisheries resources, these are the suggested guidelines:

- Fight against the use of beach seines and revolving seines in the *bolongs*
- Respect regulations on net mesh size
- Fight against impunity, and the reinforcement of local fishermen's prerogatives in resource management
- Strengthen surveillance operations
- Develop livelihood alternatives

The process of drafting the local convention for Bassoul was launched. In the long run, the Rural Council could better ensure a sustainable management of its resources under an overall, integrated development.

Indicator:	Number of individuals trained to support local government and/or decentralization		
Targets for 2009-2010:	200		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Training on good governance of OCBs	▪ Training of Fatick zone Producers' Groups on principles, content, promotion tools of good governance within the OCBs	7251	
Workshops for discussion and information sharing on new orientations of GAFs and PAFs	▪ Organization of forums and workshops on new orientations of the GAFs and PAFs for managed forests of Koulor, Sinthiou Bocar Aly, Sita Niaoulé, Saré Bidji, Thiéty, Sakar and Oudoucar		
Workshops to re-activate CVGDs under the local convention	▪ Training of CVGD members in the CR of Bambali		
Training on citizenship	▪ Training of citizens and OSC of the CR of Oudoucar		
Training in pertinent laws	▪ Training on laws governing traditional gold mining and continental fisheries		
Training of CLPA members	▪ Training of the members on constitution and operation of a CLPA		
Cumulative total:		7,251	



Objective 2 ABG: Transparency and responsibility in natural resource management are increased

To reach this result, various activities were developed:

→ Development of a training module on Decentralization and Good Governance and a participant manual: This approach aimed at preparing for Program withdrawal through building the capacities of local resource persons capable of accompanying the rural councils in their development mission.

→ Development of an administrative and financial management system (GAF) for the Sakar/Oudoucar forest management plan: This activity concerned the two rural communities of Sakar and Oudoucar. After deliberating and getting their forest management plan approved, they received technical assistance to set up an organizational mechanism and the management system necessary for an efficient implementation of their management plan. The management system put in place responded to the dual requirement to associate everybody in the management process, and to be based on defined tools and procedures accessible to anyone. The development of the PAF management system proceeded from the willingness to have all stakeholders participate in the supervision and control of financial management related to the PAF. The system put in place (GAF) benefited from lessons learned from the implementation of systems applied in previously-implemented PAFs. The populations and locally elected officials of the two CRs approved it, and it also benefited from a full adoption and ownership by the population at the grassroots level. Regarding the establishment of the GAF system, a village resident of the Sakar community said this: *"With this system, we have one of the rare opportunities to have a word in how the development plan and the resources it will generate will be managed, and we will not fail to seize it whenever necessary. This approach is in stark contrast to what we have lived up to now, which created enormous frustrations for us".*

→ Reorientation and renewal of the GAF system, for the management plans of Koulor/Sinthiou Bocar Aly, Missirah and Saré Bidji/Thiéty: **Under the same heading, the Program provided technical assistance to five (05) rural communities that have PAFs being implemented to renew the management system as well as the committees charged with their implementation: Koulor, Sinthiou Bocar Aly, Missirah, Saré Bidji, and Thiéty.**

This technical assistance was the response to the results and recommendations of the evaluation of the development plan implementation, conducted in these rural communities at the end of 2009. Following this evaluation, the local actors requested modifications in the organizational scheme and in the management system of their PAFs. The objectives of these modifications would be to

make the PAFs' financial resources more secure by increasing the involvement of locally elected officials and citizens in the system, and to assist management structures in functioning more sustainable. The aspect of supervision of the process by the rural council and the populations is strongly integrated, recognizing that the populations are, according to decentralization policy, the legal and legitimate holders of power entrusted the management.

The renewals were opportunities to assess the status of management plan implementation at the local level, particularly the financial status. To complete the renewal process, community meetings were organized to shed light on previous management before the out-going management structures handed off to the newly-elected ones. The whole renewal process was an occasion for the populations to question and express expectations in relation to future use of financial resources drawn from forest management activities. In other respects, the extent and depth of renewals enabled the populations to assess the management quality and sincerity within the structures. In other words, wherever the populations were not satisfied or doubted the management's honesty, turnover often reached 70 to 90 % of the members. It should also be noted that the renewals were an opportunity to formalize participation in decision-making for all categories of actors, particularly women. In fact, the rate of women's elected representation went from less than 5 % to nearly 10 - 15 % according to the zone. The strong presence of women at all the renewal activities (52 to 55% of zone representatives) certainly explained this increase.

→ Organization of forums on the budget in selected CRs: The forums provided an avenue for a widely-expressed need by the local populations and constituted the first step of a process which will lead to better mobilization of financial resources. They were organized at the level of 14 CRs within the regions of Kédougou, Tambacounda, Kolda, and Fatick, and constituted real opportunities for the citizens who are usually on the fringe of the process to be informed about the financial management of their local collectivities and especially to express their expectations and concerns so as to better orient the next budget.

The sizeable difficulties and hurdles experienced in the coordination and communications between actors who intervene directly or indirectly in finances of the local collectivities (accountants, heads of taxes and lands services, government representatives, local administrative heads) requested that particular attention be paid to the budget process. The 14 forums organized helped to relieve the difficulties and to contribute to a better and more sustainable management of financial resources through an appropriate communications strategy.

→ Support to the rural councils for the development of a participatory budget in certain CRs: Following the forums, and in each department containing the CRs that organized forums, the PCRs, their ASCOM, and the appropriate technical services came together to develop their budgets, taking forum results into account. This activity was a resounding success for PCRs who asked their Souspréfets to carry it out; other PCRs who attempted to do it alone repeatedly failed.

The participatory process carried out in six CRs allowed key stakeholders to participate in the exercise, while in the past, the PCRs would go into closed rooms or solicit technical assistance from Souspréfets who ended up doing it in their place.

→ Technical assistance in the targeted areas for a better mobilization of financial resources in the CRs: Assistance targeted 6 CRs where typical sources of revenues were defined and a strategy was devised to increase the overall sourcing of financial resources.

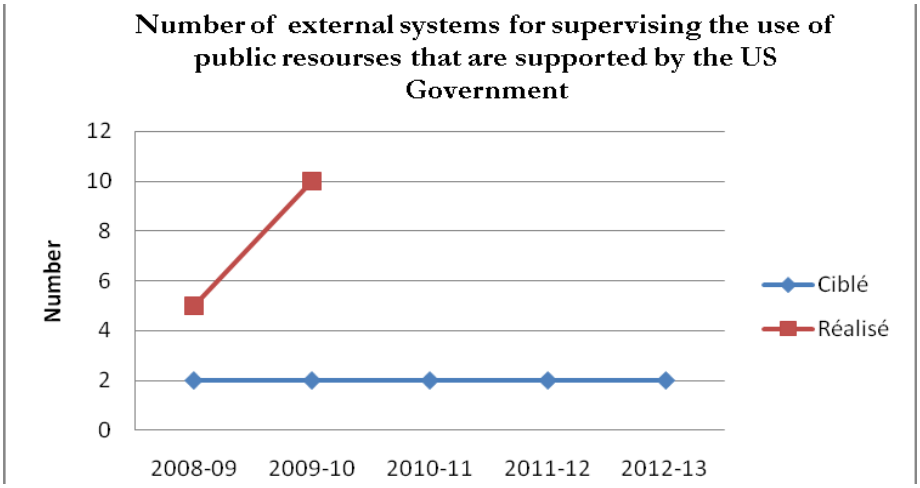
→ Establishment of a Reflection and Initiative Team (ERI): This team, composed of men and women selected democratically in each CR, is responsible for implementing the action plan so that its objectives will be reached, including an increase of the local collectivity's sources of revenues. The team will also help ensure sustainability of the developed activities. It is a sure way to leverage participation from all stakeholders and assure the monitoring and evaluation of the action plans and the sustainability of activities.

→ Evaluation of the PAF management committees' PTAs and 2009 budgets: The Rural Communities of Koulor, Sinthiou Bocar Aly, Missirah, Saré Bidji, and Thiéty each evaluated the annual workplans and budgets for 2009 with assistance from USAID-WN. The exercise was an opportunity for elected officials, committees, and civil society organizations to appreciate and talk about the use of resources, according to evaluations of the exercise. This occasion was seized by local actors to express their expectations and points of view on eventual use of the funds generated by PAFs. For example, a point of view that was valued was that some wasted expenses should be eliminated. Another feature was that decisions on re-organizing expense items were made. Finally, clear indications were given that future managers should report regularly via written and verbal accounts on financial management.

→ Drawing up annual workplans and 2011 budgets for PAF management committees: In each CR involved in the program, at least 10 meetings were held on budget and PTA issues. They resulted in drafting and validating a PTA and budget for each management structure that integrates the points of view and preferences recorded by local actors during the evaluation exercises described above.

The implementation of each of these activities constitutes a framework for local actors, particularly the citizens, to be informed about community resources and to exert their rights to discuss and obtain information vis-à-vis the management of the community financial resources.

Indicator:	Number of external systems for supervising the use of public resources that are supported by the US Government		
Targets for 2009-2010:	2		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Develop and put in place the GAF and PAF system of Sakar/Oudoucar	▪ PAF mgmt system for Sakar/Oudoucar is developed and remains to be implemented, with the PAF start-up and implementation	2	
Renew/reorient GAF and PAF systems already being implemented	▪ Mgmt system that better involves populations and CRs reviewed in Koulor, Sinthiou Bocar Aly, Missirah, Saré Bidji, Thiéty	3	
Organize community budget forums	▪ A forum on the budget was organized in 14 CR partners	1	
Develop participatory budgets	▪ Budgets were developed in a participatory manner in 14 CRs	1	
Develop tech assistance for better mobilization of financial resources	▪ A closer technical assistance is being developed in 6 CRs	1	
Put local structures in place to implement and monitor activities	▪ Establishment of an ERI in each CR benefiting from technical assistance	1	
Organization of community forums to evaluate PTAs, CGF Budgets	▪ A community forum for evaluating the PTAs and Budgets of the CGs was organized at the level of the 5 concerned CRs	1	
Cumulative total:		10	



Support for implementation of the PAFs, a model of synergy between partnering local collectivities, technical services, and USAID-Wula Nafaa

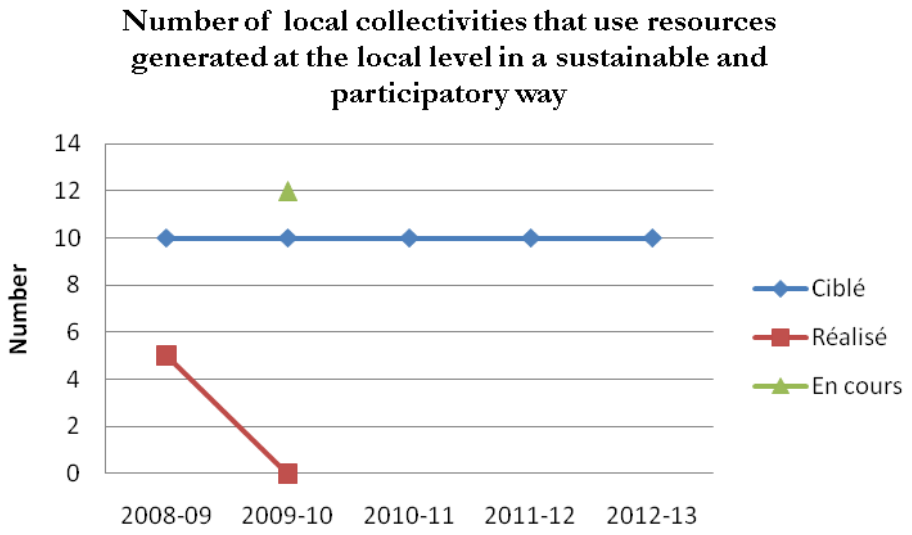
This year, activities accompanying the implementation of the management plans noticed more than ever a perfect synergy between the partnering rural communities and decentralized government technical services, particularly the Forest Service. In fact, at all the managed sites, the process comprised a real-life application of decentralization. The decision-making roles of locally elected officials and the populations at the local level were highlighted as they were advised and assisted in technical matters by the technical services; all this, supported by the USAID-Wula Nafaa Program.

View of a general assembly to put in place village representation (RV) in the CR of Sakar

The dynamics observed around these forest management plans gives hope that the results produced by the Program will survive. This hope is supported by evidence that locally-elected officials now have a greater capacity for capitalizing on their prerogatives; citizens are exerting their rights and carrying out their duties because of an accrued consciousness vis-à-vis NRM; and the technical services have a clearer understanding that their work involves more support and advice than repression -- particularly for the Forest Service.

Sedhiou forest service agents, rural counselors of Sakar and Oudoucar, and USAID-WN staff prepare for setting up management structures of theSakar/Oudoucar forest management plan

Indicator:	Number of local collectivities that use resources generated at the local level in a sustainable and participatory way		
Targets for 2009-2010:	10		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Support CRs in organizing budget orientation sessions	▪ The rural council supported the organization of a forum on the budget at the level of 14 CRs	0	12
Support development of participatory budgets	▪ Development of participatory budgets in 00 CR		
Set up a local structure for monitoring and implementation activities	▪ Establishment of an ERI at the level of each CR benefiting from technical assistance		
Assist the CGs of the PAFs to develop and implement PTAs and budgets	▪ Five (5) CRs were assisted to develop and implement the 2010 PTAs and Budgets of the PAF's management committees		
Support the CGs of the PAFs to hold presentations on PTAs and Budgets	▪ Five (5) CRs were assisted to evaluate the 2009 PTAs and Budgets of the PAF management committees		
Cumulative total:		0	12



Result for Objective 2 ABG: Increase in the number of activities supported by the USG that help citizens to participate in the business of their local government

During 2009-2010, activities developed to reach this result include:

- Support to the organization of forums on citizenship called "Citizen's Days"
- Support to CRs in the process of implementation and renewal of management committees for forest management plans
- Support to the CRs that have a management plan to develop and evaluate their PTAs and Budgets relative to PAF management structures
- Assistance with the implementation of local conventions
- Reorientation of the community relay concept and mechanism that had been set up in the CR partners with a local convention
- Forums on writing budgets
- Establishment of Teams of Information Sharing and Initiative (ERI) for supervising the activities associated with better mobilization of financial resources
- Establishment of the CLPAs in Bassoul and Niodior for good governance of the fisheries
- Development of actions plans with the DPM (GIRMAC) and the DPC
- Meeting with the Coordination Body and Council of the CLPA of Missirah to validate the local convention on fishing in the zones of Toubacouta and Missirah
- Meeting with the Coordination Body and Council of the CLPA of Missirah to validate the decisions made on the management of mollusk harvest
- Meeting of the Coordination Body and Council of the CLPA of Toubacouta to validate decisions made on the management of mollusk harvest

→ Citizen's day: For the sake of improving citizens' participation and control in the management and supervision of local affairs, the Program initiated a pilot activity in the rural community of Oudoucar. This "Citizen's day" is a community forum gathering all walks of the civil society together with the rural council to assess the status of citizen's involvement in the management of local affairs. The citizen's day of Oudoucar which grouped more than two hundred persons facilitated several processes:

- Citizens who attended have better understood their rights and duties vis-à-vis the rural community
- Populations became more aware of deficiencies in citizens' involvement in community activities
- Local actors defined good citizen practices with regard to key areas of natural resource management (NRM) and mobilization of financial resources (MRF)
- Local actors initiated actions likely to improve citizens' involvement and participation in the management of community affairs;
- Citizens and locally elected officials made commitments regarding the establishment of a more participatory and transparent governance environment

Training impacts on citizenship in Oudoucar

During training at the forum on citizenship, women's groups were questioned on the behaviors they think are opposite to those of a good citizen. Among these behaviors, a notable one was spending on luxuries during social events, while community activities and crucial needs of their neighbors suffer from negligence. In the rural community of Oudoucar, the women would spend more than 9 million FCFA only to purchase outfits, while the financing of their own children's birth certificate is a problem that results in the child growing up without being in government registries. Faced with this state of affairs, women of the rural community committed to investing in more productive and profitable sectors and especially to bring their contributions to more community-oriented investments, instead of expecting everything to originate from the rural council.

Another positive impact of Citizens' Day that is worth mentioning was the resolution made by many citizens to pay the rural tax. This is all the more striking since in this zone, according to the PCR, the rural tax payment had almost become a taboo issue.

The convincing results of the Citizens Days, the interest shown by the populations in the exercise, and the firm commitments made by the different actors and particularly the citizens, encouraged the Program to work with other rural communities in the organization of this activity. For that, five other rural communities in four different zones are targeted for the next annual workplan. The model thus developed would be able to reach rural communities neighboring those which will have benefited from the Program support.

→ Renewal of the management structures for the PAFs

Following the evaluation of the PAF/GAF implementation, new orientations were formulated for the organizational scheme and the management system. As a reminder, the objectives of the changes requested after the evaluation were to increase the means for supervision and control over management plan administration by the population and the rural councils; to better secure the financial resources derived from the management; and to develop management structures that are likely to operate correctly and in a sustainable manner.

Using these guidelines, the innovative process that evolved for renewing or setting up management structures was based on two principles: the process being conducted by rural councils, and the formal representation of all stakeholders within the management bodies. To complete the activity, 116 meetings were held in all seven of the rural communities, distributed as shown in the table below:

Rural Community	Village meetings	Block meetings	Community meetings	Total
Koulor	11	03	01	**15**
Sinthiou B. Aly	11	03	01	**15**
Missirah	19	03	01	**23**
Saré Bidji	15	03	01	**19**
Thiéty	10	02	01	**13**
Sakar	16	03	01	**20**
Oudoucar	08	02	01	**11**
Total	**90**	**19**	**07**	**116**

→ Development and evaluation of the PTA and Budgets of PAF management structures

By assisting the CRs that have a PAF with this exercise, the Program contributed by providing forums and spaces within which local actors, particularly citizens, participate in the orientation, definition of priorities, planning, and supervision of activities related to management plan implementation. In each of the five rural communities that have a PAF, the 2009 workplans and budgets of the management structures were evaluated. The 2010 annual workplans and budgets were also developed and approved. The approach applied involved all the categories of actors, from village level to community level.

→ Assistance with the implementation of local conventions

The rural communities that have local conventions and that received priority assistance since the beginning of phase II continued to receive support aimed at improving popular participation in the implementation process. Under this process, supervising commissions on gold mining environmental impacts were put in place in twelve villages around Kédougou in the three rural communities of Khossanto, Sabodala, and Tomboronkoto. These commissions are platforms by which local populations in gold mining areas ensure that consensual community rules are applied. Establishment of the commissions comes after the organization of multiple meetings to sensitize people on content of the local conventions. A large part of the convention provisions are devoted to environmental protection during the practice of traditional gold mining.

With the forest service and program support, activities developed in the rural community of Bambali resulted in a good dynamic for implementing the convention. The rural council managed to draw the attention of all stakeholders of the collectivity to implementing the local convention through the consensus-building forum that it set up. Every activity carried out that is grounded in the local convention (meeting, workshop, study, etc.) receives the full mobilization and participation of the population, leaving no room for doubt about their current sense of ownership of this tool.

In the scope of implementing forest management plans, the POAS is an essential tool in the supervision of the management of community natural resources. This is the backdrop against which the program assisted the rural community of Bambali in the elaboration and application of its POAS. The direct consequences of drafting the POAS were:

- a clear realization that it is necessary to address the issues of livestock migration corridors and dedicated pasturelands
- the willingness to set up a community forest that will eventually be managed
- the perception of the need to intensify and/or redesign measures to manage certain resources

In the process of assisting rural communities in the implementation of their local conventions, the option that was taken by the program is to give the CR sufficient space if not the premier role in defining and implementing the assistance strategy. This option originates in USAID-Wula Nafaa's desire not only to acknowledge the enormous if little-exploited technical potential of the forest service agents, but also to create conditions for a direct collaboration between local collectivities and the forest service.

Based on another good recommendation from the December 2009 evaluations of the PAFs/GAFs, the program hired out the services of an ONG specialized in monitoring and providing technical assistance to management structures. For each of the two regions of Tamba and Kolda/Sédhiou, a service provider was selected. For Tamba, it was the ACA (Association Conseil pour l'Action), and for Kolda/Sédhiou, it is AIDE 18 SAFAR. The recruited providers have begun their work.

→ Establishment of the CLPA

The program supported the process of setting up two Local Artisanal Fisheries Councils (CLPA) in Niodor and Bassoul. The CLPAs represent a translation of the political will of the Government of Senegal into concrete actions that allow for conserving and sustainably harvesting halieutic resources by means of the participation of all stakeholders (fishermen, seafarers, processors, service providers, investors, local collectivities, fisheries administrators, local administrative authorities, etc.). The CLPA roles are:

- to give opinions on all issues relative to site-specific artisanal fishing and marine culture to the minister responsible for maritime fisheries or his representative;
- to assure that artisanal fishermen and fish farmers are informed of all the regulations on maritime fishing and farming in their areas;
- to organize fishermen in each location so that conflicts between fishing communities, and between fishermen using different methods, are reduced and resolved;
- to organize artisanal fishermen so that they can assist the administration in operations related to monitoring and control of fishing activities.

→ Evaluation of the community relays that were put in place in the CR partners with a local convention

In the 2008-2009 fiscal year, the program assisted seven rural community partners in the identification and putting in place of local resource persons to play the role of interfacing with and informing the populations at the grass-roots level. These local resource persons are called community relays. The objective was to facilitate the access that citizens have to information on administration of the rural community, and to assure that information feedback from the village level reached the rural council. To discover the real impacts of this arrangement, the program carried out an evaluation of the community relay concept in 2010. These are the findings of that evaluation:

- The community relays are crucial "instruments" of information sharing for citizens, and consequently, of governance improvement at the community level.
- Besides the functions for which they were originally put in place, the community relays perform many other vital services for the populations they serve.
- Community relays could become important factors in the exit strategy of the program.
- The rural communities in which the relays work are in the best position to assure that they will be financed in the future.

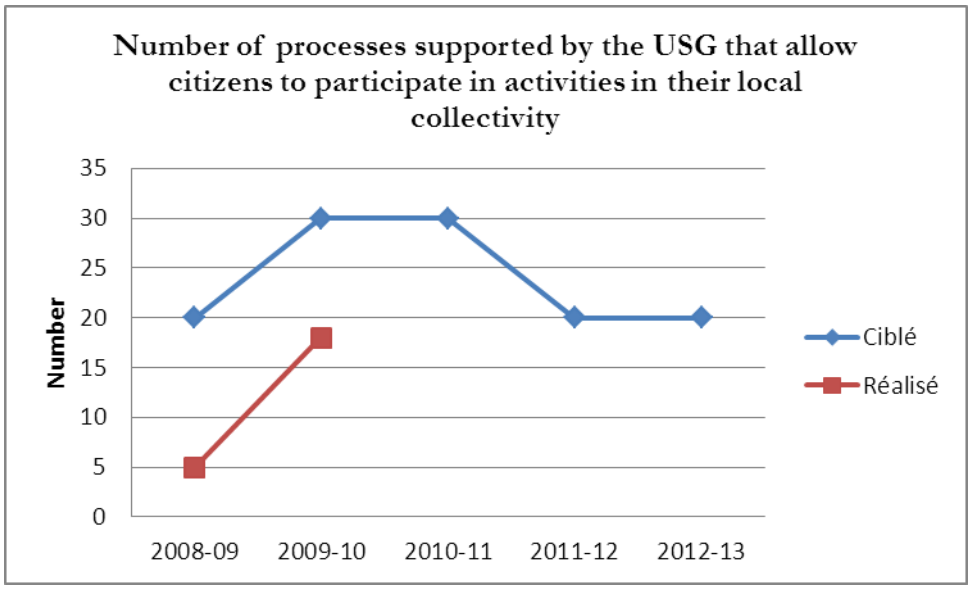
In view of these data, the Program started to think about strengthening the community relay concept and explore possibilities of extending it to other activities such as forest management plans.

The community relays, a local option for assuring sustainable results

The community relays are local human resources selected by the population to play a role of interface, information, and communication between the rural councils and the populations at the local level. They participate in the design, planning, implementation, and monitoring of development activities. They are men and women selected on the basis of criteria including availability and capacity to provide services to others while benefiting from the respect of those they provide services to. Community relays, as extensions of the rural council at the zone level, have demonstrated their capacity to relieve program facilitators by taking in charge many tasks that the latter initiated in the collectivities. In fact, in all the rural communities which presently have community workers, the community workers perform both their assigned missions as well as other missions, directly reaching the populations as citizens or entrepreneurs. The services provided in addition to their official mission include assistance with GPS data collection, providing technical assistance to the GPs as they are formalized, assisting the GPs to complete documentation required to access credit, and providing information and sensitization on rights and duties in the context of various domains such as birth registration, education, and health.

By helping the rural communities resolve the community relay remuneration issue, the Program will be putting a fundamental element of its exit strategy in place.

Indicator:	Number of activities supported by the USG that help citizens to participate in the business of their local government		
Target for 2009-2010:	30		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Inspire citizens participate in CR development activities	▪ Organization of a community forum on citizenship called "Citizen's Day" in the rural community of Oudoucar	1	
Establishment and /or renewal of PAF management structures	▪ The CGBs and CGF renewed in Koulor, SBA, Missirah, Saré Bidji and Thiéty and the GBs and CGFs put in place in Sakar and Oudoucar	7	
	▪ Evaluation of the 2009 PTAs and Budgets of the CGs/PAFs of Koulor, SBA, Missirah, Saré Bidji, and Thiéty		
	▪ Media coverage of a community forum organized by the PAF in the CR of Sakar	1	
Improve implementation of local conventions	▪ Establishment of surveillance commissions in the *bolongs* ▪ Development of the POAS in Tomboronkoto, Toubacouta, and Bambali ▪ Establishment of 2 CLPAs (Bassoul and Niodior) ▪ Support for better functioning of Missirah and Toubacouta CLPAs	5	
Improve community relays' performance	▪ Evaluation of the community relay performance and proposal of a strategy for improvement	1	
Gold mining	▪ Establishment of a gold mining commission in the CRs of Sabodala, Khossanto, Tomboronkoto	3	
Cumulative total:		18	



4.3. Other activities that were implemented

The Program developed partnerships with National Directorates including Waters and Forests, Maritime and Continental Fisheries, regional services such as the DRDR, and ANCAR. Protocols were signed with development organizations like ASPRODEB in order to put mechanisms in place to facilitate locking in and sustaining activities being developed by the Program.

The component's participation in various meetings should also be noted:

- The synergy meeting between the USAID Programs dealing with good governance in Kolda, in September 2010
- The workshop organized by the PROGERT on the development and implementation of local conventions, which enabled USAID-WN to distinguish results obtained exclusively by the Program in comparison to others
- The workshop on the finalization of the timber management plan for which the Component played an important facilitation role and which removed barriers to completing the activity

4.4. Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for next year

Constraints

- Weak leadership skills of several presidents of rural communities
- Illiteracy of most local actors, particularly rural counselors and management committee officials
- A very late beginning to the forest exploitation season led to a long delay in the implementation of the forest management plans. One of the consequences of this delay is that little or no revenues were brought in to support functioning of management committees and rural councils.
- Slow internal processing and approval of consultancy documents by USAID

Opportunities

- A greater availability of the technical services, particularly the Forest Service
- New awareness of citizens attending training sessions, more consciousness of their rights and duties, more willingness to get more involved in community activities

- Producers' groups that have mastered the income generation process, and even when confronted with constraints to functioning and management, they are open to finding solutions, which assures them greater sustainability

Priorities for 2010-2011

- Improve the administrative aspects of forest management plans and local conventions of the CR partners
- Improve the capacities for mobilization and financial management of the partnering rural councils
- Improve citizens' participation in control, management, and supervision of local affairs
- Improve governance within producers' groups, management committees, and OCBs/OSCs partners of the Program
- Improve the capacities of planning, operation and management of the partnering rural councils
- Improve the organization, operation and management of the water and sanitation management committees
- Pursue signing agreements with rural communities and other partners, particularly the ARDs and the regional councils
- Strengthen ARDs in taking charge of assisting the rural community to define, plan, and implement development activities
- Support the development of an organizational scheme and GAF for the community forests of Koussanar and Mangagoulack, and for the community reserve of Dindéfélo
- Build stakeholder capacity in organization and in management of agricultural lowlands
- Organize a workshop for discussion and an information sharing between the PCRs of the Program CR partners
- Empower actors for a real consciousness of the consequences of poor water management at the community level

5. Policy and Communications Component

5.1. Targeted results and planned activities

5.1.1. General considerations

The goal of the Policy Reform and Communication is to strengthen policy dialogue on experiences for better decentralized management of natural resources. The fundamental goal of this component is to support: (1) democratic environmental reforms within the GOS; (2) policy reforms that were proposed by donors and overseen by the Environmental Working Group; and (3) clear policy dialogue between USAID and the GOS.

This Component will build capacity and provide technical assistance in order to identify needed reforms and to fully exert influence on key policy decisions at the national and local levels. The capacities of groups such as Regional Councils, community-based organizations, Rural Councils, and enterprise networks to become defenders of policy reforms must be strengthened to improve dialogue on policies and overall understanding of laws and rules on the use of resources, and to promote best management practices.

Better natural resource management at the community level will lead to properly-oriented initiatives that enlighten national policies. USAID defines "policy" in terms of: i) declarations published by the GOS in the form of codes and laws that create an environment favorable to NRM; and ii) regulations and administrative obligations that have a direct and often immediate impact on the use of resources and functioning of the economy (for example, taxes placed on the use of resources, concession rights, harvesting of products, fines on excessively fine fishing nets, requirement for permits, etc.).

For USAID, communication is a necessary tool to promote fruitful dialogue, to advance policy changes, and to promote economic growth and better resources management. Thus, the Program will do its best to take advantage of good visibility through the implementation of a good media-based public information campaign.

5.1.2. Targeted results

- Increase in the number of policies, ordinances, agreements, or protocols that promote better natural resource management and conservation that are put into place
- Increase in the number of policy reforms approved by USAID that target improvements in trade, governance, and sustainable natural resource management
- Increase in the number of educational public events and information dissemination events organized
- Increase in the number of public events, publications, news stories, communications that cover improved natural resources management policy reforms

5.1.3. Activities planned for 2009-2010

The following activities were planned for the implementation of the 2009-2010 annual workplan:

- Pursue the revision process of Senegal's Forestry Code using the results analyzing legal content, presentations of results, and following up with the committee in charge of drafting the revisions
- Contribute to the improvement in the management of annual forest exploitation campaigns through an extension of the length of the official season, the elimination of the bamboo

exploitation quota, the determination of taxes on timber from managed forests, and the organization of early burning in the Program intervention zones

- Conduct studies on policy issues, particularly on forest certification in Senegal, the establishment of a model for a Public-Private Partnership in managing the National Park of Niokolo Koba and community reserves, the establishment of a model for Game Ranching in the Kédougou zone, and the harmonization of fisheries management practices
- Support the media in covering the results and impacts of implemented reforms and the issues raised by these reforms
- Disseminate natural resource management tools among the partners (guides for producing local conventions and forest management plans)
- Support the various activities developed by other components that fall under the category of policy and communications

5.2. Progress achieved

Result 1: Increase in the number of policies, ordinances, agreements, or protocols that promote better natural resource management and conservation that are put in place due to USG assistance

During 2009-2010, the Program actively participated in the process of finalizing the revision of the Forestry Code. The program initiated meetings with the appropriate officials of the Directorate of the Waters and Forests to take into account the two priorities: introducing local conventions in local collectivities, and building capacity to improving fiscal management including taxes on forest products. Terms of reference were developed to recruit a consultant who will follow the revisions.

Regarding the improvement of the annual forest exploitation season, the late issuance of the decree had an impact on this activity. The delay halted certain activities in the workplan, particularly those based on forest product taxation, management of early burning, elimination of the bamboo quota, and the prolongation of the exploitation season in managed areas.

However, with the help of an intern from ENSA (Master in Forestry), a study titled "What strategy should be taken for taking greater responsibility for reforestation in devolved environment and natural resources management services by local collectivities?". Similarly, the Program supported the Directorate of Waters and Forestry in doing a study on community management of bush fires.

The Program also engaged in discussions with the Directorate of Forests and Waters on the revision of the Forestry and Hunting Code in Senegal.

Regarding the forest exploitation season, the Program assisted with discussion and information sharing on timber exploitation, particularly with the Regional Forest Service of Kolda.

Under the implementation of the Game Ranching model, a presentation of the study tour to Burkina took place in December 2009. The Program is presently working on the start-up of a feasibility study for the implementation of Game Ranching with the support of a consultant.

For the establishment of the Dindéfélo reserve, the Program is currently supporting the local collectivity and the technical services to develop a local convention in order to integrate the concerns of all actors in the creation of the reserve.

In the fisheries domain, the program participated in several meetings with the partners of Senegal's fisheries donors' group. The Program contacted the Directorates of Maritime and Continental fisheries, and protocols are being signed with them.

WWF is currently advocating on behalf of the women who harvest mollusks in the Toubacouta area.

Indicator:	Number of policies, ordinances, agreements, or protocols that promote better natural resource management and conservation that are put in place due to USG assistance		
Targets for 2009-2010:	3		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Participate in the process of drafting the new Forestry Code	▪ Pursuit of participation in revision of the Forestry Code	1	
Participate in the process of drafting a new Hunting Code	▪ Restart the process after discussions with the Hunting Division Head of the Directorate of Waters and Forests		1
Timber harvest in Kolda	▪ Organize a workshop; exploitation plan being finalized		1
Community management of bush fires	▪ Study conducted on community management of bush fires	1	
Forest management	▪ Issuance of the decree governing forest exploitation		
Sign protocols	▪ Signature of 44 protocols with CRs, national directorates, partners	44	
Cumulative total:		46	2

Result 2: Increase in the number of significant policy reforms approved by USAID that improve trade, governance, and sustainable management of natural resources

Policy reforms that can improve trade, governance, and natural resources management have not had a strong influence. The activities undertaken did not achieve significant results.

In the fisheries area, a total of 4 decrees related to the local convention on fisheries and the establishment of management plans were signed or are being signed by the local administrative authorities of the zones involved in the CLPA.

Indicator:	Number of significant policy reforms approved by USAID that improve trade, governance, and sustainable management of natural resources		
Targets for 2009-2010:	2		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Fisheries management plan	▪ Issuance of 4 administrative decrees	1	
Participate in the LCA process	▪ The project on Game Ranching is indicated in the LCA agenda ▪ Organization of a study tour to Burkina	0 1	
Cumulative total:		2	

Result 2: Communications policy and tools that target improvements in trade, governance and sustainable natural resources management are developed and implemented

Local communications that focus on meeting the informational needs of actors involved in local activities were very successful. A network of 11 community and commercial radio stations covering Program intervention zones was identified and protocols were signed with them. Under this strategy, several radio programs were broadcast to inform populations and stakeholders in the immediate area. Relevant topics identified by the field teams and validated by the staff were broadcast. The different topics developed in the radio programs covered all USAID-Wula Nafaa Program activities and those of its partners, and in particular:

- **Kédougou:** sensitization on chimpanzee protection, evaluation of the gold mining action plan, evaluation and signing protocols, facilitation of the forum on budget assistance, zoning of Sabodola rural community
- **Kolda:** formalization of producers' groups, organization of the baobab exploitation campaign, network roles and advantages of joining a network, charcoal marketing campaign, explanation of the organizational outline of the Sakar management plan, training in good governance, assistance for the development of budgets, forest surveillance, dissemination of local convention contents, training on quality nut production
- **Tambacounda:** dissemination of good hygiene and sanitation practices, marketing season for baobab fruit, sensitization on bush fires, sensitization on seasonal migration to livestock reserves, organizational management of producers' groups
- **Fatick:** sensitization on the implementation of Toubacouta's local convention, sensitization on seasonal livestock migration, development of the action plan
- **Ziguinchor:** fisheries, fishing net mesh size, local convention in the Boudié-Balantacounda zone, fisheries and protected areas, impacts of activities conducted in the Boudié-Balantacounda fisheries area
- **Kaolack:** despite the fact that the protocol with RTS was only recently signed, programs on conservation farming and the relationships between the Program and rural councils have been broadcast

In addition to specific radio programs, the Program organized two decentralized radio messages; one in Sakar on the forest management process and the other in Sinthiou Malème on sanitation and diseases associated with the use of unhealthy water.

Under the Water and Sanitation Component, the Program conducted information and sensitization sessions for hygiene, water, and sanitation management. Several extension sessions were conducted.

Result 3: Increase in the number of educational public events and information dissemination events organized

The Program participated proactively in the Foire Internationale Agricole et des Ressources Animales (FIARA). The targeted objectives were to increase visibility of Program activities and beneficiaries' products, and to establish commercial and professional contacts. This was an important opportunity for the Program in terms of media coverage (broadcasts in the televised RTS, RDV, and FIARA news, and several radio interviews) and for the visibility of enterprises, groups, and their products.

Sensitization of the population, actors, and partners in natural resources management and water and sanitation management was done. The Program conducted meetings on local conventions, advocacy for the Forestry Code, and assisted activities of the Water and Sanitation Component.

Indicator:	Number of public educational events and extension meetings organized		
Targets for 2009 – 2010:	25		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progess
Design and implement a mass communication system with the community and commercial radios in our intervention zones	Signature of protocols with community and commercial radios ▪ Coordination of Kolda ▪ Coordination of Kaolack ▪ Coordination of Kédougou ▪ Coordination of Tambacounda ▪ Coordination of Fatick ▪ Coordination of Ziguinchor	 40 02 27 27 09 17	
Inform and sensitize the populations, actors and partners on natural resource management tools (POAS, PAF)	▪ Participation in FIARA ▪ Extension meetings on the local convention ▪ Advocacy of the Forestry Code ▪ Assisted activities of WATSAN	01 09 01 57	
Cumulative total		190	

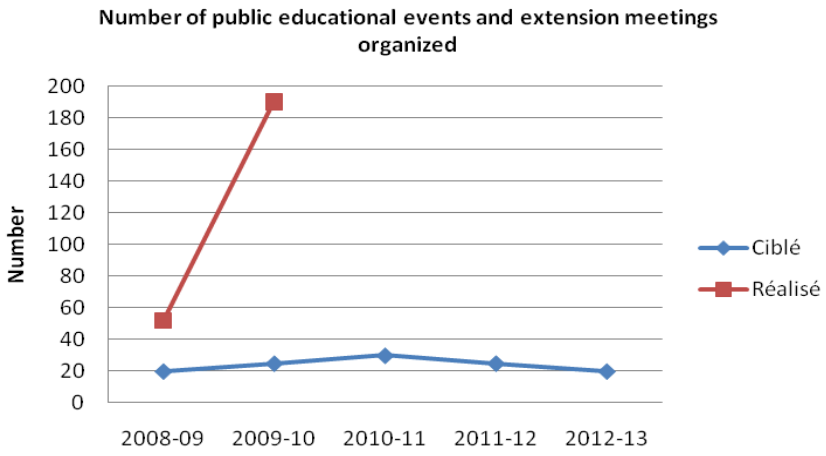
Result 4: Increase in the number of public events, publications, news stories, communications that cover improved natural resources management policy reforms

During 2009- 2010, the Program found and documented eleven (11) success stories with these headlines:

- Baobab seeds draw revenues
- "Conservation Farming" charms Senegalese producers
- Producers purchase trucks, transportation costs decrease
- Dindéfélo: Ecotourism taking off
- Budget assistance puts an end to worries
- Forest products, commercial markets
- BDS services: guaranteed sustainability
- A moratorium on exploitation saves the palm grove
- Royalties motivate forest rangers
- Better natural resource management is a source of revenues
- Local authorities provide advice on Forestry Code reform

The Program produced two internal information bulletins that were broadly distributed to the entire staff of the Program and its partners.

In the series of publications, the Program produced a thematic film on continental fisheries in Nétéboulou during National Fisheries Day in support of the Regional Fisheries Service of Tambacounda.



A booklet used as a training manual for producers using conservation farming was developed.

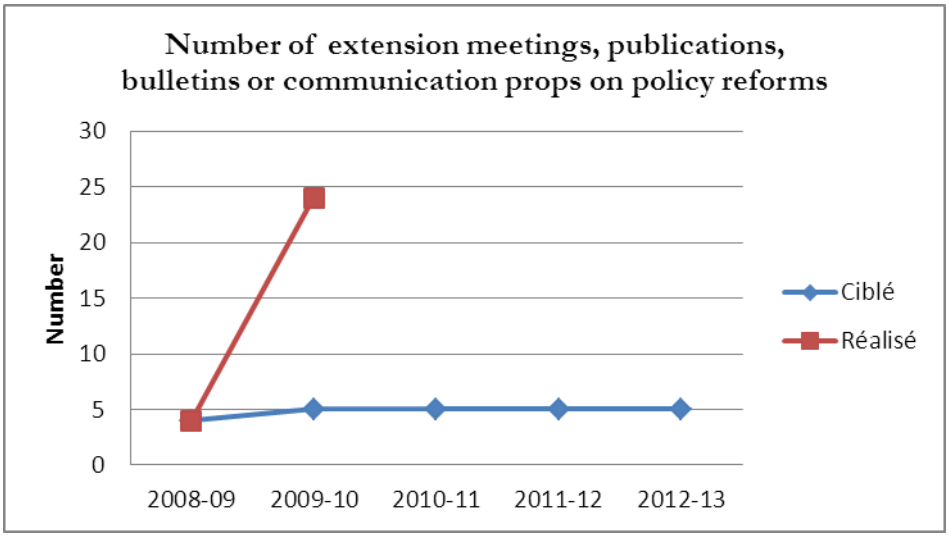
Articles were written and published in various newspapers following a visit by journalists specialized in environment issues that was organized in partnership with the USAID Mission in Senegal. The visit related to saving chimpanzees in Dindéfélo area. On their way back, the journalists visited the managed forest of Sita Niaoulé in Missirah.

An article on natural resource management was also written and published in the University of Dakar magazine *VIE*.

The Program ensured television coverage of the following few events:

- Media coverage by the regional press of Tambacounda and national television for the signing of a protocol with the regional council of Tambacounda last February
- Media coverage of the Agriculture Component activities (Conservation Farming and lowlands development) in the Televised News
- Production of a document on Conservation Farming with the broadcasting of the program *Reeni Kom Kom* on national television.

Indicator:	Number of public events, publications, news stories, communications that cover improved natural resources management policy reforms		
Targets for 2009-2010:	5		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Publish success stories	▪ Write up success stories for intervention zones ▪ Publish success stories	11	
Develop internal bulletins	▪ Finalization and issuance of the first Newsletter	02	
Design communication aids	▪ Booklet on Conservation Farming	01	
Design thematic films	▪ Thematic film on fisheries	01	
Produce television spots	▪ Three topics shown on national Television	03	
Produce various publications	▪ Articles produced during the visit to Kédougou and Tamba by journalists specialized in environment ▪ Publication in VIE magazine of UCAD	05 01	
Cumulative total:		24	



5.3. Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for next year

The reporting period was marked by significant communications achievements that increased visibility of the Program and its activities. Television was used in three large-scale activities to explain the Program's contribution to the GOS food security policy. Several articles were published in the press, notably after the field trip undertaken to Kédougou and Missirah by journalists specialized in environment.

In terms of events, the participation in FIARA was a great opportunity to increase visibility of the Program, its activities, and its beneficiaries' products.

In terms of communication with USAID and IRG, eleven success stories were produced and shared, and the articles produced were branded by the two institutions.

In policy, only small advances were made outside the Forestry Code revision process, which reached an advanced level with its submission to the Minister of Environment. Progress was recorded only in the subject of timber exploitation, namely the finalization of the timber management plan for the community forest of Saré Bidji. The late issuance of the decree governing the forest exploitation season posed many problems for local charcoal producers working in managed forests.

Fisheries also made policy progress with the issuance of four administrative decrees.

Finally, for next year, the program will focus on the following priorities:

- Strengthen the capacity for meeting the information needs of beneficiaries and local partners
- Increase visibility of the Program's activities
- Capitalize on the methods, strategies, and approaches developed by the Program through successful activities
- Increase advocacy about constraints of local collectivities and community-based organizations to better take them into account when formulating policies and legal decisions

Activities of communication and policy analysis fit into the vision of sustainablity. In the communications arena, efforts devoted to giving the public information on the Program's activities through radio programs will be remembered by the beneficiaries. In addition, the Program is working on the establishment of community radios with partners. Program assistance to organized groups for their participation in communications events such as fairs and exhibits demonstrated their interest, and that in the future these groups will be able to manage participation independently.

6. Wealth Creation Component

6.1. Targeted results and planned activities

6.1.1. General considerations

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

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

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

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

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

6.1.2. Targeted results

Results targeted under the Component are measured by the following indicators:

Percent variation in the value of products purchased from small producers due to USG assistance

Percent variation in the volume of forestry, fisheries, and non traditional agricultural products marketed by small and medium enterprises assisted by the Program

Increase in the number of producer's organizations, water users' associations, business associations, and local community organizations receiving USAID assistance

Increase in the number of agricultural production units directly receiving USAID assistance

Increase in the number of women's groups and associations assisted

Increase in the number of small enterprises receiving USAID assistance to improve their management practices

Increase in the number of people who increased their economic profits due to sustainable management of their natural resources

Increase in the number of full-time jobs created

Increase in the value of exports of natural resources products, nontraditional agricultural products and marine fisheries products

Increase in the total value of product sales

6.1.3. Activities planned for 2009-2010

Increase the volumes and revenues of enterprises and small producers

- Assure the sustainable functioning of targeted producer groups and networks so that their management, quality control, and sustainable production skills are improved
- Progressively reduce technical assistance to enterprises, and support the provision of services at the local level to ensure sustainability
- Facilitate marketing of natural, non-traditional agriculture, and fisheries products
- Study the feasibility of promoting ecotourism based on the Marine Protected Area of (MPA) of Bamboung
- Promote export of selected products

Build the capacities of enterprises

- Provide training in enterprise management: Using the enterprise management module, the Component will facilitate training of producers' groups, networks, and processing units.
- Provide training in improved production, processing, drying and packaging techniques: The Program will use the available expertise at the Ministry of Marine Economy, the Ministry of Commerce, the US Department of Agriculture (USDA), the West Africa Trade Hub, the Ministry of Industry, and the Economic Growth Project (PCE) to prepare appropriate documents and facilitate implementation of grading, standards and measures of quality control for the following products: dried fish, baobab powder (including certification through GRAS), mbepp gum (*Sterculia*). Items that need to be procured for cold storage and transportation equipment, storage warehouses, wrappings, and product presentation for improved appearance will be indentified along the value chains, in particular for shrimp and madd fruit.
- Obtain certification for natural, agricultural, and fisheries products: Certification is a long process. The Program is working towards HACCP certification for fonio and baobab powder. The BIO certification will be sought on an experimental basis in pilot fonio fields. In collaboration with the Ministry of Maritime Economy, the Ministry of Commerce, the Institute of Food Technology (ITA), and the laboratory at the National School for High Technology (ENSHT), the component will support enterprises in labeling mbepp gum, baobab powder, cashews, fonio, and dried fish products for the market. In addition, USAID-Wula Nafaa will collaborate with IDEE-Casamance on a certification program for shrimp harvested from the Casamance River.
- Provide training in negotiation techniques and in BDS: By using the GERME training module, the component will facilitate training of networks and certain enterprises in development of services to enterprises and in techniques to access market information.

Market studies

- Market studies for timber, bissap, sesame, ecotourism, karité, vetiver, fisheries products and honey
- Establish consensus-building workshops for fisheries, traditional gold mining, and timber

- Conduct value chain analyses for new products: The Value Chain Analysis approach or VCA is a practice that the Program will use to update the analyses of selected market products. In addition, the Program will also use information that is already available from USAID-PCE including its consultant database. As for other target products not yet analyzed in a VCA but having been addressed in stakeholder workshops, the Program will update available data by using the VCA approach. Contacts were already made with PCE and both programs agreed on the need for synergy to complete these analyses.

Promotion of contract signing

- Between networks and SETEXPHARM, SOCOGOMME, and other buyers
- Between networks and fonio, baobab, and other buyers
- Between networks and cashew processors
- Between networks and BFC and other buyers
- Between producers/processors and fishing enterprises and other buyers

6.2. Progress achieved

Progress achieved during the reporting period was as follows:

Thanks to the return of an important client for hulled boabab and the facilitation of sales of processed products and baobab by-products**,** the production and marketing seasons ended with significant profits. By-products provided extra incomes for groups involved in baobab.

Management and quality control capacities were strengthened for enterprises and producers' groups.

The cashew production season was affected by a drop in production in Ziguinchor and Kolda areas due to climatic conditions; however, a compensating recovery saw prices that fluctuated between 300 and 400 FCFA/kg, with peaks of 450 FCFA/kg. The focus of training sessions on the quality of cashew nuts, management, and BDS in Kolda, Sédhiou, and Ziguinchor contributed to producers receiving substantial revenues.

Fatick and Kaolack areas were integrated into the agricultural, cashew, and fisheries products market chains.

Producers of fisheries products (oysters and processed shellfish) were organized and trained.

The mbepp gum marketing season ended with prices reaching 1200 FCFA per kg, despite a decrease in the trend of volumes collected.

Synergies were developed with partners, which led to cost-sharing for certain activities: fonio, baobab, cashew, and traditional gold mining.

Traditional gold miners were organized into producers' groups which enabled the creation of greater revenues.

Production and marketing of madd fruit were carried out in Kédougou and Kolda regions.

The concepts of productivity and agricultural incomes were integrated into the introduction of conservation farming techniques.

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

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

Result 2: Increase in the volume of forestry, fisheries, and non traditional agricultural products marketed by small and medium enterprises assisted by the Program

Cashew

In the Ziguinchor and Kolda areas, production notably decreased due to climate conditions, according to the technical services' agents. This drop in available quantities caused an increase in the farm-gate price per kilogram of nuts, which fluctuated between 300 and 400 FCFA/kg, with exceptional peaks of 450 FCFA/kg, compared to 200 to 250 FCFA/kg in 2009. This compensated somewhat for the losses in revenues due to volume reduction.

In the cashew sub sector, **1387** persons, of whom 232 are women and 11155 are men, significantly increased their incomes - by **51.02%** compared to 2009 levels. The producers' sales reached **556,649,262 FCFA** for **7,472** kg of kernels and **2,887,239 kg** of unprocessed nuts marketed. 592 million FCFA out of 1.158 billion in sales corresponds to the export value.

The volume of kernels marketed increased by 86.71% compared to 2009, and by 204% compared to the reference baseline in 2008. This trend is driven by the existence of a more profitable market and the possibility for producers in Ziguinchor to profit from training sessions offered by the Association des Transformateurs d'Anacarde, the Cashew Processors Association.

The marketed volumes of raw nuts increased by 5% compared to 2009 and by **853.2 %** compared with the 2008 baseline. This increase was made possible by extraordinary efforts by the Program in Ziguinchor region, as well as the extension of activities into Fatick region. A drop of 30% observed for Kolda and Sédhiou regions was offset by the intervention in Fatick region.

The noted increase in incomes and volumes was mainly due to the assistance provided to enterprises, particularly in the analyses of market prospects, the creation of new GP, and re-activation and training of groups in management and BDS. Assistance also related to grouping processors in order to address common problems of financing, building off-season backup stocks, and product packaging and marketing at a higher level of quality.

Mbepp gum

The mbepp gum sub sector was affected by a decrease in production that created a fluctuation in prices favoring the intermediate bana bana traders, to the detriment of the usual partners. On the other hand, in the Bala area, the arrival of new producers enabled a recovery of production and marketing, enhanced by the existence of Bala's weekly market.

Annual production went from **628,048 kg** in 2009 to **357,593 kg** in 2010, or a decrease of **43.06%** of the volume marketed by producers. However, the signing of contracts with new partners and the development of production destined for the local market enabled **38** enterprises comprised of **490**

persons, of whom 118 are women, to earn incomes of **231,472,775 FCFA**, or an increase of **51.11 %** compared to 2009.

The women's groups were trained in processing techniques, focusing on the creation of value-adding and the preprocessing of gum, which greatly contributed to capturing new commercial partners. Gum marketing by producers dealing directly with buyers reduced the facilitators' role to only monitoring and giving practical advice.

The promotion of piecework and strengthening of relationships between networks and groups followed training in BDS concepts. Services that networks can provide to groups were identified.

Charcoal

The delay in issuing the decree organizing the charcoal exploitation campaign for this season had a negative impact on producers' incomes for 2010; they decreased by 70.05 % compared to 2009. The paradox is that p**roducers exploiting charcoal in the managed areas had stocks considered as fraudulent because they exceeded the allocated quota**. The cumulative effects of the delay in the campaign start and the residual stocks led producers to pay a penalty in addition to the permit. This led most of them to sell at the farm gate at a unit price between 800 FCFA and 1300 FCFA per sack.

In 2010, the volume marketed by producers in the managed forests of Koulor, Missirah, Sinthiou Bocar Ali, Saré Bidji, and Thiéty was **32,375 sacks** corresponding to **16,187.5** quintals compared to 35,278 **sacks** of charcoal (17,639 quintals) in 2009, r a decrease of **8.23%** in marketed volume.

In terms of revenues, sales by producers totaled **68,632,580 FCFA** compared to **42,281,775 FCFA** in 2009, an increase of 26,350,805 **FCFA**.

The profit generated was **19,352,955 FCFA**. Compared to 2009, the profit per producer went from **322,498 FCFA** to **265,655 FCFA** for a loss per producer of **17. 62 %.** In other terms, each producer has lost **17.62 %** of his/her revenue during 2010, considering the constraints noted in the market chain.

However, in 2011, a better organization of the charcoal exploitation season in managed forests and the start of charcoal exploitation in the forest of Sakar/Oudoucar will lead to an increase in revenues derived from charcoal.

Baobab

An increased volume of various products was marketed by producers after quality and presentation improvements thanks to packaging with thermal sealers provided to enterprises in Tamba, Kédougou, and Kolda, and after training was provided on hygiene control in the processing process.

During the year, **150** enterprises comprised of **2951** persons, including **1770** women, marketed **1,522,033 kg** of shelled baobab, **56,099 kg** of baobab in the shell, **19,211 kg** of baobab powder, **15,469 kg** of baobab seeds, and **534 liters** of baobab seed oil.

The revenues derived from the marketing these baobab products amounted to **157,823,790 FCFA**, or an increase of **104.16 %** compared to 2009.

Determining factors in the market chain which favored this increase in the producers' incomes include the creation of a direct forum for dialogue and negotiation between producers and buyers before the start of the season with a goal of better organization; the renewal of contracting between the GPBs and Baobab Fruit Company; and the formalization of purchase contracts among the GPBs, the processing units, and bana bana retailers.

The stimulation of the supply of and demand for services between enterprises evolving in the baobab product market chain (between processing units, between networks and GP members) led to the development of service provision betweens groups through the Gadafaro of Koussanar GIEs and the Baobab of Bala, benefiting 24 groups of the Tambacounda area.

The following factors also characterized the baobab market chain during the reporting period:

- Fewer sales of small quantities that earn smaller revenues for producers (especially when obliged by signed contracts)
- Financing of other business ventures using these revenues, such as opening a shop in Talibadji in Tambacounda area
- The creation of secondary incomes through secondary products which had no interest to the producer in the past, such as baobab seeds and fibers
- The creation of new small processing units to respond to increasing demand for baobab powder

Loading a truck with baobab in Bala for BFC; verification, weighing of baobab in Thiès by BFC

Fonio

Domestic consumption is a typical use of harvested fonio. Commercialization has grown slowly because of poor quality and inappropriate packaging, in spite of training in reducing labor-intensive preparation techniques and cultivation techniques that led to bumper crops.

As in the baobab market chain, the striking fact about fonio is the improvement of quality and appearance of pre-cooked fonio thanks to packaging and the thermal sealers provided to enterprises in Tamba, Kédougou, and Kolda, and to training in hygiene control during processing.

The participation of fonio enterprises in the FIARA, ADF funding provided to the GIEs of Kédougou and Kolda, and the development of partnerships with other Decentralized Financial Services (SFD) for access to credit, training, and new equipment, all enabled producers to earn substantial revenues: **46,485,395 FCFA**. These revenues which increased by **87.04%** were generated by 73 enterprises composed of **1,526** persons, of whom **1,156** are women and **370** are men. In the market chain, 500 jobs were created of which **317** were for women, 63.4**%** of the total number of the jobs created.

Job creation was strengthened by the signature of contracts between processing units and fonio GPFs, and between the units and enterprises at the national level.

The volumes of fonio products marketed (raw fonio, hulled fonio, and pre-cooked fonio) went from **116,553 kg** in 2009 to **295,271 kg** in 2010, an increase of **153.34%.**

In addition, the grant provided to the Fédération Yakar Niani Wouly and the GIE Nourou Entreprise to obtain better equipment enabled increased production capacities of these enterprises. USAID-Wula Nafaa Program technical assistance enabled these units to set objectives and to draft action plans.

In the Sédhiou area, the partnership established between the Program and VECO catalyzed the creation of a fonio producer's federation dubbed URPROFOS (Union Régionale des Producteurs de

Fonio de Sédhiou, or Regional Union of Sédhiou Fonio Producers) composed of 806 members, of whom 590 are women.

In terms of exports, the GIE Koba Club was able to participate in the Salon International de l'Agriculture de Paris (International Exhibit of Agriculture of Paris) following Program assistance. The visit provided this enterprise the opportunity to materialize a contract for 10 tons of fonio per month. The increase and regularity of the demand led the GIE to develop a request for services to be provided by other processing units, with the Program assistance. Sales generated from exports amounted to **153 million FCFA.**

Jujube

In the areas of Koussanar and Bala, 13 new jujube enterprises were created and trained. This contrasts with the Program's first phase, when only the unit of Gadafaro was producing cakes.

Following the training on techniques for processing jujube into cakes, which was conducted by the president of the Gadafaro unit for 24 groups of Bala and Kouthia, a production of **75,948** cakes was recorded, compared to **21,060** cakes in 2009, an increase of **260.63%**. Sales reached **3,646,850 FCFA**.

At the 2010 FIARA, the jujube cakes stole the show because of their quality and appearance. The stock was very quickly finished by children and women who are very fond of them.

Preparation of jujube cakes in Kouthi; Jujube cakes

Madd

The annual production of madd was **394,915 kg** compared to **357,848 kg in 2009**, an increase in volume of **37,067 kg** representing **10.38%** in relative value. Incomes generated by producers also increased by **188.88%** and were estimated at **27,110,200 FCFA**. **549** producers, of whom **143** are women, increased their incomes thanks to USG assistance.

Traditional gold mining

In the traditional gold mining sector, the suspension of grants provided to the GIEs of the CR of Tomboronkoto led traditional gold miners to get more serious about respecting environmental and social regulations, and in taking measures to monitor the exploitation sites. In so doing, they showed that they recognize that the application of mitigation measures for negative environmental impacts, the banning of child labor in gold mining areas**,** and control of the use of mercury are compulsory measures to be respected by all gold mining groups benefiting from USAID support.

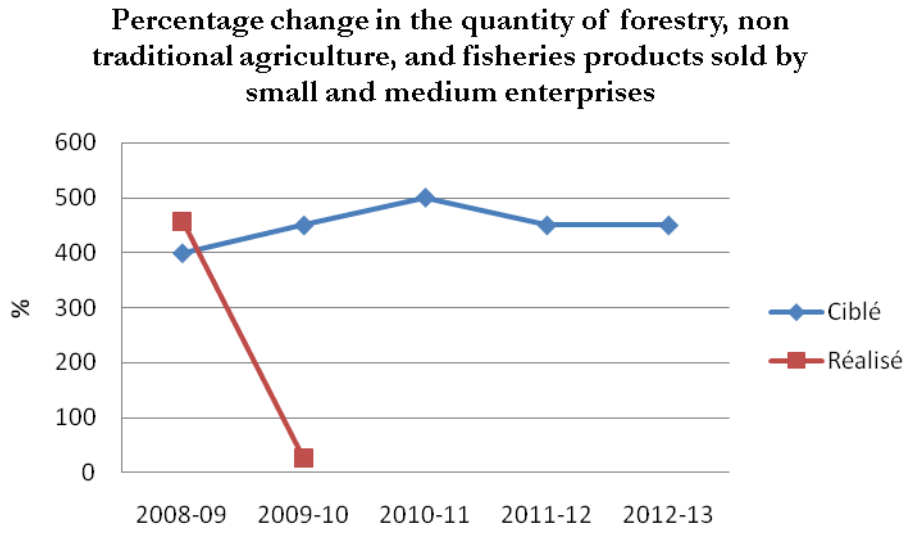
In terms of organization, the assistance provided to **47** gold mining enterprises led to achieving sales of **320,697,500 FCFA** and an increase of incomes for **549** gold miners, of whom 230 are women. Compared to 2009, the gold miners' incomes considerably increased: by **325%.** Gold productions went from **4,781 g** to **22,429 g**, an increase of **17,648 g** in absolute value and **369.13%** in relative value.

This year's evaluation of the 2009 action plan highlighted a good level of completion of activities: 76%. USAID FHI Project, the Kédougou Regional Medical Center, PASMI (Mining sub sector Support

Project), USAID-Wula Nafaa Project, La Lumière, Black Smith Institute, and the traditional gold miners were the key actors in implementing the action plan.

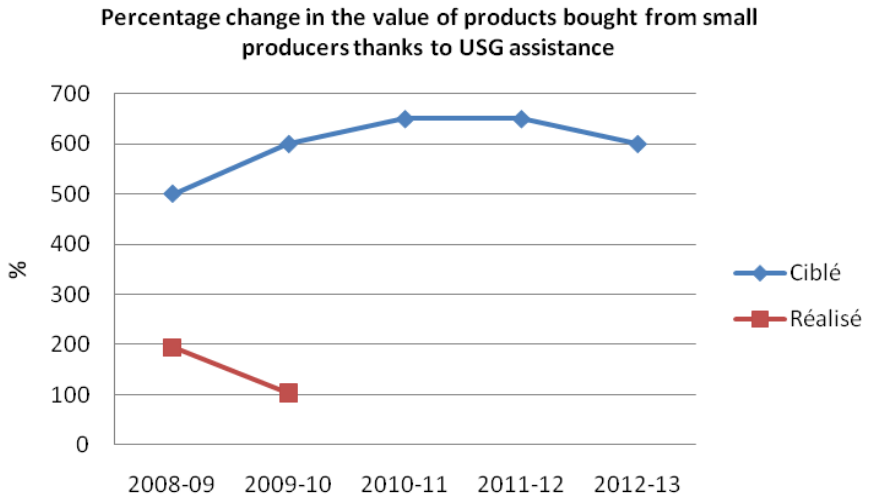
For 2011, recourse to a local NGO for the implementation of activities in the gold mining action plan will allow for maintaining the dynamics of key actors in the regular discussion forums on the development of traditional gold mining while respecting environmental and social provisions.

Indicator:	Percent variation in the quantity of forestry, non-traditional agriculture, and fisheries products sold by small and medium enterprises assisted		
Targets for 2009-2010:	450 %		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Cashew - Kernels	86.71 %	26.68 %	
Cashew - raw nuts	5.14 %		
Baobab - Shelled	91.98 %		
Baobab in shell	Marketing of 56.099 tons		
Baobab powder	156.83 %		
Baobab - Seeds	+226.90 %		
Baobab- oils	Production of 534 liters		
Charcoal	-8,23 %		
Raw fonio	-1,65 %		
Hulled fonio	124.21 %		
Pre-cooked fonio	203.88 %		
Mbepp gum - bulk	-43.06 %		
Gold	369.13 %		
Cockles (pagne)	114.90 %		
Cobos	260.15 %		
Oyster - dried	63.81 %		
Jujube cake	260.63 %		
Jujube fruit	816.44		
Madd	10.38 %		
Honey	-1.26 %		
Karité butter	145.68 %		
Karité - treated	Production of 2140 kg		
Cumulative total:		26.68 %	



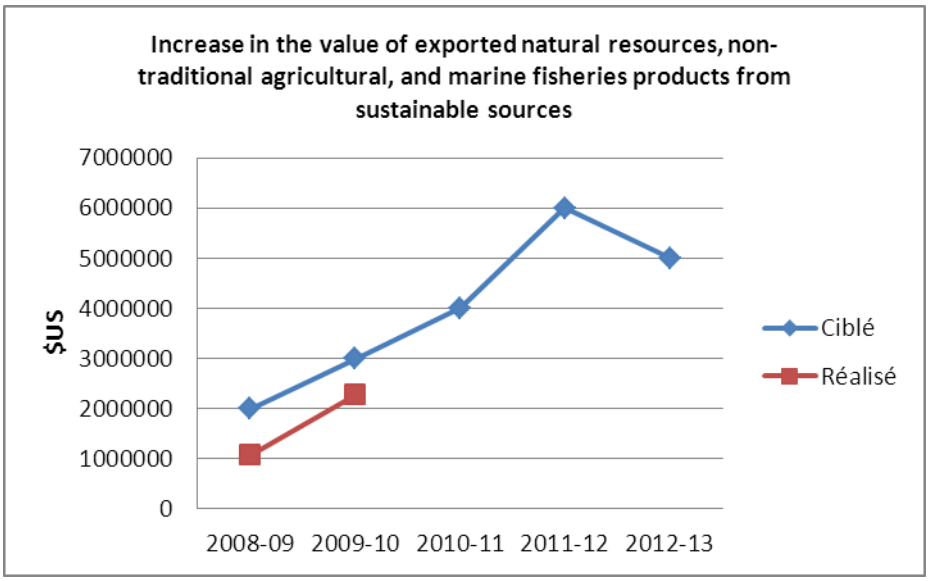
Overall, the change in value of products bought from small producers was **103 %** compared to **194%** for 2009. Except in the charcoal market chain, all producers significantly increased their incomes thanks to USG assistance.

Indicator:	Percent variation in the value of products purchased from small producers due to USG assistance		
Targets for 2009-2010:	600		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Cashew	1387 person, of whom 232 are women	51.02	
Baobab	2136 persons, of whom 1202 are women	104.16	
Charcoal	72 persons, of whom 10 are women	27.56	
Fonio	1526 persons, of whom 1156 are women	87.04	
Oyster	403 persons, of whom 333 are women	333.09	
Jujube	195 women	957.37	
Karité	286 persons, of whom 277 are women and 9 are men	300.07	
Mbepp gum	490 persons, of whom 118 are women	51.11	
Madd	549 persons, of whom 143 are women	188.88	
Honey	18 persons, of whom 3 are women	30.37	
Gold	549 persons, of whom 230 are women	324.71	
Cockles	567 persons, of whom 564 are women	118.03	
Cumulative total: the average of increases is :		103 %	



Exports concerned the following five products: cashew, cobos, baobab fruit, fonio, and karité. The main export enterprises deal in cashew (SCPL) and cobos in the regions of Fatick and Ziguinchor; the GIE Koba Club of Kédougou for fonio; and partnering enterprises including Bioessence and Mery Logistics for baobab and karité.

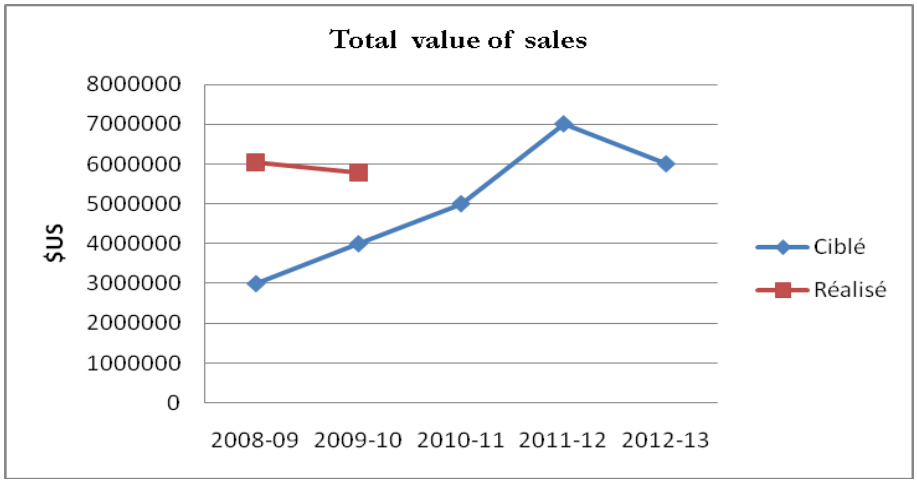
Indicator:	Increase in the value of exports of natural resources products, nontraditional agricultural products and marine fisheries products		
Targets for 2009-2010:	3 M USD		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Support in the value chains	▪ Cashew	1 253 838	▪
	▪ Cobos	647 616	▪
	▪ Baobab	23 557	▪
	▪ Fonio	323 830	▪
	▪ Karité	29 713	▪
Cumulative total		2 278 554	



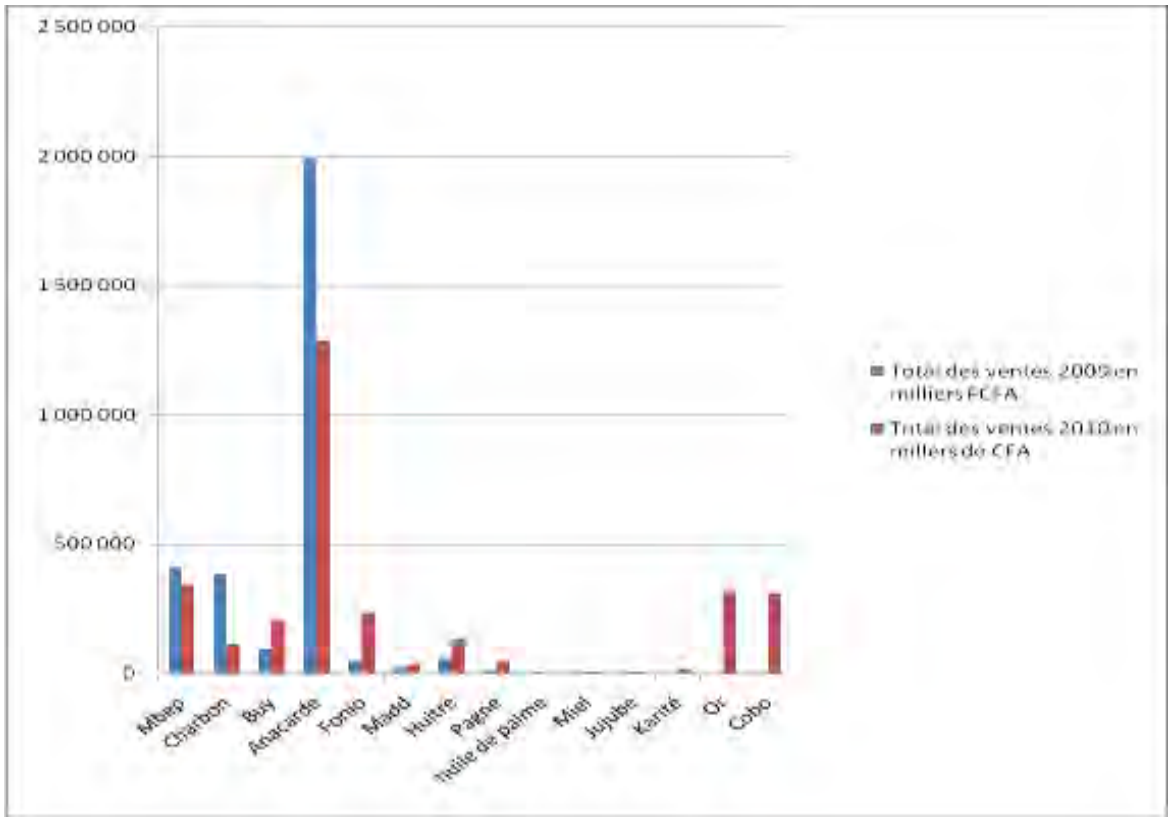
The target went from 1 million USD to 3 million USD; despite the unfavorable cashew situation in southern Senegal in 2010, the results went from 1.12 million USD to 2.55 million USD.

The total value of sales was **2.726 billion FCFA**, or more than 5 **million US$** (472.47 FCFA = $1 US). Most product sales were in the markets for cashew (1,158,897,932 FCFA, or 42%), mbepp gum (231,472,775 FCFA, or 11%), gold (320,697,500 FCFA, or 10.5%), cobos (305,979,250 FCFA, or 10%).

Indicator:	Total value of product sales		
Targets for 2009-2010:	4 M USD		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progess
Cashew		2 452 850	
Mbepp gum		489 921	
Gold		678 768	
Cobos		647 616	
Fonio		488 804	
Baobab		417 715	
Oysters		241 143	
Charcoal		145 263	
Cockles (pagnes)		101 168	
Madd		57 380	
Karité		41 834	
Jujube		7 719	
Honey		306	
Cumulative total:		5,770,486	



The distribution per product and per year is as follows:



The distribution by zone shows a domination of the Fatick region, where cashew and fisheries products constitute important sources of revenues. On the other hand, Ziguinchor area shows a decline, explained by the partial withdrawal of our presence and the unfavorable cashew situation in 2010. This aggregation hides disparities associated with income per person, which remains low in Kolda and Kédougou areas.

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

Result 1: Increase in the number of people who increased their economic profits due to sustainable management of their natural resources

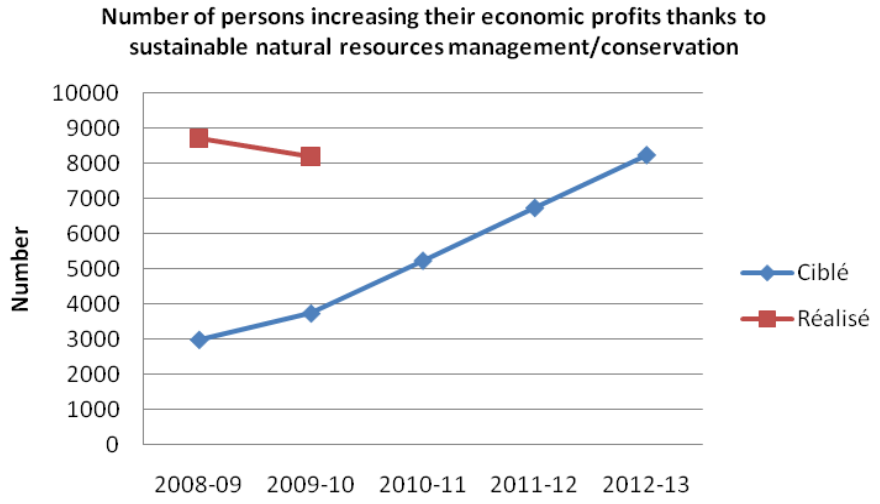
The number of persons who increased their economic profits during the year is **8,199**, of whom 4,468 are women (54.49%). This surpasses the target of 3750 persons by **217%.**

These achievements were possible because of the interventions in fisheries products and the accentuation of fonio activities, despite declines observed in mbepp gum and charcoal.

Added to the 2009 figure of **8,712** persons, the number of persons who increased their income during the first two years of the Program's second phase adds up to **16,911** persons -- well above the overall target of 6,750.

The distribution of cumulative results between the marketed products during the first two years is illustrated as follows:

Indicator:	Number of people who increased their economic profits due to sustainable management of their natural resources		
Target s for 2009-2010:	3750		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Cashew	1387 persons, of whom 232 are women	1387	
Baobab	2136 persons, of whom 1202 are women	2136	
Charcoal	72 persons, of whom 10 are women	72	
Cobos	21 persons, of whom 5 are women	21	
Fonio	1526 persons, of whom 1156 are women	1526	
Oysters	403 persons, of whom 333 are women	403	
Jujube	195 women	195	
Karité	286 persons, of whom 277 are women and 9 are men	286	
Mbepp gum	490 persons, of whom 118 are women	490	
Madd	549 persons, of whom 143 are women	549	
Honey	18 persons, of whom 3 are women	18	
Gold	549 persons, of whom 230 are women	549	
Cockles	567 persons, of whom 564 are women	567	
Cumulative total:		8199	



The number of women who increased their incomes was **4,468** or **54.49 %** of the total.

Kédougou, Tamba, and Fatick areas together contain 85% of the women assisted and who increased their incomes by **43.3%, 21.1%, and 20.6**%, respectively**.** This was explained by the fact that most assisted women intervened in the fonio, baobab and fisheries products sub sectors.

Areas	Total	Men	Women	% women by region	% women all areas
Dakar	102	27	75	**73.52**	**1.67**
Fatick	1162	254	908	**78.14**	**20.56**
Kédougou	3056	1143	1913	**62.59**	**42.81**
Kolda	1220	880	340	**27.86**	**7.7**
Tamba	1743	811	932	**53.47**	**21.11**
Ziguinchor	916	616	300	**32.75**	**6.71**
Total	8199	3731	4468	**54.2**	**100**

BDS

Training was held for fourteen (14) enterprises made up of producers' groups, networks, and producers providing services related to marketing of fonio, baobab, madd, karité, cashew, and traditional gold in the regions of Kolda and Kédougou. The training enabled the enterprises to understand basic notions of BDS and how to provide them at the local level. It also enabled the enterprises to understand the role they must play as actors requesting or providing services in the BDS approach.

This capacity building of enterprises, while facilitating business services provided to producers' groups by the networks, also enabled the promotion of the supply and demand of services between each other and with locally identified service providers external to the network.

This was illustrated by a success story on baobab and jujube producers groups in Bala (Le Baoabab GIE) and in Koussanar (Gadafaro GIE) that described the development of business services offered between groups. Contracts enabled 24 groups composed of 204 women to gain access to quality services provided by two providers, namely Mrs. Khadiatou Ndao and Mrs. Khadiatou Cissé, who showed the groups how to process baobab into powder and make jujube cakes.

In addition, twelve agriculture facilitators from USAID-Wula Nafaa who specialize in BDS were trained to better understand their "facilitator" roles in providing services to enterprises in selected agricultural and garden produce market chains. They also learned how to make lists of client producers, service providers, and suppliers of manufactured agricultural tools. This is the framework in which support for identifying and training six local artisans in designing 100 Magoye Rippers and 360 shaka hoes for producers in a pilot conservation farming program. The facilitation of a BDS consultancy in plowing enabled the Program to conduct a comprehensive study on the feasibility of plowing services to be provided in the areas of Djilor and Kédougou.

Year 2011 will be marked by the identification of, and assistance to, service providers and resource persons, the organization of events to better facilitate the access that GPs, networks, and groups have to market information, networking, negotiating, and commercial contracts. Good BDS promotion requires:

- developing markets for services
- establishing networks to share business information
- building and improving the management capacities of entrepreneurs and professional associations
- promoting technological innovations

Finally, under the Program exit strategy, training of facilitators in pre-diagnosis and diagnosis of enterprises and in value chain analysis will constitute preparation for their re-entry into other employment.

Training in enterprise management

At an enterprise management and OCB governance training session, 17 Fatick enterprises and producers in the cashew and fisheries products markets strengthened their capacities in management. The major innovation of the training was taking into account and integrating governance of OCBs; managers of the organizations' groups gained access to good governance tools so they can apply their principles to proper functioning of their organizations.

The training sessions in management and their dissemination at the local level enabled enterprises to avail basic accounting tools (cash receipt jounal**,** bank leger, model simplified action plan, production book, marketing receipt book, sheet for evaluating good governance aspects of a GP).

In summary, the various training sessions on topics associated with enterprise management had the potential to improve management practices in **445** enterprises; the revenues of these enterprises increased by **103%** and volumes sold by **26.68%** during the year, compared to 2009.

Assistance provided to enterprises

FIARA was a major event attended by USAID-Wula Nafaa-supported enterprises in 2010. The agricultural fair enabled many enterprises to gain access to technical and business information, in addition to improving sales and developing their portfolio of clients. In fact, during 10 days of activities, twelve (12) enterprises made sales of 7,235,100 FCFA during the fair, which was held in Dakar from April 7 through 18, 2010.

USAID-Wula Nafaa stand at FIARA; Stands of fonio and baobab enterprises

Another major impact that USAID-Wula Nafaa had on enterprises resulted from providing retail-sized packaging bags and thermal sealers to baobab and fonio enterprises in the regions of Tambacounda, Kédougou, Kolda, and Sédhiou. The Program provided grants to 60 enterprises to purchase 60 of the sealers and **236,600** small sacks pre-sized to fit 500g and 1 kg of fonio, and 250g and 500g of baobab powder.

Assistance was also provided through capacity building in management of producers' groups, processing units, and networks in order to improve their organizational skills and increase their bottom lines and revenues.

Training on packaging techniques; Small bags of fonio and baobab powder

Training for 252 enterprises was provided on 20 topics during the year, distributed as follows:

1. Maintaining data collection records: 1
2. Accessing credit: 4
3. Opening a bank account: 1
4. Forming an organization: 3

5. Increasing revenues: 38
6. Costing: 4
7. Providing training in BDS concepts: 2
8. Development of Action Plans: 2
9. Evaluation of the marketing season: 2
10. Administration: 2
11. Enterprise management: 2
12. Setting up producers' groups: 164
13. Setting up networks: 11
14. Preparation for the market season: 1
15. Cashew nut quality: 1
16. Re-activation of enterprises: 6
17. Data Presentation: 1
18. Roles and responsibilities of board members: 5
19. Marketing techniques: 1
20. Maintaining management tools: 1

Services provided by the networks to GPs and processing units

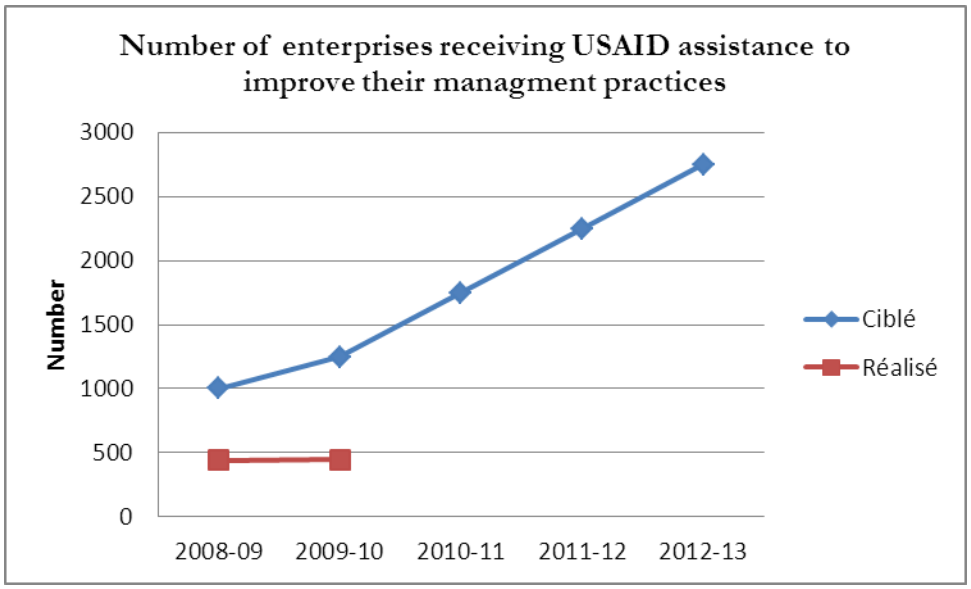
During the reporting period, this aspect was clearly illustrated by the development of services between groups. The capacity building of networks on enterprise management and on BDS concepts enabled them to better understand their roles and responsibilities on the development of market chains and on the organizational support to producers' groups.

Under this framework and in response to the training and assistance requests of enterprises, the GIE le Baobab of Bala and the GIE Gadafaro of Koussanar helped train 24 groups of 204 women in techniques for processing baobab into powder and making jujube cakes. This was an example of enterprises providing services to other enterprises according to their knowledge using the HACCP approach.

Overall, services provided between groups or among groups, processing units, and networks, created profitable partnerships under the leadership of networks, local and nationwide processing units, local traders, and enterprises in the baobab, cashew, fonio, jujube, and charcoal markets.

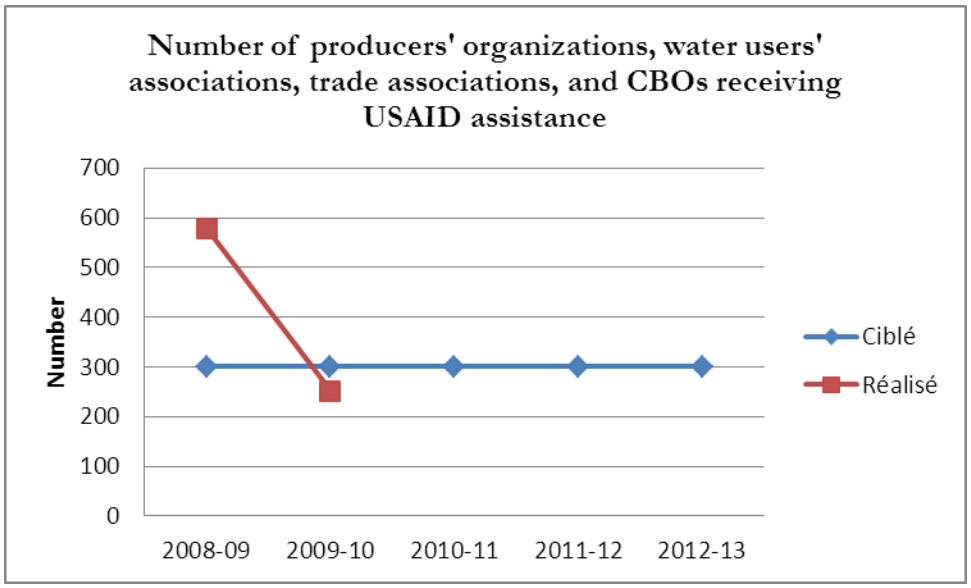
Networking and federations will greatly contribute to improving producers groups' access to services, and to the quality and types of services provided by federation members on demand.

Indicator:	Number of small enterprises receiving USAID assistance to improve their management practices		
Targets for 2009-2010:	1250		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Tagets reached	In progess
Creation of new enterprises	▪ 218 enterprises were created, of which: 101 for agriculture, 27 for cashew, 3 for bamboo, 19 for baobab, 21 for charcoal, 11 for cobos, 13 for shrimp, 11 for fonio, 1 for oysters, 7 for karité, 3 for madd, and 1 for gold	445	
Re-activation of existing enterprises	▪ 85 enterprises were re-activated, of which: 5 for cashew, 39 for baobab, 17 for charcoal, 6 for fonio, 2 for karité, 4 for gum, 7 for madd, 4 for honey, 1 for gold		
Training in management	▪ 142 enterprises were trained in management, of which: 6 for agriculture, 15 for cashew, 34 for baobab, 17 for charcoal, 3 for cobos, 1 for shrimp, 28 for fonio, 4 for oysters, 2 for jujube, 1 for karité, 9 for madd, 12 for __, 6 for gold, and 4 for cockles		
Cumulative total:		445	



During 2010, the main themes for assistance provided to enterprises were network creation, organizational dynamics, training in management, and processing techniques.

Indicator:	Number of producer's organizations, water users associations, business associations, and local community organizations receiving USAID assistance		
Targets for 2009-2010:	300		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Network creation	▪ 175 enterprises created	175	
Organizational dynamics	▪ 18 enterprises re-activated	18	
Management	▪ 20 enterprises trained in management	20	
Processing techniques	▪ 1 enterprise trained in processing techniques	1	
Increase in revenues	▪ 38 enterprises supported to increase their revenues	38	
Cumulative total		252	

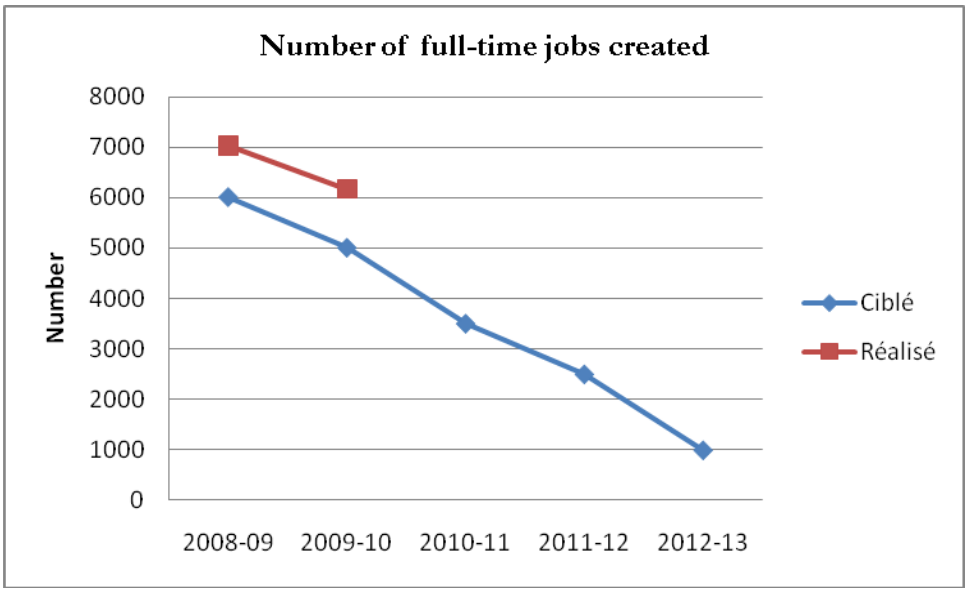


The distribution of the assisted enterprises by market product and by intervention region is shown in the following table:

Products	Intervention areas						
	Fatick	Kaolack	Kédougou	Tamba	Kolda	Ziguinchor	Total
Cobos	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
Shrimps	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
Oysters	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cockle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	20	26	4	51	0	0	101
Buy	0	0	14	6	9	2	31
Fonio	0	0	12	2	3	0	17
Karité	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Charcoal	0	0	0	7	22	0	29
Jujube	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madd	0	0	6	0	0	3	9
Gold	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Cashew	2	0	0	0	17	13	32
Honey	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Bamboo	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Mbepp gum	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	40	26	47	67	54	18	252

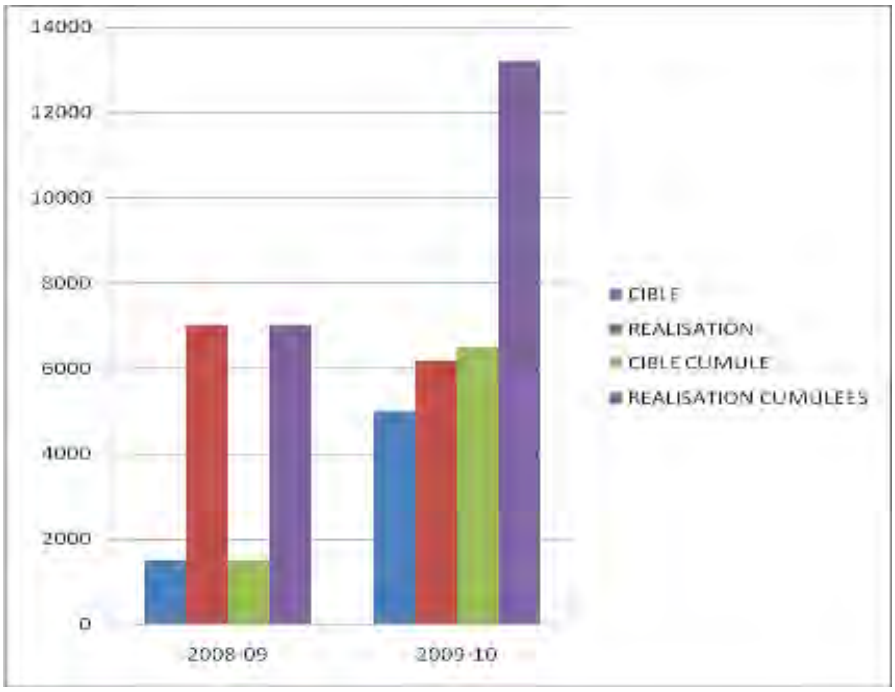
6,172 jobs were created in the Program intervention zones' enterprises intervening in the agricultural, agro forestry, fisheries, and traditional gold mining markets. Agricultural products (**2,731** jobs created) and cashew (**1,065** jobs) represented about 62**%** of the jobs created this year. The number of jobs created for women is **2,598,** or **42%** of the total number of jobs created.

Indicator:	Number of full-time jobs created		
Targets for 2009-2010:	5000		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Agricultural products	▪ 2731 jobs created, of which 1229 for women	6172	
Cashew	▪ 1065 jobs created, of which 47 for women		
Bamboo	▪ 68 jobs created		
Baobab	▪ 566 jobs created, of which 441 for women		
Charcoal	▪ 214 jobs created, of which 27 for women		
Cobos	▪ 189jobs created, of which 109 for women		
Shrimp	▪ 433 jobs created, of which 116 for women		
Fonio	▪ 500 jobs created, of which 317 for women		
Oysters	▪ 14 jobs created, of which 8 for women		
Karité	▪ 213 jobs created, of which 211 for women		
Madd	▪ 100 jobs created, of which 43 for women		
Gold	▪ 79 jobs created, of which 50 for women		
Cumulative total:		6172	



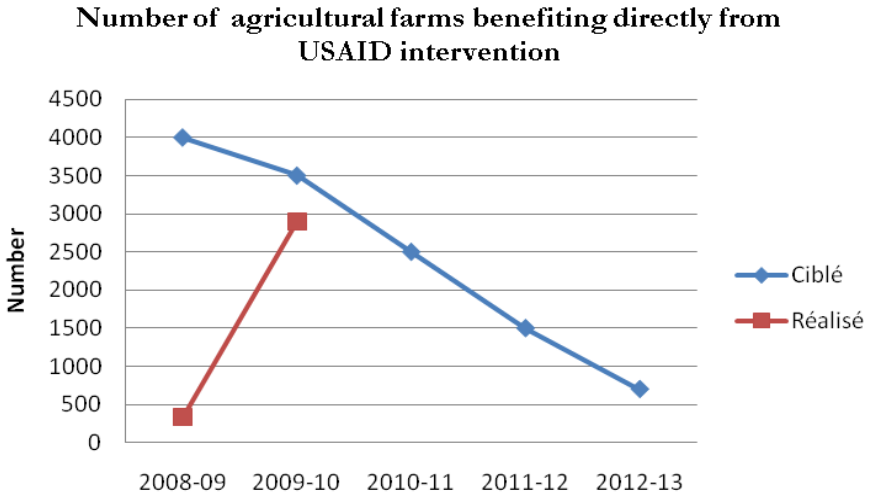
The distribution of jobs created per market product, shown below, indicates that cashew, agricultural products, and baobab constitute more than 60% of jobs created

Market products	Number of jobs created		
	Men	Women	Total
Agricultural projects	1502	1229	2731
Cashew	1018	47	1065
Bamboo	68	0	68
Baobab	125	441	566
Charcoal	187	27	214
Cobos	80	109	189
Shrimp	317	116	433
Fonio	183	317	500
Oysters	6	8	14
Karité	2	211	213
Madd	57	43	100
Gold	29	50	79
TOTAL	3,574	2,598	6,172



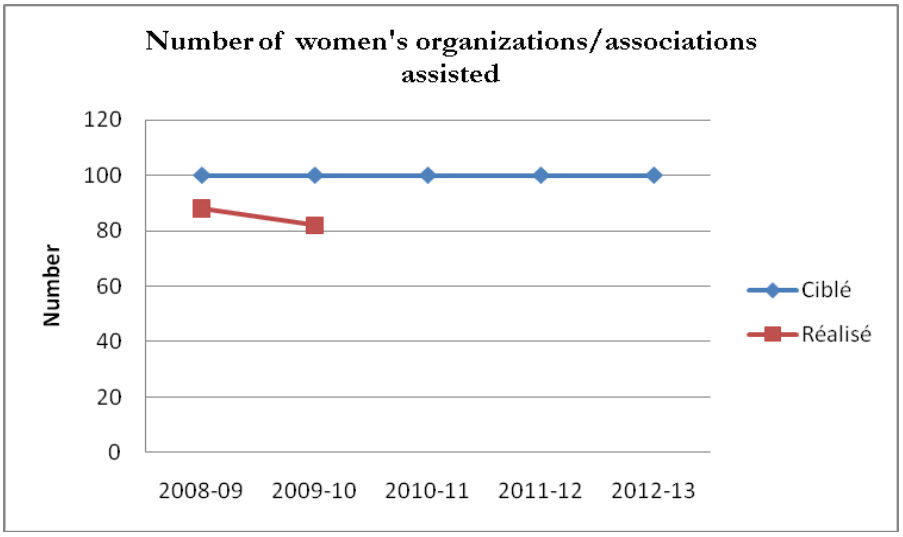
The number of agricultural farms benefiting directly from USAID intervention is **2,901**. These farms include **5,790** members, of whom **3,165** are men and **2,625** are women. The increase from 337 in 2901 was mainly due to the identification of individual fonio farms and the Program's assistance to grain producers so they can increase production and productivity.

Indicator:	Number of agricultural production units directly receiving USAID assistance		
Targets for 2009-2010:	3500		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Agriculture	Agricultural farms	1165	
Cashew	Cashew farms	1038	
Fonio	Fonio farms	698	
Cumulative total:		2,901	



During the reporting period, **82** women's organizations which grouped **2,245** women benefited from the Program assistance in several market products through the creation of networks, training in organizational dynamics, higher revenues, and training in management and processing techniques.

Indicator:	Number of women's groups and associations assisted		
Targets for 2009-2010:	100		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Network creation	27 women's enterprises created	82	
Re-activation	8 women's enterprises re-activated		
Management	3 women's enterprises trained in management		
Processing techniques	18 women's enterprises trained in processing techniques		
Increase in revenues	26 women's enterprises supported in marketing their products		
Cumulative total:		82	



The distribution of women's organizations supported during the year per sub sector and per intervention zone is as follows:

Products	Intervention zone					
	Fatick	Kaolack	Kédougou	Tamba	Kolda	Total
Cobos	5	0	0	0	0	5
Shrimps	4	0	0	0	0	4
Oyster	1	0	0	0	0	1
Cockle	6	0	0	0	0	6
Agriculture	0	1	0	3	0	4
Buy	0	0	9	19	0	28
Fonio	0	0	9	4	1	14
Karité	0	0	15	0	0	15
Charcoal	0	0	0	0	1	1
Jujube	0	0	0	1	0	1
Madd	0	0	2	0	0	2
Gold	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	16	1	36	27	2	82

6.3. Other activities implemented

Commercial conventions negotiated by community groups

During 2010, **89** contracts for a total amount of **92,765,110 FCFA** were signed between producers' groups and buyers in these markets: baobab (50 contracts amounting to **61,608,210 FCFA**), hulled fonio (**27** contracts for an amount of **12,346,900 F CFA**), and mbepp gum (**12** contracts amounting to **18,810,000 FCFA**). For baobab market products, contracts are distributed as follows:

- Shelled baobab: **41** contracts adding up to **55,377,210 FCFA**
- Baobab in shell: **4** contracts adding up to **3,011,000 FCFA**
- Baobab powder: **5** contracts adding up to **3,220,000 FCFA**

Enterprises received credit thanks to Program support

The reporting period was marked by the renewal of the agreement with CMS and the signature of a new agreement with U-IMCEC.

48 GIEs obtained credit for a total amount of **58,827,000 FCFA,** distributed as follows:

- Seven (07) funding requests for an amount of **7,000,000 FCFA** financed by CMS
- Forty one (41) funding requests for an amount of **27,877,000 FCFA** funded by U-IMCEC, mainly in Tambacounda zone, to benefit agricultural enterprises
- Thirty nine (39) GPs received **23,450,000 FCFA** to implement CF and garden production in the regions of Kaolack and Fatick

Overall, the reimbursements of loans were very satisfactory. It is important to note that the women's groups, beneficiaries of ADF's rolling fund working capital, did not request credit from CMS of Kédougou during the year.

In the area of Maka Colibantang, **13 GPFs** also received funding through *Caurie Micro Finance* for a total amount of **2,050,000 FCFA** thanks to the facilitation of USAID-Wula Nafaa Program.

Grants provided by the Program

During the reporting period, 3 grants were provided to 62 enterprises intervening in the fonio and baobab market chains. The first two grants related to the purchase of two fonio hulling machines with a set of small equipment destined to the Fédération Yakar Niani Wuli of Koussanar, and to Nourou Entreprise GIE of Tamba. The third grant enabled 60 fonio and baobab enterprises in the regions of Tamba, Kédougou, and Kolda to be equipped with small packaging bags and electric thermal sealers**.**

Meanwhile, the four (4) requests submitted by the traditional gold mining GIEs were suspended.

6.4. Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for next year

Contraints

- Canceled construction of the factory for making karité-based and baobab seed oil-based products in Kédougou
- Partial withdrawal of the Program from Ziguinchor region
- Limitations due to the quotas system for producing charcoal in managed forests
- Delay in the start-up of the national campaign of forest exploitation
- Suspension of the grants provided to traditional gold mining GIEs.

Opportunites

- Resumption of collaboration with BFC
- Existence of partners in the baobab and mbepp gum market chains
- A new gold purchase cashier counter in Kédougou
- Implementation of new packaging for powder baobab and fonio
- New export markets for fonio and baobab powder and seed.

Priorities

- Promotion of forestry, gardening, agricultural, and fisheries products
- Start-up of charcoal exploitation in Sakar/Oudoucar
- Removal of quotas in the managed forests
- Development of partnerships with local artisans and service providers
- Establishment of pilot units for gold production and marketing
- Improvement of packaging for processing enterprises
- Development of activities in the regions of Fatick and Kaolack
- Signature of tripartite agreements between the Program, CBAO, and the Microfinance Institutions: Mutuelle APROVAG, IMCEC (Union des Institutions Mutualistes Communautaires d'Épargne et de Crédit)
- Organization of events to improve enterprises' access to technical and commercial information
- Assistance by service providers in market value chains
- Development of services to groups and processing units by the networks
- Establishment of federations in the fonio and baobab markets

7. WATER AND SANITATION COMPONENT

7.1. Targeted results and planned activities

7.1.1. General considerations

The Water and Sanitation Component of USAID-Wula Nafaa Program will contribute to improving living conditions of people in the rural communities of the Program's intervention zone, by facilitating their access to potable water supplies and sanitation systems which protect human health and contribute to the achievement of Millennium Development Goals.

Under the implementation of Water and Sanitation activities, this principal objective is broken down into specific objectives:

- Improve access to potable water and sanitation through the construction of hydraulic works
- Establish a local efficient mechanism for good management and maintenance of the hydraulic infrastructure system of the whole collectivity
- Promote infrastructures and hygiene and sanitation measures (this goal is based on the construction of latrines in public facilities with higher concentrations of people, such as health centers, schools, markets, etc.)
- Sensitize populations on hygiene and water diseases, working with health and school services
- Support and promote local private sector participation in the supply of potable water and sanitation services (AEPA), particularly for the maintenance of constructed works, but also for the construction of sanitation systems adequate for the surroundings

7.1.2. Targeted results

The activities associated with potable water and sanitation target the following results:

- Improve the quality of the potable water supply by bringing in technologies capable of providing potable water
- Put in place improved sanitation facilities that ensure privacy and hygiene of the surroundings

7.1.3. Activities planned for 2009-2010

To reach the main objective, the following activities will be conducted in the USAID-Wula Nafaa Program intervention zones:

Do a socioeconomic, participatory, and comprehensive diagnosis of the targeted villages:

- Organize 24 village assemblies

Establish a participatory mechanism at the local level:

- Train 9 facilitators, 2 ACFs, and 24 village relays on the PHAST/SARAR method
- Train 10 CEAs in local water governance
- Sign agreements on water and sanitation with 10 CRs

Conduct technical feasibility studies

- Design the structures and develop the Requests for Proposals (RFP)
- Design the monitoring measures

Develop a communication and sensitization plan

- Design a communication and sensitization plan on all Water and Sanitation aspects
- Inform the actors involved in the sector of conducted activities
- Cooperate with schools and health services of the intervention zone for their participation in sensitization activities on the identified themes

Build local actors' capacities:

- Train the Water and Sanitation Commissions (CEA) in their roles and responsibilities
- Train 24 management committees in organization, financial management, routine maintenance, contracting, transparency, associative functioning, and management tools
- Organize two study tours for 24 established management committees

Conduct sensitization and promotion actions on hygiene and health:

- Organize information and sensitization activities in 24 villages targeted this year

Construction of infrastructures:

- Construct 14 hydraulic wells
- Construct 10 sanitation facilities

Put in place a mechanism to support private initiatives for sanitation

- Encourage local populations to acquire autonomous sanitation facilities
- Train local masons on latrine construction techniques

Monitoring and evaluation of the activities

7.2. Progress achieved

During the reporting period, enormous progress was made in reaching the objectives assigned in the 2009 -2010 annual workplan for Water and Sanitation activities.

Objective 1 Water: Increase the number of persons who have access to improved new sources of potable water

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

Establish the management mechanism at the local level

A preparatory phase of about three months was observed before the implementation of different sub activities. This phase is characterized by technical and organizational planning work of the activities and the work procedures with the different partners involved. This phase led to the recruitment of two field agents in charge of making sure that the accompanying measures are applied at the level of the beneficiary populations.

Sign protocols with the CR partners for the implementation of the Program Water and Sanitation activities: Over the entire program area, 11 memorandums of understanding were signed with the rural councils.

Put local committees in place to monitor activities, and select village focal points or relays: The local Monitoring Committees are levers for planning and implementation of development actions. They are delegated contract overseers in the implementation of activities at the village level. They are representatives of the territory's lifeblood and are the origin of ownership of the Program and capacity building activities of the actors. Through them, activities were perceived as endogenous and not external to the populations. All local development activities pass through them for synergy and better harmonization of interventions at the village level. They can also create the conditions for optimizing and rationalizing resources for the underserved populations. A total of twenty three (23) local monitoring committees were put in place, and training on supervision methods for water structures was provided to these committees.

Formalize the work being carried out with the beneficiary villages: For a correct undertaking of development activities, the relationships between stakeholders must be formalized in a written document where each beneficiary's commitments are stated. This document is approved and stamped by the rural community. Thus, in the villages where the program intervenes, such a commitment act was written out, signed by the village chief, and validated by the PCR. The commitments are discussed communally during village assemblies set up for the socioeconomic diagnosis. This step facilitated the specification and clarification of everybody's roles and responsibilities, elements of the correct conduct of the project.

Put water point management committees in place: The establishment of Management Committees is the result of an overall process of social mobilization, encouragement for common dialogue, and community dynamics. In fact, several steps have advanced since the village assemblies of the socioeconomic analysis. Each step was taken using a policy of consensus, transparency, and community commitment, with the objective of laying a foundation for sustainable behavior change in terms of water, hygiene, and sanitation, and beyond this, in terms of management and use of community infrastructures. Two general assemblies per village were required so that each one could have its management committee; they were put in place using democratic and transparent means. Begun in September, the process is almost complete in fifteen (15) beneficiary villages.

Following this activity (establish the management mechanism at the local level), these results were obtained:

→ **Qualitatively:**

- Project establishment was successful because of a correct identification, mobilization, information, and integration of actors within target groups to actively participate in the next steps of the planning process.
- A good project foundation was obtained by using consensus, initiated with the administrative authorities, the technical services, and the beneficiary populations through exchange visits and workshops organized for a better involvement of partners.
- The populations were integrated into the decision-making process through local monitoring committees.

→ **Quantitatively:**

- 11 memorandums of understanding were signed with the CR partners.
- 23 village focal points (community relays) were trained in local development process and acquired the information necessary for a better sensitization of the project actors.
- 47 persons were trained in technical monitoring of works.
- 2 local development facilitators were recruited to accompany the project in its implementation phase.

- In total, more than 1,000 persons participated in the establishment of wells management committees.

Build capacities of local actors

Support the CR partners in the operation of their Water and Sanitation commissions or committees: In each CR partner, the program requested that a technical commission be put in place to consider water and sanitation issues in their rural community. With assistance from our Governance Improvement component, training on the function of the technical commissions was conducted in 2 rural communities where the Program intervenes.

Train facilitators and the village relays on the PHAST/SARAR method and make the accompanying tools available: Facilitators and village focal points were trained on the PHAST/SARAR method, and tools for managing health problems associated with water and hygiene were made available to them. The presentations were given in the form of "games". The PHAST method is a participatory approach based on defining the issues associated with hygiene and sanitation together with the local populations. The process is based on skills and faculties of the local population, and builds on **two** fundamental techniques:

- The session facilitators place the rural community in the center of the action and discussions (animation is by an "enlightened" facilitator).
- The process of devising a set of tools takes the community cultural characteristics into account as it is updated and put into play by the facilitators.

Train the management committees in organization, financial management, routine maintenance, contracting, transparency, group functioning, and management tools: This activity will be carried out in the first quarter of the 2010-2011 annual work plan.

Organize study tours and exchange meetings on Water: This activity will be carried out in the second quarter of the 2010-2011 annual work plan.

Following this activity (build capacity of the local actors), these results were obtained:

→ Qualitatively:
- The rural communities felt well-involved in the planning and implementation of activities through the Water and Sanitation Commission.
- A global vision of the situation vis-à-vis water and sanitation has been obtained with the number of occurrences of water diseases per village being recorded.
- The populations and target groups are well-trained in the process of sustainable behavior changes in water, hygiene, and sanitation.

→ Quantitatively:
- 600 persons have been trained on PHAST methods, including 463 women.

Conduct a participatory and comprehensive socioeconomic diagnosis of the targeted villages

Conduct a socioeconomic diagnosis in 24 villages benefiting from project construction: The global diagnosis was launched in the Program's target villages so that the intervention zone would be better understood, but also to establish a direct contact with the target populations. Topics of the facilitation and training sessions were identified by the participatory diagnosis activity. Discussion points on Hygiene – Water – Health were planned for on the diagnosis forms, which enabled the orientation of the meeting facilitation which was done according to the understanding that people have of this set of themes.

Following this activity, the following results were obtained:

→ Qualitatively:
- The practices, attitudes, management willingness and capacities of the target groups were known.
- The actors' priorities and expectations were clearly defined.
- The populations and target groups felt involved in project planning and implementation.

→ Quantitatively:
- 23 villages benefiting from hydraulic works underwent socioeconomic diagnosis.
- 7 villages benefiting from self-governing sanitation works were visited.

Develop a communication and sensitization plan

The communication and sensitization plan was integrated in the terms of reference of the consultant in charge of training in PHAST/SARAR. A brief report was produced addressing different communication aspects and tools were used according to target groups. Since the technical services and local collectivities were integral parts of the training, ideas were shared and adopted in a classroom.

Conduct sensitization and promotion of hygiene and health

Facilitate sensitization sessions to promote health and hygiene: The populations were sensitized on problems of water and infrastructure management (catchment points, storage, and others) and especially on health problems associated with water and hygiene. The presentations are made in the form of "games" based on the PHAST method.

Despite the delay in the start-up associated with the recruitment of TDCs, facilitated sessions to promote health and hygiene were at the heart of the action. In each beneficiary village, under the leadership of the focal point and the local facilitator, focus groups or thematic meetings were organized on the different topics of the PHAST/SARAR method. During the training, it was strongly recommended to report on the results to each village individually in order to co-opt the maximum number of community members for sustainable change of hygiene and sanitation behaviors. Thus, in each village, two to three women were selected to support the focal points and committees during home visits and in monitoring households for respecting cleanliness.

The start-up of construction sites was the trigger mechanism for reinforcing the motivation of people to practice living health and hygiene concepts. Several "Set-Setal" (street sweeping) sessions were organized in the beneficiary villages. In certain villages, like Sinthian Samba Courou, women opted for sustainable behavior change by adopting the bottle of bleach as a daily companion, but also by being involved in sensitization and mobilization activities in the village. Moreover, the "drop of oil" effect began to be felt in the surrounding villages, which requested assistance in taking charge of hygiene and sanitation issues in their own villages. In Médina Diakha (CR of Missirah), a village near Sitaoulé Issac, the process is well underway.

On average, 2 sensitization meetings were held per week and per village. During these meetings, the populations were reminded of the necessity to pursue and keep fighting against insalubrities, and to maintain the seed for behavior changes already occurring in most households.

Particular emphasis was placed on the risks incurred during the rainy season. In fact, the rainy season represents a period favorable to the outbreak of diseases associated with water and environment. During this period, several threats become accentuated, and this was explained to remind everybody of the basic prevention rules:

→ Eliminate stagnant water, because it is a source of mosquito proliferation and water diseases, especially among children.

→ Avoid defecation out in the open.

→ Remove weeds inside and around compounds, because they are also mosquito proliferation sites

A communication strategy in local languages was conducted using community radios. An integration of the health district officials, teachers, and agents from the Hygiene Service was obtained during the decentralized meeting organized on July 24, 2010 to talk about the sanitary risks associated with drinking unclean water.

The sensitization and promotion activity resulted in the following:

→ Qualitatively:
- Good and bad hygiene practices were known by everyone in the villages.
- A commitment was obtained from women as leaders for sustainable behavior change in terms of hygiene and sanitation.
- Mobilization of the populations was exemplary as they started implementing activities aimed at making their environment safer.
- The "drop of oil" effect is beginning to lead to villages surrounding the intervention zone taking charge of their own hygiene problems.

→ Quantitatively:
- More than 600 persons were reached by the sensitization themes addressed.
- 57 extension meetings on hygiene and sanitation were organized.
- More than 5 radio emissions (30 minutes in length each) on hygiene were broadcast, of which 2 were co-facilitated with the Regional Hygiene Service of Tambacounda.
- 1 decentralized meeting lasting 2 hours was organized.
- At least 2 "Set-Setal" (street sweeping) sessions were organized per month and per village.

Build infrastructures

Design the works and develop the RFPs: To carry out construction, a limited consultation process was started for the selection of entrepreneurs capable of building wells according to specifications for the region of Tambacounda. An informational meeting with the Rural Community Presidents and the technical services was necessary to describe the process and amend the different steps. Following this meeting, an request for expressions of interest was issued within the targeted rural communities to enable selecting the well-diggers. With the shortlist thus obtained, a request for price proposal according to detailed specifications was issued, and bids were opened by a mixed commission including the Program technical staff, a representative of the Regional Directorate of Hydraulics of Tambacounda, and representatives of the Rural Communities.

Design the accompanying measures: Improving the quality of potable water supply for the populations is not necessarily expressed in terms of the number of works constructed. It is an iterative process which requires key steps in the dynamics of participation by the local communities. To that effect, measures in terms of social engineering were developed with IEC sessions in particular, but also in terms of supplying equipment to the Committees that were put in place to monitor sanitation: shovels, wheelbarrows, gloves, boots, and others.

Train the local monitoring committees in monitoring and control: A monitoring system was established at the local level through monitoring committees right at the beginning of the process. After the establishment of the Local Monitoring Committees, training on control and monitoring of construction was conducted for them *in situ*.

Construct and equip hydraulic wells: Seventeen (17) wells were started this year, of which 9 have been completed, 6 are almost completed, and 2 were stopped because the entrepreneur did not respect his commitments vis-à-vis the Program.

Preparing the ground for the well in Mbocka (CR of Koulor)

Organize an inauguration ceremony for constructed works: Postponed to the first quarter of the 2010-2011 annual workplan.

The following results were obtained under the infrastructure building activity:

→ Qualitatively:
- The partners were well-involved in the process of implementation of activities.
- The Monitoring Committees became the central fixtures for construction activity.

→ Quantitatively:
- 1 RFP for wells was drafted.
- 6 local entrepreneurs were selected.
- 47 persons were trained in technical monitoring of construction work, 3 of whom are women.
- 17 works are being constructed.

Establish a good policy for supplying potable water and improving existing sanitation services

Encourage the rural communities to separate pastoral wells from household use wells: Extensive discussions were held to promote the separation wells for household use from wells for livestock use; this topic is high priority among the sensitization sessions for behavior change. In their design, works built by the Program met this criterion, and in the behavior code of the wells management committees, this point is addressed to guarantee hygiene around the work.

Quality measures of drinking water: Postponed until first quarter of the 2010-2011 annual workplan.

Reinforce the policies, planning, and legal and regulatory frameworks associated with potable water, sanitation, and hygiene

Participate in the national meetings on Water and Sanitation policy: During the reporting period, the Program participated in several meetings and exchanges on Water, Hygiene and Sanitation through its Water and Sanitation Component. These were joint annual reviews of PEPAM, exchange meetings on Water and Sanitation Master Plan for the regions of Tambacounda-Matam-Kédougou conducted by the JICA, and exchanges with the PEPAM-BAD 2 Program and the GWI.

The partnership with other actors was developed for synergy in action. Thus, the collaboration with the American Peace Corps is noteworthy because it enabled the Program to train not only its facilitators

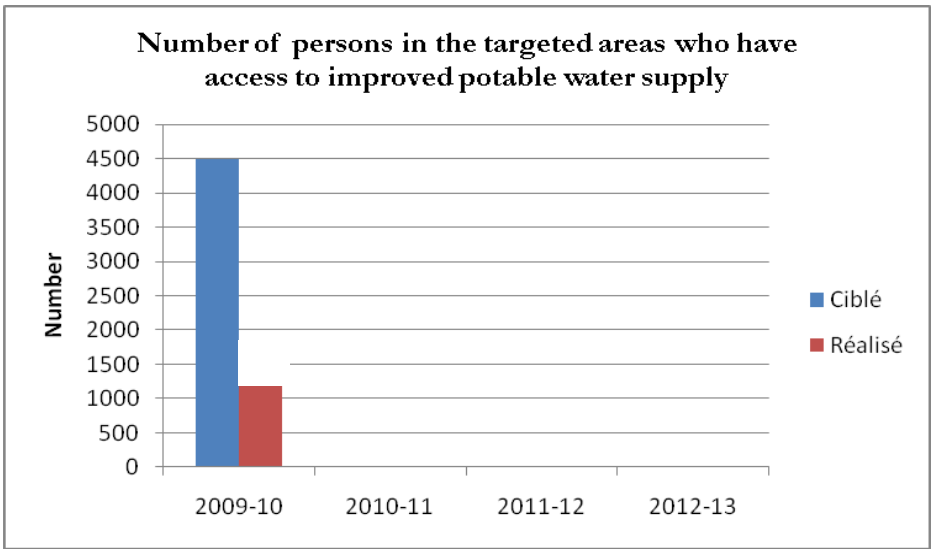
and community relays, but also technicians of the hydraulics and sanitation and hygiene services, in the PHAST/SARAR method in the Kédougou area.

Participate in the consensus-building forums for actors intervening in Water and Sanitation in rural areas: The Program actively contributed to consensus-building efforts at the local level for the actors that intervene in the sector of potable water, sanitation, and hygiene. As such, it participated in several activities organized by the actors, particularly the GWI (Global Water Initiative) workshop to advocate for GIRE (Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau – Integrated Management of Water Resources) activities. It contributed to discussion and information sharing necessary for better implementation of projects and program focused on access to potable water and sanitation in Tambacounda region.

Organize community workshops to define local water policy: The program got involved in facilitating discussion and information sharing on setting up management committees for modern wells equipped with hand pumps. A regional workshop involving all the hydraulics technical services, rural communities, and partners and programs intervening in potable water and sanitation issues was held in Tambacounda in May, 2010.

At the end of the policy reinforcement activity, the following results were obtained:

→ Qualitatively: The Program was recognized by all the actors that intervene in the water and sanitation sector.



Indicator:	Number of persons in the target areas who have access to improved potable water supply		
Target for 2009-2010:	4500		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Establish a management mechanism at the local level	▪ 11 memorandums of understanding signed with CR partners ▪ 23 village focal points trained in the local development process, and acquired information necessary for better sensitization of actors ▪ 2 local development facilitators recruited to accompany the project in its implementation phase ▪ More than 1,000 persons participated in the establishment of wells management committees	0	3100
Build local actors' capacities	▪ 600 persons trained in PHAST methods, of whom 463 are women ▪ 47 persons trained in technical monitoring of works		
Conduct a participatory and comprehensive socio economic diagnosis of target villages	▪ 23 villages benefiting from hydraulic works were diagnosed ▪ 7 villages benefiting from autonomous sanitation works were visited		
Develop a communication and sensitization plan	▪ 1 training report available		
Conduct sensitization and promotion activities on hygiene and health	▪ More than 600 persons reached by the sensitization themes ▪ More than 5 30-minute radio programs on hygiene aired, of which 2 co-facilitated with the Regional Hygiene Service of Tambacounda ▪ 1 decentralized antenna lasting 2 hours organized ▪ At lest 2 Set- Setals organized per month and per village		
Build the infrastructures	▪ 1 RFP for wells drafted ▪ 6 local entrepreneurs selected ▪ 17 works being constructed		
Improvement of policies, planning, legal/ regulatory frameworks for potable water, sanitation and hygiene	▪ Participate in national meetings on water and sanitation policy ▪ Participate in dialogue forums with actors that intervene in water and sanitation in rural areas		
Total:		0	3100

Indicator:	Number of persons trained for a better improvement of access to water and sanitation		
Targets for 2009-2010:	500		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Build capacity of local actors	▪ Training of facilitators, hydraulics technical services, and community workers on PHAST/SARAR method; make tools available to Kédougou area ▪ Training of committees on technical monitoring of works	647	
Conduct sensitization on and promotion of hygiene and health	▪ Facilitation of sensitization sessions to promote health and hygiene in 14 beneficiary villages ▪ Monitoring of village focal points on replicating the PHAST/SARAR training; sensitization activities on hygiene	189	
Total:		836	

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

Result 1: Improved sanitation facilities that assure privacy and a hygienic environment

To reach this objective, enormous efforts were devoted to the installation of private latrines in collaboration with American Peace Corps volunteers based in Bembou (region of Kédougou) and in Ndam (region of Tambacounda). In all, 63 private latrines are being constructed in Bembou, of which 30 have been officially accepted; 53 latrines were constructed in Ndam; and the Janis Carter Foundation is currently constructing 3 community latrines in Salémata area to improve hygiene there.

During the reporting period, the Program developed synergies, with WAAME in particular, for the construction of community latrines in the Saloum Islands. Approaching the PEAT (Projet Eau Potable et Assainissement à Tambacounda – Potable Water and Sanitation in Tambacounda), implemented by Eau Vive, enabled USAID-Wula Nafaa to have access to the database of masons that have already been trained, and to inquire about labor availability in the area. This information exchange with the Eau Vive Project helped us to refine our strategy for the construction of community latrines that are very problematic in this area. Special emphasis will be placed on managing these community works.

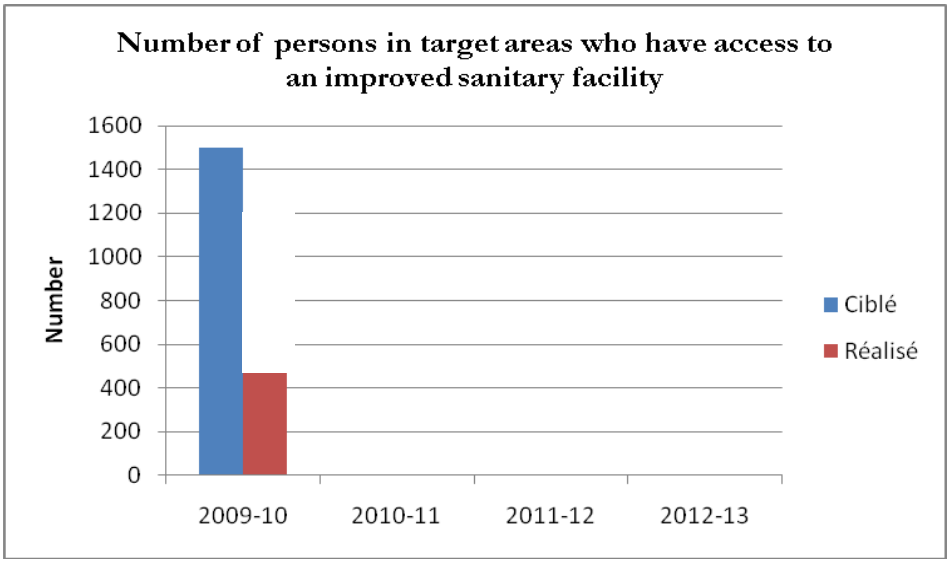
This year, sensitization for better hygiene and sanitation practices within communities made significant advances. To do that, the various communication channels were used including 5 radio programs on the management of water points and risky behaviors related to hygiene. These programs were facilitated with the collaboration of the Hygiene Service of Tambacounda.

The PHAST/SARAR training organized in Kédougou put a particular accent on the relationship between the lack of latrines and the health of the population. The promotion of maternal and child health stems largely from the inaccessibility to potable water, but also from poor management of human and animal excrements in the villages.

This year was an opportunity to put 6 environmental clubs in place in the primary schools of the villages of Sinthiou Diaobé 2, Sinthiou Bocar Aly, Koundel, Saby Khassé, Kroumcoupé, and Médina Diakha. Teachers in these schools were co-opted to accompany the Program in its sensitization activities at the level of villages and schools.

Thanks to the grant fund, the Program enabled the start-up of two latrine construction projects for families in partnership with American Peace Corps Volunteers. Eighty-six latrines were inaugurated.

Indicator:	Number of persons in target areas who have access to an improved sanitary facility		
Target for 2009-2010:	1 500		
Principal activities	Progress achieved	Targets reached	In progress
Conduct technical feasibility studies	▪ No activity this quarter	460	390
Conduct sensitization and promotion activities on hygiene and health in schools	▪ Establishment of 6 environment, hygiene, and health clubs		
Promote good hygiene behavior to reduce diarrheic diseases	▪ Encourage populations to chlorinate at the household usage point ▪ Encourage populations to wash hands with soap, and to use plastic washbasins		
Establish a support mechanism to private initiatives for sanitation	▪ Receipt of grant requests for construction of family latrines ▪ Award grants		
Total:		460	390



7.3. Constraints, opportunities, and priorities for next year

Constraints

This year's main constraint was the delayed assembly of the team responsible for implementing field activities.

Another constraint was the lack of means for the Water and Sanitation component to function.

Opportunities

The main opportunity for this year was the synergy obtained with certain partners for better implementation of activities.

8. CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES

The six technical components of the Program are supported by the following cross-cutting components: coordination and management, small grants, and monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and analysis (MERA). These components do not directly target the Program contractual results, but contribute to reaching the objectives. The three following sections present the activities implemented by each component.

8.1. Coordination and Management

This year, the Kaolack office which hosts the Agriculture component was finally staffed and equipped.

In the Tambacounda office, the Grants Manager did not renew her two-year contract due to family reason. Two assistant accountants for IRG and CLUSA were recruited, but the first one was fired for misconduct. One of the two technical assistants of the Water and Sanitation Component was also fired.

The recruitment of a new assistant accountant for IRG addressed a concern of the Program management to alleviate the administrative duties of the Deputy Chief of Party to enable him to better focus on technical responsibilities. In this respect, the accountant's terms of reference were modified to take into account certain responsibilities that were being carried by the Office Manager and the Deputy Chief of Party.

8.2. Small Grants Fund

The grants fund is a financial support that the Program provides to the private sector, local collectivities, community organizations, and any other partner of the Program. The fund seeks to support activities contributing to poverty reduction and improving living conditions of populations in the Program intervention zones.

This fund also enables local organizations to reduce the risks and investment costs associated with technological innovation in the processing and marketing of new products. Combined with other forms of Program assistance, the Small Grants Fund also helps in obtaining funding from other sources, and in targeting support for selected groups or activities.

Some constraints were encountered in the execution of the Small Grants Fund:

- Delayed reports turned in from grant recipients
- Delayed signature of memorandums of understanding dealing with the process of withdrawing grant funds
- Non-respect of Program administrative and financial procedures by certain partners

The table below will show activities funded since the beginning of the second phase.

SMALL GRANTS FUND RECIPIENTS

Beneficiaries	Activity
Youssouf Diédhiou	Training in management of protected areas
IDEE Casamance	Creation of consensus-building forums for the fisheries actors in Casamance
IDEE Casamance	Exploratory mission on rice and salt production by agents from the Salins de Guérande
IREF Tamba	Inventory and mapping of Tambacounda natural resources
IREF Kédougou	Inventory and mapping of Kédougou natural resources
IREF Kolda	Inventory and mapping of Kolda natural resources
IREF Sédhiou	Inventory and mapping of Sédhiou natural resources
IREF Fatick	Inventory and mapping Fatick natural resources
IREF Ziguinchor	Inventory and mapping of Ziguinchor natural resources
Gora Diop, IREF Kolda	Training in sustainable management of forests and forest certification
Leadership for Conservation in Africa-SN	Study tour to Burkina Faso to better understand community management of wildlife
WHEPSA (Viola)	Fencing of gardens for planting cashew in Kaymor and Malème Hodar
Gaye Charbonnage	Promotion and marketing of charcoal from Program managed forests
CLCOP de Koumpentoum	Training of producers in Conservation Farming technique and in the establishment of demonstration plots
GIE Sante Yalla	Training of producers in Conservation Farming technique and in the establishment of demonstration plots
GIE DIAPPO	Training of producers in Conservation Farming technique and in the establishment of demonstration plots
UICN	Support to the implementation of local conventions in Fatick region
ONG La Lumière	Support to traditional gold mining
Institut Jane Goodall	Development of sustainable ecotourism based on the protection and conservation of chimpanzees in Kédougou
Fongoli Savanna Chimpanzé	Study on nidification, and sensitization and training activities on the importance of the chimpanzee
Janis Carter	Promotion of chimpanzee survival in Eastern Senegal
Hassana Diallo	Demonstration farm for perma culture in Dindéfélo
GPF Kawral Fass de Vélingara	Rehabilitation of the women's gardens to fight against malnutrition and food insecurity
ASC Banta Fouladou	Rehabilitation of the women's gardens to fight against malnutrition and food insecurity
GIE Dental Wakilébé de Téminto Koutayel	Rehabilitation of the women's gardens to fight against malnutrition and food insecurity
Yakar Niani Wulli	Acquisition of a fonio processing unit
Nourou Entreprise	Construction and equipment of a fonio processing unit
Kellen Eilert	Construction of 63 latrines in the village of Bembou (rural community of Saraya)
GIE Koba club Wakilaré /Kédougou	Purchase of packaging for fonio and baobab processing units of Kédougou, Tamba, Kolda
IDEE Casamance	Capacity building of the fisheries' actors and draft of fisheries co-management plan for Ria Casamance
Erika Berg	Construction of 75 latrines in the village of Ndoumane Mbaye
Conseil Régional de Tambacounda	Training and equipment of beekeepers in the villages of the RNC of Boundou

8.3. Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Analysis (MERA)

The MERA supports the USAID-Wula Nafaa Program's technical components through the preparation and implementation of monitoring and evaluation tools. For analysis and reporting tasks, it provides information in the form of reports on the baseline data and indicators of progress and impact of activities. In other respects, it provides timely advice, feedback, and specific and general information. The MERA activities are undertaken by all the team members and an officer in charge. The Chief of Party and his Deputy play another role within the MERA unit by verifying the collection methodologies and the data control.

For the fiscal year 2009-2010, the MERA implemented the following three series of activities:

- **General MERA activities in the regions of Tamba, Kolda, Fatick, and Ziguinchor** (revision of the guide, retraining of the facilitators, quality control of data collection sheets and data collection methods, etc.)
- **Establishment of the MERA system based at the Kaolack regional office**
- **Analysis and reporting on relevant MERA data**

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities

The flagship activity of the Program's MERA unit was the revision of the Monitoring and Evaluation Manual. The manual was developed to serve as a guide and source of reference to all actors of the USAID-Wula Nafaa Program who are involved in M & E activities: Senior Management, government collaborators, facilitators, technical and development partners, targeted populations, etc. The M& E manual was updated with the integration of the indicators for the Agriculture component and the Water and Sanitation component. Information sharing meetings were organized in Kolda and Kédougou. The changes in the manual mainly concerned the baseline.

In addition to the M&E manual, the MERA unit supported the Program Senior Management in planning and decision-making activities. The MERA unit also supported the Program's different components in the area of M&E and access to information.

In addition, the new facilitators of the Agriculture component were trained in the use of the M&E manual and the collection tools put at their disposal.

Two other meetings were organized in Sokone for the Agriculture component facilitators in the Fatick and Kaolack areas. The objectives of these meetings were to do the follow-up of the training in Monitoring Evaluation, and to hold discussions with the facilitators on the difficulties they were encountering in implementing M&E.

Data verification missions were also organized. The main objective of these missions was to verify the use of collection tools in the field. Thus, the entire areas of Kolda, Tamba, Fatick, and Kédougou were visited.

Data storage and information use

An information system of the Program (database) was established to enable a better access to information, both for raw data and for documents produced by the Program.

The collection and analysis of the baseline data for the Agriculture component intervention zone were conducted this year in order to determine the baseline situation of each organization with which the Program is working.

8.4. Coordination of the facilitators

Facilitators' training: The Program is in its seventh year of implementation, and most of the Facilitators need more monitoring than training. However, considering the presence of new facilitators and especially for the Agriculture component, there are still some areas where capacity building is really needed. In this setting, the facilitators benefited from certain training this year, of which the main ones were on **MAP** (for the Facilitators of the Agriculture component) and on credit (in relation to the I-UMCEC procedures). Also, certain facilitators working in the development of NRM tools like the local conventions and management plans were trained in biodiversity. Other training or retraining sessions were conducted for Facilitators, according to zones and themes on which they work:

- OCB governance: content, promotion principles and tools
- Enterprise management
- Monitoring and Evaluation within the Program
- Conservation Farming technology
- BDS concepts
- SIGESCO

The objective of each of these training sessions was to have the Facilitators better master the training methodology in order that they serve as trainers for Program clients.

Monitoring of the facilitators: Under this heading, there were several monitoring missions; in particular, they concerned performance data collection. For this monitoring mechanism, the principle retained was to have the ACF conduct an entirely separate exercise to monitor data collected by the facilitators and to related planning. This reorientation, which was integrated by the ACFs, has been applied these past two quarters. Missions and specific visits were planned and conducted by the ACFs and information was provided to the staff.

Facilitator logistics: There were several changes this year following the departure of some facilitators, and, if need be, the remaining facilitators will be repositioned according the challenges the Program may face. One of the important events of this reorganization was the promotion of the Bassoul facilitator to the position ACF of Kaolack to replace the one whose contract was terminated.

Consequently, two recruits were hired: one for Bassoul to fill the vacant post following the promotion, and another to strengthen the team around the managed forest of Saré Bidji/Thiéty.

The current organization of the USAID-Wula Nafaa Program facilitators is indicated in a table in the appendix. It is based on the capacity building of the Agriculture facilitators, whose number went from twelve to thirteen; constitution of a facilitators' pool for agricultural development concepts; and strengthening of the program presence in the Ziguinchor area, stripped in 2009 because of insecurity reasons. In addition, with departures and new needs expressed by the Agriculture component, five (5) new facilitators will be recruited, of whom three will be assigned to support agriculture.

Finally, an arrangement was made wherein there is no more than one facilitator per rural community, and even sometimes one facilitator covering more than one rural community. This marks the beginning of the transition towards progressive facilitators' withdrawal.

The facilitator system includes a total of 39 agents, of whom 6 are ACFs and 33 are village-based. Out of 39 field agents, 4 are women and 4 remain to be recruited.

Field reporting system: During the 2009-2010 workplan implementation, the reporting system was changed in order to improve quality and content of reports from the field, and also to improve the facilitator ratio. The system went from bimonthly to quarterly reporting. The last two quarters of this reporting period yielded more satisfactory results by applying the new system.

In other respects, the format and content of facilitator planning meetings were evaluated, and improvements were made so that their reports will better serve the Program's overall reporting system.

Capacity building of the ACFs: In order to improve the capacities of the Assistant Facilitator Coordinators (ACFs) in accomplishing their missions, periodic exchange meetings between them were integrated into the annual workplan. Of four meetings planned, only one could be held. The ACFs' workload and requirements to be in the field explain this. The only meeting that could be held confirmed the relevance of why the meetings were planned in the first place: many field constraints were brought up and solutions found; certain ACFs were able to learn from others in the implementation and supervision of field activities; and facilitators were able to verify the reliability and consistency of the communication channels with program staff, and to propose areas for improvement.

For the next annual workplan, the Program must find the ways and means for these meetings to take place.

APPENDIX 1: DOCUMENTS PRODUCED DURING THE YEAR

Agriculture Component

- Mid-term evaluation report on Conservation Farming, 2009-2010 campaign
- Mapping of the lowland of Némabah in the rural community of Toubacouta, region of Fatick
- NCBA/CLUSA/USAID-Wula Nafaa Farmer-to-Farmer Program Project Strategy
- PERSUAP – June 2010
- Mapping of the lowlands targeted in the region of Fatick
- Topographic study of Ndinderling lowland
- Socioeconomic study of the Ndinderling lowland
- Topographic study of the lowlands of NdourNdour, Boli 1, Boli 2, Némabah, and Djilor
- Topographic study of the garden production perimeters of Dassilamé Sérère, Némabah, Diabang, NdourNdour, and Djilor
- Pedologic study of the targeted lowlands and garden production perimeters in the region of Fatick
- Report on the training of well drillers for the implementation and promotion of market gardens
- Phytosociological study of the lowlands of Djilor, NdourNdour, Boli 1, Boli 1, and Ndinderling in the region of Fatick
- Report on the training of artisans and artisan's trainer in the manufacturing and promotion of treadle pumps for irrigation
- Report on the design report of the management of Djilor, NdourNdour, Boli 1, Boli 2 and Némabah
- Report on additional training and quality follow-up of the first two artisan manufacturers of irrigation treadle pumps
- Feasibility study for establishing plowing services in the zones of Djilor and Kédougou
- Report on the surveillance of the managed lowlands of NdourNdour, Boli 1, Boli 2, Némabah, and Djilor
- APD studies and draft of the RFP for the management of the lowlands of Pakane and Kaymor in the region of Kaolack
- APD studies and draft of the RFP for the management of Wassadou, Samé Kouta, and Ferme 2 in the regions of Tambacounda and Kédougou
- Drawings of the management structures for Ndinderling, NdourNdour, Boli, and Djilor
- Environmental checklist for the managed areas of Ndinderling, NdourNdour, Boli 1 and 2
- EMMP for the management of Ndinderling lowlands
- EMMP for the management of Boli 1 lowlands
- EMMP for the management of Boli 2 lowland
- EMMP for the management of NdourNdour lowlands
- EMMP for the management of Djilor lowlands
- EMMP for the management of Toubacouta lowlands

- Translation of the "Fertilizer Fact Sheet" into French – Information sheet of the USAID Africa Bureau on fertilizers
- "Report on technical training and support to Conservation Farming" (French version) and "Conservation Farming: technical training & support" (English version) January 2010
- Horticulture assessment in Wula Nafaa zones of Senegal, January 2010
- Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan, January 2010
- Plan for Conservation Farming dissemination: "Replicate conservation farming at the level of 1,380 producers in the zones covered by the Agriculture Component of USAID-Wula-Nafaa Project"
- Conservation Farming Booklet
- Studies on APD of works for rehabilitating the lowland of the Ndinderling in the rural community of Keur Samba Guèye, and that of Toubacouta in the region of Fatick, March 2010
- Reference document for the implementation of the 2009-2010 annual workplan of the USAID-Wula Nafaa Program's Agriculture component, mission report 1 (September 2009)
- Local Agriculture Support Fund Manual, revision dated November 25, 2009 (French version); Wula Nafaa Local Agriculture Support Fund Manual (English version)
- Report on the study tour on Conservation Farming – November 2009
- The steps of Conservation Farming (support provided for information purposes to producers from other areas, for replication in 2010 – December 2009)
- Report on information, discussion and information sharing and training on hydro-agricultural developments: two days of meetings with Agriculture facilitators and ACFs, Kaolack, December 2009
- Report on the assistance of the Farmer-to-Farmer Volunteer given to the USAID-Wula Nafaa Agriculture component team for the implementation of the "Safe User Action Plans" (SUAP) of the PERSUAP (Pesticide Evaluation Report & Safe User Action Plans, related to the use of pesticides in the Component intervention zones)

Biodiversity and Sustainable Natural Resource Management Component

- Adamou Ousmane, ENSAA of Thiès: "Development of Land Use Planning of Missirah Sirimana"
- Dominique Manga, ENSAA of Thiès: "Participatory characterization of biological biodiversity of the community forest of Koulor in the region of Tambacounda"
- Adama Sané, ISFAR (former ENCR) of Bambey: "Considering wild life management in the development of the community forest of Sita Niaoulé (C.R of Missirah)"
- Delphin Diatta, ENGREF of Montpellier (France): "Contribution to the development of the development plan of the community forest of Koussanar: Economic studies and forest inventory (Department of Tambacounda, Region of Tambacounda, Senegal)"
- Studies on development potentials of a beekeeping program in Boundou zone
- Studies of development potentials of a beekeeping program in the Mangrove zone
- Finalized documents of the Local Conventions of Toubacouta, Sinthiou Malème
- Finalized documents of the POAS of Missirah Sirimana and Toubacouta
- Reports on the Ecological and Forest Inventory of Koussanar and Mangagoulack
- Report on the socioeconomic studies of Koussanar
- Report on the socioeconomic studies of Dindéfélo
- Draft report on bush fire study

Governance Improvement Component

- Field trip report on the technical assistance for improving financial resources of the rural community of Sabodala
- Field trip report on the technical assistance for improving financial resources of the rural community of Sinthiou Malème
- Field trip report of the technical assistance for improving financial resources of the rural community of Djirnda
- Field trip report on the technical assistance for improving financial resources of the rural community of Dindéfélo
- Field trip report on the technical assistance for improving financial resources of the rural community of Bambali
- Field trip report on the technical assistance for improving financial resources of the rural community of Bassoul
- Simplified module for the trainer in local governance
- Participant manual for training on decentralization and local governance
- Report on the establishment of management structures of Sakar/Oudoucar PAF
- Synthesis of the support mission to assist in the development of rural community budgets
- Report on the mission to support the development of budgets of the local collectivities partners of the USAID-Wula Nafaa Program in the region of Fatick
- Report on the mission to support the development of budgets of the local collectivities partners of the USAID-Wula Nafaa Program in the region of Kédougou
- Report on the mission to support the development of budgets of the local collectivities partners of the USAID-Wula Nafaa Program in the region of Kolda
- Report on the mission to support the development of budgets of the local collectivities partners of the USAID-Wula Nafaa Program in the region of Tambacounda
- Note on Administrative and Financial Management in the managed forests of Koulor and Sita Niaoulé
- Synthesis of the recommendations from evaluations of the PAFs/GAF implementation in the managed forests of Koulor, Sita Niaoulé, and Saré Bidji
- Facilitation guide for development and implementation of administrative and financial management in the context of the forest management plan
- Evaluation of PAFs/GAF implementation in the managed forests of Koulor, Sita Niaoulé and Saré Bidji

Policy and Communications Component

- Report on the decentralized forum on Sakar/Oudoucar
- Report on the decentralized forum on Sinthiou Malème addressing the use of unhealthy waters
- Report on field trip to Toubacouta and Djilor with the head of communications at USAID
- Field trip report on the participation in the CLD on fisheries in Missirah
- Report on field trip to Ziguinchor
- Report on trip to Dakar and USAID with community focal points and head of Communication of the USAID Programs and projects
- Joint field trip report with USAID for the visits to Dindéfélo and Missirah by journalists specializing in environmental issues

- Report on joint field trip report with World Education for the ongoing installation of a community radio in Salémata
- Internal information bulletin N° 3

Wealth Creation Component

- Training report of the fonio, baobab, karité, madd, and traditional gold mining networks in Kédougou on BDS concepts
- Training participant Manual on forming BDS networks
- Orientation document for the facilitator on BDS concepts
- Report on the training of Agriculture component facilitators in BDS concepts
- Field trip report on carrying out an environmental impact study of traditional gold mining activities
- Model production and marketing recordkeeping journal for charcoal producers' groups
- Model of management recordkeeping journal for charcoal producers' groups
- Report on participation in the training of trainers for improved gold processing techniques
- Report on the evaluation workshop of the 2009 action plan on traditional gold mining and development of the new 2010 action plan
- Report on the of reconnaissance mission of sites for the construction of wells and drilled wells in the area of Kédougou, in collaboration with the Water and Sanitation component
- Field trip report on participation in the second session of training of trainers on improved gold processing techniques conducted by PASMI in Kédougou
- Report on Program participation in the eleventh (11th) edition of the Foire Internationale de l'Agriculture et des Ressources Animales (FIARA), April 2010
- Plan for monitoring, control, and supervision of the application of environmental and social rules by gold miners, April 2010
- Field trip report on the participation in the orientation meeting of the BDS for plowing consultant, May 12, 2010 in Kaolack
- Field trip report on the gold miners' reorientation meeting on the pursuit of Program activities in traditional gold mining, May 14,2010
- Field trip report on the information and sensitization of gold miners' GIEs on the banning of child labor, the control of mercury use, and environment preservation, May 25 to 28, 2010
- Report on the Value Chain Analysis and market study on ethmaloses (cobos) in the zones of Fatick, Ziguinchor, and Kolda, May 2010
- Report on the Value Chain Analysis and market study on mollusks (oysters, arks**,** murex and cymbium) in the zones of Fatick, Ziguinchor and Kolda, May 2010
- Field trip report on the meeting with the Agriculture and Biodiversity components on vetiver in Kaolack; participation in presentation meetings on the value chain analyses on ethmaloses and mollusks; and organization of the training workshop for GPs of Fatick on enterprise management and OCBs governance in Toubacouta, from June 13 to June 20, 2010
- Report on the training workshop for producers' groups of Fatick on enterprise management and OCB governance, June18-20, 2010 in Toubacouta
- Training module on packaging techniques for baobab powder and pre-cooked fonio, and retraining on the HACCP approach, July 2010
- Participant Manual on packaging techniques for baobab powder and pre-cooked fonio, and on the HACCP approach, July 2010

- Report on the training workshops for baobab powder and pre-cooked fonio enterprises on packaging techniques using small bags, and retraining on the HACCP approach in the regions of Tambacounda, Kolda, and Kédougou, August 2010
- Field trip report on the monitoring of facilitators and data collection in the region of Kédougou, from August 1 to 7, 2010
- Field trip report on the monitoring of the credit granted to agricultural producers of the Tambacounda area, from August 30 to September 2, 2010

Water and Sanitation Component

- Manual/guide designed for the Community Development Technicians and well-diggers of the USAID-Wula Nafaa Program
- Receipt book for the construction of wells under the USAID-Wula Nafaa Program
- Report on the training in the PHAST/SARAR method
- Report on the mission to supervise grants awarded in Kédougou
- Documents for establishing management committees for wells equipped with hand pumps
- Draft bylaws for the wells management committees

MERA Component

- Monitoring and Evaluation Manual revised.

APPENDIX 2: PARTICIPATION IN MEETINGS, SEMINARS OR WORKSHOPS

Agriculture Component

- Training seminar on the integration of the risks associated with climate change in policies and actions of local and community development in Africa – Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, September 2010
- Visit by the Minister of Agriculture to eco-villages and fish farming sites of the lowlands managed by PAPIL - August 2010
- Knowledge sharing workshop for the study on the capitalization of experiences in small private irrigation for productions with high added value in West Africa: Review of recent and current experiences, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, June 15 to 17, 2010
- 17 mid-term evaluations carried out on conservation farming in each of the 17 CRs, September 2010
- Organization of 10 thematic meetings on "Discussion and information-sharing on an agreed vision of agricultural development" for 10 CRs
- Training of artisanal well-drillers, March to May 2010
- Validation workshop on the study of the rice market chain, organized by AfricaRice, June 2010
- USAID-PCE, USAID-Wula Nafaa , AfricaRice workshop on "Rain fed rice cultivation in Senegal: Opportunities to improve production and marketing" - April 2010
- Training in gender organized by USAID in Dakar, April 2010
- Presentation of the study for Djilor lowland development, May 2010
- Presentation of the study on Boli 1 and 2 lowland management, May 2010
- Presentation of the study of NdourNdour lowland management, May 2010
- Presentation of the study of Némabah lowland management, May 2010
- Meeting on the issue of straying livestock in Nioro Alassane Tall, June 2010
- Meeting on the issue of straying livestock in Bandafassi, June 2010
- Meeting on the issue of straying livestock in Keur Saloum Diané
- Training in conservation farming, January 2010
- Training of the work shops of pumps' manufacturers, February, March 2010
- MAP training, March 2010
- Mission 1 PERSUAP, March 2010
- Training of new facilitators of the USAID Wula Nafaa Project on the implementation of Monitoring and Evaluation, March 2010
- Support to USAID-PCE for identification of sites/zones for the implementation of hydro-Agricultural activities in the Fatick area, October 2009
- USAID-PCE presentation workshop on millet and sorghum value chain analysis, November 2009
- Discussion, information sharing, and training on the hydro-agricultural developments: two days of meetings with Agriculture facilitators and the ACFs, Kaolack, December 2009
- Training of new facilitators of the USAID-Wula Nafaa Program in BDS concepts, December 2009

Biodiversity and Sustainable Natural Resource Management component

- Workshop for discussion and information sharing on seasonal migration of livestock, organized in Louga by the Regional Directorate of Livestock
- Workshop to discuss protected areas in Senegal, organized by IUCN
- Seminar on participatory development, organized by PERACOD
- National workshop on the development of the Forestry Code, organized by the Directorate of Waters and Forests
- Seminar on the closing of the management program of degraded lands in Senegal, organized by CSE
- Seminar on the strategy of biodiversity conservation in Senegal, organized by the National Directorate of Parks

Governance Improvement Component

- Workshop for discussion and information sharing on the development and implementation of the local conventions organized by the PROGERT in Somone, July 7 and 8, 2010
- Workshop for discussion and information sharing with the decentralization actors on the allocation of managed forest resources starting with the 2010 forest exploitation campaign, December 2009
- Validation workshop on the timber management plan for the community forest of Saré Bidji, August 10, 11 and 12, 2010
- Workshop for finalizing the new management plan for Saré Bidji integrating the timber management plan, October 19, 20 and 21, 2010

Wealth Creation Component

- Global Food Security in Saint Louis, organized by USAID-PCE
- General Assembly of Renewal of the Union Nationale des Acteurs de la Filière Banane (UNAFIBS) – National Union of the Banana Sub Sector Actors, organized by UNAFIBS in Tambacounda
- Training of trainers on improved techniques of gold processing in Kédougou, organized by the PASMI Project, from October 20 to 22, 2010
- Training of trainers workshop on the best practices guide for the development of traditional mining exploitations, organized by the PASMI Project, from February 9 to 11, 2010 in Kédougou
- Workshop for developing the fonio action plan, organized by VECO, March 24, 2010 in Sédhiou
- Training seminar on Gender Assessment organized by USAID in Dakar
- Workshop to launch the value chain analyses for mollusks and ethmaloses in Foundiougne and Ziguinchor
- Workshop on the constraints and opportunities in the shrimp market chain, organized by the Project in Foundiougne
- Facilitator training workshop in credit, with U-IMCEC
- Evaluation workshop of the GAFs and PAFs in Tambacounda and Kolda
- Evaluation workshop of the action plan on traditional gold mining, March 9 and 10, 2010 in Kédougou
- Presentation of the Wealth Creation Component to Peace Corps in Thiès

- Participation in the Foire Internationale de l'Agriculture et des Ressources Animales (FIARA), from April 7 to 18, 2010 in Dakar
- Participation in the plowing BDS consultant orientation meeting in Kaolack, May 12, 2010 with the Agriculture component
- Participation in the reorientation meeting of the gold mining GIEs for the pursuit of the Program activities, Tomboronkoto, May 13,2010
- Participation in the information and sensitization mission of gold mining GIEs on banning child labor, controlled mercury use, and environmental preservation, May 25 to 28, 2010
- Participation in the Task Force on vetiver, with the Agriculture and Biodiversity components, Kaolack, June 14, 2010
- Participation in presentation meetings on the value chain analyses for ethmaloses and mollusks, Toubacouta, June 16 and 17, 2010
- Organization of the training workshop of the GPs of Fatick on enterprise management and OCB governance, Toubacouta, June 18 - 20, 2010
- Participation in the orientation workshop on the 2011 annual workplan, Kaolack, June 24-25, 2010
- Training workshop for baobab powder and pre-cooked fonio enterprises in packaging techniques using small bags, Tambacounda, July 9, 2010
- Participation in the launching of the Projet Régional sur la Pêche en Afrique de l'Ouest (PRAO) (Regional Project on Fisheries in West Africa), Dakar, July 15, 2010
- Training workshop for baobab powder and pre-cooked fonio enterprises on packaging techniques using small bags, and retraining on the HACCP approach, Kolda and Oudoucar, July 26-31, 2010
- Training workshop for baobab powder and pre-cooked fonio enterprises on packaging techniques using small bags, and retraining on the HACCP approach, Kédougou, July 29 and 30, 2010
- Participation in the orientation workshop on the 2011 annual workplan, Kaolack, September 16-17, 2010

Water and Sanitation Component

- Workshop for stakeholders that intervene in water, hygiene, and sanitation in Tambacounda region, to put a forum in place
- Discussion and information sharing on the progress of the PEPTAC 2 Program
- Workshop of advocacy on the water rights, organized by Eau Vive
- Launch of the WADA project
- Training workshop on advocacy for the GIRE activities
- Joint annual review of the PEPAM
- Training workshop on the PHAST/SARAR method
- Workshop to present GIS data of the Master Plan on Water and Sanitation for the JICA intervention regions of Tambacounda, Matam, and Kédougou

APPENDIX 3: EMMP

Mitigation and Monitoring Plan for Djilor

Program interventions:

- Improve the old dike built in 1955 and reconstructed by the PAGERNA/GTZ in 1995
- Construct a dike through the rice fields in order to solve the conflict associated with road flooding
- Support the producers in managing the lowland

Activity	Possible Adverse Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring/ Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Observations and/or Verification Checklist
Raising the level of the dike	The entrepreneur will tend to cut trees that grew along the dike	Improving the dike without cutting the trees is part of the contract award conditions	Strict monitoring of the work and application of the rule by site controller of no cutting of trees	During the dike construction	Wula Nafaa	A works site controller will permanently supervise the entrepreneur's activities
Fresh water storage	Can lead to an exacerbation of water diseases like malaria	The reservoir is not permanent; it is drained as soon as rice is ripe or has been growing for 3 months. This draining reduces potential for proliferation of water diseases	Monitoring of malaria evolution in near by villages (surveys at the level of health structures of Djilor)	Monitoring is performed during the existence period of the reservoir between August and September each year.	Health structures. Management committee USAID-Wula Nafaa	Re-activate the management committee
Fresh water storage	Can lead to an exacerbation of water diseases like malaria	The populations particularly, pregnant women, are encouraged to use impregnated mosquito nets	Utilization rate of the impregnated mosquito nets	During the rainy season	Health Programs of 'USAID, the GOS and health structures	
Fresh water storage	It can also increase the conflicts between farmers and livestock breeders as well as conflicts associated with land tenure	A convention for the integrated management of the lowland resources (COGIRBAF)already exits, but must be updated	Number of conflicts not resolved by the management committee and brought at the level of the rural council and administrative authorities (by the surveys and at the level of the CR and the SousPrefet)	Monitoring from June to January	Management committees, CR, Administrative authorities, Wula Nafaa	Wula Nafaa support to the COGIRBAF updating
Fresh water storage	Flooding of the new dirt road which crosses rice fields	he construction of a dike (along the dirt road) enables to solve this problem without doing harm to female rice producers	Monitor the dike flooding and the management of the water table	During the rainy season	CR, management committee, Wula Nafaa	Funding of the dike by Wula Nafaa
Alleviation of hand weeding works	ANCAR and the Sud – Sud /Vietnam/ FAO Program introduced the use of herbicides in the lowland	Sensitize and inform the producers on the dangers of pesticides Introduce a rule related to the ban of herbicides in the lowland Develop a program to fight weeds in relationship with a weed scientist	Monitoring of the use of herbicides	During the rice cultivation campaign	Health structures Support projects Wula Nafaa	Discuss with the others structures that intervene in the lowland on the banning of herbicides

Mitigation and Monitoring Plan for Boli 1

Activities:

- Rehabilitation of the old anti-salinization work, particularly the improvement of salted waters drainage
- Construction of a dike upstream of the current structure. in order to improve the spreading out of water
- Leveling out some mounds.

Activity	Possible Adverse Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring/ Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Observations and/or Verification Checklist
Fresh water storage	Can lead to an exacerbation of water diseases like malaria	The reservoir is not permanent; it is drained as soon as rice is ripe or has been growing for 3 months. This draining reduces potential for proliferation of water diseases	Monitoring of malaria evolution in near by villages (surveys at the level of health structures of Djilor)	Monitoring is performed during the existence period of the reservoir between August and September each year.	Health structures. Management committee USAID-Wula Nafaa	A dynamic management committee has already been in place since 1999. It was renewed in 2007. An outbreak of malaria or other water diseases was not noted since 1997, date when the anti-salt dike was constructed.
Fresh water storage	Can lead to an exacerbation of water diseases like malaria	The populations particularly, pregnant women, are encouraged to use impregnated mosquito nets	Utilization rate of the impregnated mosquito nets	During the rainy season	Health Programs of USAID, the GOS and health structures	
Fresh water storage	It can also increase the conflicts between farmers and herders as well as conflicts associated with land tenure	A convention for the integrated management of the lowland resources (COGIRBAF) already exits and has been applied since 1999. It was renewed in 2007 A temporary pond is managed near the dike for livestock watering.	Number of conflicts not resolved by the management committee and brought at the level of the rural council and administrative authorities (by the surveys and at the level of the CR and the SousPréfet)	Monitoring from June to January	Management committees, CR, Administrative authorities, Wula Nafaa	

Mitigation and Monitoring Plan for Boli 2

Activities to be implemented:

- Rehabilitation of old work;
- Construction of two small dikes.

Activity	Possible Adverse Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring/ Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Observations and/or Verification Checklist
Fresh water storage	Can lead to an exacerbation of water diseases like malaria	The reservoir is not permanent; it is drained as soon as rice is ripe or has been growing for 3 months. This draining reduces potential for proliferation of water diseases	Monitoring of malaria evolution in near by villages (surveys at the level of health structures of Djilor)	Monitoring is performed during the existence period of the reservoir between August and September each year.	Health structures. Management committee USAID-Wula Nafaa	A dynamic management committee has already been in place since 1999. It was renewed in 2007.
Fresh water storage	Can lead to an exacerbation of water diseases like malaria	The populations particularly, pregnant women, are encouraged to use impregnated mosquito nets	Utilization rate of the impregnated mosquito nets	During the rainy season	Health Programs of USAID, the GOS and health structures	An outbreak of malaria or other water diseases was not noted since 1998, date when the anti-salt dike was constructed.
Fresh water storage	It can also increase the conflicts between farmers and herders as well as conflicts associated with land tenure	A convention for the integrated management of the lowland resources (COGIRBAF) already exits and has been applied since 1999. It was renewed in 2007	Number of conflicts not resolved by the management committee and brought at the level of the rural council and administrative authorities (by the surveys and at the level of the CR and the Sous Préfet)	Monitoring from June to January	Management committees, CR, Administrative authorities, Wula Nafaa	
Alleviation of manual weeding labor	Due to good fertility, presence of clay, and poor soil preparation, we have noted a proliferation of weeds. This could cause producers to use herbicides	Sensitize and inform the producers on the dangers of pesticides Introduce the banning of herbicides in the COGIRBAF Better manage the water table	Monitoring of the use of herbicides	During the rice cultivation campaign	Health structures Support projects Wula Nafaa	Farmers say that herbicides were never used in this lowland

Mitigation and Monitoring Plan for NdourNdour

It should be noted that our intervention consists of renovating the existing anti-salt work, spreading water with the construction of small dikes over fifty hectares (for a floodwater depth of less than 30cm just during the rice cycle), reclaiming the salted lands, developing rice cultivation, improving animal and plant diversity, and improving NRM).

It should be noted that PAGERNA/GTZ constructed an anti-salt dike in 1999 and supported the development and implementation of a COGIRBAF as well as the establishment of a dynamic management committee. This lowland is presently a learning site for salted lands reclamation and for implementation of the COGIRBAFs.

Activity	Possible Adverse Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring/ Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Observations and/or Verification Checklist
Fresh water storage	Can lead to an exacerbation of water diseases like malaria	The water table in the retention is not only very low (less than 30 cm); also, the reservoir is not permanent; it is drained as soon as rice is ripe or has been growing for 3 months. This draining reduces potential for proliferation of water diseases	Monitoring of malaria evolution in near by villages (surveys at the level of health structures of Djilor)	Monitoring is performed during the existence period of the reservoir between August and September each year.	Health structures. Management committee USAID-Wula Nafaa	A dynamic management committee has already been in place since 1999. It was renewed in 2007.
Fresh water storage	Can lead to an exacerbation of water diseases like malaria	The populations, particularly pregnant women, are encouraged to use impregnated mosquito nets	Utilization rate of the impregnated mosquito nets	During the rainy season	Health Programs of USAID, the GOS and health structures	An outbreak of malaria or other water diseases was not noted since 1999, date when the anti-salt dike was constructed.
Fresh water storage	It can also increase the conflicts between farmers and herders as well as conflicts associated with land tenure	A convention for the integrated management of the lowland resources (COGIRBAF) already exits and has been applied since 2000. It may be updated in 2010 after evaluation	Number of conflicts not resolved by the management committee and brought to the level of the rural council and administrative authorities (by the surveys and at the level of the CR and the Sous Préfet)	Monitoring from June to January	Management committees, CR, Administrative authorities, Wula Nafaa	Wula Nafaa support to the COGIRBAF updating It should be mentioned that no conflict was noted in this lowland
Alleviation of manual weeding labor	Following the recuperation of the salted lands, after 7years of exploitation, there was a proliferation of weeds. This could bring the producers to want to use herbicides	Sensitize and inform the producers on the dangers of pesticides In conformity with the COGIRBAF, the use of herbicides is forbidden in this lowland Develop a program to fight weeds w/assistance from a weed scientist	Monitoring of the use of herbicides	During the rice cultivation campaign	Health structures Support projects Wula Nafaa	Farmers say that herbicides were never used in this lowland

Mitigation and Monitoring Plan for development of the lowland of Némabah

Activities to be implemented:

- Renovation of the two existing dikes
- Construction of 10 small dikes in one of the tributaries

Activity	Possible Adverse Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring/ Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Observations and/or Verification Checklist
Fresh water storage	Can lead to an exacerbation of water diseases like malaria	Access to the reservoir is controlled (no swimming, no washing, etc.) The reservoir is drained before the beginning of the rainy season. This drying enables to avoid the proliferation of water diseases	Monitoring of malaria evolution in near by villages (surveys at the level of health structures of Djilor)	Monition is performed during the period of water retention, from July to April.	Health structures Management committee USAID-Wula Nafaa	A management committee has already been established since 1999
Fresh water storage	Can lead to an exacerbation of water diseases like malaria	The populations particularly, pregnant women, are encouraged to use impregnated mosquito nets	Utilization rate of the impregnated mosquito nets	During the rainy season	Health Programs of USAID, the GOS and health structures, PAPIL	No increase in malaria or other water-borne disease has been noted since 1999, when the anti-salt dyke was constructed PAPIL distributed mosquito nets in 2008
Fresh water storage	It can also increase the conflicts between farmers and herders as well as conflicts associated with land tenure	A convention for the integrated management of lowland resources (COGIRBAF) already exits, but will be updated	Number of conflicts not resolved by the management committee and brought to the level of the rural council and administrative authorities (by the surveys and at the level of the CR and the Sous Préfet)	From June to January	Management committees, CR, Administrative authorities, Wula Nafaa	Straying livestock constitutes a serious problem in the lowland particularly for dry-season gardens
Fresh water storage	The increase of the water level can lead to a flooding of plantations in the watersheds and cause mortality of some trees	Build the dikes to high water levels that are lower than that the level of the plantations; manage floodwater levels carefully	Maintain floodwaters at a level below plantations bordering the lowland	During the rainy season	Management committee	Training of the committee in correct management of the water table
Alleviation of manual weeding labor	Following the reclamation of the salted lands, there was a proliferation of weeds. This could bring the producers to want to use herbicides	Sensitize and inform the producers on the dangers of pesticides; Integrate a ban on herbicide use into the COGIRBAF; Improve soil preparation (plowing); Develop a program to fight against weeds with assistance from a weed scientist	Monitoring of the use of herbicides	During the rice cultivation campaign	Health structures Support projects Wula Nafaa	Farmers say that herbicides were never used in this lowland

APPENDIX 4: IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF THE EMMP

Implementation of the EMMP – Rice Cultivation Development of Djilor

Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring/ Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Implementation status
Strict monitoring of the works and application of the rule of non cutting of trees by a works site supervisor controller	During the dike construction	Wula Nafaa	During work, trees were not cut. See the controller's report
Monitoring of malaria evolution in nearby villages (surveys are at health structures of Djilor)	Monitoring is performed during the period when pooled water is present, between August and September of each year	Health services The management committee USAID-Wula Nafaa	Underway
Utilization rate of the impregnated mosquito nets	During the rainy season	Health Program of USAID, GOS and health structures	Underway
Number of conflicts not resolved by the management committee and brought at the level of the rural council and administrative authorities (by the surveys and at the level of the CR and the Sous Préfet)	Monitoring from June to January	Management committee, CR, Administrative authorities, Wula Nafaa	No conflict noted
Monitor dike flooding and water table management	During the rainy season	CR, management committee, Wula Nafaa	Advisory support provided to the management committee
Monitoring of the use of herbicides	During the rice cultivation campaign	Health structures Support projects Wula Nafaa	Herbicides were not used

Implementation of the EMMP – Rice Cultivation Development of Boli 1

Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring/ Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Implementation status
Monitoring of malaria evolution in nearby villages (surveys are at health structures of Djilor)	Monitoring is performed during the period when pooled water is present, between August and September of each year	Health structures. Management committee USAID-Wula Nafaa	To be implemented
Utilization rate of the impregnated mosquito nets	During the rainy season	Health Programs of USAID, the GOS, and health structures	Distribution of 30 mosquito nets by the PAPIL
Number of conflicts not resolved by the management committee and brought to the attention of the rural council and administrative authorities (by the surveys, and at CR and Sous Préfet levels)	June to January	Management committee, CR, Administrative authorities, Wula Nafaa	Management of conflict associated with the broadening of the management committee in collaboration with the rural council
Monitoring the use of herbicides	During the rice cultivation campaign	Health structures Support projects Wula Nafaa	Herbicides were not used

Implementation of the EMMP – Rice Cultivation Development of Boli 2

Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring/ Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Implementation status
Monitoring of malaria evolution in nearby villages (surveys are at health structures of Djilor)	Monitoring is performed during the period when pooled water is present, between August and September of each year	Health structures Management committee USAID-Wula Nafaa	Underway

Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring/ Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Implementation status
Utilization rate of the impregnated mosquito nets	During the rainy season	Health Programs of USAID, the GOS, and health structures	Distribution of 30 mosquito nets by the PAPIL in relationship with the health post
Number of conflicts not resolved by the management committee and brought to the attention of the rural council and administrative authorities (by the surveys, and at CR and Sous Préfet levels)	Monitoring from June to January	Management committee, CR, Administrative authorities, Wula Nafaa	No conflict noted
Monitoring of the use of herbicides	During the rice cultivation campaign	Health structures Support projects Wula Nafaa	Herbicides were not used

Implementation of the EMMP – Rice Cultivation Development of NdourNdour

Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring/ Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Implementation status
Monitoring of malaria evolution in nearby villages (surveys are at health structures of Djilor)	Monitoring is performed during the existence period of the reservoir between August and September of each year	Health structures. Management committee USAID-Wula Nafaa	Underway
Utilization rate of the impregnated mosquito nets	During the rainy season	Health Programs of USAID, the GOS, and health structures	Underway
Number of conflicts not resolved by the management committee and brought to the attention of the rural council and administrative authorities (by the surveys, and at CR and Sous Préfet levels)	Monitoring from June to January	Management committee, CR, Administrative authorities, Wula Nafaa	No conflict up to now
Monitoring of the use of herbicides	During the rice cultivation campaign	Health structures Support projects Wula Nafaa	Herbicides were not used

Implementation of the EMMP – Rice Cultivation Development of Némabah

Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring/ Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Implementation status
Monitoring of malaria evolution in nearby villages (surveys are at health structures of Némabah)	Monitoring is performed during the existence period of the reservoir between July and April.	Health structures. Management committee USAID-Wula Nafaa	Underway
Utilization rate of the impregnated mosquito nets	During the rainy season	Health Programs of USAID, the GOS, and health structures, PAPIL	Distribution of mosquito nets by the PAPIL in relationship with the health post
Number of conflicts not resolved by the management committee and brought to the attention of the rural council and administrative authorities (by the surveys, and at CR and Sous Préfet levels)	Monitoring from June to January	Management committee, CR, Administrative authorities, Wula Nafaa	No conflict up to now
Monitoring of the water table in the orchards neighboring the lowland	Monitoring during the rainy season	Management committee	Advisory support provided to the management committee
Monitoring of the use of herbicides	During the rice cultivation campaign	Health structures Support projects, Wula Nafaa	Herbicides were not used

APPENDIX 5: NEW POSTINGS OF USAID-WULA NAFAA PROGRAM FACILITATORS

Coordination Unit: KEDOUGOU					
No	**Name**	**Function**	**Former base**	**New base**	**Zone(s) covered**
1	El Hadj Djibril Seck	ACF	Koussanar	Kédougou	Kédougou
2	Arouna Traoré	Facilitator	Saraya	Saraya	Missira Sirimana, Sabodala,Khossanto
3	Malick Sada Sy	Agriculture Facilitator	Bandafassi	Bandafassi	Bandafassi
4	Djiby Camara	Facilitator	Saraya	Mako (CR Tomboronkoto)	Tomboronkoto
5	Moussa Diallo	Facilitator	Salémata	Salémata	Salémata, Darou Salam, Ethiolo, Oubadji
6	Amadou Tidiane Diallo, No 1	Facilitator	Dindéfélo	Dindéfélo	Dindéfélo

NB: A new facilitator will be recruited and assigned to Bembou

Coordination Unit: TAMBACOUNDA					
No	**Name**	**Function**	**Former base**	**New base**	**Zone(s) covered**
1	Lamine Diémé	ACF Facilitators Supervisor	Tamba	Tamba	Tamba
2	Ahmed Bathily	Facilitator	Kothiary	Balla	Kothiary, Balla, Goumbayel, Koar
3	Boubacar Traoré	Facilitator	Koulor	Koulor	Koulor, Sinthiou Bocar Aly
4	Mamadou Ba	Facilitator	Kédougou	Koussanar	Koussanar, Sinthiou Malème, Fass Koto
5	El Hadj Alioune Seck	Agriculture Facilitator	Missirah	Dialacoto	Dialacoto
6	Ladji Dabo	Facilitator	Mako	Missirah	Missirah
7	Amadou Tidiane Diallo, No 2	Agriculture Facilitator	Koussanar	Maka	Maka et Mèrèto
8	Seydou Diédhiou	Agriculture Facilitator	Maka	Fass Koto	Fass Koto and Kouthia Gaydi
9	Abdoulaye Ba	Agriculture Facilitator	Djilor	Sinthiou Malème	Koussanar and Sinthiou Malème
10	Aliou Babou	Agriculture Facilitator	Keur Saloum Diané	Koumpentoum	Koumpentoum, Ndame et Bamba

Coordination Unit: KOLDA/SEDHIOU					
No	**Name**	**Function**	**Former base**	**New base**	**Zone(s) covered**
1	Boubacar Diallo	ACF	Kolda	Kolda	Kolda, Sédhiou
2	Mariama Yamatouyel Baldé	Female Facilitator	Sakar	Sakar	Sakar, Oudoucar
3	Ramatoulaye Sow	Female Facilitator	Saré Bidji	Saré Bidji	Saré Bidji, Thiéty
4	Moussa Cissoko	Facilitator	Diendé	Diendé	Diendé, Bambali, Djirédji

NB: Two new facilitators will be recruited: one for the Agriculture Component based in Thiéty, and one generalist based in Tanaff.

Coordination Unit: FATICK					
No	**Name**	**Function**	**Former base**	**New base**	**Zone(s) covered)**
1	Amie Diop	ACF	Toubacouta	Sokone	Fatick
2	Ousmane Diouf	Facilitatorr	Djirnda	Djirnda	Djirnda
3	Abdoul Gnimana Diallo	Facilitator	Bassoul	Bassoul	Bassoul
4	Amidou Coly	Agriculture Facilitator	Nioro Alassane Tall	Toubacouta	Nioro Alassane Tall and Toubacouta
5	Alpha Séga Diédhiou	Agriculture Facilitator	Keur Samba Gueye	Keur Samba Gueye	Keur Samba Gueye and Keur Saloum Diané

Coordination Unit: KAOLACK					
No	**Name**	**Function**	**Former base**	**New base**	**Zone(s) covered**
1	Gorgui Gueye	ACF	Kaolack	Kaolack	Kaolack
2	Matiguida Kaba	Agriculture Facilitator	Djilor	Djilor	Djilor
3	Ibrahima Faty	Agriculture Facilitator	Kaymor	Kaymor	Kaymor and Nioro
4	Ndiogou Sané	Agriculture Facilitator	Ndimba Ndiayène (CR Médina Sabakh)	Nioro	Médina Sabakh and Nioro

Coordination Unit: ZIGUINCHOR					
No	**Name**	**Function**	**Old base**	**New base**	**Zone(s) covered**
1	Hamet Kéba Goudiaby	ACF	Ziguinchor	Ziguinchor	Ziguinchor
2	Cheikh Sidi Coly	Facilitator	Bala	Mangagoulack	Mangagoulack

NB: A new facilitator will be recruited and assigned to Diégoune

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