

PROJET ELARGI DE GESTION DES RESSOURCES NATURELLES

EXPANDED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY

*Winrock International-VITA-Land O'Lakes-ACA-PRIDE/Formation
USAID – DNEF*

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AACG	<i>Association des animateurs communautaires de Guinée</i> , a Guinean NGO working with the project in Faranah Préfecture.
ACA	<i>Association pour la Commercialisation Agricole</i> (formerly <i>FICA</i>)
ACIC	Agricultural and Commercial Information Centre
ADEG	<i>Association guinéenne pour l'environnement et le développement</i> , a Guinean NGO that worked with the project in Kindia Préfecture through FY 2002. Code for IR2 activities.
AGR	<i>Association pour la protection, l'amélioration des ressources forestières et leur enrichissement</i> , a Guinean NGO implementing activities in Kissidougou in the context of the HEPA programme.
APARFE	<i>Agent technique de liaison</i> (an ACA agent working at the regional level)
ATL	<i>Agent de vente des groupements</i> (an ACA agent working with cooperatives)
AVG	<i>Agent de vente des préfectures</i> (an ACA sales agent working at the prefecture level)
AVP	A Guinean NGO working with the project in Tougué Préfecture <i>Caisse Communautaire de Croissance</i> (rural savings and loans cooperative)
Ballal Guinée	Community-based organisation
C ³	Community-based natural resources management <i>Centre de développement des entreprises</i> (the small business and training centers established by the project)
CBO	
CBNRM	<i>Centre Africain de Formation pour le Développement</i> , a Guinean NGO working with the project in Kindia Préfecture since October 2002.
CDE	Centre des Informations Agricoles pour la Commercialisation
CENAFOD	<i>Communauté Rurale de Développement</i> (a grouping of communities in a given area equivalent to the sub-préfecture in rural areas)
CIAC	<i>Direction Nationale des Eaux et Forêts</i> (the National Forestry Service)
CRD	<i>Environnement de développement, action et coopération</i> , a Guinean NGO that implemented activities in Guékédou in the context of the HEPA programme
DNEF	
EDAC	Expanded Natural Resources Management Activity Code for IR4 activities
ENRMA	<i>Franc Guinéen</i> (the Guinean currency – the rate of exchange was about 2,000 FG/\$1 in September 2003)
ENV	<i>Fondation pour l'Investissement et la Commercialisation Agricole</i> (see also ACA)
FG	Farmer-to-Farmer. The program operated by Winrock which sends American volunteers to Guinea to provide training and technical assistance to farmers in Guinea
FICA	
FtF	Government of Guinea <i>Gestion des Ressources Naturelles</i> (natural resources management or NRM)
GOG	Health and Environmental Protection Activity
GRN	<i>Initiative de base pour la gestion des ressources naturelles</i> , a Guinean NGO implementing activities in Dabola in the context of the HEPA programme
Ha	Initial Intervention Plan
HEPA	Intermediate Result (in AID's Results Framework)

IBGRN	Land O' Lakes Marketing and Information Specialist Non-Governmental Organization
IIP	Natural Resources Management
IR	<i>Planification et Coordination des Activités du Terrain</i> (Planning and
LOL	Coordination of Field Activities – a cross-cutting ENRMA unit)
MIS	Programmatic Environmental Assessment
NGO	<i>Projet Elargi de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles</i> (the French name for the
NRM	ENRMA)
PCAT	Pride/Guinée/Formation (a national NGO sub-contracted to VITA to provide training in small business development)
PEA	<i>Projet de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles</i> (the former AID-funded NRM
PEGRN	project in Guinea which ended in 1999)
	<i>Plan de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles</i> (NRM Management Plan)
PGF	The code for IR3 activities (Petites et micro-entreprises)
	Performance Monitoring Plan
PGRN	Participatory Rural Appraisal
	Performance Review Assessment
PGRN	<i>Renforcement des Organisations Paysannes en Planification et Mise en</i>
PME	<i>Oeuvre de leurs Programmes</i> (Reinforcement of Community Organizations
PMP	in Planning and Implementation of their Programs – a prefectoral-level
PRA	coordination unit)
PRA	Strategic Objective No. 1 for USAID in Guinea
ROPPMOP	<i>Suivi Opérationnel et Stratégique / Gestion du Partenariat</i> (Operational and Strategic Monitoring / Partnership Management Unit – a cross-cutting ENRMA unit)
	Scope of Work
SO1	<i>Union guinéenne des volontaires pour le développement</i> , a Guinean NGO
SOS/GP	working with the project in Lélouma
	United States Agency for International Development
	<i>Volontaires d'aide pour la protection de l'environnement</i> , a Guinean NGO
SOW	that worked with the project in Tougué
UGVD	Volunteers in Technical Assistance
	West African Cooperative Development Society, a Guinean NGO that
USAID	implemented activities in Dabola in the context of the HEPA programme
VAPE	Winrock International
VITA	
WACODES	
WI	

A. Introduction

This report is the fourth annual report submitted by the Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development to USAID under Award No 675-A-00-99-00222-00, which relates to the implementation of the Guinea Expanded Natural Resource Management Activity or ENRMA.¹ Implementation of the ENRMA effectively commenced on September 17, 1999 and is currently scheduled to continue until September 30, 2005.² This report presents and discusses project activities and results over the period October 1, 2002 to September 30, 2003.

The award cited above was granted to Winrock under USAID Grant Agreement No. 675-0234, a strategic objective grant agreement between USAID and the Republic of Guinea, the objective of which is defined as : ***Increased use of natural resource management practices***. A graphical representation of the strategic objective is included here as Figure 1.

This Strategic Objective (SO) has four intermediate results or IRs:

IR1: Natural resource management planning skills acquired and applied by community-based organizations

IR2: Farm production and productivity increased and sustained

IR3: Small and micro enterprise activities increased

IR4: Favorable policy environment established

The planning and execution of Winrock's program of activities in Guinea under the ENRMA reflects this framework in the sense that the technical teams are broadly organized along these lines³. Thus the six technical components of the ENRMA are organized as follows: the Natural Resources Management (NRM) component responds to IR1; the Agricultural Production and Agricultural Marketing components respond to IR2; the Small and Micro-Enterprise (SME) component responds to IR3; and the Favorable Policy Environment Established (FPPE) and the Forest Co-Management components respond to IR4. The presentation of activities in this annual report also follows this structure.

Winrock implements the ENRMA as the lead agency of a consortium of NGOs which comprises:

- Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA), based in Arlington, Virginia, USA
- Land O'Lakes Inc, based in Arden Hills, Minnesota, USA
- L'Association pour le Commercialisation Agricole (ACA), based in Conakry, Guinea.

In addition, VITA has a sub-contract with an NGO in Guinea called Pride/Guinée/Formation—an NGO with extensive experience providing training to small businesses.

In general terms, Winrock takes the lead on IR1 and IR4; VITA manages IR3 with assistance from Pride/Formation; and Winrock, Land O'Lakes, and ACA share responsibility for IR2—with Winrock managing the production side and LOL and ACA coordinating marketing and commercialisation activities. ACA manages the ENRMA Farmer-to-Farmer component that relies on qualified volunteers who bring to the project and its clients specialized knowledge and training on selected topics.

¹ The ENRMA is also known by its French name, the *Projet Elargi de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles*, or PEGRN. In addition, the ENRMA is sometimes called the ENRMP, where the P stands for Project.

² This end date is one year beyond the original closeout date and follows recent approval by USAID/Guinea of Winrock's Continuation Application for FY 2004 which includes a one-year extension.

³ The complete Results Framework is illustrated as Figure 1 on page 3.

The project's government partner is the Forestry Service (the *Direction Nationale des Eaux et Forêts* or DNEF) which is housed in the Ministry of Agriculture. The National Director of the DNEF, Mr. Matthias Haba, is the National Coordinator for the project. An Associate National Coordinator, Mr. Dantily Diakité, is allocated full-time to the project. In addition, another sixteen forestry agents are attached to the project: two *Chefs d'antenne*, currently based in Labé and Dabola; and fourteen forestry engineers who provide technical support to the classified forest co-management program.

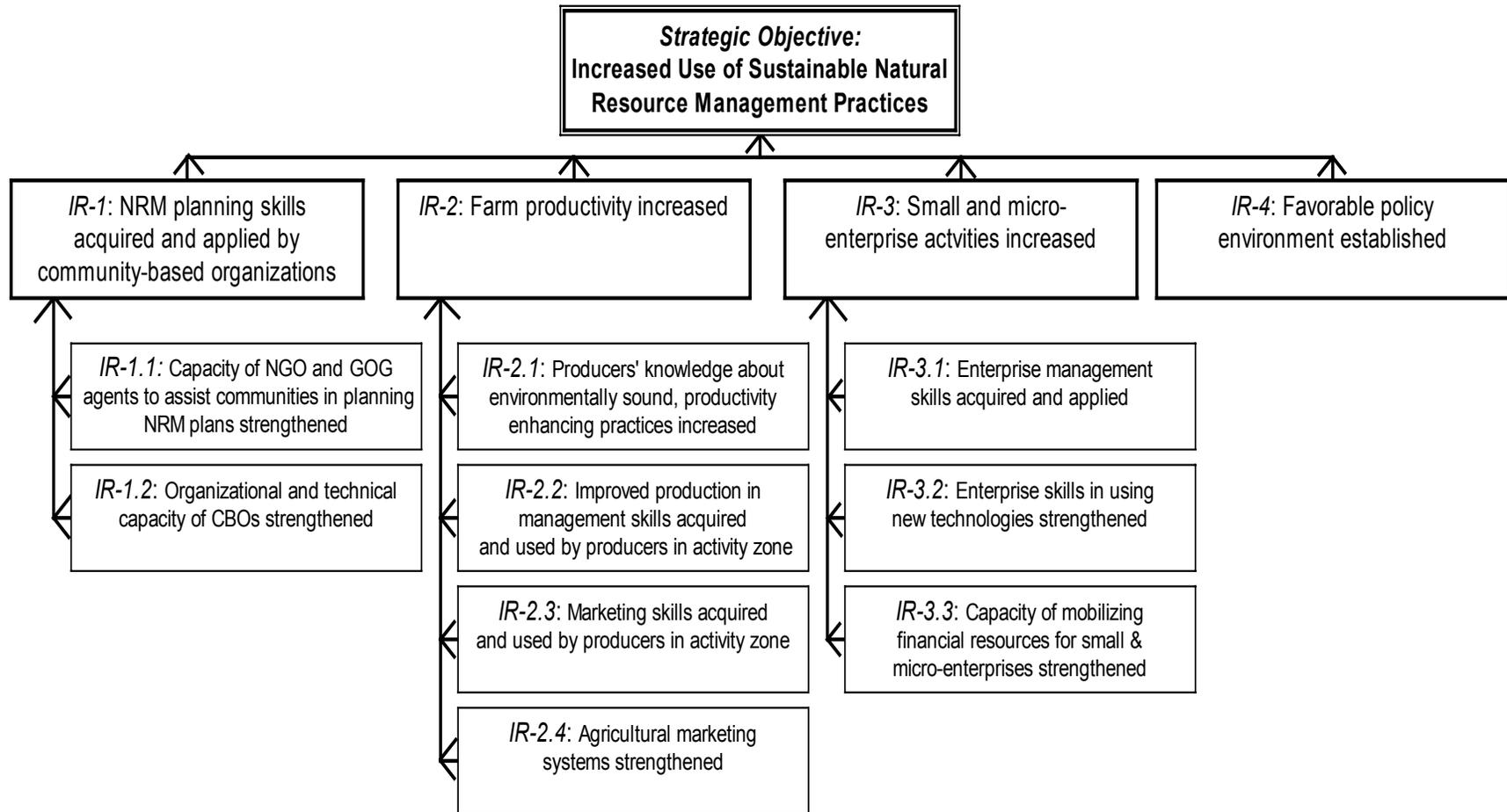
Following this introduction the report is divided into 5 sections. The following section – “B” – provides a summary of the ENRMA performance during fiscal year 2003 by presenting the project's results based on 30 performance indicators. The results reported in Section B have been verified in the course of field exercises conducted for this purpose by the ENRMA Strategic and Operational Monitoring Unit.

Section C is by far the most substantial chapter of the report. The section consists of extensive extracts from the annual reports of each of the six technical components of the ENRMA: Natural Resource Management, Agricultural Production (subdivided between production and commercialisation sub-components), Small Enterprise Promotion and Favourable Policy Environment (subdivided between the policy and forest co-management components). The section illustrates the breadth and diversity of ENRMA goals and activities. Each component report explains its place within the overall project, its objectives, approach and methodology, as well as a detailed account of activities conducted in the course of the fiscal year. Each component report describes its training approach and activities implemented in the goal of reinforcing local partner capacity and sustaining results beyond the lifetime of the project. In addition, since each component takes responsibility for a number of the project's performance indicators, the component reports analyze the year's results on the basis of evaluations of progress achieved in terms of the objectives set annually for each of the indicators. Section C's introduction presents the extent and locations of ENRMA programs in FY 2003 and includes maps showing the six prefectures in which the project conducted activities and the seven classified forests included in the co-management program.

Section D presents the ENRMA monitoring and evaluation (SOS/GP) unit. During FY 2003 significant efforts were made to design and begin implementation of a rigorous *impact evaluation* system capable of measuring the effects of project activities beyond those currently captured and reported based on the ENRMA *performance monitoring* system. Subsequently, Chapter E reports on the project's adult literacy program, and Chapter F presents the ENRMA program targeting increased awareness in Guinea of HIV/AIDS issues.

The report concludes with Section G, a future-oriented chapter in that it presents upcoming ENRMA priorities (beginning in FY 2004) as defined at the present stage in the project's life. The priorities identified in this section will provide guidance for the various ENRMA programs and components as they undertake annual planning exercises at the beginning of FY 2004.

FIGURE 1:
Natural Resource Management Strategic Objective - Results Framework



B. Progress Achieved in Fiscal Year 2003

This chapter of the ENRMA Annual Report for FY 2003 presents and discusses targets and results through September 30, 2003 related to the 30 performance indicators of the ENRMA. Most targets for fiscal years 2003 and 2004 were revised upwardly in August, 2002 during preparation of the ENRMA's approved continuation application for FY 2003. The chapter presents ENRMA targets and results for FY 2003 achieved in project intervention zones (including six prefectures), as well as those accomplished through the HEPA program.

Annual and Cumulative Targets and Results

The following three tables summarize ENRMA annual and cumulative results. Thus, Table 1 presents annual results for FY 2003 including the relative contributions of ENRMA directly managed programs in six prefectures, and the Health and Environmental Protection Activity (HEPA). Table 2 presents the FY 2003 totals as a component of ENRMA cumulative results achieved during the first four years of the project. Table 3 further illuminates the FY 2003 totals by adding gender-specific information.

Regarding the fiscal year 2003 (Table 1), the ENRMA achieved or (in many cases, significantly) exceeded the annual targets established for 26 of the project's 30 performance indicators. Of the remaining 4 performance indicator targets, 3 are "near misses" in FY 2003 (achieved, respectively, at 94%, 77% and 86%), and the results based on the final indicator (#30) will be reported directly by ACA to USAID once the necessary information has been processed.

As illustrated in Table 2, with a single exception, cumulative targets over the first four years of project implementation were met or exceeded for each of the ENRMA performance indicators. The single exception is performance indicator #24, *The rate of operational viability of the CDEs (revenue/outgoings)*, which (along with performance indicator #23) will be dropped from the ENRMA performance indicator roster beginning with FY 2004 as a result of the decision to discontinue the business development centers (CDE) as commercial enterprises sponsored by the ENRMA.

A discussion of individual indicators follows the tables below.

**TABLE 1
ENRMA TARGETS AND FINAL RESULTS FOR FY 2003**

Based on the 30 Performance Indicators of the ENRMA

TABLE 1 FISCAL YEAR 2003								
NO.	INDICATEUR	TARGETS			RESULTS			REMARKS
		<i>ENRMA Intervention Zones</i>	<i>HEPA</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>ENRMA Intervention Zones</i>	<i>HEPA</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	
1a	Area of natural forests and plantations of forest species and/or fruit trees managed under a sustainable management plan in the project zone (ha) – CLASSIFIED FORESTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Work began in two new forests; co-management plans to be completed in 2004; work ongoing in five existing forests</i>
1b	COMMUNITY FORESTS (does not include community forests established through the HEPA program)	<i>8 community forests (a target in hectares was not formulated)</i>	600	600	268.5	636	904.5	<i>Target in ENRMA zones is formulated in terms of the <u>number</u> of community forests to be established (see indicator #27)</i>
1c	PLANTATIONS	<i>X seedlings (a target in hectares was not formulated)</i>	-	(a target in hectares was not formulated)	804	-	804	<i>Target is formulated in terms of the <u>number</u> of seedlings to be produced based on NRM plans</i>
2	Area of land under cultivation using sustainable agricultural techniques (ha)	12,500	3,000	15,500	20,134	3,226	23,360	<i>Target met and significantly surpassed</i>

**TABLE 1
FISCAL YEAR 2003**

NO.	INDICATEUR	TARGETS			RESULTS			REMARKS
		<i>ENRMA Intervention Zones</i>	<i>HEPA</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>ENRMA Intervention Zones</i>	<i>HEPA</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	
3	The number of NRM plans successfully implemented by communities	50	8	58	53	8	61	<i>Target met and modestly surpassed</i>
4	The number of NRM plans prepared, and judged acceptable, with the assistance of NGO or GOG agents	50	8	58	56	8	64	<i>Target met and modestly surpassed</i>
5	The number of village NRM organizations which are functional	50	2	52	51	2	53	<i>Target met and modestly surpassed</i>
6	The number of NGO agents participating in organized training	90	-	90	134	-	134	<i>Target met and significantly surpassed</i>
7	The number of organized demonstrations and programs aimed at increasing capacity	1,000	-	1,000	3,395	-	3,395	<i>Target met and significantly surpassed</i>
8	The number of producers who invest in sustainable production techniques which increase productivity	10,000	2,000	12,000	10,833	2,467	13,300	<i>Target met and modestly surpassed</i>
9	The number of producers capable of describing at least two sustainable agricultural practices that improve productivity	13,500	1,500	15,000	12,196	1,890	14,086	<i>94% of target achieved</i>
10	Number of producers who implement a simple production plan	4,200	800	5,000	6,607	958	7,565	<i>Target met and significantly surpassed</i>

**TABLE 1
FISCAL YEAR 2003**

NO.	INDICATEUR	TARGETS			RESULTS			REMARKS
		<i>ENRMA Intervention Zones</i>	<i>HEPA</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>ENRMA Intervention Zones</i>	<i>HEPA</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	
11	Number of producers who use market information to commercialize their produce	4,500	-	4,500	4,938	-	4,938	<i>Target met and significantly surpassed</i>
12	The value of produce commercialized by producers (millions FG)	626	-	626	785	-	785	<i>Target met and significantly surpassed</i>
13	Number of producer associations which carry out commercialization activities	40	-	40	86	-	86	<i>Target met and significantly surpassed</i>
14	The number of enterprises newly established in the activity zones	460	-	460	742	-	742	<i>Target met and significantly surpassed</i>
15	The number of enterprises which are expanding in project zones	1,176	-	1,176	1,452	-	1,452	<i>Target met and modestly surpassed</i>
16	The number of enterprises which adopt new management practices	768	-	768	1,480	-	1,480	<i>Target met and significantly surpassed</i>
17	The number of enterprises which exist at least one year after having adopted a new management technique	346	-	346	1,864	-	1,864	<i>Target met and significantly surpassed</i>
18	The number of enterprises which adopt new technologies	360	-	360	594	-	594	<i>Target met and significantly surpassed</i>
19	The number of loans granted in the project zones	1,526	-	1,526	4,888	-	4,888	<i>Target met and significantly surpassed</i>

**TABLE 1
FISCAL YEAR 2003**

NO.	INDICATEUR	TARGETS			RESULTS			REMARKS
		<i>ENRMA Intervention Zones</i>	<i>HEPA</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>ENRMA Intervention Zones</i>	<i>HEPA</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	
20	The amount of the loans granted in the project zones (million FG)	126,000	-	126,000	611,923	-	611,923	<i>Target met and significantly surpassed</i>
21	The number of savers mobilized in the project zones	2,514	-	2,514	1,944	-	1,944	<i>77% of target achieved</i>
22	The amount of money saved by the savers in the project zones (million FG)	157,709	-	157,709	167,186	-	167,186	<i>Target met and modestly surpassed</i>
23	The number of visitors each month visiting the CDEs*	300	-	300	624	-	624	<i>Target met and significantly surpassed</i>
24	The rate of operational viability of the CDEs (revenue/outgoings)*	50%	-	50%	43%	-	43%	<i>86% of target achieved</i>
25	The number of community savings unions (C3s) created in the project zones	18	-	18	18	-	18	<i>Target met</i>
26	The number of forests co-managed by the communities and other institutional partners	5	-	5	5	-	5	<i>ENRMA currently supports co-management of five forests and is laying the co-management groundwork in two more</i>
27	The number of community forests managed by 'groupements' which are formally recognized	8	8	16	9	8	17	<i>Target met and modestly surpassed</i>

**TABLE 1
FISCAL YEAR 2003**

NO.	INDICATEUR	TARGETS			RESULTS			REMARKS
		<i>ENRMA Intervention Zones</i>	<i>HEPA</i>	TOTAL	<i>ENRMA Intervention Zones</i>	<i>HEPA</i>	TOTAL	
28	Number of land-use agreement contracts established	70	8	78	99	8	107	<i>Target met and significantly surpassed</i>
29	The number of dissemination activities conducted related to the laws, texts, and decrees regulating the management of natural resources	42	2	44	56	4	60	<i>Target met and significantly surpassed</i>
30	The ratio of revenues to total operating costs for ACA including the regional offices, expressed as a percentage*	40%	-	40%	-	-	-	<i>This result will be prepared and submitted to USAID by ACA</i>

**TABLE 2:
ENRMA CUMULATIVE TARGETS AND RESULTS THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2003
Including Directly Managed ENRMA Implementation Zones AND the HEPA Program
Based on the 30 Performance Indicators of the ENRMA**

TABLE 2 CUMULATIVE TARGETS AND RESULTS							
NO.	INDICATEUR	CUMULATIVE TARGETS AND RESULTS THROUGH SEPT 30 2002		FISCAL YEAR 2003		CUMULATIVE TARGETS AND RESULTS THROUGH SEPT 30 2003	
		Targets	Results	Targets	Results	Targets	Results
1a	Area of natural forests and plantations of forest species and/or fruit trees managed under a sustainable management plan in the project zone (ha) – CLASSIFIED FORESTS	86,000	85,655	0	0	86,600	89,625
1b	COMMUNITY FORESTS (does not include community forests established through the HEPA program)		2,082.5	600	904.5		
1c	PLANTATIONS		179	No target was formulated in terms of “hectares”	804		
2	Area of land under cultivation using sustainable agricultural techniques (ha)	12,635	16,759	15,500	23,360	28,135	40,119
3	The number of NRM plans successfully implemented by communities	51	69	58	61	109	130

**TABLE 2
CUMULATIVE TARGETS AND RESULTS**

NO.	INDICATEUR	CUMULATIVE TARGETS AND RESULTS THROUGH SEPT 30 2002		FISCAL YEAR 2003		CUMULATIVE TARGETS AND RESULTS THROUGH SEPT 30 2003	
		Targets	Results	Targets	Results	Targets	Results
4	The number of NRM plans prepared, and judged acceptable, with the assistance of NGO or GOG agents	75	98	58	<i>64</i>	133	162
5	The number of village NRM organizations which are functional	57	93	52	<i>53</i>	109	146
6	The number of NGO agents participating in organized training	86	140	90	<i>134</i>	176	274
7	The number of organized demonstrations and programs aimed at increasing capacity	1,116	2,684	1,000	<i>3,395</i>	2,116	6,079
8	The number of producers who invest in sustainable production techniques which increase productivity	8,478	16,340	12,000	<i>13,300</i>	20,478	29,640
9	The number of producers capable of describing at least two sustainable agricultural practices that improve productivity	8,478	19,072	15,000	<i>14,086</i>	23,478	33,158
10	Number of producers who implement a simple production plan	8,478	11,203	5,000	<i>7,565</i>	13,478	18,768
11	Number of producers who use market information to commercialize their produce	8,500	38,905	4,500	<i>4,938</i>	13,000	43,843

**TABLE 2
CUMULATIVE TARGETS AND RESULTS**

NO.	INDICATEUR	CUMULATIVE TARGETS AND RESULTS THROUGH SEPT 30 2002		FISCAL YEAR 2003		CUMULATIVE TARGETS AND RESULTS THROUGH SEPT 30 2003	
		Targets	Results	Targets	Results	Targets	Results
12	The value of produce commercialized by producers (millions FG)	1,205	1,635	626	785	1,831	2,420
13	Number of producer associations which carry out commercialization activities	5	160	40	86	45	246
14	The number of enterprises newly established in the activity zones	803	1,324	460	742	1,263	2,066
15	The number of enterprises which are expanding in project zones	2,336	2,437	1,176	1,452	3,512	3,889
16	The number of enterprises which adopt new management practices	1,187	2,725	768	1,480	1,955	4,205
17	The number of enterprises which exist at least one year after having adopted a new management technique	251	610	346	1,864	597	2,474
18	The number of enterprises which adopt new technologies	380	794	360	594	740	1,388
19	The number of loans granted in the project zones	1,684	7,946	1,526	4,888	3,210	12,834

**TABLE 2
CUMULATIVE TARGETS AND RESULTS**

NO.	INDICATEUR	CUMULATIVE TARGETS AND RESULTS THROUGH SEPT 30 2002		FISCAL YEAR 2003		CUMULATIVE TARGETS AND RESULTS THROUGH SEPT 30 2003	
		Targets	Results	Targets	Results	Targets	Results
20	The amount of the loans granted in the project zones (million FG)	91,225	579,363.9	126,000	<i>611,923</i>	217,225	1,191,286.9
21	The number of savers mobilized in the project zones	3,742	6,726	2,514	<i>1,944</i>	6,256	8,670
22	The amount of money saved by the savers in the project zones (million FG)	36,251	493,037	157,709	<i>167,186</i>	193,960	660,223
23	The number of visitors each month visiting the CDEs	250	275	300	<i>624</i>	300	624
24	The rate of operational viability of the CDEs (revenue/outgoings)	30%	32.1%	50%	<i>43%</i>	50%	43%
25	The number of community savings unions (C3s) created in the project zones	40	40	18	<i>18</i>	58	58
26	The number of forests co-managed by the communities and other institutional partners	5	5	5 (includes same forests as through 2002)			
27	The number of community forests managed by 'groupements' which are formally recognized	10	18	16	<i>17</i>	26	35

**TABLE 2
CUMULATIVE TARGETS AND RESULTS**

NO.	INDICATEUR	CUMULATIVE TARGETS AND RESULTS THROUGH SEPT 30 2002		FISCAL YEAR 2003		CUMULATIVE TARGETS AND RESULTS THROUGH SEPT 30 2003	
		Targets	Results	Targets	Results	Targets	Results
28	Number of land-use agreement contracts established	86	141	78	107	164	248
29	The number of dissemination activities conducted related to the laws, texts, and decrees regulating the management of natural resources	56	85	44	60	100	145
30	The ratio of revenues to total operating costs for ACA including the regional offices, expressed as a percentage	15.75%	42.8%	40%	-	-	-

TABLE 3
GENDER INFORMATION RELATED TO
ENRMA RESULTS FOR FY 2003

Based on the 30 Performance Indicators of the ENRMA

TABLE 3					
GENDER INFORMATION RELATED TO ENRMA RESULTS FOR FY 2003					
NO.	INDICATEUR	ENRMA Intervention Zones		HEPA	
		<i>Results</i>	<i>Gender Information</i>	<i>Results</i>	<i>Gender Information</i>
1a	Area of natural forests and plantations of forest species and/or fruit trees managed under a sustainable management plan in the project zone (ha) – CLASSIFIED FORESTS	-		-	
1b	COMMUNITY FORESTS (does not include community forests established through the HEPA program)	268.5		636	
1c	PLANTATIONS	804		-	
2	Area of land under cultivation using sustainable agricultural techniques (ha)	20,134	<i>M = 14,827</i> <i>F = 4,752</i> <i>Groups (mixed) = 555</i> (these figures are the # of <u>hectares</u> farmed by men, women and groups)	3,226	<i>M = 2,383</i> <i>F = 832</i> <i>Groups (mixed) = 11.5</i> (these figures are the # of <u>hectares</u> farmed by men, women and groups)
3	The number of NRM plans successfully implemented by communities	53		8	
4	The number of NRM plans prepared, and judged acceptable, with the assistance of NGO or GOG agents	56	M = 816; W = 386 (of 1,204 individuals participating in diagnostic activities)	8	
5	The number of village NRM organizations which are functional	51	M = 1,036; W = 367 (of 1,158 NRM committee members)	2	
6	The number of NGO agents participating in organized training	134	M = 118 F = 16	-	
7	The number of organized demonstrations and programs aimed at increasing capacity	3,395	M = 30,721 (PU) F = 25,792 (PU)	-	
8	The number of producers who invest in sustainable production techniques which increase productivity	10,833	M = 5,644 W = 5,189	2,467	<i>M = 1,330</i> <i>W = 1,137</i>

**TABLE 3
GENDER INFORMATION RELATED TO ENRMA RESULTS FOR FY 2003**

NO.	INDICATEUR	ENRMA Intervention Zones		HEPA	
		Results	Gender Information	Results	Gender Information
9	The number of producers capable of describing at least two sustainable agricultural practices that improve productivity	12,196	M = 6,341 W = 5,855	1,890	M = 943 W = 947
10	Number of producers who implement a simple production plan	6,607	M = 3,909 W = 2,698	958	M = 692 W = 266
11	Number of producers who use market information to commercialize their produce	4,938	M = 2,121 W = 2,817	-	
12	The value of produce commercialized by producers (millions FG)	785	M = 286 W = 499	-	
13	Number of producer associations which carry out commercialization activities	86	M = 646 W = 1,725	-	
14	The number of enterprises newly established in the activity zones	742	M = 322 W = 420	-	
15	The number of enterprises which are expanding in project zones	1,452	M = 755 W = 697	-	
16	The number of enterprises which adopt new management practices	1,480	M = 743 W = 737	-	
17	The number of enterprises which exist at least one year after having adopted a new management technique	1,864	M = 867 W = 997	-	
18	The number of enterprises which adopt new technologies	594	M = 303 W = 291	-	
19	The number of loans granted in the project zones	4,888	M = 2,347 W = 2,541	-	
20	The amount of the loans granted in the project zones (million FG)	611,923	M = 373,274 W = 238,649	-	
21	The number of savers mobilized in the project zones	1,944	M = 1,167 W = 777	-	
22	The amount of money saved by the savers in the project zones (million FG)	167,186	M = 105,328 W = 61,858	-	
23	The number of visitors each month visiting the CDEs*	624	M = 325 W = 299	-	

**TABLE 3
GENDER INFORMATION RELATED TO ENRMA RESULTS FOR FY 2003**

NO.	INDICATEUR	ENRMA Intervention Zones		HEPA	
		Results	Gender Information	Results	Gender Information
24	The rate of operational viability of the CDEs (revenue/outgoings)*	43%		-	
25	The number of community savings unions (C3s) created in the project zones	18		-	
26	The number of forests co-managed by the communities and other institutional partners	5		-	
27	The number of community forests managed by 'groupements' which are formally recognized	9		8	
28	Number of land-use agreement contracts established	99	M = 56 F = 9 Groups (mixed) = 34	8	
29	The number of dissemination activities conducted related to the laws, texts, and decrees regulating the management of natural resources	56		4	
30	The ratio of revenues to total operating costs for ACA including the regional offices, expressed as a percentage*	-		-	

Discussion of Results Achieved Through September 30, 2003

Indicator 1: Area of natural forests and plantations of forest species and/or fruit trees managed under a sustainable management plan in the project zone (ha)

Indicator 26: The number of forests co-managed by the communities and other institutional partners

Indicator 27: The number of community forests managed by 'groupements' which are formally recognized

These indicators can be discussed as a group since indicators 26 (which counts classified forests) and 27 (which counts community forests) express as numbers the total forest units that comprise the surface area that is expressed in terms of hectares in the reporting of indicator 1. Each of the targets established for the current fiscal year in association with these indicators has been achieved or surpassed. The elements contributing to this success include: the arrival in late-October 2001 of a forestry/agro-forestry specialist to coordinate the project's co-management of classified forests (technical aspects) component; solid and sound support of the creation of community forests on the part of the project's Favorable Policy Environment component and HEPA partner APARFE; the establishment of cashew plantations in the course of implementation of the community land use management plans as supported by the project's NRM component.

Indicator 1 provides a total figure for three diverse categories of natural resources under management: classified forests, community forests and planted trees (in the context of land use plan implementation). By far the most significant contribution to results associated with this indicator (in terms of number of hectares) is the first category, classified forests. Of 89,625 hectares of accumulated results through FY 2003, 85,655 (over 95%) are within the five classified forests in which the ENRMA is currently active. These are the classified forests of Nialama, Souti Yanfou, Bakoun, Sincéry Oursa and Balayan Souroumba. In addition, the ENRMA co-management program began field activities in the classified forests of Nono and Baro during the current year and will complete co-management plans for these forests in 2004.

TABLE 4: Current Progress Toward Bringing Seven Classified Forests under Management

Forests	Surface Area (hectares)	Progress as of September 30, 2003	Planned for 2004
Nialama	9,915	The management plan for Nialama was approved in 1997 and the forest is managed on the basis of a co-management contract established between the DNEF and the Forest Committee. The ENRMA is currently revising the existing plan and in 2003 conducted a number of field exercises to this effect.	This forest is already under management according to an approved management plan. Revisions to the plan will be completed in early 2004 and the revised plan will be submitted to USAID and the GOG for approval at that time.
Souti Yanfou	10,210	The management plan was produced in 2000 but needed substantial revisions that are ongoing. The forest is currently being co-managed by the DNEF and the forest committee without benefit of a contract.	The revised plan will be submitted to the DNEF and the forest committee for approval early in 2004.
Bakoun	29,590	Same as Souti Yanfou.	Same as Souti Yanfou.
Sincéry Oursa	12,810	The forest management plan was completed, submitted and approved by USAID and GOG in 2003. The forest management committee has been in place since late 2002 and is being progressively trained.	Planned activities and specialized studies specified in the plan are being implemented throughout 2004.
Balayan Souroumba	23,130	Same as Sincéry Oursa	Same as Sincéry Oursa.
Baro	7,996	Field work for forest inventories has been completed.	Data from the forest inventories is being computerized and analysed. Cartographic work continues. Plan completion is scheduled for 2004.
Nono	4,922	Same as Baro.	Same as Baro.

The second category taken into account in evaluating indicator 1 is that of community forests. The ENRMA targeting establishment of 16 community forests in fiscal year 2003 (8 through the project's Favorable Policy Environment Established component, and 8 through the HEPA program). A total of 17 community forests were established in 2003 for a total of 904.5 hectares.

Finally, the ENRMA established 804 hectares of plantations (many of them cashew) by the end of FY 2003 in the process of implementation of community NRM plans.

Indicator 2: Area of land under cultivation using sustainable agricultural techniques (ha)

Indicator 8: The number of producers who invest in sustainable production techniques which increase productivity

Indicator 9: The number of producers capable of describing at least two sustainable agricultural practices that improve productivity

Indicator 10: Number of producers who implement a simple production plan

This set of indicators evaluates the results achieved by the ENRMA through its agricultural production component. In the early years of the ENRMA, this component was the object of strong concerns both within the project and as expressed by USAID. Certain of these indicators fell seriously short of their targets for fiscal year 2001. The original target determined for FY 2002 regarding indicator 2 was increased by the amount of the deficit from that year, thus presenting a heightened challenge. Fortunately, this challenge was met by the end of the fiscal year as evidenced by the fact that the total result recorded by the project over its first three years exceeds the total target for the same years by 33%. This percentage was further increased by the end of 2003 given that the achievement of 23,360 hectares far exceeded the same year's annual target of 15,500 hectares.

Some of the measures implemented during the fiscal year 2002 that help to explain the success realized in the course of the following two years include:

- An increase in numbers of field agents supporting the activities of this component;
- Implementation of training exercises in the form of workshops to strengthen the capacity of field agents;
- Greater involvement and commitment at the level of management of partner NGOs;
- Greater synergy between this component and the NRM component;
- The expansion of ENRMA activities to include Dabola prefecture which offers a significant potential for introduction of improved NRM and agricultural production technologies;
- A focus on improving activity planning of the component, including a consultancy conducted by Alpha Diallo, the Labé-based PEG coordinator;
- Technical support provided by the Winrock regional representative based in Bamako;
- Technical support provided by the USAID SO1 (NRM) team based in Conakry.

Indicator 3: The number of NRM plans successfully implemented by communities

Indicator 4: The number of NRM plans prepared, and judged acceptable, with the assistance of NGO or GOG agents

Indicator 5: The number of village NRM organizations which are functional

The ENRMA has exceeded the targets associated with these indicators for fiscal year 2003. The technical advisor responsible for the project's NRM component recently engaged in end-of-year field evaluations to assess the current performance of the component, including the quality of achieved results. The results of these exercises have been positive. Activities and measures included in the current year's work plan and implemented in the course of the fiscal year include the following elements that have contributed to expected success in meeting these targets:

- Redefinition of the intervention process based on past years' experiences;
- Introduction of more efficient criteria for selection of villages to produce NRM plans;

- Better distribution of field agents across prefectures including their transfer from urban zones;
- The pairing of NRM and agricultural production agents;
- Clarification of partner NGO obligations for producing results and better distribution of responsibilities across NGOs;
- Design and implementation of training exercises of field agents to perfect their understanding of NRM plan production and implementation;
- Establishment of a special field-level unit (ROPPMOP) to better coordinate and increase synergy regarding NRM plan production and implementation;
- Increased involvement in the field of the NRM technical component's coordinator and his assistant (who devote approximately 2/3 of their time to providing field-level support);
- Implementation of supplementary training exercises as formulated and planned in the component's annual training plan;
- Production and distribution of aids such as written technical guidelines for various NRM activities;
- Delivery of a modest amount supply of tools (shovels, picks, wheelbarrows, watering cans, etc.) to support NRM committees implementing their planned activities;
- Initiation of revenue-generating NRM activities such as production of cashews and coffee.

Indicator 6: The number of NGO agents participating in organized training

Indicator 7: The number of organized demonstrations and programs aimed at increasing capacity

As indicated in Table 2, the targets set for these indicators have been significantly surpassed for the first four years of the project, in spite of the fact that targets were revised upward for fiscal year 2003. In addition to the factors listed above explaining the success of indicators 3-5, the following are listed to explain the particular success of indicators 6 and 7.

- An increase in the number of NRM field agents, particularly as assured through the participation of non-NRM component agents through the ROPPMOP unit;
- Design and implementation of a defined training and technical assistance program to reinforce local capacities in planning and implementing NRM activities;
- Contributions of PRIDE Guinée/Formation in implementing the component's training program;
- Increased understanding by field agents of the ENRMA's performance-based approach to program implementation;
- Increased assumption of responsibilities on the part of field agents;
- Better monitoring of field activities;
- Participation of partners in new and cross-cutting activities such as study tours and exchanges.

Indicator 11: Number of producers who use market information to commercialize their produce

In FY 2003, a survey to capture results for this indicator was conducted during the second and third quarters. The questionnaire is similar to that from last year, but more explicitly inquires about reception and use of market information available through ACA, since this is the only formal information source of its kind. Almost every producer responded that (s)he receives

market information from some source, but certain mediums such as transporters, neighbors, etc are assumed to be less viable.

The result for this indicator was calculated by extrapolating for the total number of producers with whom the project works, a figure available at the project's SOS unit. A statistically valid sample of 5% (811) of the total number of producers (16,221) was being interviewed. The target is 4,500, but considering it is NOT a cumulative figure, the survey must show that 8,157 producers (4,500 new users and 4,157 producers from last year) use market information. Therefore, the real target for FY 2003 is that 8,157 producers use market information to commercialize their produce. As shown in Table 2, this target was exceeded by a substantial margin.

Indicator 12: The value of commodities commercialized by producers (millions FG)

In FY 2002, a survey was conducted of 50 producers per prefecture representing association members. It is assumed that increasing value of market transactions requires substantial training and sensitization efforts. Therefore, results were extrapolated to the number of association members only. Although discussions were held with the SOS unit at which time it was recommended to use the same "target population" as for indicator 11, discussions with USAID subsequently held in July 2003 confirmed that the method used last year was more appropriate.

Errors were discovered during verification exercises last year for this indicator. It is difficult to request a producer to list the quantities and prices of all commodities sold throughout the year during a one-time, 30-minute questionnaire. Therefore, notebooks were distributed to the 50 producers in each prefecture who were requested to record all commodities sold, specifying the date, quantities, and prices.

When this indicator was discussed with the SOS unit, the consensus was to increase the sample size to 400 producers (instead of the original 200). Notebooks have since been distributed to other producers, and although their information may not be used to calculate the value of produce marketed, producers who are NOT associations members were compared to those in associations to determine if affiliation to a producers' groups has had an impact on commodity sales. As shown in Table 2, the target for this indicator was exceeded by nearly 50% for FY 2003.

Indicator 13: Number of producer associations that carry out commercialization activities

Criteria used for reporting complying groups under this indicator include not only those associations purchasing inputs, but also those that assisted members to market produce either through group marketing or organization of transport. More rigorous criteria have been applied to results for this indicator, as advised during the meetings with USAID in July 2003. All associations evaluated as qualifying to contribute to this result must be functional, that is meet five standards which have been set by the component and have been verified by the SOS unit. Although the annual target for this indicator is 40, the final result achieved is 86.

Indicator 14: The number of enterprises newly established in the activity zones
Indicator 15: The number of enterprises which are expanding in the activity zones
Indicator 16: The number of enterprises which adopt new management techniques
Indicator 17: The number of enterprises which exist at least one year after having adopted a new management technique

As noted in Table 2, the ENRMA SME Component has achieved or exceeded the 2003 targets set forth for performance indicators 14, 15, 16 and 17. The SME Component has improved its performance during the current FY related to these indicators by improving the quality of the enterprise development training sessions targeting the rural enterprises in the ENRMA activity zones, and by working closely with the project's SOS Cellule to identify and address several weaknesses which have plagued its data collection systems during the first three years of project implementation. These improved results underline the effectiveness of PRIDE/Guinée/Formation's new approach: restructuring of the training teams in the field; greater emphasis on offering proximity services, strengthened training teams with clearer roles and responsibilities; improved activity planning (by Prefecture); and a more systematic approach to monitoring of field activities.

Indicator 18: The number of enterprises which adopt new technologies

As indicated in Table 2, the annual target for indicator 18 of 360 was exceeded by the SME Component in that the final result was 594. The reasons for this improved performance during the first nine months of FY 2003 include:

- The recruitment of four new appropriate technology field agents and their installation in the project's new activity zones (Dabola, Kouroussa and Faranah);
- Additional training of the project's appropriate technology field agents so they can plan and organize technology training themselves for the existing sub-sectors already supported by the project (i.e. apiculture, shea butter, cloth-dying, etc.) without having to rely on outside expertise;
- Identifying several local resource people amongst the stronger participants to assist the Appropriate Technology Sub-component's field agents in organizing future training sessions, similar to the project's Agriculture Production Component's approach in using "*Vulgarisateurs Rélais*"; and
- Improved the appropriate technology training sessions offered by the project by including an additional session to discuss the economic and environmental aspects of the technology being introduced.

However, as noted by the mid-term evaluation, the development and introduction of new technologies has not been an easy task for the ENRMA SME Component, especially in an environment as challenging as rural Guinea. While the ENRMA appropriate technology sub-component has had its share of successes over the past three years, the fact that this activity has been included as a part of a complex integrated natural resource management project has created its share of additional challenges as well. A high level of resources are needed to provide the kind of research activities, the funding, and the support services needed to introduce and to ensure "successful" adoption of new technologies. Through adoption of a participative sub-sector approach to enterprise development, the SME Component has tried to do its best to introduce and develop a number of appropriate technologies with a relatively limited amount of resources available to this effect.

Indicator 19: The number of loans granted in the project's activity zones

Indicator 20: The amount of loans granted in the project's activity zones

As indicated in Table 2, the annual targets for indicators 19 and 20 (1,526 and 126,000) were exceeded by the SME Component since verified results total, respectively, 4,888 and 611,923 as a result of local heavy demand for credit resources in the project's intervention zones. To date, this heavy demand for credit has been accommodated for the most part through the expansion of the C³ Network's lending operations in the project's activity zones during FY 2003. However, to continue to meet the increasing demand for credit in the project's new intervention zones (i.e. Dabola, Kouroussa and Faranah), the C³ Network will need additional loan funds to expand its lending operations in these zones during FY 2004. The present continuation application contains a proposed budget including \$83,000 for this purpose. In addition, in conformity with the "Exit Strategy" for the ENRMA Pilot Credit Program (PPC), the SME Component will make its last loans under the auspices of the PPC during the third quarter of FY 2003 and has progressively reoriented the funds associated with this program to the rural C³ Network in the form of additional loan fund injections.

Indicator 21: The number of savers in the project's activity zones

Indicator 22: The amount of savings mobilized in the project's activity zones

Indicator 25: The number of community savings unions (C³s) created in the project's activity zones

The annual target for indicator 21 was achieved at a rate of 77%. In spite of this shortfall, the cumulative target through FY 2003 (6,256) was exceeded during the first four years of the ENRMA through achievement of 8,670 savers. Regarding the total amount saved, the SME Component exceeded its annual target for indicator 22 by a modest margin, but the component exceeded its cumulative target for this indicator by a very significant margin. Factors contributing to the multi-year success regarding the expected number and amount of savings mobilized in the project's activity zones include a high level of confidence on the part of savers resulting from the transparent and efficient system of governance and the easily understood administrative mechanisms of the C³ Network that assure easy access to funds as desired by the savers.

The SME Component has also met its target of creating 18 new C³s by the end of FY 2003 (indicator 25). This was accomplished in spite of the significant amount of time needed to perform the preliminary tasks associated with the creation of a new C³, that is, the time-consuming field work involved in the C³ feasibility studies, the organization of information-sharing meetings with the communities once the C³ site has been selected, the election of Board Members, the identification and introductory training of the cashiers, and the identification and renovation of the buildings which will serve as the C³ offices. The Enterprise Development Component also worked with its Rural Financial Services Agents to identify ways of streamlining the C³ installation process and to cut down the necessary time in the future.

Indicator 23: The number of visitors each month visiting the CDEs
Indicator 24: The rate of operational viability of the CDEs (revenue/expenses)

As indicated in Table 2, the annual target for indicator 23 was exceeded by the SME Component by a factor of about 2. Regarding indicator 24, the SME Component fell slightly short with a result of 43% as compared to a target of 50%.

However, given the project's resource limitations and the fact that a number of small and micro-enterprises have sprung up in Labé which are now offering similar services to those offered by the Commercial Services Sub-component (those commonly referred to as the "CDE"), the SME Component agrees with the recommendation of the mid-term evaluation team that these activities should no longer be offered in the context of the project. As a reminder, it should be noted that as a result of the feedback the project received from USAID concerning the continuing application for the ENRMA for FY 2003, the SME Component closed-out the computer training activities in the CDE at Conakry early in the fiscal year, and the local personnel involved in those activities were transferred to the field to support the other business development activities during the first quarter of FY 2003.

Regarding the Commercial Services Sub-component's activities in Labé, the SME Component has now completed its phaseout of the CDE at this site. Much of the local staff involved in these activities have been transferred to support the other program activities of the project. Regarding the material resources allocated to the Commercial Services Sub-component in Labé (computers, photocopy machines, etc.), these have been reallocated to support the other activities of the SME Component. The building and installations currently occupied by the Commercial Services Sub-component continues to be used by the project's Appropriate Technology Sub-component who plans to occupy this site until the end of the project. The SME Component plans to use this building to house the *Cellule d'Appui Technique* – CAT to be created by the local project staff to continue to serve the technical assistance needs of the C³ Network after the project phase.

The SME Component, however, strongly recommends that the Cybercafé services offered in the ENRMA's office in Conakry continue through the end of the project. This makes quite good sense given that members of the project's technical, administrative and logistical staff, as well as the different technical consultants supporting the implementation of the ENRMA, will continue to benefit from internet access to support their activities, and the revenues generated by the Cybercafé can continue to be used to offset the modest level of costs associated with these services (the monthly fee for the wireless internet connection and the small stipend paid to the intern that manages this activity).

Finally, as a result of the close-out of the Commercial Services Component's activities, the project's performance indicator number 23 (the number of CDE visitors) and number 24 (the CDE cost-recovery ratio) will no longer have their place in the ENRMA Strategic Results Framework. Accordingly, the ENRMA plans no longer to report on these two performance indicators.

Indicator 28: Number of land-use agreement contracts established
Indicator 29: The number of dissemination activities conducted related to the laws, texts, and decrees regulating the management of natural resources

The ENRMA has exceeded annual targets for these indicators as a result of sound management and solid planning at the level of the project's Favorable Policy Environment Component. The HEPA program also contributed to the results of these two indicators by meeting their annual targets.

Indicator 30: The ratio of revenues to total operating costs for ACA including the regional offices, expressed as a percentage

Data collection and management as well as reporting for this indicator is now the responsibility of ENRMA partner ACA. ACA provides the relevant information directly to USAID at the end of the fiscal year. Based on past performance, it is currently anticipated that the current fiscal year target for this indicator will be met.

Health and Environmental Protection Activity

HEPA, the Health and Environmental Protection Activity, began in October 1998. HEPA was funded through Economic Support Funds (ESF) offered to USAID-Conakry by the US Congress. Using funds remaining from the 1997 closure of USAID programs in Niger, Congress offered Guinea \$500,000 to support activities in the sectors of health and environment in the Forest Region, with a particular focus on refugee-affected areas. HEPA was established to promote sustainable natural resource management according to the objectives of USAID's first Strategic Objective (SO1) and, to a lesser degree, to improve Guinea's health service delivery systems in the prefectures of Guéckédou, Kissidougou and Macenta.

The HEPA program was integrated into the ENRMA from January 2000. In early March 2000, sub-grants were offered to seven NGOs that had submitted proposals as a result of their participation in the workshop. This phase of the HEPA program took place prior to finalization of the current ENRMA performance indicator list and associated evaluation criteria and is reported separately from current results reports (please see ENRMA annual report for fiscal year 2001 for a report of this phase of the HEPA project).

During fiscal year 2001, four more contracts were signed with Guinean NGOs: EDAC, APARFE, WACODES and IBGRN. EDAC and APARFE worked in the region of Kissidougou; WACODES and IBGRN initiated new activities in the region of Dabola. Since the beginning of fiscal year 2002 the ENRMA has worked solely with APARFE as a HEPA program partner.

HEPA's contribution through the NGO APARFE to FY 2003 results are recorded in Table 2 above. The ENRMA currently plans to continue the relationship with APARFE through fiscal years 2004 and 2005. HEPA targets for these two fiscal years are included in Table 6 (below).

Proposed ENRMA Targets for Fiscal Year 2004, Fiscal Year 2005 and the Life of Project

The table below presents current annual and life of project targets as they were revised upwardly in the course of preparation of the ENRMA continuation application for 2003, and further readjusted for FY 2004 as recorded below. In addition, the table proposes targets for FY 2005, which supposes an extension of the project through this period. Targets suggested for FY 2005 were formulated under the hypothesis that ENRMA program implementation will eventually extend into FY 2006. In other words, in formulating the targets cited in the following table FY 2005 was not assumed to be a project closeout year.

It should be noted that two indicators – 23 and 24 – will not be reported on for fiscal years 2004 and 2005 since program activity (business development centers – CDE) on which reporting depends will be discontinued following the current fiscal year.

TABLE 5: LIFE OF PROJECT INDICATORS AND TARGETS
Including Directly Managed ENRMA Implementation Zones AND the HEPA Program
Based on the 30 Performance Indicators of the ENRMA

NO	INDICATOR	CUMULATIVE RESULTS THROUGH FY 2003	FY 2004 Targets ENRMA Intervention Zones	FY 2004 Targets HEPA	FY 2005 Targets ENRMA Intervention Zones	FY 2005 Targets HEPA	FORMER LOP TARGETS (PRIOR TO FY 2003)	CURRENT LIFE OF PROJECT TARGETS
1a	Area of natural forests and plantations of forest species and/or fruit trees managed under a sustainable management plan in the project zone (ha)	85,655	12,918	-	-	-	100,170	98,573
1b	COMMUNITY FORESTS (does not include community forests established through the HEPA program)	2,987	300	600	300	600		4,787
1c	PLANTATIONS	983	400	-	400	-		1,783
2	Area of land under cultivation using sustainable agricultural techniques (ha)	40,119	5,000	3,000	3,500	3,000	25,000	54,619
3	The number of NRM plans successfully implemented by communities	130	50	8	50	8	139	246
4	The number of NRM plans prepared, and judged acceptable, with the assistance of NGO or GOG agents	162	50	8	50	8	165	278
5	The number of village NRM organizations which are functional	146	55	14	55	8	149	278

NO	INDICATOR	CUMULATIVE RESULTS THROUGH FY 2003	FY 2004 Targets ENRMA Intervention Zones	FY 2004 Targets HEPA	FY 2005 Targets ENRMA Intervention Zones	FY 2005 Targets HEPA	FORMER LOP TARGETS (PRIOR TO FY 2003)	CURRENT LIFE OF PROJECT TARGETS
6	The number of NGO agents participating in organized training	274	90	-	90	-	146	454
7	The number of organized demonstrations and programs aimed at increasing capacity	6,079	1,000	-	1,000	-	2,081	8,079
8	The number of producers who invest in sustainable production techniques which increase productivity	29,640	4,000	2,000	2,700	2,000	20,000	40,340
9	The number of producers capable of describing at least two sustainable agricultural practices that improve productivity	33,158	5,000	1,500	2,200	1,500	20,000	43,358
10	Number of producers who implement a simple production plan	18,768	2,500	800	1,500	800	20,000	24,368
11	Number of producers who use market information to commercialize their produce	43,843	5,000	-	3,000	-	20,000	51,843
12	The value of produce commercialized by producers (millions FG)	2,420	626	-	626	-	1,991	3,672
13	Number of producer associations which carry out commercialization activities	246	40	-	40	-	11	326

NO	INDICATOR	CUMULATIVE RESULTS THROUGH FY 2003	FY 2004 Targets ENRMA Intervention Zones	FY 2004 Targets HEPA	FY 2005 Targets ENRMA Intervention Zones	FY 2005 Targets HEPA	FORMER LOP TARGETS (PRIOR TO FY 2003)	CURRENT LIFE OF PROJECT TARGETS
14	The number of enterprises newly established in the activity zones	2,066	613	-	582	-	1,839	3,261
15	The number of enterprises which are expanding in project zones	3,889	1,198	-	1,138	-	4,597	6,225
16	The number of enterprises which adopt new management practices	4,205	874	-	834	-	2,170	5,917
17	The number of enterprises which exist at least one year after having adopted a new management technique	2,474	395	-	375	-	742	3,244
18	The number of enterprises which adopt new technologies	1,388	432	-	410	-	976	2,230
19	The number of loans granted in the project zones	12,834	2,026	-	1,925	-	5,150	16,785
20	The amount of the loans granted in the project zones (million FG)	1,191,286.9	173,280	-	164,616	-	340,625	1,529,183
21	The number of savers mobilized in the project zones	8,670	2,819	-	2,678	-	9,075	14,167
22	The amount of money saved by the savers in the project zones (million FG)	660,223	160,074	-	152,071	-	161,170	972,368

NO	INDICATOR	CUMULATIVE RESULTS THROUGH FY 2003	FY 2004 Targets ENRMA Intervention Zones	FY 2004 Targets HEPA	FY 2005 Targets ENRMA Intervention Zones	FY 2005 Targets HEPA	FORMER LOP TARGETS (PRIOR TO FY 2003)	CURRENT LIFE OF PROJECT TARGETS
23	The number of visitors each month visiting the CDEs	624	-	-	-	-	400	-
24	The rate of operational viability of the CDEs (revenue/outgoings)	43%	-	-	-	-	75%	-
25	The number of community savings unions (C3s) created in the project zones	58	18	-	-	-	76	76
26	The number of forests co-managed by the communities and other institutional partners	5	2	-	-	-	7	7
27	The number of community forests managed by 'groupements' which are formally recognized - FPEE	35	10	8	10	8	20	71
28	Number of land-use agreement contracts established	248	75	8	75	8	200	414
29	The number of dissemination activities conducted related to the laws, texts, and decrees regulating the management of natural resources	145	30	2	30	2	106	209
30	The ratio of revenues to total operating costs of ACA including the regional offices, expressed as a percentage	-	-	-	-	-	30.25%	30.25%

C. Core Activities

INTRODUCTION

ENRMA TECHNICAL COMPONENTS

The ENRMA is organized into six technical components, each one responding to one or more of the sub-intermediate results (SIRs) or intermediate results (IRs) identified in Results Framework presented as Figure 1 (see page 3):

- Natural Resource Management – Component 1
- Agricultural Production – Component 2
- Agricultural Commercialization – Component 3
- Development of Small Enterprises – Component 4
- Favorable Policy Environment and Natural Forest Co-Management (institutional and sociological aspects) – Component 5
- Classified Forest Co-Management (physical aspects) – Component 6

Some representative responsibilities and activities conducted by the components that are designed to achieve the sub-intermediate results identified in the results framework include:

- Component 1 (IR1) – facilitation of NRM plan development and implementation at the village level; support to establishment and functioning of NRM Committees.
- Component 2 (IR2) – training and demonstrations in improved agricultural production techniques; promotion of improved technology adoption through better access to inputs.
- Component 3 (IR2) – technical support to marketing of agricultural products and facilitation of the autonomization process of the *Agence pour la Commercialisation Agricole – ACA* ; administration and coordination of the volunteer Farmer-to-Farmer program.
- Component 4 (IR3) – training in micro and small enterprises; creation of Enterprise Development Centers (CDEs); creation of a network of Village Savings and Credit Associations (C³s); development of a pilot credit program.
- Component 5 (IR4) – creation of community forests and forest management committees; implementation of an information, education and communication program related to forestry and land tenure policies ; establishment of land tenure agreements.
- Component 6 (IR4) – facilitation of collaborative management of classified forests through development and implementation of management plans and training of forest service agents.

ENRMA LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

The ENRMA logical framework is the defining element of the project's implementation strategy and work plans. Detailed work plans including implementation schedules, resource requirements, implementation strategies and geographical planning are produced annually by each ENRMA technical component on an annual basis in conformity with the logical framework. The detailed work plans of the technical components for FY 2004 are currently being finalized.

The purpose of the logical framework is to operationalize the results framework by defining the core activities designed to achieve results. These core activities are identified in the following table. The table also illustrates the next step in the operationalization of the results framework which is to assign the activities to the various technical components.

**TABLE 6: Logical Framework
of the Expanded Natural Resources Management Activity**

ACTIVITIES	RESULTS	INDICATORS
NRM TECHNICAL COMPONENT		
<p>NRM 1. Training of trainers (NGO and GOG agents) in NRM and planning.</p> <p>NRM 2. Training / awareness-raising of farmer-leaders and preparation of NRM plans (with the other technical teams)</p> <p>NRM 3. Creation and functioning of the NRM committees</p> <p>NRM 4. Implementation of the NRM plans by the communities (with all the technical teams involved)</p> <p>NRM 5. Training of the NRM committees in technical, organizational, and financial management topics (with the other technical teams).</p>	<p>IR-1: <u>NRM Planning skills acquired and applied by community-based organizations</u></p> <p>SIR-1.1: Capacity of NGO and GOG agents to assist communities in planning integrated NRM plans strengthened</p> <p>SIR-1.2: Organizational and technical capacity of community-based organizations (CBOs) strengthened</p>	<p>03 The number of NRM plans successfully implemented by communities</p> <p>04 The number of NRM plans prepared, and judged acceptable, with the assistance of NGO or GOG agents</p> <p>05 The number of village and/or inter-village NRM organizations which are functional</p> <p>06 The number of GOG and NGO agents who have participated in a formally organized training activity aimed at increasing their technical competence.</p> <p>07 The number of organized demonstrations and programs aimed at increasing the competence of rural communities</p>
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION TECHNICAL COMPONENT		
<p>AP 1. Field surveys on the mode of production of the principal crops.</p> <p>AP 2. Training of trainers and creation of demonstration plots.</p> <p>AP 3. Training of producers in the implementation of a simple production plan which takes account of the technical and financial aspects.</p> <p>AP 4. Conduct a survey on the adoption of sustainable practices by producers</p>	<p>IR-2: <u>Agricultural productivity increased</u></p> <p>SIR-2.1: Producers' knowledge about environmentally sound, productivity enhancing practices increased</p> <p>SIR-2.2: Improved production in management skills acquired and used by producers</p>	<p>02 Area of land under cultivation using sustainable agricultural techniques in the project zone (ha).</p> <p>08 The number of producers who invest in sustainable production techniques which increase productivity.</p> <p>09 The number of producers in the project zone capable of describing at least two sustainable agricultural practices which improve productivity.</p> <p>10 The number of producers in the project zones who implement a simple agricultural production plan</p>
AGRICULTURAL COMMERCIALIZATION TECHNICAL COMPONENT		
<p>AC 5. Conduct sectoral studies of priority products from farm to market.</p> <p>AC 6. Conduct periodic analyses of the market concerning priority products</p> <p>AC 7. Train producer associations supported by the project in commercialization strategies and the use of market information.</p> <p>AC 8. Organize and assist new producer associations to commercialize their agricultural produce.</p> <p>AC 9. Identify new possibilities for the commercialization of agricultural produce.</p> <p>AC 10. Strengthen the institutional capacity of the ACA.</p>	<p>IR-2 (continued): <u>Agricultural productivity increased</u></p> <p>SIR-2.3: Marketing skills acquired and used by producers</p> <p>SIR-2.4: Agricultural marketing systems strengthened</p>	<p>11 The number of producers who use information about markets to commercialize their produce</p> <p>12 The value of produce commercialized by producers</p> <p>13 The number of producer associations in the project zones which carry out commercialization activities</p> <p>30 The ration of revenues to total operating costs for ACA including the regional offices, expressed as a percentage</p>
SMALL AND MICRO ENTERPRISE PROMOTION TECHNICAL COMPONENT		
<p>SME 1. Training, follow-up and technical assistance to rural enterprises.</p> <p>SME 2. Development and implementation of a support program for rural enterprises involved in the commerce of priority produce identified</p>	<p>IR-3: <u>Small and micro-enterprise activities increased</u></p> <p>SIR-3.1: Enterprise management skills acquired and applied</p>	<p>14 The number of enterprises which are newly created in the project zones</p> <p>15 The number of enterprises which are expanding in the project zones</p> <p>16 The number of enterprises which adopt new management practices</p>

ACTIVITIES	RESULTS	INDICATORS
<p>by the Project.</p> <p>SME 3. Creation of Business Development Centers (CDEs)</p> <p>SME 4. Provision of financial services to collectivities and associations involved in agricultural production and commerce via a pilot credit program.</p> <p>SME 5. Creation in the project zone of a network of rural saving and loans agencies (<i>Caisses Communautaires de Croissances</i> or C³s)</p>	<p>SIR-3.2: Enterprise skills in using new technologies strengthened</p> <p>SIR-3.3: Capacity of mobilizing financial resources for small & micro-enterprises strengthened</p>	<p>17 The number of enterprises which exist at least one year after having adopted a new management technique</p> <p>18 The number of enterprises which adopt new technologies</p> <p>19 The number of loans granted in the project zones</p> <p>20 The amount of the loans granted in the project zones</p> <p>21 The number of savers mobilized in the project zones</p> <p>22 The amount of money saved by the savers in the project zones</p> <p>23 The number of visitors each month visiting the CDEs</p> <p>24 The rate of operational viability of the CDEs (revenue/costs)</p> <p>25 The number of community savings unions (C³s) created in the project zones</p>
<p>FAVORABLE POLICY ENVIRONMENT and NATURAL FOREST CO-MANAGEMENT (INSTITUTIONAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS) TECHNICAL COMPONENT</p>		
<p>FPE 1. Implementation of the program of community based management of community forests</p> <p>FPE 2. Implementation of a communication strategy related to the forestry and land tenure legal codes</p> <p>FPE 3. Reinforcement of land tenure security by establishing land tenure agreements</p> <p>FPE 4. Monitoring of protected species (chimpanzees) and related educational activities</p>	<p>IR-4: <u>Favorable policy environment established</u></p>	<p>01 Area of natural forests and plantations of forest species and/or fruit trees managed under a sustainable management plan in the project zone (community forests and classified forests).</p> <p>26 The number of forests co-managed by communities and other institutional partners</p> <p>27 The number of community forests managed by cooperatives which are formally recognized</p> <p>28 The number of land-user agreements established between land-owners and land –user</p> <p>29 The number of dissemination activities conducted related to the laws, texts, and decrees regulating the management of natural resources</p>
<p>CLASSIFIED FOREST CO-MANAGEMENT (PHYSICAL ASPECTS) TECHNICAL COMPONENT</p>		
<p>NFCM 1. Development and implementation of forest co-management plans in classified forests</p> <p>NFCM 2. Training of DNEF agents and forest management committee members in natural forest co-management</p>	<p>IR-4: <u>Favorable policy environment established</u> (continued)</p>	<p>01 Area of natural forests and plantations of forest species and/or fruit trees managed under a sustainable management plan in the project zone (classified forests).</p>

ENRMA ZONE OF INTERVENTION

The ENRMA implemented activities 19 CRDs distributed across six prefectures in FY 2003: Lélouma, Tougué, Kindia, Dabola, Kouroussa and Faranah. The location of these prefectures is highlighted in the map included as Figure 2 below. The project also worked in seven classified forests in the context of its forest co-management program. The locations of these classified forests – Nialama, Souti Yanfu, Bakoun, Balayan Souroumba, Sincéry Oursa, Baro and Nono – is illustrated in Figure 3. Current plans for FY 2004 call for the ENRMA to implement activities in as many as 2 additional CRDs in each of the six existing prefectures, thereby adding up to 12 CRDs to the zone of project intervention as compared to 2003.

FIGURE 2 : PREFECTURES IN WHICH THE ENRMA IS ACTIVE AS OF FISCAL YEAR 2003

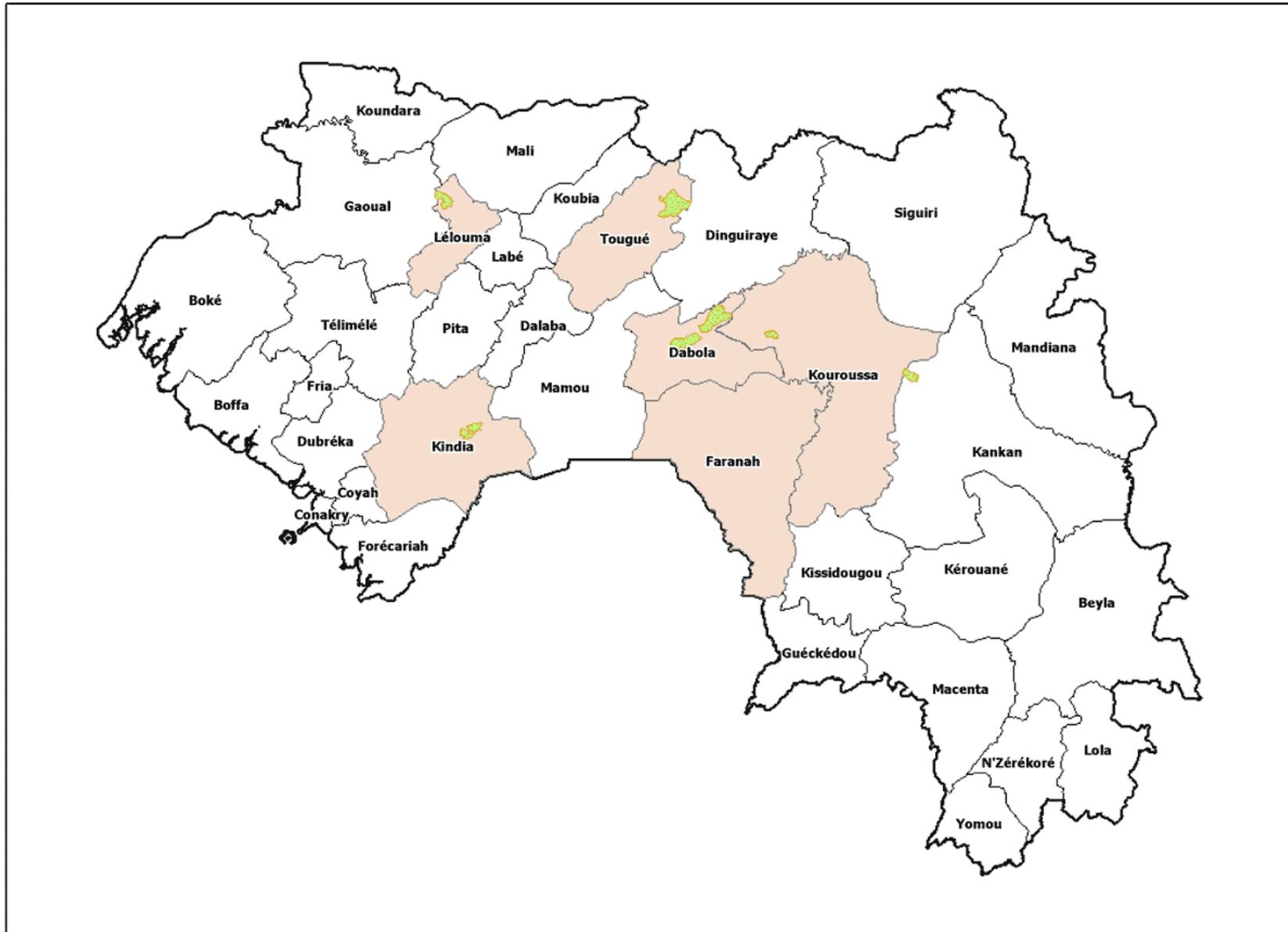
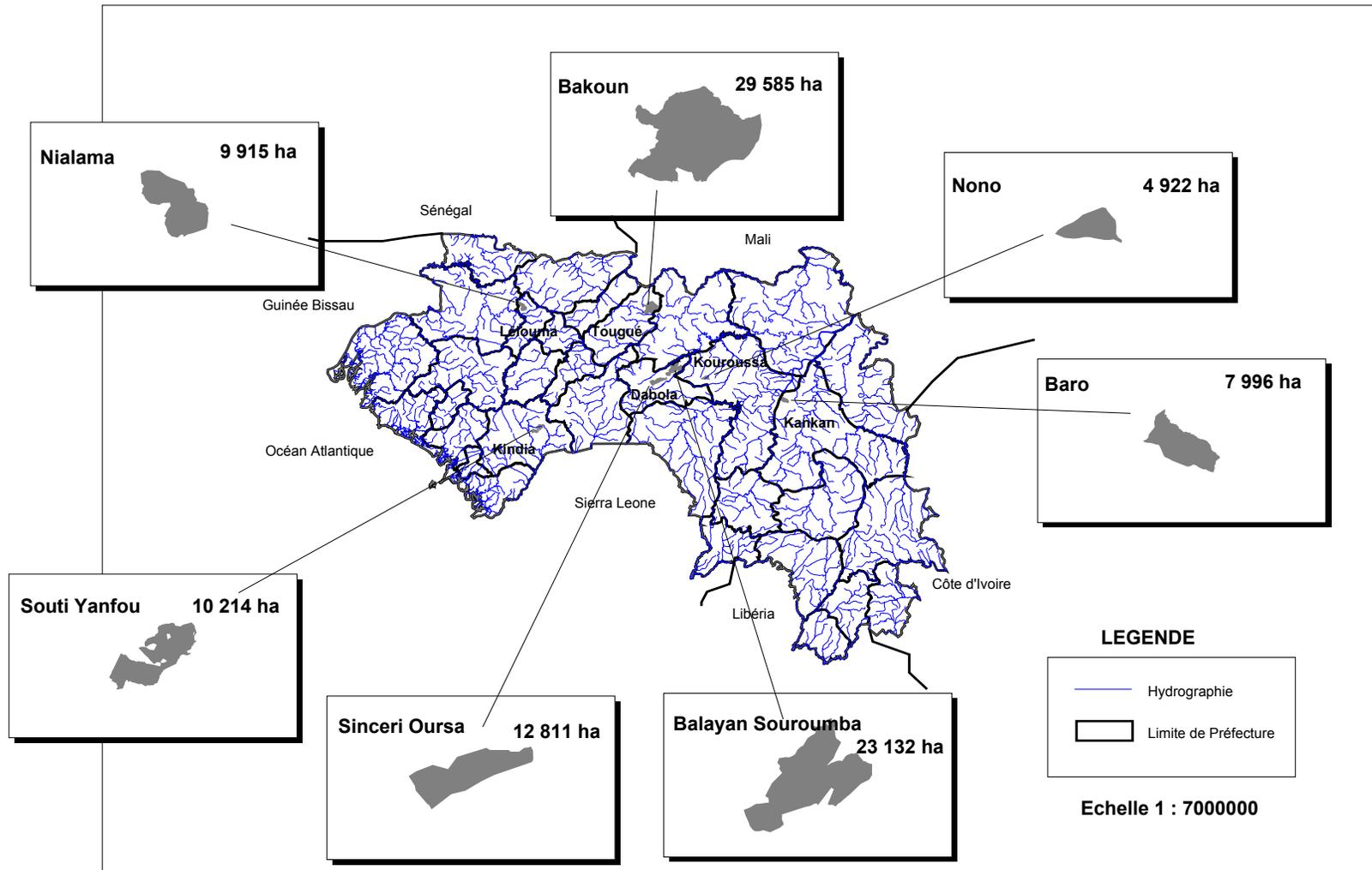


FIGURE 3:

Map showing the location of seven classified forests currently included in the co-management program.
The two classified forests of Kouroussa Prefecture – Baro and Nono – were added in
Fiscal Year 2003



Intermediate Result 1:

Natural resource management planning skills acquired and applied by community - based organizations

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COMPONENT

Introduction

The Intermediate Result (IR) 1 of the Strategic Objectives, entitled “*Natural Resource Management planning skills acquired and applied by community-based organizations in activity zones*” is implemented by the Natural Resource Management component of the ENRMA and has the following sub-results:

SRI 1.1 – The capacity of NGO and GOG agents to assist communities in planning NRM activities strengthened;

SRI 1.2 – The organizational and technical capacity of CBOs strengthened.

The framework of the component results targets the following activities:

- ❑ Training/awareness-raising of farmer-leaders in preparation of Natural Resource Management plans;
- ❑ Creation and functioning of the Natural Resource Management committees;
- ❑ Implementation of the Natural Resource Management plans;
- ❑ Training the Natural Resource Management committees in technical, organizational, and financial management topics and other areas related to Natural Resource Management; and
- ❑ Training the NGO and GOG agents in planning Natural Resource Management activities.

These activities are designed to contribute to attaining the following indicators:

- ❑ Number of Natural Resource Management plans successfully implemented by communities;
- ❑ Number of Natural Resource Management plans prepared, and judged acceptable, with the assistance of NGO and GOG agents;
- ❑ Number of villager and/or inter-villager NRM organizations that are functional;
- ❑ Number of GOG and NGO agents that participated in a formally organized training activity aimed at increasing their technical competence;
- ❑ Number of organized demonstrations and programs aimed at increasing the competence of rural communities.

Based on the experience of the first three years of the ENRMA, the NRM component has developed a strategy shared with the Agricultural Production Component that depends on a concerted approach of all project technical components. This approach is intended to increase the quality of results obtained through project implementation. Increased collaboration between components is particularly sought between the NRM and the Agricultural Production components which share a common pool of clients.

The signature activities planned by the NRM component for the just-concluded current fiscal year (2003) were designed to achieve:

- Expansion of the component's activities to include the prefectures of Faranah and Kouroussa;
- An enhanced and targeted field presence that assures close contact with all village-level clients;
- Continued emphasis on and reinforcement of the technical capacity and abilities of the component's field agents, along with strengthened and more effective collaboration between project technical components, including continuation of the approach developed in FY 2002 that pairs the field agents of the two components of NRM and agricultural production.
- Closer collaboration between the component and the two cross-cutting units of the ENRMP: Planning and Coordination of Field Activities (PCAT) and Operational and Strategic Monitoring and Partnership Management (SOS/GP), as well as with PRIDE/Guinée/Formation.

This report of the NRM Component which combines the fourth quarter (July – September 2003) and annual reports for fiscal year 2003 includes the following sections :

- approach and methodology of the component
- presentation of results achieved in FY 2003
- activities completed in 2003
- synthesis of strong and weak points of the component
- objectives for the fiscal year 2004

Approach and Methodology of the Component

Field-level (i.e., prefectural-level) activities are implemented in collaboration with five Guinean NGOs:

- Guinean Union of Volunteers for Development (UGVD) working in Lelouma Prefecture
- Ballal-Guinée working in Tougué Prefecture
- African Training Center for Development (CENAFOD) working in Kindia Prefecture
- Fundamental Initiative for Natural Resource Management (IBGRN) working in Dabola and Kouroussa Prefectures

- Association of Guinean Community Animators (AACG) working in Faranah Prefecture.

In order to ensure client satisfaction and participation in project activities the component maintained : 1) provision of quality technical assistance at the field level ; 2) reliance on identified local individuals to demonstrate and promote technology adoption ; 3) introduction of economically-valuable tree species such as cashew, coffee, palm and citrus ; 4) organization of inter-prefectoral exchange visits ; and 5) sponsorship of prefectoral meetings to verify and validate results. Also in the interest of results validation the component completed the following in FY 2003 :

1. Close monitoring and provision of technical support to field agents. The component coordinator devoted nearly 70% of his time to working in the field to reinforce the results achieved by field agents. Three agents were dismissed during the year for reasons of non-performance.
2. Reinforcement of ENRMA monitoring and evaluation. The component head collaborated closely with the head of the ENRMA Strategic and Operational Monitoring Unit as well as with the SOS agents in the field (there is one SOS agent in each of the six collaborating prefectures). Periodic internal results « audits » were completed in each of the prefectures.
3. Reinforcement of synergy between NRM component field agents and those of other ENRMA components through the ROPPMOP unit established in each prefecture, notably in the context of local capacity reinforcement. In several cases NRM field agents participated in the training activities of other ENRMA components.
4. Organization of two workshops that brought together all NRM component prefectural-level coordinators to review and evaluate progress to date toward realizing objectives.
5. Organization of six prefectural-level workshops including NRM Committee participation to validate fiscal year results. Each committee presented results achieved in the fiscal year and examined the quality of their respective databases and related instruments and tools.
6. Final validation in collaboration with the head of the SOS (Strategic and Operational Monitoring) Unit of fiscal year results. Such meetings are organized between the component and the SOS Unit following each internal results « audit ».
7. Presentation of fiscal year results at the prefectural level : each NRM field activity coordinator organized a meeting to present annual results.

Progress achieved to September 30, 2003

The NRM Component of the ENRMA is responsible for intermediate result 1 of USAID strategic objective 1: *NRM planning skills acquired and applied by community-based organizations*. The intermediate result includes two sub-intermediate results: *Capacity of NGO and GOG agents to assist communities in planning NRM plans strengthened* and *Organizational and technical capacity of CBOs strengthened*. The following table presents the performance indicators adopted to measure progress toward achievement of these results. The table also presents annual targets (based on each performance indicator) and progress achieved by September 30, 2003.

**NRM Component:
Progress Achieved through September 30, 2003**

NB : HEPA results are not included in the above table. See Table 1 (page 5) for HEPA results.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	RY 2003 TARGETS	RESULTS ACHIEVED IN EACH PREFECTURE						TOTAL
		TOUGUE	LELOUMA	KINDIA	DABOLA	KOUROUSSA	FARANAH	
03 : The number of NRM plans successfully implemented by communities	50	12	8	9	8	9	7	53
04 : The number of NRM plans prepared, and judged acceptable, with the assistance of NGO or GOG agents	50	10	9	8	8	10	11	56
05 : The number of village NRM organizations which are functional	50	10	8	9	8	9	7	51
06 : The number of NGO agents participating in organized training	90	16	16	15	23	34	17	134
		13 INTERNS FROM OTHER NGOS PARTICIPATED IN THESE ORGANIZED TRAINING ACTIVITIES						
07 : The number of organized demonstrations and programs aimed at increasing capacity	1000	592	528	623	882	431	339	3395

A discussion of FY 2003 results by indicator follows.

- Indicator 03 : The number of NRM plans successfully implemented by communities

In FY 2003, 53 NRM plans were successfully implemented as compared with 15 in FY 2001 and 38 in FY 2002. This trend is explained by the increased mastery of skills and strategies accomplished by the component and its human resources. At the same time one observes an increase in the skills of partner clients with whom the component works. In particular, local populations are demonstrating year-by-year increased knowledge of improved NRM techniques and better organizational skills. Following application of rigorous criteria to evaluate the FY 2003 NRM plan implementation campaign, 53 plans were considered to have been successfully implemented. The following table provides the locations of the successfully implemented plans.

List of villages in which NRM plans were successfully implemented in FY 2003

N°	TOUGUE	LELOUMA	KINDIA	DABOLA	KOUROUSSA	FARANAH
1	GUEMMA	TINTI	SIGUITON	KANKAFODEYA	GBENDO	DIGUILA
2	WAARA	BENDOUGOU	DALONFAR I	KAMBAYA BISSI	KARFALAYA	MORIGBEYA
3	LEY DIOUFOUN	PARAWOL CENTRE	MISSIDE	SAMPOLIA	LOROMBO	NIENOUYA
4	GAIGUI	MISSIDE	KOUYEYA	BISSI KOURA	MORIGBEYA	DANDA
5	THIAGUEL	LONA	KINSANYA	FADAMA	KALALA	KOLOWALIA
6	LAAFA BOUBE	BALANDOUGOU	TOLINGUI A	KOLON II	MOIKIGNEBA	GRAND KONDEBOU
7	SANGAN	LINSAN FOULBE	YEFORI	CESSE	FANSAN	TAMBAYA
8	KOOKOUN TIMBOBE	BOUROUWAL KASSA	FORY KOLON	KOUFFA	DIABA KAGNA	
9	LALLABARA NDANTARI		DANSOKHO YA I		FANANKO	
10	BOUSSOURIA					
11	KOULIFAKARA					
12	KONKOUMA					

- Indicator 04 : The number of NRM plans prepared, and judged acceptable, with the assistance of NGO or GOG agents

In FY 2003, 56 NRM plans categorized as « acceptable » following evaluation. This compares with 48 in FY 2002.

One-thousand, two-hundred and four individuals, including 386 women, participated in diagnostic exercises during development of the plans. This represents an increase in womens' participation in plan development as compared to earlier years. Another innovation in FY 2003 was to include participation of interns from Guinean professional schools.

Womens' participation in participatory diagnostics to develop NRM plans : 32 ROPPMOP agents from the two préfectures of Kouroussa et Faranah, along with 16 interns from local professional schools participated in participatory diagnostic training for five days in each village developing an NRM plan.

Of these 48 individuals, 10 were women. The increased number of women is in part explained by the participation of the students from Guinean professional schools. These interns not only acquired material for term papers and theses for submission to their schools of origin, but they also set a striking example for local populations regarding expanded domains of participation for women, including planning and policy regarding natural resources.

The total number of NRM plans developed and evaluated as « acceptable » during the first four years of project implementation is 143 as of September 30, 2003. 3 Plans de GRN. Le tableau n° 2 ci-dessous donne la liste des plans jugés acceptables en AF 2003. The following table provides the locations of the « acceptable » plans developed in FY 2003.

List of NRM plans developed and evaluated as « acceptable » in FY 2003

N°	TOUGUE	LELOUMA	KINDIA	DABOLA	KOUROUSSA	FARANAH
1	GUEMMA	TINTI	SIGUITON	KANKAFODEYA	GBENDO	DIGUIILA
2	WAARA	BENDOUGOU	DALONFAR I	KAMBAYA BISSI	KARFALAYA	MORIGBEYA
3	LEY DIOUFOUN	PARAWOL CENTRE	MISSIDE	SAMPOLIA	LOROMBO	NIENOUYA
4	GAIGUI	MISSIDE	KOUYEYA	BISSI KOURA	MORIGBEYA	DANDA
5	THIAGUEL	LONA	KINSANYA	FADAMA	KALALA	KOLOWALIA
6	LAAFA BOUBE	BALANDOUGOU	TOLINGUI A	KOLON II	MOIKIGNEBA	GRAND KONDEBOU
7	SANGAN	LINSAN FOULBE	YEFORI	CESSE	FANSAN	TAMBAYA
8	KOOKOUN TIMBOBE	BOUROUWAL KASSA	FORY KOLON	KOUFFA	DIABA KAGNA	
9	LALLABARA NDANTARI		DANSOKHO YA I		FANANKO	
10	BOUSSOURIA					
11	KOULIFAKARA					
12	KONKOUMA					

- Indicator 05 : The number of village NRM organizations which are functional

The seven criteria applied to evaluate NRM committee functionality include : training in committee by-laws ; application of by-laws ; quality of the « action plan » ; commitment of human resources ; level of material support ; level of financial support ; and accounting skills.

In FY 2003, 51 CGRN were evaluated as « functional » as compared to 37 in 2002. Of 143 NRM committees established from 2001 to 2003, 118 have been evaluated as « functional ». At present, 1,403 individuals are members of NRM committees, including 367 women (26%).

During fiscal year 2003 the component provided technical support materials translated into local languages for use by each of the NRM committees. The committees also received the technical assistance of the NRM field agents. Each agent is supplied with the NRM meeting schedule and is responsible for monitoring the meetings. The following table provides a list of the committees evaluated as « functional » in 2003.

List of « functional » NRM committees in FY 2003

N°	TOUGUE	LELOUMA	KINDIA	DABOLA	KOUROUSSA	FARANAH
1	KIRIN WOWODJI	SEBETERE	SIGUITON	KANKAFODEYA	MOIKIGNEBA	DIGUIILA
2	WAARA	LINSAN FOULBE	DALONFAR I	KAMBAYA BISSI	FANANKO	MORIGBEYA
3	GUEMMA	TINKIN	MISSIDE	SAMPOLIA	GBENDO	NIENOUYA
4	LEY DIOUFOUN	LAABICO	KOUYEYA	FADAMA	FANSAN	DANDA
5	THIAGUEL	BOUROUWAL KASSA	KINSANYA	KOUFFA	KARIFALAYA	KOLOWALIA
6	KIRFI	TINTI	TOLINGUI YA	KOUMARELA	MORIGBEYA	G KONDEBOU
7	FELLO KOLLET	BHOHEL	YEFORY	KOLON II	KALELA	TAMBAYA
8	NYENYEMERE	BENDOUGOU	FORY KOLON	BISSIKRIMA KOURA	DIABAKAGNA	
9	GOUNGOUDI		DANSOKOY A I		LOROMBO	
10	DJINDJIN					

- Indicator 06 : The number of NGO agents participating in organized training

NRM field agents participated in 6 thematic training activities of which 2 (participatory diagnostics and participatory communication techniques) were designed by the NRM component, 2 were developed in collaboration with PRIDE/GUINEE/FORMATION (simplified accounting techniques and development of committee by-laws), 1 (leadership) in collaboration with the agricultural marketing component and 1 (rural finance) in collaboration with the business development component.

Implemented training activities were included in the component's annual work plan for 2003. The global objective was to train 90 members of NGOs and/or the government of Guinea during the fiscal year. The result was 134 participants including 21 women corresponding to 244 participant-units (one PU = 1 individual times 1 training module). This compares to only 5 women who received this type of organized training in 2002.

The impact of such training activities is very visible among agents – but especially among local populations who subsequently receive training from the newly trained agents.

- Indicateur 07 : The number of organized demonstrations and programs aimed at increasing capacity

NRM plan implementation is supported in part through training and organization of practical demonstrations of improved NRM techniques. In FY 2003, 3,395 NRM component training sessions and/or demonstrations were recorded by the ENRMA monitoring and evaluation unit. Sixty-five thousand, four-hundred and sixty-six participant-units (1 PU = 1 participant times 1 training session) were completed, 39% of which were women. The breakdown of training activities/demonstrations by prefecture is as follows : Tougue : 592 - Lelouma : 528 - Kindia : 623 - Dabola : 882 – Kouroussa : 431 Faranah : 339

Activities completed in FY 2003

In order to achieve the results identified in the preceding section the NRM component had developed a detailed action plan for fiscal year 2003. The core activities included in the action plan are identified in the component's *results framework* as presented in the following table.

Results Framework of the NRM Component of the ENRMA

ACTIVITIES	RESULTS	INDICATORS
NRM 1 : Training of trainers in NRM and planning	IR – 1 : NRM planning skills acquired and applied by community-based organizations	03 : The number of NRM plans successfully implemented by communities
NRM 2 : Training of key rural producers in NRM plan development	S/IR- 1.1 : Capacity of NGO and GOG agents to assist communities in developing NRM plans strengthened	04 : The number of NRM plans prepared, and judged acceptable, with the assistance of NGO or GOG agents
NRM 3 : Establishment of functional NRM committees		05 : The number of village NRM organizations which are

ACTIVITIES	RESULTS	INDICATORS
NRM 4 : Implementation of NRM plans by local communities (supported by all ENRMA technical components)	S/IR- 1.1 : Organizational and technical capacity of CBOs strengthened	organizations which are functional
NRM 5 : Training of village-based organizations in administration, organizational and financial management		06 : The number of NGO agents participating in organized training 07 : The number of organized demonstrations and programs aimed at increasing capacity

Following is a summary list of NRM component activities completed during fiscal year 2003. The activities listed below are designed to support the core activities and the achievement of results as noted in the results framework presented in the table above. The following presentation follows the steps outlined in the above table as the five major categories of activities implemented by the NRM component of the ENRMA.

Activity categories 1 and 2 : Training of trainers in NRM and planning and Training of key rural producers in NRM plan development

- ❑ Six sessions (one in each prefecture) of training were completed on the theme of *techniques in community facilitation and participatory communication*. One-hundred and two agents including 13 women participated in these training activities.
- ❑ Thirty-four individuals including five women received training to support development of by-laws for NRM committees. Today many NRM committees have completed development of their by-laws and have even translated the policies into local languages.
- ❑ PRIDE/GUINEE/FORMATION supported development of a training module entitled *simplified accounting*. At present NRM field agents are transferring these skills to local community committees and private groups. Thirty-five individuals including four women participated in these sessions organized in Kouroussa and Faranah.
- ❑ NRM plan development is a major training theme for the component. The NRM field agents based in the new prefectures of Kouroussa and Faranah were targeted for this training in 2003. In all, 48 individuals including 10 women received the training in participatory diagnostics.
- ❑ Six NRM field agents including 1 woman participated in training in rural finance. This training was made available through the Farmer-to-Farmer program.
- ❑ The NRM component head support training in Leadership that was organized by the ENRMA Agricultural Marketing component. The training was implemented by PRIDE/GUINEA/FORMATION.
- ❑ The prefectural level ROPPMOP units (Reinforcement of Peasant Organizations through Planning and Implementation of Their Programs) supported local training in participatory diagnostics.
- ❑ Womens' participation in participatory diagnostics was particularly encouraged, particularly in the new prefectures of Kouroussa and Faranah.

- ❑ Diagnostic exercises were closely monitored to ensure that criteria identified by the DNEF were rigorously adhered to. To this end, local forest agents participated in the diagnostic exercises.
- ❑ NRM plans were translated and made available to local populations in local languages.

Additional activities to support the category of « training of trainers » and « key rural producers » focused on :

- reinforcement of information sources among local populations,
- tenure security,
- identification of community forests,
- information sources available to local administrative authorities through communication aids (such as the *El Hadj et Mamadou* series) and meetings,
- organization of two workshops to reinforce agent capacity in, methodologies of evaluation and planning strategies, and
- organization of four exchange tours for local farmers.

Activity category 3: Establishment of functional NRM committees

Activities include:

- ❑ NRM committee secretaries have now mastered the skill of producing minutes for each meeting. Currently, the village notebook outlining NRM plans and activities is available to local populations. For example, the notebook of the village of Diountou was employed to document the construction of its new well.
- ❑ Participatory development and revision of committee by-laws and statutes is advancing on the basis of training sponsored by the project.
- ❑ Distribution of illustrated technical informational materials and aids in local languages features, among other things, details regarding roles and responsibilities of the various officers of a NRM committee and principles of good governance. The conduct of meetings, raising local finances, election procedures and other themes are also included in the distributed materials.

The NRM Committee as a tool for decentralized good governance: The photo to the right shows the members of the natural resources management committee of Kolenté (Kindia Prefecture). The members are voting on adoption of a new set of committee by-laws. Such committee exercises are monitored and supported by the NRM component of the ENRMA and its decentralized unit. ROPPMOP Participation



Activity categories 4 and 5: Implementation of NRM plans by local communities (supported by all ENRMA technical components) and Training of village-based organizations in administration, organizational and financial management

Activities completed in FY 2003 include :

- ❑ Implementation planning of activities included in the NRM plans. Implementation planning focuses on clarification of physical objectives and identification of the concrete details and strategies that will allow realization of the activity.
- ❑ Provision of material and tools to NRM committees. Ninety-five NRM committees received a standard package of tools including wheelbarrows, shovels, hoes, watering cans etc. The purpose of the delivery of tools to the committees is to equip them to implement NRM activities and to engage in autonomous implementation planning.
- ❑ The NRM component contributed to implementation of the adult literacy program initiated in 2003. NRM committee members were among the principal participants in literacy training.
- ❑ In the context of NRM plan implementation, more than 800 hectares were planted in fruit, cashew, coffee and shea butter trees. (including 360 hectares of cashew and fruit trees, 16 hectares of coffee, and 7 hectares of shea butter). Efforts were made to promote forest trees that produce commercially valuable products.
- ❑ 3395 fiches de formation portant sur les séances de d Demonstrations were prepared and conducted to introduce improved NRM techniques to local producers. In all, 3,395 demonstrations were conducted in 2003. Environmental education was also featured in the course of these demonstrations.
- ❑ NRM prefectural-level coordinators in Lelouma and Tougué visited the newer prefectures to share their expertise with more recently recruited colleagues.

Environmental Education in the course of NRM plan implementation. Tree nurseries were supported by the Guinean Association of Volunteers Against Illiteracy and for Environmental Education in collaboration with the ENRMA in order to afford the opportunity to school children to participate in measures to improve the natural environment. The photo to the right pictures third year students



Synthesis of strong and weak points of the NRM component in FY 2003

Program implementation can never take place in the complete absence of constraints and problems. Following are lists of the strong and weak points of NRM program implementation in 2003.

Strong points :

- The technical meetings that took place early in the fiscal year in Dabola produced a strong guide for NRM program implementation in 2003, and the recommendations included in the workshop documents were rigorously adhered to and applied by all field personnel including technical coordinators and agents. ;
- Component clients (rural producers) greatly appreciated the high level of exchange and interaction achieved by the component including the inter-prefectural study tours.
- An especially high level of motivation to participate in NRM activities was noted in the new prefectures of Upper Guinea.
- All NRM field activity coordinators had compiled preliminary annual results by August 30, 2003.
- NRM field agents collaborated effectively with the component coordinator and generally followed his advice following field visits. This was also true of other ENRMA coordinators such as the head and members of the PCAT unit (field activity coordination), members of the monitoring and evaluation unit (SOS) and members of the USAID SO 1 technical team. There is also good exchange and information sharing at the level of each prefectural team.
- Informal communication between project staff in Labé and Dabola and agents in the field was very effective and promoted efficiency in program implementation.

Weak points :

- Some villages that had developed NRM plans made little headway in plan implementation apparently as a result of low levels of motivation. Such villages include Kambaya in Dabola, Ballama and Siguiria in Tougue, Thyewere, Madinadian and Dar Salam in Lelouma and Horewalia in Kindia. A strategy is being developed in an attempt to reverse the situation in 2004, but the option of discontinuing ENRMA support to NRM plan implementation in these villages remains a possibility.
- Some seeds – notably cashew – received from SPCIA failed to germinate. Discussions are underway to avoid a repeat of this unfortunate circumstance. Key local resource individuals will play a key role in the new strategy.
- A planned study tour to a third country was not realized during the fiscal year. The tour will be reprogrammed for 2004.
- Some field agents remain very weak. A small number of such agents were not invited to continue working with the ENRMA in 2004.

Recognition and resolution of the weak points identified above is expected to strengthen implementation of the NRM program during the coming fiscal year.

Objectives for fiscal year 2004

Taking account of ENRMA experience gained in the course of the past couple of years of project implementation, the following targets have been adopted for FY 2004 :

INDICATOR	TARGET
03 : The number of NRM plans successfully implemented by communities	50
04 : The number of NRM plans prepared, and judged acceptable, with the assistance of NGO or GOG agents	50
05 : The number of village NRM organizations which are functional	55
06 : The number of NGO agents participating in organized training	90
07 : The number of organized demonstrations and programs aimed at increasing capacity	1,000

NB : the above table does not include FY 2004 targets to be accomplished through the HEPA program. For HEPA targets see Table 5 (page 28).

The component's annual planning workshop is scheduled to take place in Labé in October 2003. The principal product of the workshop will be the NRM component's annual work plan for FY 2004.

Intermediate Result 2:

Farm production and productivity increased and sustained

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION COMPONENT

Introduction

Intermediate Result 2 (of Strategic Objective 1 of USAID/Guinea) is *farm production and productivity increased and sustained*. The ENRMA has two components working toward achievement of Intermediate Result 2: *Agricultural Production and Agricultural Commercialization*. The present chapter of this annual report is that of the Agricultural Production Component.

Intermediate result 2 (*Increased farm productivity*) includes four sub-intermediate results of which two are specifically targeted by the agricultural production component :

- Producers' knowledge about environmentally sound, productivity enhancing practices increased
- Improved production in management skills acquired and used by producers in activity zone

The strategy adopted by the component to meet its objectives includes training activities and a program to strengthen collaboration between the different actors involved in production, extension, commercialization, credit and provision of inputs. The strategy contains the following elements:

- 1 Partnership between local NGOs and farmer organizations.
- 2 Maximum coverage of villages within the zones targeted by the ENRMA.
- 3 Synergy between the agricultural production component and the other technical components of the ENRMA.

This report of the Agricultural Production Component for fiscal year 2003 includes the following sections:

- A presentation of progress achieved to September 30, 2003.
- A presentation of activities completed or ongoing by the end of FY 2003.
- Changes / Improvements to be implemented in FY 2004.

Progress Achieved through FY 2003

The following table summarizes results achieved by the Agricultural Production component in fiscal year 2003.

Results for Agricultural Production Indicators, FY 2003

Performance Indicator	FY 2003 Target	Initial Reported Results	Final results following internal verification by SOS unit	Gender Information
02 Area of land under cultivation using sustainable agricultural techniques (ha)	15.500 ha	19,765.97 ha	20,133.93 ha	* Men: 14,826.63 ha * Women: 4,752.11 ha * Associations 555.19 ha

Performance Indicator	FY 2003 Target	Initial Reported Results	Final results following internal verification by SOS unit	Gender Information
08 Number of producers who invest in sustainable production techniques which increase productivity	12,000	10,833	10,833	Men: 5,644 Women: 5,189
09 Number of producers capable of describing at least two sustainable agricultural practices that improve productivity	15,000	14,306	12,196	Men: 6,341 Women: 5,855
10 Number of producers who implement a simple production plan	5,000	7,857	6,607	Men: 3,909 Women: 2,698

Note : *Figures in the third column are rough data collected in the field and stored in the database. They served as the basis for the verification exercises carried out by the SOS unit, after which the final results were corrected for each indicator and are found in the extreme right-hand column. All the data was controlled according to guidelines spelled out by the M&E consultant (see report Marks 2002, pp 10 –11)

Justification of Targets, Results and Methods of Calculation

Indicateur 02 : Area of land under cultivation using sustainable agricultural techniques (ha);

- ✓ *Target: 15.500 ha*
- ✓ *Initial reported results: 19,765.97 ha*
- ✓ *Final verified results: 20,133.93 ha*

The target for this indicator was set in part according to progress achieved in previous years (more than 12,000 ha) and in part by a decision to extend project activities into new zones. Other technical considerations that were considered to estimate the targets for the past fiscal year include:

1. The important agricultural potential of the prefectures of Kouroussa and Faranah. These two zones, similar to Dabola, are characterized as having an enormous agricultural potential notably in terms of the diversity in farming systems and the average arable area cultivated per producer, regardless of gender. Production is targeted both for subsistence and income generation (maize, rice and peanuts).
2. The intensification of activities in former intervention zones by a) taking into account all farming systems in all the villages in which the project works; b) inclusion of new villages and CRD in current prefectures that had not collaborated with the project in previous years.

Calculation methods

The surface area cultivated under improved NRM practices was estimated for each producer. The values reported included lands cultivated during the rainy season. Different methods were

used that take into account realities at the field level and helped define area planted under NRM practices by each producer.

Indicator 08: Number of producers who invest in sustainable production techniques which increase productivity

Result: 10,833 producers, falling short of the target by 1,167

Considering that other project components contribute to the achievement of this indicator, progress will be discussed in the section that addresses indicator 09. Performance fell short specifically in the prefectures of Kouroussa and Faranah.

Method of estimating rainy season crops

Following producer training by village extension and NGO agents on NRM practices identified by producers, a survey was completed to determine the level of adoption in one or several practices. A simple questionnaire administered to different producers investigated the level of adoption of the 15 NRM practices specified by USAID. For each practice, the following question was asked to producers: “Have you used this practice during the current farming season?” The simplicity of the question facilitated the collect and analysis of responses. Data collected was entered and analyzed using ACCESS and the results are presented below:

Producers who invest in NRM practices by intervention zone and surface area cultivated.

Prefecture	Number of villages	Number of people surveyed			Total surface area	Average surface area cultivated/ farmer
		Total	Men	Women as % of total		
Dabola	104	2,599	1,396	46.28	5,873.93	2.26
Faranah	31	2,786	1,395	49.92	5,94.51	1.86
Kouroussa	48	1,820	1,367	24.89	5,113.00	2.81
Kindia	63	1,023	547	46.5	1,536.59	1.50
Lelouma	57	1,252	366	70.7	1,038.00	0.83
Tougue	50	1,353	573	57.6	1,009.95	0.75

As far as the total surface area and the average per farmer, the data in the table show a large disparity between zones in Upper Guinea and those under the Labé zone (notably Lelouma and Tougué).

Farming community

A total of 10,833 individual producers have invested in NRM practices on their farmland. Comparing intervention zones, Upper Guinea totals to 7,205 producers from 183 villages with an average of 39 producers per village involved in the program. For the prefectures in the Fouta and Kindia, the component counts 3,628 producers from 170 villages, at an average of 21 producers per village.

The average percentage of women producers for all zones was 48.89%, with the minimum recorded in Kouroussa at 24.89% and the maximum in Tougué at 70.7%.

Land cultivation

For all zones, the average cultivated surface area is 1.82 ha. This figure is quite variable according to intervention zone and gender. For example, in Upper Guinea, the average surface area is 2.24 ha, though men cultivate 3.63 ha versus women who farm an average of 1.13 ha. (0.74 ha in Kouroussa, 1.1 ha in Dabola, and 1.29 ha in Faranah).

For the prefectures managed by Labé, the average surface area per producers is 0.99 ha, or 1.59 by men and 0.57 ha by women.

In both zones, there is a significant variation between area cultivated by men and by women, as illustrated in the table below.

Cultivated surface area by men versus women in the ENRMA intervention zones.

Zone	Prefecture	Surface area (ha)	
		Men	Women
Upper Guinea	Dabola	3.26	1.10
	Faranah	2.44	1.29
	Kouroussa	3.5	0.74
Labe	Kindia	1.95	0.99
	Lelouma	1.36	0.61
	Tougue	1.38	0.28

Indicator 09 : *Number of producers capable of describing at least two sustainable agricultural practices that improve productivity*

✓ *Result : 12,196*

In total, 14,306 producers have been trained on a minimum of two NRM practices. These farmers were categorized according to whether they could a) describe two or b) more than two practices. The number of producers who described more than two totaled to 8,039 including 4,031 women or 50.14% of all producers interviewed. Those describing only two practices were 6,297.

Following these evaluation exercises on producer knowledge, 12,196 producers (or 85.25% of all producers trained) were counted as complying with this indicator. This indicator is considered a determining element for other production indicators, notably #2 and #8. As for planned results, the component fell short by 2,804 producers for this indicator, mainly due to less than optimum performance by NGOs in Faranah and Kouroussa where only 73.44% and 64.36% of results, respectively were accepted after verification. Generally, the target in these two prefectures was overestimated considering the limited number of CRD (and therefore villages) in which the project operates.

Implementation of project activities was delayed in the CRD of Passaya partly due to apprehension of the target population in accepting the ENRMA personnel, and to problems in providing personnel with appropriate office facilities. These difficulties were resolved only after

a series of discussions and meetings held with the community, lead by NGO managers and PCAT representatives, in collaboration with local authorities.

In Baro, gold mining attracts an important part of the active population to the detriment of agricultural production, explaining the weak performance on Indicator 09. Despite this situation, agriculture remains the principal activity of the many devoted farmers, who predominantly use animal traction or tractors as solutions to the lack of available manual labor.

Considering the agricultural situation in Baro, results for indicator 09 were positive. The successful performance is a result of remedial technical strategies employed by the component and is summarized below:

Technical level

Detailed extension bulletins conceptualized by the project staff or obtained from other research institutions were distributed to field agents and helped with producer training sessions. These illustrative bulletins were translated into local languages to facilitate producer training through the village extension agents. The most appropriate and adaptable NRM practices for different farming systems were discussed in the producer training sessions. Each session was documented according to the USAID model. Producers trained are identified by codes on maps and by name.

Strategy intervention level

The project's strategy in order to attain the project objective of improving and sustaining farm productivity is based on training of trainers who in turn build capacities of producers. This strategy is an efficient mechanism for the information diffusion on NRM practices. Once these prioritized practices are identified, village extension agents are chosen and participate in a series of training sessions. The following table presents the animation efforts by village extension agents in light of adoption and sustainability of activities.

Extension structures in project activity zones

Prefecture	CRD	Extension Agents		Total		Ext. Agent/Producer Ratio		
		NGO Agents	PVR*	Total	% Femmes	NGO agent per PVR	PVR per producer	NGO agent per producer
Tougué	4	5	161 (77)	1,631	63	1 for 32.2	1 for 10	1 for 326
Lelouma	5	5	163 (75)	1,100	71	1 for 32.6	1 for 6.7	1 for 220
Kindia	2	5	164 (48)	1,677	44	1 for 32.8	1 for 10	1 for 335
Dabola	5	7	373 (64)	3,914	48	1 for 53	1 for 10.5	1 for 559
Faranah	1	6	116 (22)	1,388	38	1 for 19	1 for 11.5	1 for 223
Kouroussa	2	6	173 (9)	2,338	30	1 for 29	1 for 13.5	1 for 389
TOTAL	19	34	1,150	12,048	47	1 for 39	10.5	1 for 354

* PVR : Village Extension Agents

Numbers in parentheses represent the number of women of the total PVR

In total, the 34 NGO extension agents and 1,150 PVR have organized 3,578 training sessions on the various NRM practices, and these practices were adopted by 12,048 producers. In terms of the level of extension assistance to producers,

1. Each NGO agent works with 39 PVR,
2. In collaboration with the NGO agent, each PVR assures training and gives advice to 10 producers of a particular farming system. (Each PVR specializes in one farming system.)
- 3.

Through this intervention strategy, each NGO agents has been able to work with 354 producers.

Indicator 10: *Number of producers who prepare and implement a simple production plan*

Definition: A simple production plan describes the technical itinerary of a particular crop e.g. agricultural calendar, varieties, supply of inputs, etc. For this indicator, training took place on the most important technical and economic aspects of production of major crops, incorporating NRM practices. This training was split into phases according to principal crop growth cycles and encouraged seed selection, use of improved varieties and proper seed storage practices. In order to comply with this indicator, a producer who cultivates in one or several farming systems should be capable of:

- 1 Planning agricultural operations within a particular farming system;
- 2 Describing the technical itinerary of cultivated crops;
- 3 Preparing a budget for each crop, which includes:
 - Costs and revenue
 - Profit margin
 - Crop calendar for manual, traction, or mechanized farm labor operations

Training supports in the form of illustrated agricultural calendars by intervention zone and according to crop and farming system have been made available to producers. These tools, which have been well appreciated by producers, contribute to their continued interest and better planning of their activities.

Major activities completed or being implemented

The principal activities accomplished during the present fiscal year and cited in the work plan reflected certain new elements that were implemented, contributing to better achievement of the component's indicators.

Evaluation of NRM technologies at the farm level

Evaluation of improved rain-fed rice and maize varieties

A study was conducted to investigate the adoption of techniques used to cultivate improved varieties of 1) rain-fed rice, an interspecific hybrid of *Glaberrima* and *Sativa* bred at ADRAO¹; and the high protein maize variety, *QPM*². These two varieties were the subject of a series of production trials at both the research center and farmer levels. The promising results of these trials have led the component to conduct the evaluation of the varieties, as there is a large demand by producers.

A total of 143 trials (60 for rice and 83 for maize) were established at locations in project activity zones where NRM and production agents are based. The PVR who have invested in

fertilization or soil restoration practices were responsible for the trials. The plots used were sufficiently large (between 250 and 500 m²) in order to understand yields under normal conditions but not too extensive to impose excessive much work or risk to the producer.

The trials consisted of paired plots having the same surface area (250 m² minimum) and having as an objective to compare the improved variety (treatment 1) with the local variety (control). Each farmer chose the place to plant according to most appropriate soil type.

In the zones where the varietal testing was conclusive in determining farmer interest, the component plans to develop a seed program in order to satisfy producer demand.

Yield assessment of principal crops grown under NRM practices

Yield assessments were conducted by the PVR in charge of various farming systems who will have invested in NRM practices during the rainy season. A total of 304 PVR including 90 women were involved in this study which took place on 283 plots. Also, for each principal crop and ecological zone, yields obtained by the PVR will be reported on prepared forms and an information collection system was established with NGO agents. These yields will be compared to those obtained on plots of the same crop where NRM practices were not carried out. The results of this analysis will serve the component to determine:

- % increase in yields of targeted crops;
- Increases in total production by multiplying the average production of a plot by the percentage of yield increase and
- Increase in household revenue by assigning a monetary value to the surplus production resulting from use of improved practices.

Training

Gardener training on yield assessment in terms of marketable onions

An onion yield assessment exercise based on the marketable portion of the crop was carried out on 27 gardening plots involving 190 producers including 118 women. This was carried out by:

1. Randomly selecting an average of 7 producers per gardening site;
2. Randomly selecting one plot for each chosen producer;
3. Proceeding to, with the assistance of other members of the association;
 - ✓ Measure the selected plots;
 - ✓ Harvest bulbs at maturity and sorting them into marketable; piles which would sell for 100 GF at their chosen market and
 - ✓ Weigh these marketable piles.

Due to this type of assessment, producers are able to estimate their potential farm gate revenue by multiplying the number of plots they cultivated by the monetary value of the average plot selected.

Changes/Improvements to be implemented in FY 2004

Changes and improvements planned for coming fiscal year are planned on two levels: organizational and technical.

Organizational

One of the major objectives of the agricultural production component, through extension efforts, is to support and promote mechanisms that encourage producers to regroup into community organizations or associations (according to different farming systems). This reinforcement can

only be put into place through communication and support to implement innovations in collaboration with activities lead by all project components.

In this context, the component is committed to the institutionalization of the technical support service led by the PVR at the district, CRD and prefectural level in the form of an association or union. Through these structures, these animators can assist individual and associative producers to identify their needs, formulate their training and information requests and help them to conceptualize and implement their micro-projects and/or improve their agricultural production activities.

In the zones of Kindia, Lelouma and Tougué, the project has practically covered all the villages in the current CRDs where the project operates. In terms of extension program sustainability, a network of PVR was established in these zones and serve areas remote to the co-managed forests, notably a) the CRD of Balaya and Urban Center in Lelouma, b) the Urban Center and Koin in Tougue, and the CRD of Kolenté in Kindia.

These PVR, according to farming system, are able to assist producers in the future and will serve as support agents for resource persons identified by agents of other components in the implementation of their programs. In this context, the activities of NGO production agents for this fiscal year should include the following aspects relative to capacity building.

Participate with agents from other components in the implementation of forest co-management plans

On hillside plots where the project plans to promote agro-forestry activities, the NGO extension agents, in collaboration with the DNEF and IR4 agents will extend best NRM and sustainable agriculture practices for these ecosystems. It will involve:

- 1 Promoting where possible mixed cropping, for example improved rainy season rice (*Nerica*) with chili peppers, with the dual objective of subsistence crop production and income generation;
- 2 Diversifying production in the lowlands and dry plains through a system of rotation of improved cereals (maize or rice) in the rainy season and vegetable crops in the dry season;
- 3 Intensifying production in home gardens (*tapades*) through extension of maize variety QPM and virus-resistant varieties of cassava.

Support, in collaboration with other components, the process of institutionalization of the PVR network at the district and CRD level

At the village level, producers working on the same farming system will be regrouped by interest units into which one producer will be selected as the PVR and be made the counterpart to the production and NRM agents. With the assistance of technical agents, the PVR will have as tasks the following:

- 1) Carry out rapid assessments of knowledge, attitudes and NRM practices in order to determine producer needs and identify technologies best adapted to local conditions;
- 2) Create and reinforce producer associations and select farmers to carry out demonstrations;
- 3) Lead extension activities and participatory demonstrations (producer training, information exchange, etc.)

The PVR of the production component constitute, at the prefectoral level, a support organism that should deeply root itself in the rural community, permitting an irreversible movement of progress at the farmer level.

This institutionalization will take place through the establishment of a mechanism of concertation between the ENRMA extension agents and their village counterparts (PVR) in one part and between the groups of village extension agents according to the various farming systems on the other part.

This corps of extension agents will be composed:

- 1 At the CRD level, in associations according to farming system and in unions of extension agents composed of representatives from the different farming systems
- 2 At the prefectoral level, in a federation in which members will be representatives of the various unions from the CRD level.

Due to this organization of local extension personnel, the burning question of having an interface between extension and production will be resolved. The project entity will be conceived like a dynamic and participatory process of validation and diffusion of innovation at the level of a partnership between different actors and stakeholders for the development of a social stratum.

The mechanisms in the form of consultative advice composed of PRV and technical agents will be established and will permit the extension team in periodic meetings to take charge of all the aspects of the program such as: participatory conceptualization, implementation of activities, and follow-up. At the same time, aspects related to constraints to coordination and intermediation with the project or other development structures in the zone will be addressed locally.

Through a rigorous monitoring device of extension activities of this agent corps, it will be possible for the project to assess impact in terms of:

- ✓ Improvement of agricultural production¹ and
- ✓ Rate of adoption – that is the proportion of the target population that applies recommendations.

This notion is different than the concepts of 1) rate of diffusion, that is the number of people to whom the technology was introduced as per the total in the region and 2) the rate of coverage which measures the total surface area where the technology was introduced as per the total area.

In collaboration with agents from other components, support producer associations At the level of the production component, producer organizations are presently represented by the gardening associations (that in the majority of cases also invest in production and sale of cereals (maize, rice, fonio) and/or legumes (peanuts) during the rainy season). The situation of different associations is presented in the following table;

Prefecture	Number of villages	Number of associations	Members		
			Men	Women	Total
Dabola	Na	19	89	256	345
Kindia	16	25	296	386	682
Lelouma	32	27	201	654	855
Tougue	69	72	720	1.526	2.246
Total		143	1.306	2.822	4.128

This program of support will be articulated at the following levels of intervention:

1. Production in collaboration with the activities of other committees (Forest, NRM); assistance to better manage their plots; management of micro-enterprises and a better organization of all level of production activities (provision of inputs, marketing, processing of agricultural products, access to credit, etc..)
2. Organization of agriculture as a profession: management, how to direct the organization of producers, how to communicate within the association, the economic context and the place of sub-sectors.

Targeted Results for FY 2004 – Agricultural Production

Indicator	Planned	Intervention Zones*						
		1	2**	3	4	5	6	7
02 Area of land under cultivation using sustainable agricultural techniques (ha)	5,000	2,000		2,000	1,000	350	350	350
08 Number of producers who invest in sustainable production techniques which increase productivity	4,000	1,500		1,500	1,000	350	350	350
09 Number of producers capable of describing at least two sustainable agricultural practices that improve productivity	5,000	1,800		1,800	1000	500	500	500
10 Number of producers who implement a simple production plan	2,500	750		750	500	200	200	200

• Legend : Préfectures 1 : de Dabola ; 2 : Kissidougou ; 3 : Kouroussa ; 4 : Faranah ; 5 : Kindia ; 6 : Tougue ; 7 : Lelouma

** HEPA objectives – Kissidougou – are included in Table 5 (page 28).

Intermediate Result 2 (continued):

Farm production and productivity increased and sustained

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING COMPONENT

Introduction

In 1999, Land O'Lakes and the Agricultural Marketing Agency signed a contract with Winrock International to manage the agricultural marketing activities for the Expanded Natural Resources Management Activity. The principal activities of this project component contribute to the accomplishment of intermediate result #2, **Increase in agricultural productivity in the project intervention zones**, more specifically the two following sub-intermediate results:

- Marketing skills acquired and applied by producers in the project zones
- Agricultural marketing systems reinforced.

There are three main activities that are programmed to accomplish the first sub-result:

- Sectoral farm-to-market studies for priority agricultural products
- Periodic situational market analysis
- Training of producer groups assisted by the project on marketing strategies and the effective use of market information

Concerning the second sub-result, the activities to be carried out include:

- Support to new producer associations in agricultural marketing
- Investigation of new marketing opportunities

Reinforcement of the institutional capacities of ACA with the goal of providing the best marketing services to producers, and at the same time, creating autonomy for the organization.

PROGRESS ON INDICATORS ACHIEVED DURING FISCAL YEAR 2003

The Agricultural Marketing Component is principally responsible for four of the 30 project indicators. These indicators include #11, the number of producers who use market information for their production and commercialization activities, #12, the value of commodities sold by producers, #13, the number of producer associations that carry out commercialization activities et #30, % cost coverage of ACA.

Activities carried out with producer groups contribute directly or indirectly to the accomplishment of the component's indicators. In FY 2003, emphasis was placed on training sessions at the producer level in market information use and marketing strategies, demonstration and extension of post-harvest technologies, provision of improved seeds, organizational development of producer associations and capacity building for ACA staff.

The following hypotheses justify the choice of activities carried out within the marketing component. It is assumed that:

- Knowledge and access to pertinent market information allow producers and associations to better market their commodities;
- Improved post-harvest storage and processing techniques that add value to agricultural products will increase farm productivity and significantly increase household revenue;
- Better organizational capacity of producer associations significantly contributes to better commercialization of their commodities through strategies such as group marketing and identification of new markets;
- A better-supported agency like ACA will have an impact on more efficient rural market systems.

The following table presents the results of the marketing component's indicators in FY 2003.

Progress of Indicators – Agricultural Marketing Component

Indicator	FY 2002		FY 2003		Remarks
	Planned	Results	Planned	Results	
No. 11: Number of producers who use market information to commercialize their commodities	4,000	4,157	4,500	4,938 (2,817 women and 2,121 men)	
No. 12: Value of commodities commercialized par producers in the project zones	340	510	626	785 (499 by women 286 by men)	
No. 13: Number of producer associations that carry out commercialization activities	2	76	40	86 (1,725 women 646 men)	
No. 30: Cost coverage of ACA	15.75%	40%	23.25%	-	ACA will report this figure directly to USAID with copy to Winrock.

EXPLANATION OF RESULTS ACHIEVED FOR EACH INDICATOR

Indicator 11: Number of producers who use market information

To collect information on this indicator, a survey was conducted of producers in project activity zones. The SOS unit's database of 15,907 project-collaborating producers in the prefectures of Tougué, Lélouma, Dabola and Kindia was used to randomly select 773 men and women to be interviewed.

Improvement in implementation of the survey this year included a better "random" selection of producers, avoiding the bias that was noted in FY 2002 when the questionnaires were conducted at marketplaces. However, the component noted a lack of profound understanding and mastering of questionnaires among field agents that may have affected the accuracy of the results.

Of the 773 producers interviewed, 533 or 67% receive market information furnished by ACA, and 88% of these producers use this information. A total of 457 or 59% receive AND use market information furnished by ACA. The total number of users increased since last year, but the percentage decreased from 62% mainly due to poor results from Dabola. However, Lélouma reported 91% usage and Tougué 98%. Virtually all zones within these prefectures receive ACA market information via radio. However, in Kindia, where Rural Radio is not received in several zones in Sougueta, the results showed that 61% of producers interviewed use receive and use market information. The poorest result noted was from Dabola, where only 6% of producers receive and use market information.

Confirming a clear relationship between receipt and subsequent “use” of market information is not as straightforward of a relationship as believed. Many producers receive and understand market information on prices, and can explain what its value is to them. However, whether the producer actually “used” the information to make a marketing decision is much more difficult to determine.

As mentioned above, of the total producers interviewed, 59% receive and use ACA market information. For extrapolation, the total number of producers with whom the ENRMA collaborates was used (15,907 total, with 7,982 women and 7,925 men). For those using market information received from ACA, a figure of 9,508 producers (5,066 women and 4,442 men) with whom the ENRMA works is estimated. Taking into account that the figure reported on this indicator is NOT cumulative, the component notes **4,938 new users (2,817 women and 2121 men) of market information**. Refer to Table 1 in Appendix 1 for more information on survey and extrapolated results.

Indicator 12: Value of products commercialized by producers in the project intervention zones

Last year, 50 members of producers associations were interviewed during the months of July and August to determine the results for this indicator. They cited the quantities and types of commodities sold, at what price and at what time during the year. Verification exercises proved that figures were less than accurate, as producers had not recorded the information cited during the interviews.

At the beginning of FY 2003, notebooks were distributed to selected producers (same as in 2002) who recorded all sales throughout the year. Information from these notebooks was collected in the third and fourth quarters of 2003.

In the final calculation, information from 200 notebooks was collected and analyzed. The total value of 30.2 million GF (15.6 million by women and 14.6 million GF by men) worth of commodities were sold. In extrapolating for 5,558 members of producers associations supported by the project, a total of **785 million GF (499 million GF by women and 286 million GF by men)** is reported.

Indicator 13: Number of producer associations that carry out commercialization activities

For this indicator, the component surpassed the planned target of 40 associations. There were 86 groups that carried out commercialization activities during the year. Sixty-seven associations, predominantly in Lélouma and Tougué organized to collectively purchase improved onion seeds. Of these groups, 14 carried out other innovative market strategies such as group sales. Nineteen associations of the 86 associations, mainly from Kindia and Dabola, applied improved marketing practices such as group sales, negotiations with merchants for members, or participation at the ACA Agricultural Fair. These results are encouraging compared to the total for last year, which were only five associations that carried out marketing activities other than collective purchase of seeds.

DETAILS ON PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT IN FY 2003

The marketing component's field team is composed of prefectural coordinators (ACP) employed by Land O'Lakes, ACA's prefectural sales agent (AVP), and a member of the ROPPMOP unit who represents the component's interests during NRM plan preparation and execution. This agent is employed by the NGO's in the respective prefectures. In FY 2003, two new teams were deployed in the prefectures of Kouroussa and Faranah.

Following the mid-term evaluation that took place in February 2003, the roles and responsibilities of the LOL coordinators and the ACA sales agents were more clearly defined. Although they still work as a team, the AVP manage agricultural information at the prefectural level and work closely with the recently hired ACA market information specialist based in Labé. Efforts were made to clarify the role of the ROPPMOP agents among the project teams, making clear that (s)he is an agent of the marketing component whose priority is to participate in the preparation and execution of NRM plans, focusing on marketing support to producer groups.

The main activities during fiscal year 2003 which contributed to the achievement of component indicators included:

- ♦ Identification of producer associations in current and new intervention zones;
- ♦ Training of association member representatives on marketing strategies, market information use, and leadership;
- ♦ Organizational development support to producer associations;
- ♦ Provision of improved seeds;
- ♦ Deployment of farmer-to-farmer volunteers;
- ♦ Market information collection from weekly markets at the CRD and district level; and the diffusion of this information among producers associations;
- ♦ Establishment of CIAC in Kouroussa and Faranah;
- ♦ Creation and animation of 14 listening circles;
- ♦ Improvement of the CIAC price boards;
- ♦ Organization of workshop with journalists in charge of price radio broadcasts;
- ♦ Training of AVP in marketing and market information collection techniques;
- ♦ Completion of sub-sector studies;
- ♦ Extension of post-harvest technologies such as storage structures for onions;
- ♦ Research on other post-harvest technologies such as improved grain and tuber storage and solar drying for vegetables and fruits.

These activities fall into 6 main categories, AGR5 to 10 and are listed below. In each category, an overview of accomplishments is given, followed by an analysis of problems, constraints and proposed solutions.

Sub-result 2.3: Acquisition and use of marketing techniques by producers

AGR 5. Carry out sub-sector studies on commodities prioritized by the project

The annual workplan specified extension of two studies already completed into other zones: chili peppers in Kindia and peanuts in the Upper Guinea region.

A study on chili peppers was carried out in Kindia and the results were presented to the IR2 team in Labé in January. The meeting recommended that further effort be made on the study before completion, specifically on aspects of technical production and the cost/benefit analyses on peppers produced on various farming systems (*tapades*, extensive cultivation etc.) The ACP in Dabola, given his experience on these studies, assisted the Kindia team to complete the work and finalize the report, which is available in project archives. Field agents have carried out several of the recommendations in the action plan section of the report, notably on improved production techniques. The action plan recommended improvement of product quality and quantity through improved production and drying techniques.

The peanut sub sector was extended to the Upper Guinea zones of Dabola, Kouroussa and Faranah. Information was collected through questionnaires to producers, merchants and processors. Production and marketing agents were implicated in the implementation of the study. After completion of the second draft, a debriefing was held in Dabola at which production, marketing and appropriate technology subcomponents were involved. An action plan was developed and proposes activities on improved production (quality seed) and post harvest handling (pest control, hulling) as well as marketing (association development). After debriefing participants' comments are incorporated, the final report will be available before the end of the calendar year 2003.

AGR 6. Conduct periodic market analyses

Following a volunteer assignment in August of 2002, agents in each prefecture have been tracking prices and conducting limited analyses. It is expected with the recruitment of the ACA Market Information Specialist, Abdul Kébé, these studies will be more regular and detailed in the coming year. He has improved the forms on which agents collect prices and market stocks and AVP have been trained and given guides to facilitate information collection.

Market studies

The table below lists important markets where field agents will be collecting information on principal commodities. During the past year, they collected information from most of these markets. Once the system is perfected, this information will be transmitted to the regional level at which time the ACA ATL will process and transmit it to ACA's Conakry office.

Prefecture	Important markets	CIAC?	Principal commodities to survey
Faranah	Passaya Centre Beleya Toumany	No Yes No	Rice, maize, peanuts
Kouroussa	Soronkoni Kaboukaria, Fadoussaba	No No No	Rice, maize, peanuts
Kindia	Linsan Kolenté	No Yes	Peanuts, chili peppers, cassava, seasonal vegetables
Tougué	Kollet Tougué Centre	No Yes	Chili peppers, onions, peanuts
Lélouma	Lélouma Center Djountou Tiangal Bori	Yes No No	Onion, peanuts, chili peppers
Dabola	Dabola Centre Bissikrima Banko	Yes No	Rice, maize, peanuts

Limited analysis on price trends for different commodities has been carried periodically by the field teams. In FY 2004, strategies will be developed by ACA to improve analysis and dissemination of this information to producers within the prefecture where the analysis is done.

AGR 7: Training on marketing strategies and use of market information

One of ACA's principal activities is the collection and diffusion of market information. The project in collaboration with ACA has developed several strategies to improve the effective use of this information in order that producers make decisions concerning their commodity marketing. These strategies include: 1) half day training sessions with association members, 2) establishment and management of Agricultural and Commercial Information Centers (CIAC), and 3) creation and animation of listening circles.

Producer associations are encouraged to effectively use market information as one strategy to improve commodity commercialization and increase profits. Additional strategies based on marketing's 4 P's are discussed with association representatives through the agricultural marketing component's training module "Marketing Strategies." These representatives debrief their respective members and marketing plans are prepared by the associations.

The following table lists details on the two principal training sessions carried out with producers. In FY 2003, 1,263 producers (62% women) benefited from training on marketing strategies, and 560 (47%) on use of market information.

Details on Two Training Modules (Marketing Strategies and Market Information) Carried Out in FY 2003

Topic	Prefecture	Date	Association/Village	Number of Participants		
				Men	Women	Total
Use of Market Information	Kindia	Oct	Sobé and Lanfema	11	7	18
		Oct	Mounafanyi and Kondouyeya	9	4	13
			Tönöta	10	0	10
			Kandeya	9	8	17
			Poreya	6	4	10
			Sangareya	6	6	12
	Tougué	Oct	Wara	10	27	37
		“	Kouretelin	15	33	48
		“	Pandje Ley	7	40	47
		“	Pandje Dow	5	23	28
		8 Dec	Solokhoue	36	9	45
		9 Dec	Thiankoye	31	10	41
		10 Dec	Salouma	41	5	46
		12 Dec	Siguia Maondhé	30	6	36
		13/01/03	Gonkou	19	7	26
		14/01/03	Thiankoun	9	13	22
		15/01/03	Hafia Loroguè	9	5	14
		20/01/03	Limanouya (Dioloki)	2	40	42
		21/01/03	Samping	0	33	33
		12-07-03	Laafou	10	8	18
		16-07-03	Kollet Centre	1	14	15
	Lélouma	10 Oct	Kollangui	4	9	13
		19 Oct	Djidala	3	25	28
		11 Oct	Hore Djoli	3	29	32
		7 Oct	Kenery	4	31	35
		27 Oct	Diala Kadje	13	17	30
		22 Oct	Thianguel Diko Misside	6	19	25
		1 Nov	Diala Misside	11	25	36
		11 Nov	Lonna	10	20	30
		12 Nov	Tigneke	7	14	21
		13 Nov	Tinti	0	22	22
		18 Nov	Linsan Foulbhe	0	9	9
			Bendougou	6	11	17
		19 Nov	Diawbhe	11	5	16
			Diawoya	1	12	13
		20 Nov	Komba	12	19	31
		22 Nov	Sebetere	7	13	20
			Teguenda	5	9	14
		23 Dec	Bourouwal Banga	5	2	7
			Laabha	4	0	4
			Thiokhou	3	3	6
			Resource people	3	6	9
21/03/03		Djinkan	4	15	19	
23/03/03		Goumbourou	4	16	20	
14/07/03	Taiti Seloun	1	28	29		
15/07/03	Hollandé Koréghani	2	10	12		
14/08/03	Bhantal Tinkin	21	22	43		
18/08/03	Thiallou	0	18	18		
Dabola	3 Oct	Haldi Fotty, Dabola	2	17	19	

Topic	Prefecture	Date	Association/Village	Number of Participants		
				Men	Women	Total
		22 Nov	Sinkon, Kankama	11	11	22
		23 Nov	Bassi, Bouka	13	6	19
		24/01/03	Kèbèya	12	34	46
	Faranah	16/09/03	Cercle d'écoute Beleya	9	0	9
		22/09/03	Cercle d'écoute Passaya	7	4	11
Total for Use of Market Information				480	783	1 263
Marketing Strategies	Kindia	23-24 Jan.	Korowé	2	2	4
			Limaniya	0	2	2
			Poreya	2	1	3
			Lambeya Foula	2	1	3
			Siguiton	2	1	3
			Falandjan	2	1	3
			Forita	3	0	3
			Lambeya Soso	2	1	3
		29-30/04/03	Yolaya, Yangueya, KolaKhoré, Forikolon, Yefory, Sombory (209)	10	9	19
		02-03 Sept.03	Sööbè, Limanya (Kirita), Limanya (Walia) Mounafanyi, Tâ Labé, Kaleya,	15	9	24
	Lélouma	17-18 Jan	Gantal Djinkan	5	16	21
			Goumbourou	5	29	34
		17-18 Mar	Ley Sarè	0	5	5
			Kollangui	2	3	5
			Thianhè	0	5	5
			Damboudhè Balèdji	3	2	5
		Kansangui	2	3	5	
		28-29/04/03	Ley Seloun, Tinkin, Tyallou, Hollandè, Woumban	1	24	25
	16-17/09	Kokou, Djofo, Balaya centre	2	13	15	
	18-19/09	Bourouwi, Tambarin, Madina Sabèrè, Missidè	8	12	20	
	Dabola	9-10 Oct	Representatives from 10 associations in Dabola Center	15	12	27
		29 Oct	Representatives from 11 associations in Dabola Center	27	5	32
		13-14 Nov	Representatives from 6 associations in Kambaya (Bissikrima)	8	9	17
		24-25 Dec	Representatives from 8 associations in Kabeleya (Kolente)	12	9	21
		8-9 janv	Dambeleya/Bissikrima	14	15	29
		28 fév-1 ^{er} mars	CGRN/Bissikrima	22	4	26
		19-20/05/03	Balayan-Souroumba Forest Committee	40	22	62
		23-24/05/03	Members of forest committee	24	10	34
	Kouroussa	19-20/05/03	Lorombo, Sotoua, Karfalaya, Nono, Morymousaya, Santia, Kalela, Fadousaba, Fadoukourou	17	5	22
		22-24/05/03	Baro Centre, Gbendo, Fansan, Moikigneba, Manfrani, Morignoumala, Serekoroni	16		
		24-25/09/03	11 associations in Cissela	15	4	19
		27-28/08/03	Associations in Banko	5	6	11

Topic	Prefecture	Date	Association/Village	Number of Participants		
				Men	Women	Total
	Faranah	12-13/05/03	Tambaya (Sodia & Garanti)	7	13	20
		15-16/08/03	Nafa, Mamadou Mansaré	7	13	20
		21-22/08/03	Tafory, Lannaya	19	2	21
Total for Marketing Strategies				316	274	590

All association members are invited to participate in the training on use of market information whereas only 3-5 representatives take part in the marketing strategies workshop. Agents have been encouraged to carry out numerous workshops on using market information compared with marketing strategies because the latter training requires follow-up on marketing plan development and implementation with all participating groups.

The following results were achieved following marketing strategy training:

- Five associations in Kolenté (Lambeya Sosso, Lambeya Fula, Seydouya, Forita and Kabeleya Center) adopted innovative marketing strategies such as organization of transport facilities and negotiation with merchants following the training and development of their marketing plan;
- Seventeen associations in Tougué established collection points and negotiated with merchants for more organized and profitable sale of their onions;
- In Faranah, two groups producing peanuts (Sodia and Garanti) have developed marketing plans and results of their sales will be available in the first quarter of FY 2004;
- Kouroussa also expected positive results with eight associations in Baro and Cissela (Gbendo, Fansan, Moikignebe, Morygnoumala, Kalela, Fadoukoura, Santia and Nono) following debriefing of participants to groups members and development of marketing plans which will be implemented also in the latter part of calendar year 2003.
- In Lélouma, although several representatives have been trained, there was a problem with follow-up due to personnel changes. Once the current ACP took his post, only eight groups had marketing plans, but he was successful in developing an additional 15 plans in the last quarter. Three associations were recorded as adopting new marketing strategies to market their onions this past season.

Listening circles and agricultural information exchange

Two communities per prefecture have been participating in periodic meetings of “listening circles” to discuss and better understand ACA’s price information radio broadcasts and bulletins. To encourage members who can demonstrate that they listen to and understand the broadcasts, small prizes (flashlights, sugar, batteries,...) are awarded. Refer to the table below for locations of the listening circles in project areas.

Location of Listening Circles in Project Areas and Participation During the FY

Prefecture	Village	Members			No. Sessions Held	Remarks
		Women	Men	Total		
Kindia	Lambeya Sosso	11	13	24	6	
	Poreya	9	29	38		
Tougué	Samping	14	10	24	12	The majority of meetings were led and animated by members
	Kollet	10	11	21	13	
Dabola	Dragbé	15	11	26	4	
	Kouffa	9	22	31	5	

Prefecture	Village	Members			No. Sessions Held	Remarks
		Women	Men	Total		
Lélouma	Diala Kadjé	27	14	41	10	
	Horé Djoli	17	17	34	10	
	Parawol	48	15	63	10	
	Balaya	28	3	31	10	
Kouroussa	Gbendo	3	6	9	5	
	Fananko	2	5	7	5	
Faranah	Passaya	0	7	7	0	AVP resignation has caused delay in this activity
	Beleya	3	9	12		
TOTAL	14	196	172	368	91	

Meetings of the listening circles are held twice a month. One member is designated as an animator, and is responsible to lead the group in discussions under the guidance of the AVP. In the next fiscal year, each prefecture will add at least two more listening circles, and ensure that members have participated in a use of market information workshop, *and* that they regularly receive price via radio or bulletin *Echo de Marché*.

In the CRD of Sougueta, almost all of Dabola, in Cissela, and Passaya, radio broadcasts do not reach producers. Marketing field teams have attempted to distribute price bulletins to these producers, explaining their significance and benefit for first time users. The table below summarizes distribution of bulletins throughout the year:

Prefecture	1 st quarter	2 nd quarter	3 rd quarter	4 quarter
Kindia	13 associations with 256 producers	14 associations	28 associations with 366 producers (including 166 women)	29 associations with 492 producers (including 209 women)
Faranah				11 associations and 2 listening circles

Lélouma and Tougué do not distribute bulletins as producers in the project intervention zones receive radio broadcasts. However, late in the dry season, Rural Radio broadcasted price information erratically and in the coming year, agents will monitor broadcasts and attempt to distribute bulletins to a limited number of associations. Although producers in Linsan Saran do receive radio broadcasts, several responded that they do not use the information, so efforts will be concentrated in this zone with training on market information use and distribution of bulletins.

To facilitate diffusion of price information to producers, the ATL in Kankan has been sending prices via HF radio to AVPs in Kouroussa, Dabola and Faranah. The AVP can proceed to copy the prices onto a blank price sheet, photocopy and distribute to associations.

Diffusion of market information in Dabola was disappointing in FY 2003. The opening of the CIAC delayed and distribution of bulletins to associations did not take place, partly due to the resignation of the AVP who was later hired as the ROPPMOP agent for Kouroussa. It was also very difficult to get either space to build the CIAC or rent a place to house the CIAC. Now that the CIAC is open, up to 20 associations around Dabola Center can regularly obtain the price

bulletins on a weekly basis. The marketing team must demonstrate more effort to distribute information to producers.

ACA Agricultural and Commercial Information Centers

These CIAC are established in each of the 6 prefectures where the project operates. The only one not in the prefectural seat is in Beleya, in the CRD of Passaya. The center benefits producers by providing them with commodity prices, market trends and stocks, input supplies and other pertinent information. In Lélouma and Tougué, the CIAC were distribution points of improved onion seeds.

The CIAC are open on the weekly market day for their location. CIACs are installed in the following locations in the project zones:

Prefecture	Location	Day Open
Kindia	Linsan	Sunday
Lélouma	Lélouma Center	Saturday
Tougué	Tougué Center	Friday
Dabola	Dabola Center	Tuesday
Faranah	Beleya	Friday
Kouroussa	Kouroussa Center	Saturday

The CIAC in Tougué has recorded a significant number of visitors throughout the year, especially at the start of the onion production season (Nov-Feb). From October to June, they recorded 600 visitors including 141 women. The AVP has sensitized visitors to the advantages of becoming ACA clients (17 associations in Tougué have subscribed) as well as the independence of the CIAC from the ENRMA project (i.e. its continuation after the project closes). With the assistance and guidance of the ACA market information specialist in Labé and the marketing department staff of ACA, AVP will begin diffusion of price information from other weekly markets within their prefecture, as producers have expressed interest in this kind of information.

Only for the last quarter of the year, the component can report information on CIAC visitation in five of the six prefectures where the project works (see results below). The CIAC in Kouroussa was opened during the third quarter, but has recorded minimal visitation. It has been recommended that the center be moved to the Kaboukaria market in the CRD of Cissela where agricultural commerce is much more important than Kouroussa Center.

Visits to CIAC in the 4th quarter

Prefecture	CIAC	Number of visits		
		Men	Women	Total
Kindia	Linsan	81	23	104
Faranah	Beleya	56	2	58
Lélouma	Center	40	60	100
Dabola	Center	157	67	224
Tougué	Center	229	72	301

Workshop with Rural Radio journalists

In February, ACA organized a workshop to improve diffusion and understanding of market information broadcast on Rural Radio. Eight journalists from the four principal regions in Guinea attended. This workshop created a better understanding of how price information is used by small producers in making decisions concerning commodity production and marketing. It also helped to recognize the important role that the journalists play in bridging the contact between producers and ACA.

The workshop also offered an opportunity to discuss standardizing the format used for price bulletin broadcasts from the four stations. Some imperfections in past broadcasts were pointed to the journalists and will be corrected in future programs.

Sub-result 2.4: Reinforcement of marketing systems

AGR 8. Support new producer associations in the commercialization of their agricultural products

Identification of new producer associations

Following extension into new work zones, the marketing component has identified several new producer associations in the course of the past year. Refer to the table below for details.

New associations identified in FY 2003

Prefecture	CRD	Number of new associations
Kouroussa	Cissela	29
	Baro	17
Faranah	Passaya	21
Dabola	Banko	3
	Arfamoussaya	5
	CU	2
Tougué	Kouratongo	4
	CU	6
	Kollet	10
Kindia	Sougueta	2
	Kolenté	16
Lélouma	Djountou	8
<i>Total</i>		<i>123</i>

Organizational development activities

Support to producer associations to improve their organizational capacity continued and intensified throughout the year. Most groups are loosely structured and often lack clear objectives and any kind of management structure. Through periodic visits, field agents helped the associations to better define their objectives, to constitute member lists, elect officers, hold general assemblies and prepare by laws and internal regulations. Two volunteers (one via ACA and the other from LOL) were deployed during the first quarter to support agents' organizational development work.

Field agents spend significant amount of time working with associations to stress the importance of by-laws and internal regulations. Details on participation are given below.

Prefecture	Date	Association/Village	Number of Participants		
			Men	Women	Total
Kindia	07/05/03	Poreya center	6	3	9
	07/05/03	Yalaya center	7	10	17
	09/06/03	Tafory centre	4	9	13
	10/04/03	Kabeleya centre	3	26	29
	14/05/03	Lambeya Soso centre	7	9	16
	19/06/03	Seydouya centre	0	28	28
	10/05/03	Tafory centre	17	10	27
	08/05/03	Guemesoron centre	13	19	32
	10/06/03	Sangoya centre (Tawakaltou)	5	6	11
	10/05/03	Sangoya centre (Lanyi fan)	6	9	15
Lélouma		Ley Sarè	0	9	9
		Diala Misside	3	9	12
		Parawol	1	16	17
		Kenery	2	6	8
		Balaya	0	12	12
	18/05/03	Kambou & Baledji Damboudè			
	20/05/03	Diala Kadjè			
Kouroussa	17/04/03	Fadoukoura	4	5	9
	05/05/03	Gbendo	1	3	4
	05/05/03	Fansan	3	2	5
	15/05/03	Morignoumala	3	0	3
	15/05/03	Moikignèba	1	2	3
	23/06/03	Diabakama	8	12	20
	17/04/03	Fadoukoura	4	5	9
	05/05/03	Gbendo	1	3	4
Faranah	13/08/03	Walikè	4	10	14

As one of the component's major activities involves organizational development of producer associations, six criteria to evaluate the "functioning" level of associations were established during the quarterly meeting held in January. These criteria help agents to gauge potential for sustainability of activities and require that groups maintain other characteristics beyond the existence of officers and by-laws. Field agents monitor the following criteria:

1. Existence of by-laws and internal regulations
2. Existence of minutes for the constitutive general assembly
3. Existence of a list of GA members
4. Existence of administrative and financial documents
5. Establishment and implementation of an action plan
6. Opening of an account at the local C₃ or other savings and credit society/institution.

It is recommended that an association only seek legal recognition once these six criteria are met (though the state does not require the six criteria before legally registering an association). In the following table, the update status of association functionality is presented. Although Tougué does not appear in the table due to incomplete information, this prefecture has helped put in place organizational structures for 41 associations.

According to these prior established criteria, the level of association development in each prefecture was determined. By the end of the fiscal year, there were 56 of the 121 associations working with agents on organizational development that are operational. Of these 56, 41 are from Tougué where the marketing team has placed a particular strong emphasis on this activity. The following table summarizes the situation in the project intervention zones.

Prefecture	No. of associations in development	No of operational associations
Dabola	10	8
Faranah	7	0
Kindia	8	6
Kouroussa	47	1
Lélouma	8	0
Tougué	41	41
	121	56

The majority of associations in Kouroussa existed before the arrival of the project to this zone, and meet several of the operational criteria. The Kouroussa team will assist to operationalize a limited number of their 47 associations in the coming year. Lélouma and Faranah also require an intensification in this area.

Training on leadership and management of community-based organizations

PRIDE/Formation was requested to develop a training module with the objective to strengthen capacities of managing officers in association and other community-based organizations so they may more effectively assume their roles to develop their group. A training of trainers was first conducted for 29 NRM, marketing and policy environment agents. Following this workshop, sessions in local languages were held in five prefectures. Agents from IR1, IR2 and IR4 animated the sessions with the presence of the principal trainer, Mr. Baldé from PRIDE.

Details on Leadership Training Workshops Held in Five Prefectures

Prefecture	Date	Community-based Organization	H	F	Tot
Kindia	04-05/06/03	Producer association, NRMC, FC	29	5	34
Dabola	25-26/06/03	Gardening groups, NRMC, FC	16	2	18
Tougué	17-19/06/03	Gardening groups, NRMC, FC	26	2	28
Lélouma	10-11/06/03	Gardening groups, NRMC, FC	25	3	28
Kouroussa/Faranah	1-3/8/03	Producer associations, NRMC and FC	11	1	12
		TOTAL	107	13	120

Agents have organized several leadership workshops to the benefit of associations. At the component's quarterly meeting held in August, it was decided that three of the four modules within the training would be communicated to the entire association, although the original intention was to train only officers. Topics concerning leadership styles, developing action plans and conflict management entail participation of all association members, whereas meeting management of meetings is restricted to the management committee only.

Additional training sessions were held in Lélouma and Kindia. The component will organize training workshops in leadership for the majority of functional producer associations. Extra efforts will be made to include all women leaders in the training workshops.

Leadership Training Sessions Held After PRIDE-Assisted Sessions

Prefecture	Date	Association/Village	Number of participants		
			Men	Women	Total
Kindia	08/09/03	Limaniya	4	3	7
	19/09/03	Hafia	8	4	12
	20/09/03	Mounafanyi	6	13	19
Lélouma	25/08/03	Diala Missidè, Kollagui, Kansaghi	4	12	16
	08/09/03	Thiaghui Konkoli	0	16	16
	10/09/03	Bhantal Nafa	2	24	26

Exchange experiences between associations

The Lélouma team organized a study tour for producers when ideas were exchanged with members of associations in Dabola, specifically Kigneko, Kouffa, Bissa Koura and Diaratou. Discussion topics included demonstration of adopted improved gardening techniques, group sales strategies, and advantages of association organizational development. Participants reported back to their respective members following the trip in May.

The marketing team in Kindia organized a 2-day workshop regrouping representatives from 10 producer associations. The 20 association members (including five women) presented their groups' marketing strategies which were subsequently evaluated and discussed. A similar

meeting was held in Dabola last October, regrouping 13 associations (28 participants including 14 women).

Review of financial status of producer associations

Field agents in Tougué took the initiative to contact gardening associations to prepare balance sheets and profit/loss statements. Although the effort is to be recognized, the methodology used requires further development and understanding, first at the agent level, before explanation to associations.

Following work with the 25 associations, meetings were held at the CRD level at which time the end-of-year financial status of associations was discussed, as well as the emergence of a sub-prefectoral coordinating structure, a union of sorts, that would represent associations’ interests presently and after the project winds up. Although further work needs to be done to support the development of these regional unions, the following lists some roles that the unions will play:

- Serve as intermediaries between the project and the united associations during the life of the project;
- Support associations in obtaining agricultural inputs;
- Help facilitate commercialization of commodities;
- Play a role in the preparation of association action plans;
- Promote respect of the agricultural calendar by growers;
- Prepare proposals and seek potential funding sources.

AGR 9. Research new agricultural marketing opportunities

Chili pepper production

Following the sub-sector study on chili peppers completed in the Tougué and Lélouma regions in FY 2002, several groups established plots during the dry season. The strategy utilized involved 1) extension of improved varieties available at Bareng Research Station and 2) application of the biennial nature of pepper plants, maintaining plots throughout the rainy season, the following dry season and into a second year of production.

Eight groups in Lélouma have begun harvesting pepper since July-August. Only three plots in Tougué (Kollet) were successful out of the ten in the four CRD where nurseries were established. Coordination between the production and marketing components was insufficient, resulting in lack of agents’ commitment to closely monitor the activity. The table below lists participants in improved chili pepper activity in Lélouma.

Group	M	W	Total
Missidé*	1	8	9
Tambarin*	3	9	12
Kokou*	2	7	9
Madina Sabèrè*	3	7	10
Balaya Centre*	2	11	13
Lonna	6	30	36
Tineko	3	5	8
Parawol Centre	6	9	15
TOTAL	26	86	112

*Watering cans distributed to these groups through the NRM committees

These groups have been encouraged to participate in the solar drying activity to improve the quality of their product and the efficiency of product preparation for market in the rainy season.

Sale of improved seeds

Producer associations in Lélouma and Tougué purchased onions seeds from ACA, most with their own cash savings, others through loans from their C₃ and some through loans granted by VITA's Pilot Credit Program (16 associations in Tougué and 5 in Lélouma). This is the last season that these funds will be available for agricultural inputs. Associations have been encouraged to open accounts at their nearest C₃.

One hundred ninety-two and one half kg of onion seeds (192.5 kg) were purchased by 115 producer associations in Lélouma, Tougué and Dabola. ACA requested producers to place their seed orders in July and August this past season. However, orders were not made until September and October and ACA was required to order an estimated quantity of *Violet de Galmy* seeds, a quantity that did not satisfy the needs of producers. For the coming season, ACA ordered seeds based on requirements for the 2003 season, although Lélouma has estimated their needs at 160 kg, 125.5 kg of *Violet de Galmy* and 34.5 kg de *Texas Early Grano*.

Onions seed purchases for the 2003 season – Lélouma and Tougué

Prefecture	No. associations purchasing	Variety	Quantity (kg)	Value (GF)
Tougué	62	Texas	80	6,480,000
	59	Violet de Galmy	67	9,380,000
Subtotal	76*			
Lélouma	37	Violet de Galmy	43	5,530,000
Dabola	3	Violet de Galmy	2.5	350,000
Total	115		192.5	21,740,000

*Most groups purchased both varieties

Kouroussa agents estimated producer needs for improved rice seeds (variety *Nerica*) the past season. ACA sent 5 T of *Nankin*, also considered an early variety, but only 320 kg were purchased by producers. For more information on this activity, contact ACA.

Training of onion growers

Consultant Minthé Camara trained 170 village extension agents and 40 project field agents in Dabola, Lélouma and Tougué on onion production and harvesting techniques. This activity was coordinated by the project agricultural production and marketing components. Participants appreciated innovative techniques such as use of a *rayonneur* to assist in properly spacing onions during transplanting and sunken beds to facilitate water conservation.

Participation in Training on Onion Production and Harvesting Techniques

Date	Association/Sector	Number of Participants		
		Men	Women	Total
14-15 Oct	Village extension agents from 6 associations in Kambaya district (Dabola)	13	2	15
22-24 Oct	Village extension agents from 43 associations Kouratongo, Koin and Tougué centre	21	29	50
28 Oct – 2 Nov	Village extension agents from 32 associations in Parawol, Linsan Saran, Komba Balaya and Lélouma Center	42	63	105
14 Oct – 2 Nov	Field agents	37	3	40
TOTAL		113	97	210

Following trial onion production (variety *Violet de Galmi*) by six producer groups in Dabola, 11 associations met in July to draw their conclusions on the season and to “organize” the sub-sector in Bissikrima and develop an action plan for the coming season, including intensified cultivation of red onions.

Demonstration home storage units for onions were installed at ten sites in Lélouma. Sensitization sessions were held to discuss the advantages of the units and the recommended process of harvesting and storing onions. Key village extension agents benefited from these sessions and subsequently passed along the information to respective collaborating producers.

In Tougué, nine demonstration units were installed last year. The eight Tougué groups listed below have adopted the technology and constructed additional storage units this season.

Producer Associations Participating in Onion Storage Demonstrations and Sensitizations

Prefecture	Date	Village/Association	Men	Women	Total
Tougué	21/05/03	Pandjé Dow	2	6	8
	21/05/03	Wara	10	28	38
	21/05/03	Wouro	5	8	13
	21/05/03	Lallabara	7	17	24
	21/05/03	Laafa Boubhè	11	19	30
	22/05/03	Kouretelen	7	23	30
	22/05/03	Sanama	2	2	4
	22/05/03	Kotema	5	9	14
Lélouma	10/04/03	Balaya	0	12	12
	11/04/03	Bhawo Fello	1	8	9
	14/04/03	Parawol	16	42	58
	15/04/03	Djountou Centre	2	16	18
	1 ^{er} /05/03	Ley Séloun			
	1 ^{er} /05/03	Hollandè			
	02/05/03	Diala Misside			
	02/05/03	Diala Kadje			
	05/05/03	Parawol			
	09/05/03	Balaya			
22/05/03	Linsan Saran				

Study on the production and marketing of milk products

In order to prepare for a farmer-to-farmer volunteer on milk processing, a local consultant was hired to conduct a preliminary study on potential interventions in the milk sector. The work focused on collecting information from producers in Linsan and Bissikrima. The results of the study suggested a volunteer would be of assistance in organizing dynamic producers around simple processing techniques such as boiling milk for longer storage, and yogurt production. This activity was coordinated with the Appropriate Technologies component of IR3.

LOL Volunteer Bill Coolen spent a week in Dabola with two milk production associations in Bissikrima. He worked with the Appropriate Technologies Regional Coordinator and the prefectural animal husbandry service. Efforts in FY 2004 will be concentrated on organizing the two associations around potential milk processing interventions. A study tour may be organized to give producers ideas on potential improvements for their region.

Development and promotion of solar dryers

In collaboration with Minthé Camara from the Bareng Research Station, LOL Volunteer Ed Galle developed an innovative solar dryer that maximizes use of available solar radiation through the attachment of a heat collector. Six dryers were constructed and placed as demonstration models in villages in Dabola, Lélouma and Tougué.

Dynamic producer associations interested in adding value to vegetable crops were targeted for this activity. The dryers have proved effective, but still require monitoring to evaluate 1) types and quantities of vegetables that can be dried, 2) commercial value of the dried products, 3) problems that have been experienced with the dryers and products and 4) suggestions or requests from producers for improvement of the dryers.

The cost of the current model is about 150,000 GF. A thorough cost-benefit analysis still remains to be completed, which will assist in extending the technology to potential producer groups.

Participation at the Agricultural and Artisanal Fair in Kankan

Three representatives from two producer associations from Dabola were assisted to participate at the fair organized by ACA March 5 –16, 2003. The Horoya Association brought 250 kg of paddy rice and 30 kg of maize, while the Garanti Association from Dragbé brought 100 kg of paddy rice, 65 kg of cassava and 5- kg of maize. The quantities were relatively insignificant and would not have covered the costs of their participation in the fair. However, the purpose was to expose the groups to new marketing opportunities for their products, making contact with potential buyers.

Potential collaboration with other projects/NGOs

A consultative meeting with representatives from various projects and NGOs operating in Kouroussa was held earlier in the year. The marketing component supports organizational development of associations that also work with the PADER/HG project. Through the CRD advisory body, this project finances activities of community-based organizations. ACTPAK also has potential to assist ENRMA-collaborating groups in marketing of agricultural and non-agricultural commodities. *Credit Rural* offers loans for inputs that producer associations may also be eligible.

Annual Results from the Farmer-to-Farmer Program Facilitated by ACA

No.	Topic	Dates	Volunteer	Responsible Component/ NGO	Intervention Zones	Beneficiaries	Participants		
							M	W	Total
GUI050	Training of cooperatives and associations	10/26 – 12/9/02	Evril Quist	LOL	Dabola	Producer associations	76	66	142
GUI051	Development of a guide for the collection of market information	3/18 – 4/5/03	Williams Symon	ACA	Conakry, Labé	ACA agents	4	1	5
GUI052	Preparation of a simple business plan	1/2003	Ed Schwaller	ACA	Dabola, Kankan	Associations; ACA	77	65	142
GUI053	Creation of listening circles	1/2003	Jeanne Schwaller	ACA	Dabola, Kankan	Associations; ACA agents	77	65	142
GUI054	Survey on the production of seeds at the producer level	3/18 – 4/5/03	Audy Ray Stobaugh	PA	Kindia, Dabola, Faranah, Kankan, Lelouma, Pita	Ag Production agents; associations	175	81	256
GUI055	Fauna inventory	6/29 - 7/11/03	Martha Mitchell	DNEF/ Co-gestion	Dabola	DNEF agents	29	1	30
GUI056	Wood haulage with animal traction	5/9 – 6/11/03	David Patterson	DNEF/ Co-gestion	Labe, Lelouma	DNEF agents	48	7	55
GUI059	Use of market information	7/7-25/03	Phil Smith	ACA	Kindia, Kankan, Tougué, Lélouma	Producers	201	193	394
GUI063	Rural Finance	9/8-17/03	Alan Lessler	SME	Labé	C ³ and NRM agents	13	3	16
GUI066	Beekeeping techniques	6/10-25/03	Ed Levi	VITA	Dabola	ADAMGUI; AT agents	74	11	85
GUI067	Price analysis techniques	5/19 –6/11/03	Alexia Brunet	ACA	Labé, Kindia, Kouroussa, Dabola	ACA agents	5	3	8
GUI068	Web site creation/Data base management	7/22 – 8/4/03	Chad McEvoy	ACA/SOS	Chad McEvoy	SOS and ACA agents	4	1	5
GUI069	Evaluation of the impact of FTF volunteer activities in Guinea	9/22-27/03	Jamie Bleck	ACA	Kindia, Dabola, Labé, Mali, Lélouma	Winrock	33	4	37
						TOTAL	817	500	1317

AGR 10. Reinforce institutional capacities of ACA

The ACA business plan was completed at the end of FY 2002, and LOL via Winrock proposed a comprehensive capacity building program for ACA at a key meeting held at USAID in September of 2002. Since the project evaluation in February 2003 at which time the project's relationship with ACA was objectively assessed, strategy was shifted to the adoption of a demand-driven approach to reinforcing ACA capacity. Any assistance required by ACA from the project will be formally requested in writing.

However, following the meeting held at USAID, certain training activities were retained for FY 2003 including:

- Training of HQ staff in advanced Excel
- Computer training for ATL in intermediate level Excel and intermediate level Word for ATL assistants
- Purchase and installation of accounting package QuickBooks Pro (in French) and training of the ACA accountant
- Descriptive statistics training for HQ and branch staff.

Computer training has been completed. The accounting package has been procured but not installed due to a delay in the installation of ACA's new computers. This training will take place in the first quarter of FY 2004 as well as the statistics training, for which the module was prepared by LOL agents.

PROBLEMS/DIFFICULTIES AND PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

- Establishment of producer lists (to conduct the survey on indicator #11) was problematic as in some cases; the Winrock database differed from information kept by the marketing component. Any differences were reported to the database manager to better harmonize the systems. Duplicate producers had to be eliminated in many cases, which required recounts and alternative sampling. Winrock has now instated a coding system which will also be used for the LOL database.
- Update of the marketing component's database has lagged. The prefectoral coordinator in Dabola has been responsible for this activity, but has not been able to properly maintain the database for a variety of reasons, including his inability to properly organize the activity from his decentralized post. Management has been passed to the component's technical coordinator, but this is considered a temporary solution, as his responsibilities are many. Comprehensive data on associations, assignment of producer codes as well as other pertinent information remains to be entered. Proposed solutions include hiring an intern to work with the technical coordinator, or re-assigning the Dabola coordinator to Labé. A decision will be taken during the first quarter of 2004.
- The resignation of the ACA AVP in Faranah caused delays in several activities with Passaya producers. A new agent was recruited in June.

Agents continue to note difficulty in mobilizing producers during the rainy season. Innovative teams, however, have been able to program meetings very early in the morning, or in early or mid evening.

- Lack of transport posed a significant constraint to work plan implementation in the prefectures of Kouroussa and Faranah. LOL/Labé sent the Technical Coordinator's motorcycle to Kouroussa as a temporary solution to this problem. Mobility of ROPPMOP agents in certain prefectures is also restricted by lack of transportation. An additional fuel allotment may be given to ACA via the ACP to facilitate their transport on ACA motorcycles.
- Confusion on the role of ROPPMOP unit agents required meetings at the regional level to clarify this issue. Some believed that the marketing component's ROPPMOP agents were actually part of the NRM component, whereas in reality these agents are principally responsible to the marketing component and participate in the preparation of NRM plans. The situation has improved but requires periodic follow-up.
- LOL did not renew the former ACP's contract in Lélouma and Mr Aguibou Touré was transferred from Dabola to Lélouma to take up this position. Due to several changes over the past few months (the former Lélouma agent Gilbert Millimouno was transferred to Kouroussa in December 2002), information was not effectively transferred from agent to agent. Kouroussa and Lélouma agents subsequently met to resolve any outstanding issues to complete Lélouma's database.
- By the end of the fiscal year, market information use in Dabola remained poor. The ACP and AVP lacked an organized program in this area to benefit producers. The component's direction expects to put pressure on the Dabola team through field visits and input from the MIS specialist in the coming year.
- Women's participation in certain training workshops was lacking. For example, only 13 of the 120 participants in the leadership training sessions were female, yet they are clearly in the majority in most producer associations. These workshops also included NRM and Forest Committees, which may have also influenced the proportions. Nevertheless, it has been decided to target the leadership training towards women as much as possible, as in some circumstances, management is dominated by male members of the group.

TARGETED RESULTS FOR FY 2004

Indicator	FY 2003		FY 2004
	Planned	Result	Planned
No. 11: Number of producers who use market information	4,500	4,938	5,000
No. 12: Value of products marketed by par producers in the project intervention zones	626	785	626
No. 13: Number of producer associations that carry out marketing activities	40	86	40
No. 30: Percent cost coverage by ACA.	40%		

Comments on targets for FY 2004

The number of new users of market information in the coming year (Indicator #11) depends on a number of factors. With only 6% use in Dabola in FY 2002, there is great potential to increase the number of producers who use market information. The goal is to increase users to 25% of producers with whom the project collaborates, adding about 1,000 more users. As Kouroussa and Faranah were not included in the survey, it is expected those prefectures will report over 2,000 new users. Through a more intensified price distribution program, it is expected that Kindia can boost their user level to 75%, or about 500 more producers. With such a high degree of utilization reported in Tougué and Lélouma, the component does not expect a significant number of new users unless the project expands into new districts or CRD. Given Kollet and Diountou were not part of the survey in 2002, 1,500 additional users are targeted from these two prefectures.

As for indicator 12, with the additional association members in Kouroussa and Faranah as well as additional CRD in Dabola, Lélouma and Tougué, a total of 626 million GF is targeted for next year. Training on marketing strategies, planned in all project zones, will contribute to improving producers' agricultural marketing.

Criteria for associations complying with Indicator 13 expect to be more rigorous in the coming year, so the target of 40 associations is maintained. No associations had purchased inputs from ACA in previous years will be counted. It is expected that the association is fully functional and either purchases inputs collectively and/or adopts innovative marketing strategies to the benefit of their members. Field agents have targeted between five and ten associations per prefecture that meet these criteria.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3:

SMALL AND MICRO-ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES INCREASED

Introduction

In the ENRMA target zone, conditions for micro- and small-scale private sector development are characterized by limited financing options, impediments to market access, and managerial and technical constraints. Nevertheless, job options that successfully compete financially and culturally with resource-exploiting income-generation practices must be developed.

Key to the approach of the ENRMA Enterprise Development Component's interventions is the recognition that while credit is important to increasing MSEs' economic participation and enhancing their well being, it is not sufficient. MSEs require other financial and business development services to grow and thrive. The success of the ENRMA Enterprise Development Component's efforts to contribute to the overall objectives of the project rests largely on the extent to which entrepreneurs or groups of entrepreneurs can acquire and apply non-farm technologies and enterprise management skills, and obtain the financing needed to invest in these types of income-generating activities.

Based on the lessons learned during the first three years of project implementation and in response to USAID/Guinea's observations and recommendations, the Enterprise Development Component Team reevaluated and modified some of the project's financial and non-financial business development services to better achieve the desired objectives and performance indicators detailed in the Strategic Results Framework for Fiscal Year 2003. These interventions are detailed in ENRMA's annual work plan for the period October 1, 2002 to September 30, 2003, and include:

- Development and implementation of a business development training program by PRIDE/Guinée/Formation (PGF) targeting micro and small enterprises in the ENRMA activity zones;
- Development and implementation of an Enterprise Development Sub-sector Support Program to inform and educate rural entrepreneurs in ENRMA target zones about new ideas, promote new green technologies and new market opportunities, and provide them with a variety of business development services
- Creation of a rural network of *Caisses Communautaires de Croissance* (C³s) in the ENRMA target zones to provide local communities with accessible financial services; and
- Development and implementation of a Pilot Credit Program to test new financial products targeting micro and small enterprises as well as the various associations and village-based organizations involved in the agricultural production, transformation and commercialization activities promoted and supported by the other ENRMA partners.

This Program Performance Report describes the progress achieved by the Enterprise Development Component (IR-3) of the Expanded Natural Resource Management Activity (ENRMA) during the fourth year of the project implementation, that is, for the period from October 1, 2002 to September 30, 2003. The report focuses on the achievements and lessons learned during this period.

PROGRESS TOWARD ACHIEVEMENT OF IR-3 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The ENRMA Enterprise Development Component is responsible for Intermediate Result 3 of USAID's Strategic Objective 1: *Micro and small enterprise activity increased* (IR-3). The

intermediate result includes three sub-intermediate results: (1) Enterprise management skills acquired and applied (SIR-3.1); (2) Enterprise skills in using new technologies strengthened (SIR-3.2); and (3) Capacity of mobilizing financial resources for small and micro-enterprises strengthened (SIR-3.3). The Following table presents the performance indicators adopted by the ENRMA Enterprise Development Component's to measure progress made toward achievement of the benchmarks as set forth in the project's Strategic Results Framework as of September 30, 2003:

Progress as of September 30, 2003 towards the Achievement of the benchmarks as set forth in the Rural Enterprise Development Component's Strategic Results Framework for Fiscal Year 2003						
NO.	INDICATORS	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	
		Achieved 10.1.99- 9.30.00	Achieved 10.1.00- 9.30.01	Achieved 10.1.01- 9.30.02	Projections 1.10.02- 9.30.03	Achieved 10.1.02- 9.30.03
14 (IR 3a)	The number of enterprises newly established in the activity zones	173	348	803	460	742 H=322 F=420
15 (IR 3b)	The number of enterprises which have expanded in the activity zones	354	968	1 115	1 176	1452 H=755 F=697
16 (IR 3.1a)	The number of enterprises which adopt new management techniques	550	806	1 369	768	1480 H=743 F=337
17 (IR 3.1b)	The number of enterprises which are still in existence at least one year after having adopted a new management technique	0	124	486	346	1864 H=867 F=997
18 (IR 3.2)	The number of enterprises having adopted new technologies in the activity zones	30	244	520	360	594 H=303 F=291
19 (IR 3.3a)	The number of loans granted in the project zones	27	3 247	4 676	1 526	4 888 H=2347 F=2541
20 (IR 3.3b)	The amount of loans granted in the project zones (Thousands GNF)	7 600	171 063	400 760	126 000	611 923 H=373274 F=238649
21 (IR 3.3c)	The number of savers in the project zones	289	2 367	4 070	2 514	1 944 M=1167 F=777
22 (IR 3.3d)	The amount of money saved in the project zones (Thousands GNF)	2 501	215 805	274 731	157 709	167 186
23	The number of visitors each month visiting the Enterprise Development Centers - CDEs	84	160	275	300	624
24	The rate of operational viability of the Enterprise Development Centers - CDEs (Total revenues/Total Costs)	13%	18.4%	32.1%	50.0%	43%
25	The number of C's created.	4	24	12	18	18

As noted in the table above, the ENRMA SME Component remained on track concerning the achievement of the targets set forth for performance indicators 14, 15, and 16, and the targets were met by the end of the fiscal year. The SME Component has improved its performance during the current FY related to these indicators by improving the quality of the enterprise development training sessions targeting the rural enterprises in the ENRMA activity zones, and by working closely with the project's SOS Cellule to identify and address several weaknesses which have plagued its data collection systems during the first three years of project implementation.

The annual target for indicator 18 was exceeded by the SME Component as of June 30, 2003. The reasons for this improved performance during the first nine months of FY 2003 include:

- The recruitment of four new appropriate technology field agents and their installation in the project's new activity zones (Dabola, Kouroussa and Faranah);

- Additional training of the project's appropriate technology field agents so they can plan and organize technology training themselves for the existing sub-sectors already supported by the project (i.e. apiculture, shea butter, cloth-dyeing, etc.) without having to rely on outside expertise;
- Identifying several local resource people amongst the stronger participants to assist the Appropriate Technology Sub-component's field agents in organizing future training sessions, similar to the project's Agriculture Production Component's approach in using "*Vulgarisateurs Rélais*"; and
- Improved the appropriate technology training sessions offered by the project by including an additional session to discuss the economic and environmental aspects of the technology being introduced.

However, as noted by the mid-term evaluation, the development and introduction of new technologies has not been an easy task for the ENRMA SME Component, especially in an environment as challenging as rural Guinea. While the ENRMA appropriate technology sub-component has had its share of successes over the past three years, the fact that this activity has been included as a part of a complex integrated natural resource management project has created its share of additional challenges as well. A high level of resources are needed to provide the kind of research activities, the funding, and the support services needed to introduce and to ensure "successful" adoption of new technologies. Through adoption of a participative sub-sector approach to enterprise development, the SME Component has tried to do its best to introduce and develop a number of appropriate technologies with a relatively limited amount of resources available to this effect.

The annual targets for indicators 19 and 20 were also exceeded by the SME Component as of June 30, 2003 as a result of local heavy demand for credit resources in the project's intervention zones. To date, this heavy demand for credit has been accommodated for the most part through the expansion of the C³ Network's lending operations in the project's activity zones during the first nine months of FY 2003. However, to continue to meet the increasing demand for credit in the project's new intervention zones (i.e. Dabola, Kouroussa and Faranah), the C³ Network will need additional loan funds to expand its lending operations in these zones during FY 2004. It should be noted that in conformity with the "Exit Strategy" for the ENRMA Pilot Credit Program (PPC), the SME Component made its last loans under the auspices of the PPC during the third quarter of FY 2003 and will progressively reorient the funds associated with this program to the rural C³ Network in the form of additional loan fund injections. This will allow the project sufficient time to recover any outstanding PPC loans disbursed during the last year of the project.

The annual target for indicator 21 was achieved at a rate of 77%. In spite of this shortfall, the cumulative target through FY 2003 (6,256) was exceeded during the first four years of the ENRMA through achievement of 8,670 savers. Regarding the total amount saved, the SME Component exceeded its annual target for indicator 22 by a modest margin, but the component exceeded its cumulative target for this indicator by a very significant margin. Nevertheless, current advantages include a high level of confidence on the part of savers resulting from the transparent and efficient system of governance and the easily understood administrative mechanisms of the C³ Network that assure easy access to funds as desired by the savers.

Throughout the early quarters of FY 2003 the SME Component was lagging slightly behind with respect to the benchmark related to the number of C³s created in the ENRMA target zones (indicator number 25). This lag was primarily due to the amount of time needed to perform the preliminary tasks associated with the creation of a new C³, that is, the time-consuming field work involved in the C³ feasibility studies, the organization of information-sharing meetings with the communities once the C³ site has been selected, the election of Board Members, the identification and introductory training of the cashiers, and the identification and renovation of the buildings which will serve as the C³ offices. The Enterprise Development Component also worked with its Rural Financial Services Agents to identify ways of streamlining the C³ installation process and to cut down the necessary time in the

future. During the quarter, the project did complete C³ feasibility studies in Lélouma (Diountou), Tougué (Kollet), Dabola, Kouroussa and Faranah), and installation of all targeted C³s in these new target zones by the end of FY 2003.

The annual target for indicators 23 was exceeded by the SME Component as of June 30, 2003. The SME Component stayed on track concerning the achievement of the target set forth for performance indicator 24, and the project took the necessary steps to ensure that this target was met by the end of the fiscal year. However, the SME Component recommends that the project's performance indicator number 23 (the number of CDE visitors) and number 24 (the CDE cost-recovery ratio) be dropped from the ENRMA Strategic Results Framework as a result of the proposed close-out of the Commercial Services Component's activities, and that the VITA/ENRMA sub-agreement be revised accordingly.

ACTIVITIES ACCOMPLISHED DURING FY 2003

In order to achieve the results mentioned in the preceding section the ENRMA Enterprise Development Component (IR-3) developed a detailed action plan for fiscal year 2003. The core activities included in the action plan are identified in the project's Strategic Results Framework as presented in the following table.

The Strategic Results Framework for the ENRMA Enterprise Development Component (IR-3)		
INTERVENTIONS	RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
PRIDE/Guinée/Formation's Rural Enterprise Development Training Program. The ENRMA Enterprise Development Sub-Sector Support Program (Promotion of appropriate technologies and Marketing support for non-agricultural products, and Commercial Services). ¹ The Creation of the Rural Network of C ³ s and the ENRMA Pilot Credit Program.	IR-3.1: Micro and small enterprise activity increased.	(14) Number of enterprises newly established in the activity zones
		(15) Number of enterprises which have expanded in the activity zones
PRIDE/Guinée/Formation's Rural Enterprise Development Training Program. The ENRMA Enterprise Development Sub-Sector Support Program (Promotion of appropriate technologies and Marketing support for non-agricultural products, and Commercial Services).	Sub-IR 3.1: Enterprise management skills acquired and applied.	(16) Number of enterprises which adopt new management techniques
		(17) Number of enterprises which are still in existence at least one year after having adopted a new management technique
The ENRMA Enterprise Development Sub-Sector Support Program (Promotion of Appropriate Technologies and Non-Agricultural Products Marketing). The ENRMA Enterprise Development Sub-Sector Support Program (Promotion of appropriate technologies and Marketing support for non-agricultural products, and Commercial Services).	Sub-IR-3.2: Enterprise skills in using new technologies strengthened.	(18) Number of enterprises having adopted new technologies in the activity zones
		(23) Number of monthly visits to the CDE
		(24) Operational viability ratio of the CDE (Total revenues/Total Costs)
The Creation of the Rural Network of C ³ s and the ENRMA Pilot Credit Program.	Sub-IR 3.3: Capacity of mobilizing financial resources for small and micro-enterprises strengthened.	(19) Number of loans granted in the project zones
		(22) Amount of money saved in the project zones (Thousands GNF)
		(21) Number of savers in the project zones
		(20) Amount of loans granted in the project zones (Thousands GNF)
		(25) Number of C ³ s created in the project zones

The following is a list of the ENRMA Enterprise Development Component's major activities completed or on-going during the fourth year of project implementation (October 1, 2002 to September 30, 2003). The activities listed below (by Program) are designed to support the core activities and the achievement of the results as noted in the strategic framework table presented above.

a) Non-financial Business Development Services (BDS)

The following section highlights some of the non financial business development services (BDS) implemented by the project's Enterprise Development Component during FY 2003 to better serve the

¹ The activities of this program are commonly known as the Enterprise Development Center – CDE.

needs of rural businesses in the ENRMA target zones and to more effectively contribute to the achievement of the overall objectives of the project.

1. The Rural Enterprise Development Training Program implemented by PGF:

During FY 2003, the ENRMA Enterprise Development Component intensified its Rural Enterprise Training Programs by offering 60 enterprise development workshops targeting rural enterprises in the project's target zones. The training sessions were aimed at providing participants with a variety of techniques to improve their business management skills, to successfully expand their enterprises, and to encourage them to establish new entrepreneurial activities. The following table presents a breakdown of the different training sessions offered by the Enterprise Development Component during FY 2003 under the auspices of the ENRMA as of September 30, 2003:

Summary of the different training sessions offered by PGF under the auspices of the ENRMA as of June 30, 2003						
I. Year 4 of the project (October 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003):						
NO.	TRAINING MODULES	ACTIVITY ZONES	DATES	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS		
				M	F	T
1	Simplified Accounting Workshop (LN)	Dabola (Bissikrima - Kambaya)	Dec 9-11, 2002	27	14	41
2	Simplified Accounting Workshop (LN)	Tougue (Koin)	Dec 16-19, 2002	9	24	33
3	Intro. Marketing Workshop (LN)	Lelouma (Linsan Saran - Teguenda)	Dec 19-21, 2002	17	7	24
4	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Dabola (Banko-Centre)	Dec 25-27, 2002	4	22	26
5	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Lelouma (Parawol - Kambou)	Jan 14-16, 2003	17	25	42
6	Simplified Accounting Workshop (LN)	Lelouma (Linsan Saran - Balandougou)	Jan 20-21, 2003	16	14	30
7	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Dabola (Banko-Kebeya)	Jan 21-23, 2003	17	5	22
8	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Dabola (Banko-Dalado)	Jan 28-30, 2003	2	15	17
9	Simplified Accounting Workshop (LN)	Lelouma (Parawol-Centre)	Jan 28-30, 2003	20	6	26
10	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Tougue-Centre (Pandje Dow)	Jan 29-Feb 1, 2003	11	36	47
11	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Tougue (Bakun-Laafa Boube)	Feb 3-5, 2003	27	1	28
12	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Kouroussa (Baro-Centre)	Feb 19-21, 2003	12	11	23
13	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Kouroussa (Baro-Gbendo)	Feb 19-21, 2003	6	28	34
14	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Tougue (Koin-Thyanguel)	Feb 23-25, 2003	21	9	30
15	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Lelouma-Centre (Diala Kandje)	Feb 23-25, 2003	9	17	26
16	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Dabola (Banko-Dalado Benkadi)	Feb 26-28, 2003	2	10	12
17	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Kindia (Kollente-Khoneya)	Feb 27-Mar 1, 2003	29	15	44
18	Intro. Marketing Workshop (LN)	Tougue-Centre (Pandje Dow)	Mar 1-2, 2003	9	33	42
19	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Tougue-Centre (Pandje Ley)	Mar 3-5, 2003	6	20	26
20	Simplified Accounting Workshop (LN)	Kindia (Kollente-Kinsanya)	Mar 3-5, 2003	18	17	35
21	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Kouroussa (Cissela-Centre)	Mar 3-5, 2003	14	6	20
22	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Tougue (Koin-Ley Dioufoun)	Mar 6-8, 2003	15	26	41
23	Intro. Marketing Workshop (LN)	Kindia (Sougueta-Khatiya)	Mar 7-8, 2003	36	26	62
24	Intro. Marketing Workshop (LN)	Lelouma (Parawol-Lonna)	Mar 9-10, 2003	5	21	26
25	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Kouroussa (Cissela-Nono)	Mar 17-19, 2003	27	5	32
26	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Faranah (Passaya-Nienouyah)	Mar 18-20, 2003	25	1	26
27	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Faranah (Passaya-Nienouyah)	Mar 21-23, 2003	26	3	29
28	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Faranah (Passaya-Centre)	Mar 24-26, 2003	22	27	49
29	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Dabola (Arfamoussaya-Darou)	Mar 24-26, 2003	32	11	43
30	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Kindia (Sougueta-Centre)	Mar 25-27, 2003	21	31	52
31	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Arfamoussaya Dabola	Mar 28-30/2003	21	5	26
32	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Tougue (Koin-Dioufoun Silorbhe)	April 5-7, 2003	25	12	37
33	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Tougue (Koin-Dioufoun Silorbhe)	April 9-11, 2003	12	25	37
34	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Lelouma (Lelouma-Centre-Kollanguil)	April 13-15, 2003	7	15	22
35	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Kouroussa (Lorombo)	April 16-18, 2003	7	15	22
36	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Faranah (Passaya)	April 17-19, 2003	28	6	34
37	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Faranah (Passaya)	April 17-19, 2003	28	6	34
38	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Lorombo (Cissela) Kouroussa	April 16-18, 2003	21	1	25
39	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Faranah (Passaya)	April 17-19, 2003	21	12	33
40	Simplified Accounting Workshop (LN)	Lelouma (Lelouma-Centre-Diala Kandje)	April 17-19, 2003	4	21	25
41	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Tougue (Koumkouma-Bakoun)	April 26-28, 2003	20	9	29
42	Introduction to Marketing Workshop (LN)	Lelouma (Balaya-Tyanguel Dicko)	April 27-28, 2003	7	38	45
43	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Kindia (Kollente-Siguon)	April 28-30, 2003	19	26	45
44	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Dabola (Arfamoussaya-Centre)	April 28-30, 2003	21	5	26
45	Esprit d'entreprise	Arfamoussaya Dabola	April 28-30/03	21	5	26
46	Introduction to Marketing Workshop (LN)	Lelouma (Linsan-Saran-Bendougou)	May 1-2, 2003	11	9	20
47	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Tougue (Koin-Thiankoye)	June 4-6, 2003	12	18	30

**Summary of the different training sessions offered by PGF under the auspices of the ENRMA
as of June 30, 2003**

I. Year 4 of the project (October 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003):

NO.	TRAINING MODULES	ACTIVITY ZONES	DATES	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS		
				M	F	T
48	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Tougou (Tougou-Centre-Guemma)	June 11-14, 2003	20	12	32
49	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Lelouma (Lelouma-Centre-Damboudhe)	June 18-20, 2003	1	29	30
50	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Kouroussa (Baro)	June 20-22, 2003	6	15	21
51	Entrepreneurship Workshop (LN)	Dabola (Kankama)	June 21-23, 2003	20	9	29
52	Esprit d'entreprise pular	Matiguila(Kankama) dabola	Jul 01- 03 / 03	24	11	35
53	Esprit d'entreprise pular	Sinkon (Kankama) dabola	Jul 13-15 / 03	13	3	16
54	Esprit d'entreprise maninka	Commune Urbaine dabola	Jul 19-21/ 03	12	31	43
55	E/E Soussou	Tonota Linsan sougueta	Jul 21-23/03	1	29	30
56	E/E Soussou	Tolingueya sougueta	Jul 24 -26/03	21	20	41
57	E/E Soussou	Dansokoya kollente	Jul 28-30/03	24	25	49
58	Esprit d'entreprise maninka	Commune Urbaine dabola	Jul 29-31/ 03	12	3	15
59	E/E Soussou	Kondeya kollente	Aug 1er-3/03	16	10	26
60	E/E Soussou	Guemessoron sougueta	Aug 5 -7/03	17	7	24
Subtotal (October 1, 2002 to September 30, 2003)				974	918	1895
PERCENTAGE (%)				51%	49%	100%
II. Comparison of the first four years of the project:						
Year 1: Number of participants (October 1, 1999 to September 30, 2000)				366	129	495
Year 2: Number of participants (October 1, 2000 to September 30, 2001)				542	435	977
Year 3: Number of participants (October 1, 2001 to September 30, 2002)				676	670	1346
Year 4: Number of participants (October 1, 2002 to September 30, 2003)				974	918	1895
TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS				2558	2152	4713
PERCENTAGE (%)				53%	47%	100%

The data presented in the table above also indicates the progress made by the Rural Enterprise Development Training sub-component in its efforts to target its training workshops to the rural entrepreneurs in the ENRMA target zones - two out of three workshops organized at the District level. Since the beginning of the year and through September 30, 2003, a total of 1,895 persons (including 918 women – 48%) were trained under the auspices of the ENRMA rural enterprise development training Program, representing 4,713 person/days of training.

Other significant accomplishments by PGF during this period included, among other things:

- To prepare for the installation and start-up of the Component's Rural Enterprise Development Training Program in Kouroussa and Faranah, PGF initiated a recruitment process to select and train several new trainers/instructors based on the following selection criteria: marketable expertise, availability, durability and entrepreneurial spirit. The newly recruited trainers/instructors will undoubtedly allow PGF to improve its field activities in the project's intervention zones.
- A series of training-of-trainers sessions targeting PGF's trainers/instructors in the ENRMA target zones were organized during the quarter as part of the local NGO's internal capacity building strategy. During these training sessions, PGF's Entrepreneurship instructors introduced a series of pedagogical improvements to the following training modules: Preparation of Simple Business Plans (*Atelier sur les Mini Plans d'affaire*), Introduction to Simplified Accountanting (*Introduction à la Comptabilité Simplifiée*), and Introduction to Simple Marketing Techniques (*Introduction au Marketing*).

2. The ENRMA Enterprise Development Sub-sector Support Program (Appropriate technology promotion, Marketing support for non-agricultural products and Commercial Services)

The ENRMA Enterprise Development Sub-sector Support Program accomplished the following activities to inform and educate rural entrepreneurs in the project's target zones about new ideas, new green technologies and new market opportunities and to provide them with a variety of business development services:

Organization of a series of appropriate technology training sessions targeting rural enterprises in the ENRMA intervention zones: During FY 2003, the SME Component has trained 1,210 persons (including 652 women) in environmentally friendly apiculture techniques, manufacturing of Kenyan bar-top bee-hives, improved soap-making and cloth dyeing techniques and shea butter and derivatives extraction techniques.

Development of promotional materials to market honey and its by-products: The project completed the design and production of labels, packaging and other promotional items (calendars and T-shirts) for “N’Jouri” to help promote and market the honey produced by the bee-keepers in the ENRMA target zones using environmental friendly apiculture techniques and filtered by ADAMGUI. The Enterprise Development Component has already taken several steps to identify potential buyers



and distributors for the honey to be marketed under the N’Jouri label in both national and regional markets. In this context, the project procured the services of a legal advisor to develop a model contract to propose to potential buyers and distributors.

Organization of orientation/training sessions for three new field agents: From November 11-14, 2002, the Enterprise Development Component organized an orientation workshop for the project’s three field agents who will be responsible for informing rural entrepreneurs in ENRMA target zones about new market opportunities for their non-agricultural products (i.e. honey, shea butter, etc.). The objective of the Workshop was to ensure that the field agents understood the overall ENRMA approach, their scope-of-work, and how the non-agricultural products marketing program and the other programs of the Enterprise Development Component will contribute to achievement of the objectives of the project. From December 2-7, 2002, the Enterprise Development Component organized an Introductory Marketing session for the project’s three field agents who will be responsible for informing rural entrepreneurs in ENRMA target zones about new market opportunities for their non-agricultural products.

Participation in the 9th Annual Trade Fair in Conakry: As part of its efforts to establish market linkages for rural enterprises operating in the ENRMA intervention zones, the project sponsored the participation of representatives from two women’s associations -- the *Union Soleil de Groupements de Transformation de Beurre de Karité de Dabola* and the *Groupement de Teinture de Lélouma* -- in the 9th Annual International Trade Fair organized in Conakry from December 26, 2002 to January 6, 2003. To prepare for the Fair, the Enterprise Development Component helped both associations develop brochures and business cards to promote their activities and provided them with space in the project’s stand to market and sell their products. As a result of their participation in the Fair, the two women’s associations were able to sell 35 kg of shea butter and 45 kg of honey and generated more than

430,000 GNF in sales, and established contact with representatives from several businesses operating in Conakry that expressed interest in purchasing additional quantities of their products.

Participation in the West Africa-USA Forum on Shea Butter in Mali: The Enterprise Development Component participated in the West Africa-USA Forum co-organized by USAID and West African International Business Linkages (WAIBIL), in Bamako, Mali, from February 2-6, 2003. The team sent by the project to participate in the Forum consisted of two members of the Enterprise Development Component's technical staff (Mr. Alimou Diallo, the ENRMA Coordinator of appropriate technology promotion, and Mr. Goureissy Dia, the ENRMA Coordinator of non-agricultural marketing), and representatives of two women's shea butter processing associations based in Dabola (Mrs. Fatoumata Naba Bangoura, Vice-President of the *Groupement Soleil*, and Mrs. Fanta Oulen Fofana, Member of the *Groupement de Sabougnouma*). The Forum was aimed at: (1) Increasing the participants' knowledge of the export opportunities and requirements (i.e. packaging, quality standards, etc.) for shea butter to the USA; (2) Encouraging participation in a panel discussion on the financial and marketing opportunities for those interested in exporting shea butter to the USA; (3) Exposing the participants to a variety of new uses for shea butter; and (4) Establishing new professional contacts in the shea butter field and to meet potential buyers of shea butter from the USA. As a result of its participation in the Forum, the Team was able to establish contacts with several international professional organizations working in the shea butter field (i.e. Technoserve, Enterprise Works, IBI Consulting) as well as other commercial entities interested in exploring the shea market opportunities in Guinea.

Participation in a marketing mission to Diaoubé, Senegal: During the month of March, the project's Enterprise Development Component co-sponsored a marketing mission to Diaoubé, Senegal with its local partner ADAM-Gui to help promote Guinean honey under the new N'Djouri label and to identify potential distributors in Senegal. During this marketing trip, a contact was established with a local business that agreed to purchase and sell the N'Djouri honey in Diaoubé and other markets in Senegal, and more than 2.5 tons of Guinean honey was sold. As a result of this marketing mission and other activities to create market linkages for the apiculture sub-sector, the project has facilitated the commercialization of more than 4.5 tons of honey both within Guinea and in neighboring markets in Senegal.

Participation in the 3rd Annual Artisanal and Agriculture Trade Fair in Kankan: As part of its efforts to establish market linkages for the rural enterprises operating in the ENRMA intervention zones, the project also sponsored the participation of two women's shea butter processing associations and ADAM-Gui (to promote the N'Djouri Honey), in the 3rd Annual Artisanal and Agriculture Trade Fair held in Kankan from March 5-16, 2003. As a result of their participation in the Fair, the ENRMA sponsored participants were able to sell 20 kg of shea butter and 97 kg of honey (in 800 g. containers). Even though Fair attendance was lower than the previous two years, ADAM-Gui also established a contact with a local businessman in Kankan who purchased 100 containers of N'Djouri honey for resale in his outlet store.

A meeting was organized with ACTPAK to develop a Protocol of collaboration: During the month of March 2003, the project's Enterprise Development Component organized a working session with the representatives of ACTPAK, a local NGO based in Kouroussa which specializes in the transformation of honey, shea butter, and a variety of agricultural products, to: (1) discuss the different types of enterprise development activities currently implemented by ACTPAK; (2) identify the quantity and quality of the products currently on stock at ACTPAK; and (3) discuss the possibilities of an eventual partnership/collaboration between ACTPAK and the project. The discussions were encouraging and the project's Enterprise Component followed-up on this initiative during the final quarter of the fiscal year.

Organization of a training workshop on “How to perform a market study” for the field agents of the newly combined Appropriate Technology and Non-Agriculture Products Marketing Sub-component. From May 5-8, 2003, the SME Component organized a training workshop for the SME Component’s new Appropriate Technology and Non-Agriculture Products Marketing field agents on “How to perform a market study”. The workshop was offered as part of the SME Component’s capacity building strategy and the objectives of the training were: (1) to explain the importance of a market study and the different steps in performing a market study; (2) to provide the necessary skills and tools to perform a market study; and (3) to provide the agents with the skills needed to analyze the data collected during the market study. Following this technical training, the field agents were able to apply their newly acquired skills by participating in the market study for Guinean timber sub-sector initiated by the SME Component during the third quarter.

Initiation of a market study for the timber sub-sector in Guinea. To continue to support the ENRMA Forest Co-management Component, the SME Component initiated a market study for the Guinean timber sub-sector in order to determine the current demand and price levels, and regional and international export requirements (in terms of quality, quantities, packaging, etc.) for the species of wood available in the classified forests currently supported by the project. The SME Component submitted the first draft of this market study to the Head of the ENRMA Forest Co-management Component during the month of July 2003. The results of this marketing study will be used by the project’s Co-management component to identify future markets for the timber to be produced by the local Forest Co-management Committees and can contribute to the long-term financial viability of their Management Plans. However, due to technical specificity of the timber sub-sector and the large number of national and international rules and regulations regarding the cutting and exportation of the timber products, the SME Component strongly recommends that Winrock identify a timber specialist to work the Co-management component to develop a production and marketing strategy concerning the exploitation of wood products under the auspices of the Forest Co-management Plans.

Organization of a working session between the ENRMA Forest Co-management Component and a potential partner interested in the timber products to be marketed by the Classified Forest Management Committees of Sincery-Oursa and Balaya-Souroumba. As a result of a series of contacts developed via the internet, Mr. Goureissy Dia, the ENRMA Non-Agriculture Products Marketing Coordinator, facilitated the organization of a working session on June 4, 2003, in Conakry between the Mr. Mario Gauthier, the Head of the ENRMA Forest Co-management Component, Mr. Kouyé Bah, Antenna Chief from the National Water and Forestry Directorate (DNEF) based in Labé, and Mr. Alain Guillou, a French Timber Specialist and potential partner interested in the timber products to be marketed by the Classified Forest Management Committees of Sincery-Oursa and Balaya-Souroumba. The objectives of the working session were: (1) to present the activities of the ENRMA Forest Co-management Component; (2) to explain the role of the DNEF with respect to the ENRMA Forest Co-management Component; (3) to present the activities managed by Mr. Guillou; (4) to discuss the possibilities of a potential collaboration; and (5) to explore the possibilities of helping the Classified Forest Management Committees of Sincery-Oursa and Balaya-Souroumba install a portable saw-mill in order to meet the quality standards of the European timber market.

Following the working session, Mr. Guillou provided the project with information concerning the export requirements for the European timber market (in terms of cutting dimensions, quality expectations, packaging requirements, etc.) as well current prices for the various wood species. In return, Mr. Guillou requested information concerning the potential production capacity of the Classified Forest Management Committees of Sincery-Oursa and Balaya-Souroumba. The SME Component passed this information request onto Head of the ENRMA Forest Co-management Component. While these contacts are quite preliminary and there remains a lot of work to be done by the ENRMA Forest Co-management Component to get the Classified Forest Management Committees up to the point where they will be able to meet the export requirements of the European timber market, this exercise was quite useful for all parties involved and provided an array of information that will be quite useful down the road.

Development of a protocol of collaboration with the Association pour la Commercialisation et la Transformation des Produits Agricoles (ACTPAK). From May 25-29, 2003, Mr. Goureissy Dia, the ENRMA Non-Agriculture Products Marketing Coordinator, made a field visit to Kouroussa in order to work with the project's field staff to develop a draft protocol of collaboration between ACTPAK and the ENRMA. ACTPAK provides technical support to its members to add value to a variety of agricultural and natural products in the project's target zones, including the honey, shea butter, peanuts, sesame, and other agricultural products. However, the representatives from ACTPAK approach the project's field staff and requested additional support from the ENRMA to improve the quality of the services offered to its members. In this context, the draft protocol which spells out the different roles and responsibility of ACTPAK and the ENRMA SME Component was submitted to the ENRMA Director of Enterprise Development for comments.

Efforts to develop market linkages for the Guinean shea sub-sector. As part of efforts to develop market linkages for the Guinean shea sub-sector, during the month of June 2003 the SME Component provided a sample of shea nuts and shea butter from the project's target zones to *Guinée Ressources*, a Guinean business based in Conakry. The representatives from *Guinée Ressources* have indicated that they have partners in Europe that have expressed an interest in purchasing shea butter produced by the women's associations supported by the project, and they promised to contact the SME Component as soon as the analysis of the samples are completed.

Development of an action plan for the Prefectoral Apiculture Union of Dabola. During the last week of June 2003, Mr. Goureissy Dia, the ENRMA Non-Agriculture Products Marketing Coordinator, made a field visit to Dabola and organized a working session with the SME Component field staff and Mr. Mamady Kouyaté, the Coordinator of the Prefectoral Apiculture Union of Dabola, to develop an action plan and to provide technical support for this newly created Union. During the working session, the SME provided technical support and guidance to Mr. Kouyaté in order to complete the following activities: (1) The development of a draft action plan for the Union; (2) the development of a draft budget for the organization of a Constitutional General Assembly for the Union to be organized in July 2003; and (3) the development of a set of draft Statutes and Bylaws for the Union, including an analysis of the different roles and responsibility of the members of the Union and its management staff.

Capacity building support activities targeting ADAM-Gui and the Federation of Bee-keeper of the Fouta Djallon – FAF-Gui. As part of its strategy to strengthen the institutional capacity of several key actors within the apiculture sub-sector in Guinea, the SME Component organized a series of working sessions with representatives from ADAM-Gui and the Federation of Bee-keeper of the Fouta Djallon – FAF-Guinée to provide technical support and guidance concerning the following activities: (1) an analysis of the technical support and financing needs of these two institutions; (2) the development of a training plan for the members of their Boards of Directors; (3) the development of a business plan for ADAM-Gui in order to facilitate the access to financing needed to renovate its installations; (4) the development of an action plan and organize a meeting of the Board of Re to revamp the operations of FAF-Gui; and (5) the transfer of the "N'Jouri" label to FAF-Gui. The SME Component will continue to work with ADAM-Gui and FAF-Gui on the above-mentioned activities during the next quarter to ensure that these two local institutions can continue to market honey to under the N'Jouri label in both national and regional markets after the project phase.

In order to track the performance of the non financial business development (BDS) activities implemented under the auspices of the project's Enterprise Development Center (CDE), the Enterprise Development Component had established and has been tracking the following indicators: (1) The number of CDE visitors; (2) The number of entrepreneurs who adopt new technologies as a result of the training sessions provided by the CDE; and (3) the CDE operational cost recovery ratio. In this context, the CDE received an average of 306 visitors per month (Indicator 23) and registered a cost recovery ratio of 41.6% (Indicator 24) during the first quarter of FY 2003. The following table

provides detailed information on the different appropriate technology training sessions organized by the project as of September 30, 2003:

Summary of the Technology Training Sessions Organized by the Enterprise Development Component as of September 30, 2003				
No.	Types of appropriate technology training sessions offered to date	Number of participants		
		M	F	Total
I. Training sessions organized from October 1, 2002 to September 30, 2003				
1	Improved environmental friendly apiculture techniques	295	37	332
2	Manufacturing of Kenyan bar-top bee-hives	62	0	62
3	Improved cloth dyeing techniques	19	134	153
4	Improved soap-making techniques	24	164	188
5	Shea butter and derivatives extraction techniques	54	180	234
6	Manufacturing of improved woodstoves	0	0	0
7	Job search techniques	0	0	0
8	Computer Literacy and Internet Training	94	137	231
Total participants (October 1, 2002 to September 30, 2003)		548	652	1200
II. Training sessions organized from October 1, 1999 to September 30, 2003				
1	Improved environmental friendly apiculture techniques	1099	73	1172
2	Manufacturing of Kenyan bar-top bee-hives	62	0	62
3	Improved cloth dyeing techniques	32	350	382
4	Improved soap-making techniques	38	513	551
5	Improved shea butter extraction techniques	54	180	234
6	Manufacturing of improved woodstoves	1	0	1
7	Job search techniques	4	8	12
8	Computer Literacy and Internet Training	338	342	680
Total participants trained (October 1, 1999 to September 30, 2003)		1628	1466	3094
III. Comparison of the first four years of the project:				
Total Number of participants in Year 1 (October 1, 1999 - September 30, 2000)		7	84	91
Total Number of participants in Year 2 (October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001)		814	210	1024
Total Number of participants in Year 3 (October 1, 2001 - September 30, 2002)		269	540	809
Total Number of participants in Year 4 (October 1, 2002 - September 30, 2003)		548	652	1200
TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS		1638	1486	3124
PERCENTAGE (%)		52%	48%	100%

The following table indicates the number of entrepreneurs who have adopted new technologies (Indicator 18) as a result of the appropriate technology training sessions provided by the ENRMA Enterprise Development Component:

A Breakdown of the Enterprises which have adopted new technologies as of September 30, 2003				
No.	Types of appropriate technologies	Number of enterprises having adopted new technologies		
		M	F	Total
I. Number of enterprises having adopted new technologies from October 1, 2002 to September 30, 2003 :				
1	Improved environmental friendly apiculture techniques	180	12	192
2	Manufacturing of Kenyan bar-top bee-hives	30	0	30
3	Improved cloth dyeing techniques	24	69	93
4	Improved soap-making techniques	27	90	117
5	Improved shea butter extraction techniques	42	120	162
Total enterprises (October 1, 2002 to September 30, 2003)		303	291	594
II. Comparison of the first four years of the project:				
Total Number of enterprises in Year 1 (October 1, 1999 - September 30, 2000)		5	25	30
Total Number of enterprises in Year 2 (October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001)		137	107	244
Total Number of enterprises in Year 3 (October 1, 2001 - September 30, 2002)		148	372	520
Total Number of enterprises in Year 4 (October 1, 2002 - September 30, 2003)		303	291	594
TOTAL NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES		593	795	1388
PERCENTAGE (%)		42%	58%	100%

As suggested by the tables above, 594 people adopted the new technologies to improve their enterprises during FY 2003 as a result of the activities of the ENRMA Rural Enterprise Development Sub-sector Support Program.

b) The Rural Financial Services Program

1. The Creation of a Rural Network of *Caisses Communautaires de Croissance* (C³):

During FY 2003, the Rural Enterprise Development Component continued the expansion of the project's Rural Network of Savings and Loans Associations (*Le Réseau des Caisses Communautaires de Croissance* – C³). As indicated by the table below, 58 C³s were operational as of September 30, 2003. As of September 30, 2003, the C³ Network had 6,157 members, had mobilized a total of 666,497,186 GNF of local financial resources cumulatively, had disbursed a total of 8,570 loans worth 1,063,540,205 GNF, had 2,286 loans outstanding worth 317,518,830 GNF, and had registered a portfolio at risk (PAR>1 day) of 6.54%.

Statistics of the C ³ Network as of September 30, 2003								
Location of C ³ (Prefecture/CRD/District)	Number of C ³	Number of Members				Amount of Financial Resources Mobilized (GNF)	Number of Loans Disbursed	Amount of Loans Disbursed (GNF)
		M	W	GIE	Total			
1. PREFECTURE OF KINDIA:								
<i>Sub-total CRD of Kolenté</i>		573	406	39	1 018	91 599 920	1 608	124 246 200
<i>Sub-total CRD of Sougueta</i>		463	292	39	794	235 840 000	1 185	150 672 055
Total Kindia		1 036	698	78	1812	327 439 920	2 793	274 918 255
2. PREFECTURE OF LELOUMA:								
<i>Sub-total CU of Lélouma-Centre</i>		315	150	25	490	60 251 475	773	188 015 000
<i>Sub-total CRD of Balaya</i>		99	76	22	197	27 746 150	171	48 113 500
<i>Sub-total CRD of Linsan-Saran</i>		392	190	35	617	32 753 850	787	95 176 000
<i>Sub-total CRD of Parawol</i>		99	36	8	143	10 832 150	290	31 251 450
<i>Sub-total CRD of Diountou</i>		54	77	4	135	2 471 000	13	1 825 000
Total Lélouma		959	529	94	1 582	134 054 625	2 034	364 380 950
3. PREFECTURE OF TOUGUE:								
<i>Sub-total CU of Tougué-Centre</i>		583	477	38	1 120	137 681 281	2 241	276 875 000
<i>Sub-total CRD of Koin</i>		358	240	31	634	46 840 460	959	102 685 000
Total Tougué		941	717	69	1 754	184 521 741	3 200	379 560 000
4. PREFECTURE OF DABOLA:								
<i>Sub-total CRD of Bissikrima</i>		127	100	3	230	4 872 500	81	7 233 000
<i>Sub-total CRD of Kankama</i>		114	52	2	168	3 691 400	220	18 245 000
<i>Sub-total CU of Dabola-Centre</i>		68	34	10	112	6 261 000	108	10 110 000
<i>Sub-total CRD of Banko</i>		21	16	16	53	644 000	0	0
<i>Sub-total CRD of Arfamoussaya</i>		43	12	22	77	1 247 000	4	230 000
Total Dabola		373	214	53	640	16 715 900	413	35 818 000
5. PREFECTURE OF KOUROUSSA:								
<i>Sub-total CRD of Cissela</i>		151	93	10	254	2 540 000	115	6 915 000
<i>Sub-total CRD of Baro</i>		37	24	8	69	690 000	15	1 948 000
Total Kouroussa		188	117	18	323	3 230 000	130	8 863 000
6. PREFECTURE OF FARANAH:								
<i>Sub-total CRD of Passaya</i>		40	6	0	46	535 000	0	0
Total Faranah		40	6	0	46	535 000	0	0
TOTAL		3 537	2 281	312	6 157	666 497 186	8 570	1 063 540 205
Comparison of the first four years of the project :								
Total for Year 1 (Oct. 1, 1999-Sept. 30, 2000)		199	86	4	289	2 501 000	0	0
Total for Year 2 (Oct. 1, 2000-Sept. 30, 2001)		1 366	921	80	2 367	215 804 750	1 158	88 701 500
Total for Year 3 (Oct.1, 2001-Sept. 30, 2002)		837	509	68	1 414	274 731 042	2 840	307 941 355
Total for Year 4 (Oct.1, 2002-Sept. 30, 2003)		1 135	765	160	2 087	173 460 394	4 572	666 897 350
TOTAL		3 537	2 281	312	6 157	666 497 186	8 570	1 063 540 205
Percentage (%)		59%	37%	4%	100%			

During FY 2003, the Enterprise Development Component implemented the following activities related to the creation of the Rural C³ Network:

Initiation of the process to create 11 C³s in the project's new target zones: During the third quarter, the Enterprise Development Component initiated the process to create an additional 11 C³s in the project's new target zones: Lélouma (Diountou), Tougué (Kollet), Dabola, Kouroussa and Faranah) in an effort to meet its targets for performance indicator 25.

Organization of a series of capacity building training sessions for the C³ Network: During the third quarter, the Enterprise Development Component organized a series of training sessions targeting

the C³ Boards of Directors, Control Committees and the cashiers, as well as the project's rural financial services agents. The sessions focused on: 1) The roles and responsibilities of the C³ Boards of Directors and the Control Committees; 2) A review of the principal C³ accounting documents and their importance; 3) How to establish financial statements; 4) How to prepare annual work plans and budgets; and 5) Internal control methods and techniques.

Completion of the Institutionalization Plan for the C³ Network: In order to provide MSEs in ENRMA target zones with the financial resources they need to start, develop and grow profitable enterprises that will increase their income and help wean them from environmentally destructive practices, the SME Component's programmatic thrust is tied to the development of a rural network of C³s. The SME Component is on target in this respect and working to ensure that all program milestones are met. Still, the project has always recognized that efforts needed to be made above and beyond the project's current scope to ensure the sustainability of the C³s beyond the project's end date. To this end, over the last three years, the SME Component has had a considerable number of discussions with PRIDE/Finance, CGAP, the African Development Bank, and even developed and submitted proposals and concept papers relating to C³ institutionalization to secure the resources that would allow them to institutionalize.

As part of its efforts to ensure the sustainability of the rural financial services offered by the ENRMA, the project has also worked with Mr. Adama Kodio, a rural financial services specialist, to help the SME Component finalize an Institutionalization Plan and detailed financial projections for the C³s. The institutionalization Plan that was developed as part of that effort projects a five-year institutionalization horizon (2003-2007) that will result in the creation of an independent and operationally viable decentralized microfinance institution recognized by the Central Bank of Guinea (BCRG). In that five-year timeframe, the C³ Network will increase its share of the rural financial services market by implementing a series of market penetration and diversification strategies, and by strengthening the capacity of its local structures, its management and information systems and its other institutional resources.

According to the plan's projections, by the end of 2007, the C³ Network will have at least 76 C³ affiliates serving more than 17,500 members, with 7,890 loans outstanding worth than 1,395,506,980 GNF, will have mobilized slightly more than 860 million GNF in voluntary savings, will have progressively improved its financial cost-recovery rate, and will begin to access other sources of financial capital to fund the expansion of its operations. To ensure its operational and financial autonomy, the C³ Network will ensure a steady portfolio growth over the next five years, and will continue to build the management, internal control and information systems needed to protect its members' assets.

The 5-year C³ Institutionalization Plan proposed by Mr. Kodio consists of two principle phases:

- An extension phase which will continue through September 2004: During this phase, the C³ Network will continue to expand its operations by opening 34 additional C³s in two new Prefectures (Kouroussa and Faranah), thus, bringing the total number of C³s affiliates to 76 by the end of 2004. The Project will assist the Network in creating six C³ Unions to better coordinate the activities of the individual C³s at the prefectoral level, and will help the local staff of the SME Component to establish an independent technical assistance unit ("*La Cellule d'Appui Technique – CAT*") which will be responsible for ensuring that the C³ Unions are registered with the Central Bank of Guinea and will continue to offer (on a contractual basis) the services essential to the operations of the C³ Network (i.e. training of the local structures, representation vis-à-vis the Central Bank, Donors and other institutions, financial intermediation, etc.). Given their relatively early stage of development at the end of the extension phase, these new institutional structures (the C³ Unions and the CAT) will need additional technical assistance, logistical and financial support over the next three years of the consolidation/development phase.

- A consolidation and institutional development phase (2005 to 2007): This phase will concentrate on strengthening the technical, financial and organizational aspects of the institutionalization of the C³ Network. The principle objective of this phase will be to strengthen the local capacity of each element of the C³ Network, to test the Network's institutional and financial foundation, and to address, in a timely manner, any institutional or organizational weaknesses that may become apparent.

The mobilization of savings will continue to play an important role in the overall strategy of the C³ Network over the next five years in order to provide the financial resources needed to finance its portfolio growth and to create a high level of ownership of the C³s by the local communities. According to the financial projections developed with guidance from Mr. Kodio, the C³ Network will need to mobilize the following additional funding needed to implement the institutionalization plan through 2007:

Additional Funding Needed to Implement the C³ Institutionalization Plan through 2007					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	TOTAL
Additional loan funds needs	41 436	82 653	121 247	88 332	333 668
Additional operating subsidies	0	493 555	353 085	264 798	1 111 438
Additional equipment needs	85 717	123 571	51 185	0	260 473
TOTAL FUNDING NEEDS	127 154	699 778	525 517	353 130	1 705 579

As indicated by the table above, the C³ Network will need additional funds to implement the institutionalization plan over the next five years. The majority of the funding needed to implement the institutionalization plan for FY 2004 is already covered by the existing ENRMA budget. However, the project is requesting **\$127,154** of additional funding for **FY 2004** to provide more loan funds (\$41,436) and additional equipment (\$85,717) to support the continued expansion and capacity building of the C³ Network and to facilitate the financing of the business friendly enterprise activities in the project's target zones. As indicated by its financial projections model, the C³ Network will require additional funding to cover its operational, loan fund and equipment needs for the period 2005-2007: \$699,778 (FY 2005), \$525,517 (FY 2006), and \$353,130 (FY 2007), respectively.

In an effort to mobilize the funding needed to implement the C³ Institutionalization Plan, the SME Component has already initiated discussions with several other donors who have expressed some initial interest in continuing discussions concerning the possibility of participating in the financing of the C³ Network. These initial contacts have included the *Centre d'Appui au Développement* – CAD (the local representation of the African Development Fund – ADF) and *Banque Africaine de Développement* – BAD. Before the end of fiscal year 2003, the SME Component will work closely with VITA, Winrock International and USAID/Guinea to develop an appropriate funding strategy to ensure consolidation and sustainability of gains made by the project in establishing this decentralized rural financial services network.

2. The ENRMA Pilot Credit Program (PPC)

During FY 2003, the Enterprise Development Component continued its ENRMA Pilot Credit Program (PPC) activities targeting the Agricultural Production and Marketing Groups and Associations supported by other project partners. In this context, the project financed a variety of individual enterprises and group-based income-generating associations that expressed an interest in investing in new environmental friendly appropriate technologies (i.e. bee-keeping) and agricultural techniques and who have received additional support from the other ENRMA technical components. However, in conformity with the institutionalization plans associated with the rural financial services offered by the project, the Enterprise Development component made its last loans under the auspices of the ENRMA PPC during the third quarter of FY 2003 and will progressively reorient the funds associated with this

program to the rural C³ Network in the form of additional loan fund injections. This will allow the project sufficient time to recover any outstanding PPC loans disbursed during the last year of the project.

As indicated by the following table, as of September 30, 2003, the ENRMA Enterprise Development Component has granted a total of 4,748 loans valued at 204,801,100 GNF to 79 entrepreneurs and 4,669 members of 163 group-based Associations (*Groupements d'Intérêt Economique - GIE*) in the ENRMA target zones under the auspices of the Pilot ENRMA Credit Program:

Statistics of the ENRMA Pilot Credit Program as of September 30, 2003							
Prefecture	Type of client		Number of clients or members benefiting from the loans			Amount of loans granted (GNF)	Amount of loans outstanding (GNF)
	Number of Enterprises	Number of Associations (GIEs)	Men	Women	Total		
Lélouma	39	49	183	716	899	59 150 000	3 167 135
Tougué	15	64	1 038	1 754	2 792	75 153 500	5 283 300
Kindia	19	34	415	400	815	40 505 500	3 603 400
Dabola	5	15	87	150	237	21 892 100	5 322 300
Labé	1	1	5	0	5	8 100 000	0
TOTAL	79	163	1 728	3 020	4 748	204 801 100	17 376 135
Comparison of the first four years of the project:							
Total for Year 1 (10.1.99-9.30.00)	3	6	9	18	27	7 600 000	
Total for Year 2 (10.1.00-9.30.01)	25	68	747	1 342	2 089	82 361 500	
Total for Year 3 (10.1.01-9.30.02)	34	67	738	1 098	1 836	92 818 500	
Total for Year 4 (10.1.02-9.30.03)	17	22	234	562	796	22 021 100	
TOTAL	79	163	1 728	3 020	4 748	204 801 100	
Percentage (%)	32.6%	67.4%	36.4%	63.6%	100.0%		

The following table provides a breakdown of the number and amount of loans granted cumulatively by sector of activity and by gender under the auspices of the C³ Network and the ENRMA Pilot Credit Program (PPC) as of September 30, 2003:

Distribution of the number and amount of loans granted cumulatively (C³ Network & PPC) by Sector of Activity & Gender as of September 30, 2003				
I. The Number of loans granted (cumulatively):				
Sector/Gender	Men	Women	TOTAL	%
Ag. Marketing & Production	2 901	3 647	6 548	55%
Trade	2 104	2 375	4 479	37%
Artisanal	108	158	266	2%
Services	581	74	655	6%
TOTAL	5 694	6 254	11 948	100%
Percentage (%)	48%	52%	100%	
II. The Amount of loans granted en GNF (cumulatively):				
Sector/Gender	Men	Women	TOTAL	%
Ag. Marketing & Production	215 097 502	185 233 498	400 331 000	38%
Trade	317 367 200	220 939 263	538 306 463	51%
Artisanal	31 136 245	13 234 447	44 370 692	4%
Services	63 512 800	2 690 000	66 202 800	7%
TOTAL	627 113 747	422 097 208	1 049 210 955	100%
Percentage (%)	60%	40%	100%	

MAJOR ISSUES/PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED AND LESSONS LEARNED FY 2003

The following section presents a summary of the different problems faced by the ENRMA Rural Enterprise Development Component (IR-3) and lessons learned during FY 2003. Although some issues are still unresolved, some recommendations are made in an effort to identify the ways to solve them.

Response to the observations and conclusions of the ENRMA Mid-term Evaluation Team. After three years of implementation, ENRMA has demonstrated good progress in attaining targets fixed by project performance indicators. Progress in achieving sustainability and in building local capacity has been the subject of considerable debate within the project and with USAID. With this in mind, Winrock International and USAID decided to field an internal mid-term evaluation of the ENRMA. The objective of the mid-term evaluation was to examine the progress to date in order to draw useful lessons from both successes and short-comings in project implementation. The conclusions of this “lessons-learned” exercise will aid in maximizing and consolidating results achieved over the life of the project, increasing the potential for long-term impact of project activities and providing guidance to USAID in the development of its future strategy for technical assistance to Guinea.

The evaluation acknowledged the positive contributions the SME Component has made to the achievement of ENRMA’s overall objectives during the first three years of project implementation and its success in exceeding twelve of its thirteen program deliverables. In summary, the evaluation found that ENRMA confirmed the logic of including an SME Development in a NRM project, and that the SME component had succeeded in developing a remarkable degree of synergy with the other technical components. The evaluation also identified a number of issues that VITA is responding to herewith. Specifically, the evaluation suggests that:

- **Issue 1:** While the Small and Micro-enterprise (SME) Development Component has had strong support from beneficiaries, particularly the C³ Network, the main challenge lies in the consolidation of this network within the limited timeframe left in the project.
- **Issue 2:** The contribution of the non-financial business development services to project objectives has been limited by the distinction made between agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises, and additional reflection is needed with regard to the future provision of business development services (BDS) for agricultural enterprises and for existing businesses. The evaluation team remarked that too much emphasis was put on “creating enterprises” and not enough on providing support services for the expansion or diversification of already-existing enterprises, and more attention needs to be paid to the quality of business development training offered by PRIDE/Guinée/Formation.
- **Issue 3:** The improved apiculture and cloth dying methods and techniques introduced by the ENRMA appropriate technology sub-component have not only increased incomes but have also improved the quality and the quantity of products produced and have provided alternatives to environmentally destructive traditional methods. Still, the evaluation stresses that the development and introduction of new technologies is not a simple affair and suggest that several factors need to be taken into consideration, including the possibility of unintended environment effects of the technologies introduced (in particular, the evaluators raised concerns about a stream in Dabola), the economic aspects of the technologies introduced, and the efficiency of the project’s approach concerning the promotion of new technologies.
- **Issue 4:** The non-agricultural products marketing sub-component needs to define its strategy and approach in a more coherent manner to become more of a “facilitator” than an “operator” in the different sub-sectors supported by the project. It is further suggested that this sub-component could benefit from a closer collaboration with the Agricultural Marketing Team in the implementation of marketing support services.

- **Issue 5:** The activities of the Commercial Services Sub-component (i.e. computer training, cyber café, photocopies, etc.), more commonly known as the “CDE”, will likely benefit from being privatized. These services have been offered by the project on a fee-for-service basis, and a limited number of small and micro-enterprises have sprung up in Labé that are offering competing services.
- **Issue 6:** The SME Technical Advisor expatriate post needs to be continued through the end of the current phase of the project, and probably somewhat beyond, in order to help coordinate the implementation of the institutionalization plan for the C³ Network and to continue to improve the efficiency of the SME component’s BDS activities.

The evaluation and its findings were the subject of intensive reflection and provided the opportunity for a two-day SME working session (April 6-7, 2003) during which program staff examined the findings and recommendations and came up with a set of additional information and perspectives that may serve to clarify some of these issues and offer several recommended paths for their resolution. During the quarter the SME Component developed a detailed response to the mid-term evaluations findings which was submitted to the ENRMA Team Leader.

Phase out of the activities currently implemented under the auspices of the Commercial Services Sub-component. Given the project’s resource limitations and the fact that a number of small and micro-enterprises have sprung up in Labé which are now offering similar services to those offered by the Commercial Services Sub-component (those commonly referred to as the “CDE”), the SME Component agrees with the recommendation of the mid-term evaluation team that these activities should be no longer be offered in the context of the project. As a reminder, it should be noted that as a result of the feedback the project received from USAID concerning the continuing application for the ENRMA for FY 2003, the SME Component already closed-out the computer training activities in the CDE at Conakry, and the local personnel involved in those activities were transferred to the field to support the other business development activities during the first quarter of FY 2003.

In light of the above, the SME Component phased out the activities of the Commercial Services Sub-component in Labé prior to September 30, 2003. This target date provided enough time to perform the proper close-out procedures and to complete the final training cycles of the project’s existing clients. The SME Component recommends that the local staff involved in these activities be transferred, to the extent possible, to support the other program activities of the project. To this effect, the SME Technical Advisor has held discussions with the ENRMA Team Leader, and they will continue to examine the feasibility of this proposal. Regarding the material resources currently used by the Commercial Services Sub-component in Labé (computers, photocopy machines, etc.), these will be reallocated to support the other activities of the SME Component. The building and installations currently occupied by the Commercial Services Sub-component will continue to be used by the project’s Appropriate Technology Sub-component until the end of the project. The SME Component will also examine the possibility of using this building to house the *Cellule d’Appui Technique* – CAT to be created by the local project staff to continue to serve the technical assistance needs of the C³ Network after the project phase.

The SME Component, however, strongly recommends that the Cybercafé services offered in the ENRMA’s office in Conakry continue through the end of the project. This makes quite good sense given that members of the project’s technical, administrative and logistical staff, as well as the different technical consultants supporting the implementation of the ENRMA, will continue to benefit from internet access to support their activities, and the revenues generated by the Cybercafé can continue to be used to offset the modest level of costs associated with these services (the monthly fee for the wireless internet connection and the small stipend paid to the intern that manages this activity).

One important point that should be noted is that the close-out of the activities implemented by the Commercial Services Sub-component, better known as the “CDE”, will have a negative impact on the VITA/ENRMA match contribution. As of March 31, 2003, the CDE’s have contributed \$33,828 towards the VITA/ENRMA match. Thus, it is required that the required match of the SME Component be revised to \$560,000 to take into account the loss of the future CDE revenues as a result of the close-out of the Commercial Services Component’s activities. Finally, the project’s performance indicator number 23 (the number of CDE visitors) and number 24 (the CDE cost-recovery ratio) will no longer have their place in the ENRMA Strategic Results Framework as a result of the close-out of the Commercial Services Component’s activities, and the SME Component recommends that these two performance indicators be dropped and that the VITA/ENRMA sub-agreement be revised accordingly.

The departure of the current SME Component Technical Advisor. The SME Component agrees with the recommendation of the mid-term evaluation team that the SME Technical Advisor post needs to be continued through the end of the current phase of the project, and probably somewhat beyond. As pointed out by the evaluation team, much remains to be done in terms of the consolidation of the C³ network and in improving the efficiency of the SME component’s non-financial BDS activities. While it may be possible to institutionalize the project’s non-financial business development services by sub-contracting them out to PRIDE/Guinée/Formation, the question of planning and coordinating responsibility at the ENRMA project management level remains. As for the rural financial services activity, an enormous amount of work remains to consolidate and institutionalize the gains made thus far. Sustainable rural financial services networks comparable to the C³ Network have been put in place in other West African countries (i.e. Mali, Burkina Faso); however, the consolidation of these types of decentralized rural financial services networks is a process that will exceed the normal project time horizon of five years.

In this light, we recommend Winrock include the funding for the extension of the SME Technical Advisor post through the sixth year (FY 2005) of ENRMA program implementation. However, should USAID decide not to continue to fund this position, the SME Component should be reorganized in the immediate future in such a way as to ensure that the project continues to meet the performance indicator targets related to the activities of this component and to allow for a smooth transition leading up and following the departure of the current SME Technical Advisor in August 2003. In this context, the project will need to respond to the following questions: Who should assume the role and responsibilities of the SME Technical Advisor during the fifth year? What is the best way to assure the planning, coordination and implementation of the C³ Institutionalization Plan? What is the best way to assure the planning, coordination and implementation of the project’s non-financial BDS activities?

To allow for a smooth transition following the departure of the current SME Technical Advisor, we recommend that Mr. Ibrahima Bocoum, the Director of Rural Financial Services, assume the role and responsibilities of this post as of August 1, 2003, at least for an interim period, while Winrock recruits a permanent replacement to the current departed incumbent.

Mr. Bocoum was among the first members of the SME Component staff to be recruited by VITA in 1999 under the auspices of the ENRMA, and he has gained an in depth knowledge over the past four years of the activities of the different technical components of the project, of VITA’s financial and administrative procedures and systems, as well as USAID rules and regulations. Mr. Bocoum possesses the planning, coordination and monitoring skills required to assist the other members of the SME Component in meeting the project’s performance indicators targets. Just as importantly, as a result of his integrity and solid work ethic, he has earned the respect of the different members of the ENRMA expatriate team and his Guinean colleagues. To prepare for this eventuality, over the past year the current SME Technical Advisor has involved Mr. Bocoum in the different programmatic and administrative tasks related to this post, and he has served, without difficulty, as the Interim SME Technical Advisor on several occasions.

To prepare for this transition period, VITA sent Mr. H Schar to Guinea from July 17 to August 2, 2003, to perform the following tasks:

- Meet with the ENRMA Team Leader, the Director of the SME Component and the VITA/ENRMA field staff to get updated on the current issues facing the project's SME component.
- Meet with the ENRMA Team Leader and with the SO1 Team at USAID to find out their current thinking about any additional extension of project activities and the availability of additional resources for the SME component in particular.
- Identify key project staff to take over critical project responsibilities currently handled by the SME Team Leader and include an organizational chart and illustrative SOWs clearly defining remaining key staff responsibilities.
- Together with the SME Team Leader, thoroughly assess existing alternatives for the management of SME non-financial activities and suggest viable alternatives. Since one of the options for the institutionalization of the non-financial elements of the SME component is for PRIDE/Formation to take over responsibility for the management of that component, it is expected that the consultant will meet with the PRIDE/Formation Director to review the organization's capacity for handling the work. The consultant will also have to assess PRIDE's ability to address issues identified by the recent project evaluation while handling the additional responsibility for sub-component management.
- Work with the VITA/ENRMA staff and the SME Team Leader to review the recently written C3 Institutionalization plan and assist in the development of a strategy to mobilize additional funding needed to continue implementing the plan after September 2004.

Until Winrock secures a new SME Technical Advisor, we recommend that VITA send this consultant or another qualified person to Guinea on a regular basis to support the SME Component's activities in the field, to assist Mr. Bocoum and the other members of the local staff in preparing the quarterly and annual activity reports, and to ensure that the activities related to the institutionalization of the project's financial and non-financial services remain on target. Given that funding for these technical support visits are not currently covered by the VITA/ENRMA budget, we recommend that Winrock include these costs in the ENRMA Continuing Application budget for FY 2004.

Following the close-out of the activities related to the Commercial Services Sub-component, the SME Component's non-financial BDS activities will essentially consist of only two programs: The Rural Enterprise Development Training Program implemented by VITA's local partner PRIDE/Guinée/Formation; and the newly combined Appropriate Technology and Non-agricultural Products Marketing Program implemented by VITA's local field staff. Given the project's resource limitations and evolving priorities and needs, and in light of PRIDE/Guinée/Formation's long standing relationship with VITA and USAID as one of the few experienced BDS providers operating in Guinea, it makes sense that this local institution should play a more active role in the coordination and implementation of the SME Component's non-financial business development services through the end of the project, thus, providing more time for Mr. Bocoum to concentrate his efforts on the institutionalization of the C³ Network. As mentioned above, in this context, VITA identified a consultant who made a field visit to Guinea in mid-July to thoroughly assess existing alternatives for the management of SME non-financial activities and suggest viable alternatives.

Given the closeout of the SME Component's non-financial BDS activities in September 2004, the case of the institutionalization of the non-financial activities of the Guinea Rural Enterprise Development Project - GREDP could serve as a model regarding an "Exit Strategy" for the SME Component's BDS activities. As was the case at the end of the second phase of the GREDP in 1998,

PRIDE/Guinée/Formation could continue to offer the successful non-financial BDS activities at the end of the ENRMA. Following the implementation period of the ENRMA, the equipment related to the SME Component's BDS activities could be officially transferred to PRIDE/Guinée/Formation before September 2005. At the end of the ENRMA, the employment contracts of the local personnel related to the project's Appropriate Technology and Non-agricultural Products Marketing Program will be terminated by VITA, and, as was in case of the GREDP, those concerned could eventually negotiate with the management team of PRIDE/Guinée/Formation on a case by case basis, the possibility of future employment based on the needs of the local NGO and prevailing conditions.

PERSPECTIVES FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF FY 2004

In conformity with the implementation of the ENRMA Action Plan for fiscal year 2004, during the first quarter of FY 2004, the project's Enterprise Development Component intends to implement the following activities:

- Intensify PGF's rural enterprise development training and support activities at the District level in each of the ENRMA intervention zones.
- PGF will work closely with Winrock and Land O'Lakes to develop new business management training modules to introduce the principles of cost-benefit analysis and how to perform a simple feasibility study (including the preparation of cash-flow and profit/loss projections). It will also place more emphasis on supporting those rural enterprises and groups/associations that will be developing the timber and non-timber natural products to be developed under the auspices of the classified forest and natural resource management plans.
- PGF will continue to develop additional practical exercises and more appropriate supporting materials for the existing training modules as well as for the two new products mentioned above.
- PGF will increase the number and the quality of the post training technical follow-up sessions to be provided by its field agents as a means of assisting the participants in applying their newly acquired management skills within their businesses.
- Continue activities to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Federation of the Bee-keepers of the Fouta Djallon (FAF-Gui) and ADAM-Gui to ensure that these two local institutions can continue to market honey to under the N'Jouri label in both national and regional markets after the project phase.
- Increase the efforts of the ENRMA Enterprise Development Sub-sector Support Program targeting several honey and shea butter producer associations operating in the project's intervention zones in Dabola, Kouroussa and Faranah.
- Continue to offer a series of institutional capacity-building training sessions targeting the cashiers and the members of the Boards of Directors of the C³s.
- Initiate the process of creating two regional delegations (in Labé and Dabola) to provide more decentralized technical support to the C³ Network in the project's target zones.
- Identification of potential sites for new C³s in the project's current target zones.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT 4: FAVORABLE POLICY ENVIRONMENT ESTABLISHED

ENABLING POLICY ENVIRONMENT COMPONENT

INTRODUCTION

Achieving the first three intermediate results and sustaining program activities into the future requires a favorable and equitable policy environment that, among other things, provides clear economic incentives to rural smallholders for increased production and maintenance of the natural resource base. Policies promoting community participation in local resource management will enhance the scope and sustainability of ENRMA results in natural resource management, increased agricultural production, and micro-enterprise development. The widespread application of equitable rural land and forestry codes, as well as other policy measures and procedures, will foster land security and motivate people to make long-term investments in resource conservation. The most effective forms of sustainable natural resource management involve the active participation of the local population. Informing villagers about their land rights and working with them to develop mechanisms for increasing their tenure security are important steps in the related processes of democratization and local institution building. The co-management approach to forest management being developed under the ENRMA is also based on the same hypotheses. One of the principal objectives of the co-management approach is to encourage and facilitate more participation in sound natural resource management as local stakeholders begin to see the tangible benefits of decentralized management.

In the ENRMA target zone, knowledge about national policies concerning natural resource use and management is extremely low or entirely non-existent. From the women in the village to the government officials at the regional-level, general lack of knowledge and misunderstanding about the national *Code Foncier et Domanial* are endemic. Current forestry policy, which advances participatory management by the local population, remains unknown among agents working for the National Directorate of Water and Forests as well as to the villagers who are indicated as the principal actors in this new approach to natural resource management. The IR-4 team's approach has been shaped by the experience, knowledge, and lessons learned by the technical advisor in working on natural resource policy and management issues in Guinea since 1992, as well as Winrock's own work under the pilot Guinea Natural Resource Management Project. Key to the approach is the recognition that people must be informed and given adequate "tools" to play an active and significant role in local natural resource management. Promulgating policies at the national-level that permit the local villagers' participation remain totally ineffective if actors at all levels remain ignorant of the policies. Furthermore, policy revisions at the national-level change nothing at the local-level if government agents and ordinary citizens are not equipped with the means to realize on the ground the new policies.

The principal objectives of the Enabling Policy Environment Component of the Expanded Natural Resources Management Activity (ENRMA) are two-fold. First, we aim to provide actors at every level of a decentralized hierarchy with information about land, forest and other natural resource policies as well as to ensure that feedback about the policies returns to national-level decision makers. Our second objective is to advance concrete *participatory* approaches to natural resource management that

actively involve and improve the well being of the rural inhabitants as well as improve the natural resource base.

During FY 2003 many of the activities initiated in the previous fiscal year were pursued and further advanced. In addition, activities in Kouroussa, surrounding the two classified forests, were initiated during this fiscal year. In five classified forests – Nialama, Souti Yanfou, Bakoun, Balayan Surumba and Sincery Oursa – we continue to advance the village-level work on the socio-organizational aspects of the co-management activity. In addition, we continue working on the conceptualization and development of several new information sharing and training modules.

PROGRESS ACHIEVED DURING FY 2003

The Enabling Policy Environment Component of the ENRMA is responsible for intermediate result 4 of USAID strategic objective 1: Favorable policy environment established. The following table presents the performance indicators adopted to measure progress toward achievement of these results. The table also presents objectives (based on each performance indicator) and progress achieved by 30 September 2003.

Enabling Policy Environment Component Progress Achieved by 30 September 2002 (including HEPA results)

INDICATORS	FY 2003 Targets	Progress Achieved during FY2003	Cumulative (1999-2003)
26: The number of forests co-managed by the communities and other institutional partners	5	5	5 (includes same forests as recorded for FY 2003)
27: The number of community forests managed by cooperatives which are formally recognized	16	17	35
28: The number of land use agreements established between landowners and land users	78	107	248
29: The number of dissemination activities conducted related to the laws, texts and decrees regulating the management of natural resources	44	60	145

All four indicators related to IR-4 were achieved at or above projected levels for the fiscal year, as is made clear in the table above. Regarding indicator 26, among the highlights of FY 2003 one notes approval granted in 2003 of the forest co-management plans for the classified forests of Balayan Surumba and Sincery Oursa by USAID and the Government of Guinea. In addition, in the new classified forests of Nono and Baro, the component supported established of nine forest management

committees covering ten villages in Nono, and fourteen management committees covering nineteen villages in Baro.

Regarding indicator 27, community forests were created in seventeen communities in seven Prefectures, this activity was undertaken with great interest and enthusiasm.

A total of one-hundred-and-seven land use agreements between landowners and land users (Indicator 28) were negotiated and signed during the fiscal year, putting us ahead of the seventy-eight (78) targeted for Fiscal Year 2003. In addition, other contracts are currently under negotiation, which positions us well for Fiscal Year 2004.

As noted in the above table, indicator # 29 had a target of 44 activities for the Fiscal Year – but 60 activities were completed. By the third quarter we had already exceeded our target.

ACTIVITIES COMPLETED OR ONGOING DURING FY 2003

In order to achieve the results identified in the preceding section the Enabling Policy Environment Component has developed a detailed action plan for fiscal year 2003. In this context, the ENRMA identified a series of activities that would help achieve the desired objectives:

- ✓ **(Activity 4.1)** Collaborative management of classified forests.
- ✓ **(Activity 4.2)** Creation of community forests.
- ✓ **(Activity 4.3)** Implementation of an Information, Education and Communication (IEC) program related to the forestry and land tenure codes and policies.
- ✓ **(Activity 4.4)** Reinforcement of land tenure security by establishing land tenure agreements.

Following is a list of Enabling Policy Environment component activities completed or ongoing during the third quarter of fiscal year 2003. The activities listed below are designed to support the core activities and the achievement of results as presented above.

- **Collaborative management of classified forests (Performance Indicator 26)**

- ✓ ***Nialama Classified Forest (NCF)***
 - The PEGRN staff continued to collect data on critical chimpanzee habitat areas and migration corridors within the forest boundaries as well as in several zones contiguous to the forest limits. These data were collected in collaboration with four hunters who work with the project on chimp-related activities.
 - Seven students have been selected to read their short essays on the importance of the forest for Rural Radio. This is the result of a student essay competition organized by Chimpanzee Monitoring Program. A Radio Rurale agent recorded the students in June.
 - The EPFE agents worked with the Comité Forêt members to improve their bookkeeping, to rework their 02/03 annual budget and improve report writing and general administrative aspects of their organization.

Accounting and financial management continues to be a challenge for the committee and we are seeking new approaches for improving their capacity.

- The Statutes and By-laws were amended subsequent to the Comité Forêt's annual General Assembly.
- Progress was made in discussions on approaches and activities aimed at limiting and controlling access to the classified forest by domestic animals. The field agents tested several approaches for counting the domestic animals found within the classified forest limits. Two methods were tested: enumeration of cattle using transects and counting head of cattle at specific locations in the zone identified as congregation points. Both methods yielded approximately the same count, the difference being statistically insignificant. Approximately 168 head of cattle were counted in the Nena-Touguiwel sub-zone of Zone II, between 5 and 10 May 2003. A full count will be made during the dry season 2004. The floral species consumed by the cattle include *Pterocarpus erinaceus*, *Bombax cotadum* and *Afzelia africana*.
- A widespread "firebreak and early burning" campaign were organized around the entire classified forest. Technical information was distributed and agents worked with the Comité Forêt to organize the activity. Two days, 15 and 20 December, were proclaimed "national" days for fire protection. On 15 December work groups cut a 10 meter firebreak around the entire limit of the forest. Five days later controlled burning of the firebreak was conducted. The activity was largely successful, with large numbers of the population mobilized (389 people for the firebreak and 170 for the controlled burning). The exception to this success was the wildfire that burned a portion of Zone 3. People quickly organized to bring the fire under control. The Comité Forêt did not delay in fining the culprit of the wildfire.
- A team, including the Sous Préfet, visited the zone of Kissossi, a sector of Madina, District of Linsan Fulbé to talk with the population about the need to study chimpanzee presence in their zone. The population, although previously reticent, has agreed to cooperate and facilitate the activity.
- Agro-forestry fields have been identified and distributed to participating villages. A large portion of the identified land is situated in Zone 6, with other areas located in Zones 2 and 4.
- There were five months during which rain was recorded around Nialama forest resulting in an average of 1,284.43 mm of precipitation.
- Fifteen bicycles were distributed to members of the Comité Forêt in November 2002. These bicycles were distributed to facilitate committee member participation in co-management activities.
- A woman was added to the executive committee of the Comité Forêt subsequent the approval of this amendment by the General Assembly held in September 2002. A total of four negligent or absent committee members were also replaced.
- Fifty trees in Zone I were marked for cutting in the 2003 season. This constitutes approximately 25% of all eligible trees. Cutting was scheduled to begin early in the third quarter following reception of a letter from the National Direction of Water and Forests authorizing the cut at the very end of the second quarter. The PEGRN provided financial assistance to the woodcutter's GIE for the purchase of handsaws and other small

equipment. Due to the late date at which information was received, the GIE did not undertake the cut of the marked trees this season.

- The training guide being prepared for the co-management “zone supervisors” was corrected and parts were translated into local language for a training session held at the end of May 2003. The 4-day session trained supervisors in general information about co-management and the forest management plan in addition to specific skills such as map reading and report keeping. A total of 22 people were trained as forest supervisors; with 10 of the invitees absent from the workshop.
- PEGRN’s 2003 literacy campaign closed six centers to the zone at the end of April: Linsan Saran, Goundoupi, Komba, Tyèwèrè, Kangégandé and Teli Bofi.

✓ *Suti Yanfu Classified Forest (SYCF)*

- The revised Forest Management Plan was presented to the Comité Forêt in October 2002 and then the members, in turn, presented to the participating villages (33 villages, with a total of 379 participants (80 women)) for their appreciation and approval.
- A widespread “firebreak and early burning” campaign were organized around the entire classified forest. Technical information was distributed and agents worked with the Comité Forêt to organize the activity. Two days, 15 and 20 December, were proclaimed “national” days for fire protection. On 15 December work groups cut a 10-meter firebreak around the entire limit of the forest. Five days later controlled burning of the firebreak was conducted. The activity was largely successful (485 people participated on 15 December), with large numbers of the population mobilized. There were no reports of wildfires. The activity was covered by a team from Radio Rurale-Kindia.
- The agents, working with the Cantonnement, finalized their data collection with several villagers in one of the agro-forestry plots (Koumbéya) on the use of improved rice seed under a variety of field conditions – in particular to measure the impact of tree cover on rice yields.
- Beekeeping received special attention during the First Quarter as this has become a priority activity for the Forest Committee within the limits of the classified forest. In October a number of members have been trained in the projection of Kenyan hives.
- Development of a guide for a training session to be organized for the Comité Forêt members. Two field agents received training in Labé on the preparation of training guides.
- Attempt to identify User Groups who exploit natural resources within the boundaries of the classified forest but results to this inquiry were largely negative with the exception of the beekeepers.
- Information sharing campaign related to the correct clearing and management practices to be used in the agro-forestry plots found within the limits of the Souti Yanfou classified forest.
- Initiating the review and revision of the Statutes and By-Laws of the Comité Forêt in preparation for the first General Assembly for the co-management effort.
- Forest Committee members participated in a workshop designed to help them better understand their roles and responsibilities in the co-

management of the classified forest. Thirty-four (34) members participated, including three (3) women.

- The training guide being prepared for the co-management “zone supervisors” was corrected and parts were translated into local language for a training session held at the end of May 2003. Three 3-day sessions were organized to train supervisors in general information about co-management and the forest management plan in addition to specific skills such as map reading and report keeping.

✓ ***Bakun Classified Forest (BCF)***

- The revised Forest Management Plan was presented to the Comité Forêt in October 2002 and then the members, in turn, presented to the participating villages (22 villages, 394 individuals with 64 women involved) for their appreciation and approval.
- A widespread “firebreak and early burning” campaign were organized around the entire classified forest. Technical information was distributed and agents worked with the three Comités Forêt to organize the activity. Two days, 15 and 20 December, were proclaimed “national” days for fire protection. On 15 December work groups cut a 10-meter firebreak around the entire limit of the forest. Five days later controlled burning of the firebreak was conducted. The activity was largely successful, with large numbers of the population mobilized. There were no reports of wildfires. A correspondent from Radio Rurale-Labé covered the event.
- An information-sharing campaign was conducted on the land contract mechanism in a number of villages participating in the co-management activity.
- An information-sharing campaign was conducted on environmental protection in many of the villages surrounding the Bakun classified forest.
- The enclaves within the limits of the classified forest have been delimited so as to clearly identify where agricultural activities are permitted under the revised management plan.
- The PEGRN staff continued to collect data on critical chimpanzee habitat areas and migration corridors within the forest boundaries. These data were collected in collaboration with nine hunters who work with the project on chimp-related activities.
- The PEGRN staff recruited two new agents to the chimpanzee-monitoring program in Bakun to collect data on critical chimpanzee habitat areas and migration corridors within the forest boundaries. Elhadj Ousmane Tounkara, PEGRN’s lead chimpanzee monitor will spend the first month of the third quarter initiating the two new agents into the program. The data will continue to be collected in collaboration with nine hunters who work with the project on chimp-related activities.

✓ ***Balayan-Surumba Classified Forest (B-SF)***

- The village-level forest management committee members and EPFE agents presented the proposed Forest Management Plan in all participating villages. The plan was presented and subsequently approved by all villages participating in the co-management of the forest.
- A widespread “firebreak and early burning” campaign were organized around the entire classified forest. Technical information was distributed

and agents worked with the three Comités Forêt to organize the activity. Two days, 15 and 20 December, were proclaimed “national” days for fire protection. On 15 December work groups cut a 10-meter firebreak around the entire limit of the forest. Five days later controlled burning of the firebreak was conducted. The activity was largely successful, with large numbers of the population mobilized (250 present, with 36 women). There were no reports of wildfires. A team of correspondents from RTG covered the event.

- Two additional village-level forest management committees have been created (Sempia and Fourla) and will participate in all future activities related to the co-management of Balayan Surumba.
- An institutional capacity-building workshop was held in Loppé from 26-28 May 2003 for Balayan Surumba counsel members.
- The PEGRN staff recruited one new agent to the chimpanzee-monitoring program in Bakun to collect data on critical chimpanzee habitat areas and migration corridors within the forest boundaries. Elhadj Ousmane Tounkara, PEGRN’s lead chimpanzee monitor spent the first month of the third quarter initiating the two new agents into the program. The data will continue to be collected in collaboration with nine hunters who work with the project on chimp-related activities.
- The four agents working on the chimpanzee-monitoring program participated in a practical training on data collection for mammals. They worked under the direction of Janis Carter and a wildlife expert from 28 May through 10 June 2003 in the Balayan-Surumba Forest.

✓ ***Sincery-Oursa Classified Forest (S-OF)***

- The village-level forest management committee members and EPFE agents presented the proposed Forest Management Plan in all participating villages. The plan was presented and subsequently approved by all villages participating in the co-management of the forest.
- A widespread “firebreak and early burning” campaign were organized around the entire classified forest. Technical information was distributed and agents worked with the three Comités Forêt to organize the activity. Two days, 15 and 20 December, were proclaimed “national” days for fire protection. On 15 December work groups cut a 10-meter firebreak around the entire limit of the forest. Five days later controlled burning of the firebreak was conducted. The activity was largely successful, with large numbers of the population mobilized. There were no reports of wildfires. A team of correspondents from RTG covered the event.

✓ ***Baro and Nono Classified Forests***

- Twenty-nine villages have been identified and contacted concerning the co-management program that incorporates the forests of Baro and Nono. There are ten villages situated in or around Nono (CRD-Cisséla) and nineteen villages identified around Baro. Most of these are located outside the forest limits; however, several constitute “enclaves” within the limits of the forests.
- Baseline data on forest use and biodiversity has been collected in eleven (11) villages bordering the classified forests. Likewise, village-level forest management committees have been constituted in the same villages.

- **Creation of community forests (Performance Indicator 27)**

We had very positive results in FY 2002 and subsequently 2003 followed the same model. The progress we made this year corresponded to our expectations and we therefore met our target for this fiscal year. Nine communities of the six prefectures in which the ENRMA directly implements its programs completed the process for creation of a *Groupement Forestier* to manage their newly established *community forest*. Eight more forest management committees and community forests were established in Kissidougou with the support of APARFE.

- ✓ In Lélouma, Tougué and Kindia the agents and DNEF conducted information-sharing campaigns in a number of sectors and subsequently nine communities submitted letters to the Chef Section of their prefecture to request permission to create a “Groupement Forestier.”
- ✓ Two exchange visits were conducted between several Groupement Forestier – first the ATA Groupement of Diala, Lélouma visited the first Groupement Forestier of Fuuta Jalo in Doguel Sigon, Mali and then the ATA G.F. received a visit from the Groupement of Kolima-Nyakala, Tougué. The experience was very positive for all participants.
- ✓ By-laws were translated for the two Groupements Forestier in Kindia – Kandéya and Kolenté. Members of these two G. F. were also trained in simplified accounting and their roles and responsibilities.
- ✓ Implementation of simple management plans developed for each of the nine forests created in FY 2003 took place with the assistance of the EPFE agents and the cantonnement forestiers.
- ✓ Tools and equipment solicited by the four Groupement Forestiers created with PEGRN assistance during FY2002, were purchased and distributed by the PEGRN.
- ✓ The EPFE agents in six prefectures have been trained in the constitution of Groupement Forestier and several of the agents dedicated a substantial amount of their time to this activity during the fiscal year.
- ✓ The community forest groups “ATA” of Diâla and Kandeya of Souguéta continued to manage their tree nurseries with Diâla planting 1000 seed pots.
- ✓ The limits of the community forests were recorded with a GPS instrument and additional phases of the technical work were completed. The participating populations elaborated simple management plans, elected the community forest management committee members and approved their statutes and by-laws.

**Groupments Forestiers established in Fiscal Year 2003
(in six prefectures of ENRMA direct intervention)**

No.	Groupement Forestier	Domaine (ha)	Secteur (s)	District (s)	CU/CRD	Préfecture
1	Hoorè Tumba	16	Malipan Centre	Koïn	CRD de Koïn	Tougué
2	Younoussa Bah "Youne"	17	Bourouwal Kassa	Koreghani	CRD de Diountou	Lélouma
3	Kankiliban Kenende	41	Tönöta	Tafory	Kolenté	Kindia
4	Limaniya Filitamba	32.64	Yanguéya	Yalaya	Souguéta	Kindia
5	Konkoronya	22.5	Konkoronya	Kalela	Dabola	Dabola
6	Sonoya	12.42	Niènouya Centre	Niènouya	Passaya	Faranah
7	Kolowalia	89.5	Kolowalia Centre	Kolowalia	Passaya	Faranah
8	Nafa	25.5	Passaya	Soungbanya	Passaya	Faranah
9	Herekono	12	Danda	Danda	Passaya	Faranah
	TOTAL	268.56	--	--	--	--

In addition to the community forests and *groupements forestiers* noted in the table above, APARFE established eight community forests and management committees in Kissidougou Préfecture in 2003.

- **Reinforcement of land tenure security by establishing land tenure agreements (Performance Indicator 28)**

- ✓ Although a rather “slow” start to the fiscal year for the signing of new land contracts, we nevertheless achieved our targets for Fiscal Year 2003. A number of informational campaigns conducted in new project zones during the first quarters of the fiscal years ensured eventual achievement of results in this domain.
- ✓ By the end of the third quarter we reached our target (70) for FY 2003 with twenty-two (22) new contracts signed. A number of informational campaigns were conducted in new project zones such as Dabola, Kouroussa and Faranah such that we achieved above-targeted results for this indicator in fiscal year 2003 and are well situated for FY 2004.
- ✓ EPFE agents based in Kouroussa and Faranah were trained in the land contract mechanism so that they are equipped, in turn, to organize workshops for villagers. Two information-sharing sessions were organized in Kébeya (30 men and 20 women) and Bandankelen (30 men, 0 women). Interest was high in both of the villages with several people expressing interest in establishing land contracts.
- ✓ We identified an additional number of individuals at the district-level, some of who have already been trained to assume responsibility of the land contract initiative in his/her zone. In this way we hope to move from information sharing to capacity-transfer, equipping the intervention zone with the capacity to carry on this activity after the end of the project. This objective advanced most significantly in Lélouma and Tougué this past quarter. CRD-level

workshops on the selection of resource people for the land contract mechanism were organized in four localities. The workshops were held in Tougué Centre (47 participants, none of which were women); Koïn (35 participants, none of which were women); Lélouma Centre, 26-27 May 2003 (18 participants, all male); and in Balaya between 28-29 May (13 men and 1 woman).

- ✓ The Malinke version of the skit on the land contract mechanism has been reproduced on cassettes and is now being widely used in the Malinke-speaking zones.

- **Implementation of an Information, Education and Communication (IEC) program related to the forest and land tenure codes and policies (Performance Indicator 29)**

- ✓ CRD-level workshops in Parawol and Diountou (60 participants, 7 women) for the land contract mechanism; *2 activities*.
- ✓ Information campaign—Firebreaks and early burning; *5 activities*
- ✓ Information sharing campaign on community forests in two new CRDs in Lélouma (skit and comic books) - Parawol and Diountou (*2 activities*) and in a number of new sectors in Souguéta and Kolenté (*2 activities*)
- ✓ Information sharing (skit + comic books) on the land contract mechanism around Bakun (*1 activity*)
- ✓ Translation and emission radio play in Susu concerning “Groupements Forestiers” (*1 activity*)
- ✓ Selection and training of resource people who will be responsible for establishing land contracts in their respective districts in Souguéta and Kolenté (*2 activities*)
- ✓ Workshops on roles and responsibilities and accounting for the “Groupement Forestiers” in Souguéta and Kolenté (*2 activities*)
- ✓ Presentation of the proposed Forest Management Plans and the democratic process for the approval of these plans – Suti Yanfu, Bakun, Balayan Surumba and Sincery Oursa (*4 activities*)
- ✓ An information-sharing campaign on environmental protection was conducted in the villages around Bakun (*1 activity*)
- ✓ CRD-level workshop on Forest and Fauna Laws were held (*1 activity*)
- ✓ CRD-level workshops on the land tenure mechanism were held in Baro and Cissela.
- ✓ Village-level information sharing (skit + comic books) on the land contract were organized and implemented.
- ✓ Six EPFE agents based in Kouroussa and Faranah, along with Fatoumata Sidimé, were trained in the land contract mechanism so that they are equipped, in turn, to organize CRD-level workshops (*1 activity*).
- ✓ Evaluation of impact of three workshops on Forest and Fauna Laws in Souguéta, Kolenté and Linsan. A short questionnaire was developed and data were collected from workshop participants. Results were very positive with approximately 85% of all interviewees scoring at least 50% on the questionnaire.
- ✓ Selection and training of resource people who will be responsible for establishing land contracts in their respective districts has continued in Souguéta and Kolenté.

Intermediate Result 4 (continued):

Favorable Policy Environment Established

NATURAL FOREST CO-MANAGEMENT COMPONENT (Technical Aspects)

Introduction

The primary objective of the natural forest co-management component is to train and prepare the forest agents of the Guinean National Directorate of Forests and Water (DNEF) to perform the various tasks necessary for development and implementation of a participatory, community-centered natural forest management plan. The preparation of DNEF agents is accomplished in the context of development and implementation of forest co-management plans that integrate the fundamental principles and recommendations of the Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) of Guinean classified forests of April 2001. Particular emphasis is placed on the DNEF technical divisions of Inventory and Development Planning (*Inventaire et Aménagement*) and the Cartography Unit (BCTT).

Specific objectives :

- Monitoring the DNEF approval process for the co-management plans submitted for the forests of Balayan Souroumba, Sincery Oursa, Souti Yanfou, and Bakoun ;
- Monitoring a standing decree by the Guinean Government forbidding timber harvesting in Guinea, until a practical timber management plan for classified forests has been fully implemented ;
- Implementation of technical activities related to the structuring of protection, development, and monitoring issues according to the co-management plans of Nialama, Souti Yanfou, Bakoun, Balayan Souroumba and Sincery Oursa forests ;
- Complete inventories and cartographic data base resources for Baro and Nono classified forests ;
- Produce a five year plan for the classified forest of Nialama for the period 2004-2008;
- Document a cost/benefit analysis for the various protection and resource implementation activities ;
- Organize training activities related to forest co-management technical activities;
- Identification of external consultants to support various activities;
- Identifying and organizing study tours for DNEF senior staff and field agents and local NRM committee members ;

Progress to 30 September 2003

Information sharing

In terms of information sharing significant progress was made during the year 2002-2003 because the most critical aspects of work completed during the preceding year with the co-management partners (local communities and the DNEF) was restored through co-management plan presentation.

The main activity completed was the collection of suggestions needed to finalize Balayan Souroumba and Sincery Oursa forests co-management plans. After the insertion of these suggestions the two management plans were officially submitted and approved by USAID and the Guinean government.

USAID/Guinea transmitted a letter of approbation to the ENRMA related to Balayan Souroumba and Sincery Oursa management plans. This letter was then forwarded to the DNEF. USAID requested the inclusion of additional information related to wood exploitation, specifically the botanical and silvicultural descriptions of economically valuable species and their reproductive characteristics within an appropriate reforestation program. The first document describing botanic and silvicultural statistics was subsequently prepared. This document also requested that the ENRMA engage co-management structures in the forestry certification process. Several contacts have been made with accredited auditors of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the final choice will be made by co-management structures during the next year.

In its letter, USAID requested that these proposed management plans be edited, translated into English, and distributed to other USAID missions world wide as well as to different donors of international cooperation. The translation has begun and will soon be completed.

As with last year, there is again a need for a presentation as well as suggestions in regards to the proposed co-management plans for Bakoun and Souti Yanfou forests. For these two forests the inventory data collected in FY 2000 have been found, compiled, and used to reinforce resource management plans at the cartographic description level. From this information it was decided to reassess Souti Yanfou's forest inventory. The inventory data was compiled and analyzed for the two forests and will be inserted into the management plan.

Protection

Another important activity was the organization and realization of a fire prevention campaign. Fire breaks were constructed around the boundaries each classified forest targeted by ENRMA. These activities have had immediate impacts in the media and on forest protection. The opening day of fire breaks was covered by the national television station. On this day the inhabitants of surrounding villages were mobilized to take part in the events. The event was only partially successful due to forests fires resulting from uncontrolled burning in several forests. Such burning is a traditional practice that the project is attempting to modify. In Nialama forest, the uncontrolled burning led to destruction of some forested zones. Nialama's forest committee investigated the fires and those responsible were fined. Souti Yanfou, Balayan Souroumba and Sincery Oursa forests were also partially burned, but less extensively than was the case in Nialama. During controlled burns and fire-break activities forest material that could cause serious fires later in the dry season were voluntarily burned under cantonnement forestiers agent's supervision.

Chimpanzee inventory monitoring has started in Balayan Souroumba forest with the participation of 15 hunters under the supervision of monitoring agents. Hunter tracing maps have been produced. In Nialama forest, studies have been done in two external forest zones where the chimpanzee population has been estimated at 95 individuals, grouped into four colonies.

In order to perpetuate protective actions regarding chimpanzee populations two scout groups have been trained, including children living in villages surrounding Nialama classified forest. One group has 11 members in Kagnègandè, another has 13 members in Linsan Saran.

In Souti Yanfou forest, the slopes of Khalia and the head of the Konbira and Souguéta springs have been reforested. In all, 2,266 trees (*teck* and *gmélina*) were planted.

A research and awareness-raising mission, related to three villagers who have settled illegally in the northeast part of Balayan Souroumba forest, was completed by the DNEF in collaboration with the Conseil de Gestion Forestière and IR4 agents. These people have agreed to leave the forest by the end of the harvest period for 2003.

Reinforcement of Capacities

Cartographic capacity building among DNEF personnel was one of the most significant accomplishments of the year. Two training sessions, one at the initiation level and one at the advanced level, were organized. DNEF senior staff and ENRMA staff, as well as two forestry students from Faranah University, were trained to use MapInfo cartographic software.

Newly acquired skills from the MapInfo training were put to use in the preparation of maps representing inventory survey plans for Souti Yanfou, Nono and Baro forests. These maps were respectively prepared by the chief antenne of Labé M. Abdoulaye Kouyé Bah and of Dabola M. Bernard Hiho Onovogui as well as the assistant national coordinator M. Diakité Dantily.

Additional cartographic accomplishments include :

- A survey plan of southwestern sector of Balayan Souroumba covering an area of approximately 5000 ha, with the participation of M. Amadou Coumbassa and;
- Harvesting plans of Balayan Souroumba and Nialama, with the participation of M. Amadou Coumbassa and M. Kémoko Dioubaté;
- Inventory analysis for Bakoun and Souti Yanfou forests for period between 2000 and 2002, with the participation of M. Amadou Gallé Bangoura.

Seven other training sessions were organized for the DNEF and forest committee members. This training was based on technical inventories in permanent sample plots, inventory data processing, forestry certification, water level meter installation, rain gauge installation, fauna inventory techniques, and the use of animal traction for logging. The final two training sessions were completed in coordination with the Farmer to Farmer (FtF) program.

Additionally, the chief cantonnement, their assistants, and a number of members of different forest committees participated in the forest inventories for Nono, Baro, Souti Yanfou and Balayan forests. This allowed them to familiarize themselves with map reading and aerial photo geo-referencing using coordinates obtained by GPS. Two students involved in the forestry program at Faranah University also participated in these inventories, particularly that

of Nono forest. This opportunity presented them with the chance to demonstrate their mastery of inventory and data analysis. According to the assistant head of the Forestry Department at Faranah University, their work has been some of the best this year.

This year again the technical component has supported the training of eight students from ENATEF. These students were supervised by cantonnement forestiers agents in the field. They participated in many activities within the technical component as well as the social component and other project components. At the technical level they participated in, among other things, residual tree inventory in agro forestry plots cleared for cultivation this year in Nialama, Souti Yanfou and Balayan Souroumba forests. In Balayan Souroumba they setup a nursery of 2,000 wild Lingué seedlings. They familiarized themselves with the use of GPS to localize a position in the field and to record the location of tracks. They also accompanied hunters in their movements during chimpanzee inventory activities.

Five people participated in the XII World Forestry Congress that took place from September 22 to 28 in Quebec City, Canada. These were Diakite Dantily, Abdoulaye Kouyé Bah, Bernard Hiho Onovogui, Papa Meissa Diop et Mario Gauthier. The representatives for ENRMA arrived in Quebec one week prior to the conference in order to meet with representatives from similar projects that were also attending the conference. This additional week facilitated the sharing of ideas and techniques in the context of forest co-management. Their participation in various workshops and debates showed the ENRMA forest co-management project in Guinea to be a leading example of sustainable resource management and poverty reduction World-wide.

Participation in the XII World Forestry Congress also provided an opportunity to update and distribute a brochure outlining the nature of the co-management partnership. Two other brochures, one dealing with the formulation of a forest management plan and the other with economic and environmental sustainability, were also produced. These brochures have proven to be useful tools in communicating the main objectives and accomplishments of the co-management partnership.

Implementation, follow-up and monitoring

At the follow-up and monitoring level, the implementation of management plans in Nialama, Souti Yanfou, and Balayan Souroumba forests were updated. Indeed, agro forestry plots exploited between 2001-2003, as well as those involving the harvest of timber products, have been localized and mapped. It should be noted that the exploitation of timber took place on a very limited scale and solely in Nialama forest during the training of local people in the use of animal traction for timber harvesting.

The implementation of management plans for Balayan Souroumba and Sincery Oursa started with :

- Identification of tree species by their scientific names (through collaboration with an external consultant) and association of these names with their vernacular equivalent during the 2002 inventories.
- Setting up an inventory of permanent sample plots;
- Preparation of timber harvesting plans;
- The installation of water level meters and rain gauges;

The water level meters have also been installed in Nialama, Souti Yanfou, and Bakoun forests.

In Nialama, the follow up and control of cleared areas respects the area allowed for in the management plan. This arrangement was designed according to the standards of the profession but the target of 100 trees per hectare has not yet been fully achieved. While, the concept of 100 trees/hectare has been accepted by local villagers, the objectives and criteria for selection of useable species is not yet fully understood. For example, trees such as old, deformed Bani that are useless for timber production and harmful to agriculture are often left standing while other harmless species are removed.

This year also witnessed initiation of the process for the creation of forest co-management plans for two new forests. These two new forests, Baro and Nono, are both located in Kouroussa prefecture. Forest inventories were completed and the data compiled and processed for use in mapping software to aid in the analysis and creation of management plans.

With consideration to the extent of work that has been planned, the program has been reviewed and the following activities postponed:

- The survey plan and forest management plan revision of Nialama has been postponed to January 2004.
- Dabola management plan debriefing for the responsible ENRMA components and the DNEF/Conakry head office staff will be rescheduled.
- The recruitment of one consultant to identify the potential for fruit growing within Souti Yanfou forest will also be rescheduled.

Synergy between project components

Synergy between technical and social components as well as SME and AP, was an integral part of the successful implementation of co-management activities. This synergy has been characterized in the following activities :

- Technical support in the inventory of livestock grazing within the Nialama forest
- Training support for mapping and aerial photo interpretation for zonal supervisors in the forest of Nialama and Souti Yanfou
- Nérica seedling distribution for Nialama and Souti Yanfou forests
- Awareness campaign on co-management objectives for individuals who cleared plots without authorization, as well as follow-up and control, within Balayan Souroumba and Sincery Oursa forests.
- Assistance in the production of maps representing community forest boundaries
- Study of export markets for various timber products contained in ENRMA targeted forests

Activities achieved or in progress during the quarter

A. TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES SUPPORTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT PLANS

A.1 Cartographic follow-up

Digital files of maps included in forest management plans for Balayan Souroumba and Sincery Oursa and been submitted to USAID Conakry. However, it should be noted that these files will be updated at least once annually. Accordingly, the names of villages surrounding the Sincery Oursa forest should be corrected. The DNEF antenna chief of Dabola, M. Bernard Hiho Onivogui, has supervised corrective measures on the actual maps as well as the digital files.

The chief cantonnement responsible for the co-management of Bakoun, Nialama and Souti Yanfou forests, M. Mamadou Coumbassa (Kouratongo), Kémoko Dioubaté (Linsan Saran) and Morlaye Keita (Souguéta) participated with the updating of their respective maps. In Nialama, these updates dealt with the agro-forestry plots for 2001-02, while in Bakoun they dealt with the results of the 2002 inventory.

Sectoral thematic maps related to the plan for timber harvesting in Sincery Oursa and Balayan Souroumba forests were prepared in collaboration with M. Amadou Coumbassa and presented to DNEF field agents of the Dabola antenne. For the Nialama forest the maps have been prepared with the collaboration of M. Kémoko Dioubaté.

Other cartographical works have also been completed :

- The 2000 inventory analysis for the Souti Yanfou and Bakoun forests, completed by M. Amadou Gallé Bangoura.
- Maps representing the inventory survey plans of Souti Yanfou, Nono and Baro forests.
- Maps representing community forest boundaries.

Maps related to survey inventories served to implement these inventories. Firstly, it has been decided to redo the Souti Yanfou inventory because of weaknesses observed in the 2000 inventory survey. Mr. Kouyé Bah, chief antenne of Labé, has completed the survey plan and supervised the field inventory.

A survey plan has been prepared in collaboration with Mr. Mamadou Coumbassa to complete an inventory in the southwest zone of Balayan Souroumba forest, covering approximately 5000 ha. This zone was not inventoried last year because the DNEF considered it to be unclassified. An analysis of the archives shows that there was a declassification project was begun in 1957, following independence, but the project was never finalized leaving the impression that it was actually in effect.

Inventory data has finally allowed the production of thematic maps for the forest of Nono as well as the southwest zone of Balayan Souroumba forest by agents of the DNEF.

A.2 Timber harvesting, fire wood collection, charcoal production, pruning and inventory

A section was added to the management plans of Balayan Souroumba and Sincery Oursa forests related to timber exploitation. This section indicates, in chapter VI of the management plan, that timber yields during the first five year period will be limited to 25% of the annual harvesting potential determined through inventory data analysis. Additionally, it indicates that a harvest plan will be prepared annually by the DNEF.

In Sincery Oursa, Balayan Souroumba, and Nialama forests zones that have favorable criteria for timber harvesting have been identified on forest maps. Consequently, inventory data analysis for each forest has been completed based on criteria established in the management plans for each respective forest. These criteria set the limiting factor for timber harvesting at the density of timber regeneration superior to the average of the inventory (63 stems/ha). Preparatory works have been carried out in Balayan Souroumba and Sincery Oursa forests under the supervision of Mr. Amadou Coumbassa, chief cantonnement of Kouratongo. The harvesting zone from 2003 to 2005 was visited in the presence of the chief cantonnement of Bissikrima in order to clarify the actual location of the timber extraction route and to enhance the photo interpretation of the route. A mission report has been written and will be useful for implementation of harvesting operations. In Nialama these works have been supervised by the chief cantonnement of Linsan Saran, Mr. Kémoko Dioubaté.

In Nialama, a regeneration inventory has been completed in the former harvesting site for 2000 by chief cantonnement Mr. Kémoko Dioubaté. The results will be presented and used in the formation of management plans for 2004-2008.

An authorization by the DNEF that concerns timber exploitation was granted to the Nialama forest committee in March but the agricultural calendar has hampered the continuation of this activity. However, a limited number of trees were harvested in order to help put into a place a training program for timber extraction.

In Souti Yanfou forest, trees illegally cut in the Cassia plantation in 2002 have been used for charcoal production under the supervision of the forest committee. A total 69 bags of charcoal were produced, with the profits from the sale being put into the forest committee's account.

A.3 Agro forestry (Nialama, Souti Yanfou and Balayan Souroumba)

The Nialama forest agro forestry plots for the 2003-2004 agricultural campaign have been identified in the field by cantonnement forestry agents in collaboration with the forest committee. These zones have also been mapped. It is important to note that these areas are fewer in number than is permitted in the management plan. Only 100 plots out of an allowance of 145 were cleared.

A training session on protected trees inventoried before clearing has been organized in Nialama forest for plot beneficiaries by cantonnement forestry agents.

In order to gain a better understanding of annual needs, the agro forestry plots in Souti Yanfou have been identified. There are no proposed limits in the current management plan for Nialama forest, this will be corrected in the next version of the plan.

Within the Balayan Souroumba classified forest, field clearing was not carried out in an organized manner. However, fields cleared in 2002 and 2003 have now been identified and mapped.

Inventories intended to evaluate silvicultural recommendations were achieved in the month of August with the participation of ENATEF trainees and will be analyzed next year.

A.4 Silviculture

Pruning of residual trees in agro forestry plots has not begun in Souti Yanfou forest.

A nursery of 2000 wild Lingué plants has been established at Balayan Souroumba forest and another with 200 plants has been established in Sincery Oursa forest. The establishment of these nurseries was undertaken with the participation of ENATEF trainees under DNEF supervision through the chief antenne of Dabola and the chief cantonnement of Bissikrima. The wild plants were collected by forest committees at the rate of 100 individuals each. Many wild plants were collected outside the classified forests but their exact origin was not documented.

A nursery of *parkia biglobosa* was put in place under ENRMA component supervision but it seems that the experience was a failure.

A.5 Protection and infrastructure

An early mobilization towards forest fire prevention provided co-management staff with an opportunity to gain valuable organizational experience with a wide-range of different activities. The limits of each forest have been marked with paint. This work was completed by cantonnement agents in collaboration with co-management local partners.

The reports on fire break cutting and controlled burning of forest debris in the most vulnerable zones will be used to assist in the next mobilization.

Uncontrolled burning in Nialama forest in January destroyed much of the forest. These fires were the result of human negligence (bee-keepers and the clearing agricultural plots by fire) and those responsible were fined. Balayan Souroumba and Sincery Oursa forests were partially burned during the controlled burnings in January. The burned zones have been roughly mapped. There were no fires in Bakoun and Souti Yanfou forests.

Four warning sign boards have also been installed within Nialama forest.

In order to reinforce these protective actions two scout groups have been formed using children living in villages surrounding Nialama classified forest. One group of 11 members was created in Kagnègandè and another group of 13 members was created in Linsan Saran.

Within the forest of Souti Yanfou, Khalia slope and the spring heads of Konbira and Souguéta springs have been reforested. In all, 2,266 individual trees of *teck* and *gmélina* were planted.

An awareness-raising mission, related to three villagers who have settled illegally in the northeast part of Balayan Souroumba forest, was completed by the DNEF in collaboration

with the Conseil de Gestion Forestière and IR4 agents. These people have agreed to leave the forest by the end of the harvest period for 2003.

A.6 Fauna management

The protection of Chimpanzees has been reinforced in Nialama and Bakoun with the acquisition and utilization of necessary equipment. In Nialama, studies have been done in two external forest zones where the chimpanzee population has been estimated at 95 individuals, grouped into four colonies.

Within Balayan-Souroumba classified forest, an agent responsible for the protection of chimpanzees has been recruited to take inventories of each colony with the help of 15 local hunters. Maps localizing the inventory route have been prepared by Ms. Janice Carter, who is responsible for the technical aspects of this activity.

The inventory of these protected species continues in collaboration with some 40 local hunters. Mr. Tounkara is responsible for coordination and follow-up activities in these three forests.

For other hunted species, a training to reinforce the wildlife aspects of forest inventories has been organized in Dabola. Exercises have been carried out in Balayan Souroumba forest. The inventories have been realized in different habitats where specific species of wildlife are likely to be found. Particular attention has been given to observable signs that determine the presence of certain species. These observations have been noted in the movements between two sample plots.

A.7 Research and Development

Timber growth, regeneration and planting dynamics

The inventory data from the 17 permanent sample plots installed in Balayan Souroumba and Sincery Oursa forests are filed and available at the ENRMA office. These selected sample plots have been chosen among those completed during the 2002 inventory. However, there was a need to redo these inventories with specific inventory forms for permanent sample plots. Accordingly, each tree has been numbered and its location based on a geographic reference. These inventories have been supervised by Mr. Coumbassa and Mr. Lamah.

It is important to mention that permanent plots have been put in place but have an area of 0.25 hectares instead of 1 hectare as proposed in the management plan. The decision to revert to the lower plot area is based on the current scientific literature.

As noted above, the regeneration inventories have been completed in Nialama forest at timber harvesting sites during the previous years, but have not yet been analyzed.

Agricultural yields within agro forestry plots

Rice production measures have been undertaken in Souti Yanfou forest, at roughly the 2003 production level, in collaboration with Mr. Morlaye Keïta, chief cantonnement of Souguéta and will be presented as a report at the beginning of the next quarter.

Some *nérica* seedlings have been distributed to beneficiaries of agro forestry plots in Souti Yanfou and Nialama forests. The chief cantonnement collaborated with forest committees in order to determine distribution criteria.

Rain Gauges and the impact of forest management on the hydrological cycle.

The rain gauge summaries of Nialama, Bakoun and Souti Yanfou forests have been recorded and reported monthly to the chief antenne of Labé by the cantonnement forest agents.

The annual reports on rain gauges for each forest are presented within the annual reports of the cantonnement.

Rain gauges have also been installed in the forests of Balayan Souroumba and Sincery Oursa and water level meters have been installed five forests.

The following table presents the location of rain gauges and water level meters installed in the five forests. The geographic coordinates of the location of the limn meters was acquired using GIS.

CLASSIFIED FORESTS RAIN GAUGE STATIONS

BALAYAN SOUROUMBA CLASSIFIED FOREST

Water Course	Village Rain Gauge	Village Limn meter
<i>Sounsoun</i>		Sounsoun
<i>Kogbala</i>		Kogbala
<i>Telico</i>	Dragbé	Dragbè
<i>Rafou</i>		Rafou
<i>Sambatigna</i>		Sambatigna
<i>Lilinko</i>	Dar es Salam	Kolon

SINCERY OURSA CLASSIFIED FOREST

Water Course	Village Rain Gauge	Village Limn meter
<i>Diegounkowl</i>		Missira Foula
<i>Torokowl</i>		Hafia
<i>Diguita</i>		Sarounya
<i>Seribowl</i>		Séribowè
<i>Oursawol</i>	Kolo Hamdallaye	Kolo Hamdallaye
<i>Kouffa</i>	Hamdallaye	Boussourouranin

SOUTI YANFOU CLASSIFIED FOREST

Water Course	Village Rain Gauge	Village Limn meter
<i>Bondoro</i>		Koloto
<i>Kankan</i>	Woundeya *	Yombo
<i>Korekhouré</i>	Koutounou *	Dolokhouré
<i>Tandi/Bamé</i>	Koumbeya *	Yémouna
<i>Simafandie</i>	Touguikhouré *	Touguikhouré

* Rain gauge installed in 2002

NYALAMA CLASSIFIED FOREST

Water Course	Village Rain Gauge	Village Limn meter
<i>Fira/Bendougouhoun</i>	Bendougou *	Nialama
<i>Koundou</i>	Kagnégandé *	limite FC pont Tonguidombi
<i>Sigonhoun</i>	Sigon *	Sigon/ pont Tonguidombi
<i>Danpatan</i>	Tyewèrè *	Kourahi

* Rain gauge installed in 2002

BAKOUN CLASSIFIED FOREST

Water Course	Village Rain Gauge	Village Limn meter
<i>Baridondé/Téliko</i>	Bagata *	Baridondé
<i>Bama/Tagalebagan</i>		Bama
<i>Lingui/Doularé/Kounda/Karounya/</i>	Doukita *	Baridondé

* Rain gauge installed in 2002

B. SPECIAL PROJECTS

B.1 Five year management plan for Nialama (2004-2008)

As noted above the end of this activity has been postponed and will be completed in fiscal year 2004.

However, the map of Nialama has been updated by locating exploited agro forestry plots in 2001-2002 as well as those exploited for timber.

The compilation of inventory data collected in February 2002 was initiated by trainees from ENATEF and has been completed and processed in collaboration with the chief cantonnement of Linsan Saran, Mr. Kémolo Dioubaté, to determine harvesting zones for the coming years. The inventory data for 1995 have also been compiled and analyzed through MapInfo software. The spatial location of sample plots is approximate. Their location conforms to the map attached to the field forms.

The level curves for the northern part of Nialama forest, which complete the existing map, have been digitalized from Russian topographic maps.

B.2 Baro and Nono forests inventories and mapping

The mosaic photographs, aerial photos, and topographic maps, as well as administrative files related to Baro forest (8 000 ha) and Nono (5 000 ha) forest have been found, acquired, and deposited with the ENRMA.

The photo interpretation, survey plan, and inventories have been completed and supervised respectively by the assistant national coordinator, Mr. Diakite Dantily and by the chief antenné of Dabola Mr. Bernard Hino Onivogui.

In order to give staff the necessary skills to accomplish this task a training course in computer mapping was held.

To help facilitate field work, staff at the DNEF/Conakry have been participating in inventory activities and requests for temporary release from service have been transmitted to the DNEF national director Mr. Mathias Rudolphe Haba by his assistance, the national assistant coordinator.

Previous to the field inventories at least two exploratory visits were carried out by the DNEF. The objective of the last visit was to gather geographic coordinates for the villages surrounding the two forests via GPS.

As noted above, the survey plans have been prepared and the inventories completed. The inventory data was later analyzed and the information used in the drafting of management plans and the creation of thematic maps.

B.3 Locating and placing permanent limits of classified forests

Differences between information contained in existing DNEF files and that of data collected in the field have been exposed at the DNEF office. The GPS points of forest boundaries collected last year have been analyzed in relation to corrected digital files, which support the mapping of Nialama and Souti Yanfou forests. Certain points noticed in classification decisions (i.e. water courses and tracks) have yet to be located in the field because they cannot be located on available cartographic materials.

Researchers have been taken to the field for the forest of Souti Yanfou and a consultant, Mr. Bademba Barry, chief of the mapping and remote sensing office has been mandated to set up this activity. His results will be used to precisely determine forest limits and will be presented in the next version of the Souti Yanfou management plan.

B.4 Costs and benefits analysis

The main activity has been the clearing of agro forestry plots.

The initial field data was collected by field agents of the cantonnement forestier responsible for the forest of Souti Yanfou. This data was related to rice production yields in agro forestry plots supporting a variable density of residual trees or other trees in the plot. This information will be analyzed later in order to develop an appropriate formula by which to collect this data.

The establishment of agro forestry plot clearing fees was not completed because there is not yet enough information to determine how much these fees should be. These fees are intended to protect natural regeneration and to maintain a light cover of vegetation. These activities took place in Nialama and Souti Yanfou forests and it was decided to wait until the technique is mastered before documenting the subject. In addition, other variables should be taken into account, for example, the age of the fallow, the density, and the slope of the plot to be cleared. It should be noted that the residue from the clearing process is not being used in charcoal production.

The costs related to the inventory of Souti Yanfou, Nono, and Baro forests as well as those related to the establishment of permanent plots are documented and will serve later for the establishment of statistical records. The costs related to mapping are also not accurate because this work has taken more time than anticipated and those responsible for the task are still training.

For timber exploitation the cost related to mapping as well as those related to harvest zone limitations in the field and the marking of trees to be harvested have been documented. Some formulas have been prepared in order to facilitate the follow-up of production volume for timber harvesting, production of charcoal, and pruning.

B.5 Training for the reinforcement of capacities of the DNEF

As noted earlier, numerous training sessions have been organized for DNEF staff.

1. Introduction to GIS as a management tool RNR (2 sessions)
2. Introduction to Word and Excel
3. GIS as a management tool for RNR advanced level (1 session)
4. Inventory techniques in permanent sample plots
5. Inventory data processing
6. Forest certification
7. Water level meter Installation
8. Rain gauge installation
9. Wildlife inventory techniques
10. Timber extraction by animal traction

However, during the inventory process several new staff joined the teams and were trained by inventory team leaders. These new members were members of the forest committees, trainees from Faranah University and graduates from ENATEF.

The use of GPS permitted accurate recording of tracks in the field, for example, tracks and plot limits have been put into practice in all of the forests. The saved data can be transferred digitally using a computer and used for mapping purposes.

B. 6 External consultants

As stated above, Mr. Gallé Amadou Bangoura from the inventory and management division of DNEF/Conakry was recruited as a consultant and was working with Mr. Dioubaté chief cantonnement of Linsan Saran and Mr. Morlaye Keïta chief cantonnement of Souti Yanfou for the compilation and analysis of inventory data collected from the Souti Yanfou forest.

Mr. Bangoura's inventory report is available and accompanied by thematic maps. This report will be used to update the Souti Yanfou management plan.

Other consultants have also contributed to various activities such as Mr. Bademba Barry for boundary location and Mr. Boubacar Diountou Diallo, botanist at Faranah University, to identify the scientific names of certain trees; previously identified only with vernacular names during the 2003 inventories in the forests of Balayan Souroumba and Sincery Oursa.

The training on the use of animal traction for logging was supervised by Dr. David W. Patterson, Research Professor in Forest Products Utilization/Marketing, University of Arkansas and wildlife inventory by Mrs. Martha Mitchell. These two consultants were identified by Winrock International's voluntary cooperation program, Farmer to Farmer. This training was also achieved through the assistance of ACA. For the animal traction training a national NGO, RGTA (*Réseau Guinéen de Traction Animale*) was involved. Both the RGTA trainer and cow owners who agreed to allow their animals to be used in the training exercises took part in the training sessions.

A file intended to record and report on deforestation caused by charcoal production in the prefecture of Kindia has been prepared by the senior staff of the DNEF. A feedback workshop and research towards a solution will be organized during the course of the first quarters of next year.

B.7 Study Tours

As noted above, a study tour was organized to allow participation of project staff at the World Forestry Convention held in Quebec, Canada in September, 2003.

The first World Congress on agroforestry will be held in Florida, USA in June 2004. This forum will provide the opportunity to present and discuss the silvicultural techniques implemented in agroforestry plots located in classified forests supported by the ENRMA. As was the case with the World Forest Congress, the agroforestry congress will offer the opportunity to exchange important information between researchers and practitioners from around the world.

B.8 Follow up from the DNEF

The management plans of the forests of Balayan Souroumba and Sincery Oursa have been approved by the Guinean Government and by USAID.

The situation related to the decree prohibiting timber harvesting was discussed with the national direction of Water and Forests Mr. Mathias Rudolphe Haba in order to make a ruling on the case of Nialama forest. The DNEF has authorized timber harvesting within Nialama forest.

B.9 Water level meter installation

As stated earlier the water level meters have been installed.

C. SYNERGY BETWEEN THE FOREST CO-MANAGEMENT COMPONENT AND OTHER ENRMA COMPONENTS

A request for information was made to the CDE (*Centre de Development des Entreprise*) in order to better understand the timber export market in regards to classified forests supervised by the co-management program. The study of timber exportation markets has begun and is supervised of by Mr. Dia Goureissy. Business men from *Eurocertifor* have been contacted. They have expressed interest in purchasing timber and carrying out a certification audit. They are accredited by the Forest Stewardship Council. Other auditors have also been contacted (Smartwood and SGS) and another buyer, a private businessman, has expressed interest to the project leader.

A follow-up of these files will be made during the next quarter of the fiscal year 2004 and this information will be integrated into the drafting of business plans for the forests of Balayan Souroumba, Sincery Oursa, and Nialama.

The NRM component leader has been informed of the need for management plans for the forest enclaves (Bakoun and Balayan) but this activity has not yet been completed.

The NRM component engaged itself to respond to the request by the DNEF to participate in the planting of 3,000 *Parkia biglobosa* (nééré) for the year 2003 in Dabola. This activity was not successful.

The agricultural production component has furnished *nerica* seedlings for the forests of Nialama and Souti Yanfou.

D. PURCHASE AND RENTAL OF EQUIPMENT

Four GPS units have been acquired for the cantonnement of Baro and Nono forests. An order for inventory equipment was made to a supplier and this equipment has been received in Labé.

Perishable materials related to inventory activities were purchased according to needs (paints, batteries, pharmaceutical products, GPS accessories, etc.).

Difficulties encountered, proposed solutions, and perspectives on the attainment of targeted results for the fiscal year 2003.

Logistical support of the DNEF field agents (chefs de cantonnement)

The agents of the DNEF do not regularly receive their budget for fuel (as included in the budget managed by the DNEF), and the project therefore has often been obliged to advance the necessary funding as needed. Given this situation and the schedule of activities during the month of January which included activities (especially forest inventories) that do not require use of motorcycles, it was decided to have the agents of these forests participate in the inventories of Souti Yanfou, Balayan Souroumba, Sincery Oursa (enclaves and permanent plots) and Nono completed between the months of January and May.

In the month of March the team leader of ENRMA in Tougué was informed by a co-management partner that there was illegal clearing in the Bakoun forest. The agents of the DNEF left Dabola immediately to rejoin their posts in Nialama, Souti Yanfou, and Bakoun to

monitor whether such activities were taking place in their zones. An operational budget to support DNEF field agent activities at post was made available by Winrock.

The vehicle of the chief of the Dabola antenna broke down at the same time as the person in charge of the technical component was immobilized for one month following a car accident. The project found solutions in order for the activities to continue while respecting the schedule as closely as possible.

The chief cantonnement of Linsan Saran complained that electrical equipment and toilets need to be repaired in order to accommodate visitors.

The cantonnement of Bissikrima (Forest of Balayan Souroumba) and the cantonnement of Kankaman (North sector of Sincery Oursa forest) have made a request for communication equipment.

The cantonnement of Cissela and Baro (Nono and Baro forests) have neither transport nor means of communication.

Geographic Information System management based in Labé

To make the follow-up and mapping control of GIS more efficient for the Dabola antenna it would be preferable that a computer be made available to them.

The malfunctioning of the component's computers have created problems. In fact, the cartographical computer for Mr. Aliou Diallo has broken down as well as that of the person in charge of the technical component. A back-up of all the data was performed. However, certain data-processing and cartographic works need to be redone. Currently a system of data back-up is being progressively implemented.

Additionally, the delegate of BCTT in Labé, Mr. Aliou Diallo, does not have the necessary skills needed to supervise the mapping unit. He is still useful to the unit but he is not qualified to lead it. Mr. Mario Gauthier is now the acting head for the cartography unit and this new task has intensified his own work load. The situation has been discussed on several occasions within the ENRMA, the DNEF, and the BCTT. The proposal by the head of BCTT is to train another DNEF agent already assigned to the ENRMA who has participated in the 2002 inventories. These new mapping skills have allowed for a sharing of the workload but the centralization of information has proven more difficult.

Human Resources

This component of the ENRMA is disadvantaged in comparison to other components in regards to the selection of new staff members. The choice of candidates is limited to pre-existing DNEF staff. These weaknesses have largely been brought to light during the last few years. This subject of recruitment has been discussed during a technical meeting of the ENRMA but reactions have been modest. Agents of the DNEF that have joined the team to work in the forests of Baro and Nono were not selected according to their specific skills or the needs of the job. These agents need to be trained and this activity has not been planned. They have participated in new training programs but have not benefited from previous ones.

The work involving technical planning is considerable and the agents of the DNEF have been trained to acquire this knowledge. Map training constitutes a good base by which to reinforce RNR management principles.

Given the lack of support staff for this component at its headquarters in Labé another mandate was given to Mr. Amadou Gallé Bangoura, of the inventory and management division of the DNEF/Conakry, to compile the 2000 inventory data for the forests of Bakoun and Souti Yanfou. It is also Mr. Bangoura who was engaged to write the inventory report of Souti Yanfou forest this year.

The chief cantonnement of Kouratongo was involved in the compilation of data from last year's timber harvest inventory for Bakoun and Sincery Oursa forests. He has been solicited to stay in Labé in order to be introduced to harvest preparation and planning techniques. A trainee, already familiar with the ENRMA, has been contracted for 6 weeks to assist the assistant chief cantonnement of Kouratongo who is responsible for Bakoun forest co-management.

One solution, to recruit an assistant for the person in charge of the technical component, seems interesting but the decision must be made as to whether this assistant will be included in the staff of the DNEF or not.

Implementation of management plans for timber harvesting

The USAID procedure for the approval of management plans is not documented. The letter of approbation for management plans in Balayan Souroumba and Sincery Oursa forests indicates that there must be an approval by external professionals, apart from those who prepared it, through a certification of sustainable forest management. However, uncertainty about the authorization to use chain saws for timber harvesting, as described in the management plan, has delayed the annual planning. In order to go forward with the training of future silvicultural workers and the certification of sustainable forestry, the timber must be harvested at the level proposed in the management plans. This will only be possible with the use of chain saws.

Transparency and good governance

A joint mission of the DNEF and ENRMA was organized in Dabola in order to shed light on the accusations leveled against the chief cantonnement of Bissikrima, Mr. Henri Lamah, related to illegal timber exploitation in Balayan Souroumba forest as well as bribes received to authorize clearing and fishing activities.

The person responsible for the technical component and the assistant national coordinator did not have the foresight to document the procedure setup for this evaluation. The risks are significant, given that this is the first situation of its kind presented within the ENRMA and that transparency is the basis of the co-management program.

It is important that the DNEF presents to the ENRMA and to other co-management partners the documentation that explains legal procedures regarding such investigations and findings. Additionally, it would also be useful to develop a conflict resolution mechanism within the co-management structures.

Calendar

Despite the anticipated shifting of certain activities, and given the fact that new activities have been proposed and emerged during the implementation of existing management plans, the majority of targeted activities and results for the fiscal year 2003 have been attained.

A few training sessions, such as that of chain saw utilization, office management (archival), and charcoal production will be rescheduled for next year in order to be held in conditions that favor sustainability.

D. ENRMA MONITORING AND EVALUATION

ENRMA efforts to improve its Monitoring and Evaluation system are ongoing. In March of the fiscal year 2002 the project established a special unit to centralize management of M&E. The new structure's title is the *strategic and operational monitoring and partnership management* (SOS/GP) unit. The unit's responsibilities include: 1) ensuring that the importance and basic principles of an effective M&E system are understood by all project staff and partners, 2) providing guidance to all components and agents contributing the system (which includes ALL components and agents), 3) finalizing an effective M&E system capable of evaluating project performance and 4) to manage the system. The new unit manages both operational monitoring (which is understood to be collection and processing of information that allows for evaluation of ENRMA program implementation) and strategic monitoring (which concentrates on management of information that is the basis for evaluation of results based on the ENRMA's adopted set of performance indicators). The need for a more focused approach to information management became apparent as a result of difficulties encountered at the end of FY 2001 by the USAID team engaged in information verification and validation exercises. The two major categories targeted for improvement include project *performance monitoring* and *impact evaluation*.

Performance Monitoring

The new SOS/GP unit was not introduced into a vacuum. A detailed and solid M&E manual targeting performance monitoring had been established in the early months the ENRMA following two consultancies of an internationally-recognized specialist, Dr Malcolm Marks. The manual produced in October 2000 is co-authored by Dr Marks and the current head of the SOS/GP unit. Nevertheless, as observed by the NRM team of USAID, collection, verification and monitoring of project performance data have been inadequate, thus compromising the quality of reported data. Furthermore, it has become clear that creation of a unit to manage M&E provides no guarantee that the proposed system as supported by the existing manual will be effectively implemented.

In the third quarter of FY 2002 Winrock requested further support from Dr Marks, this time focusing on achieving effective implementation of the M&E system already described in the manual. Dr Marks supported this effort during the months of July and August through close collaboration with the SOS/GP unit as well as with each of the managers of ENRMA's technical components. The consultancy accomplished the following: improvement of the proposed system through resolution and clarification of incomplete or unclear definitions and procedures, evaluation of the SOS/GP unit and recommendations for improvements, and training of the unit including SOS field agents. In particular, Dr Marks' consultancy lent significant support to the end-of-fiscal-year exercises then being prepared in the goal of convincingly and systematically verifying and validating ENRMA results reported for FY 2002.

In spite of months of preparation on the part of the new SOS/GP unit, the task of verification of the results reported by each of the ENRMA technical components for FY 2002 proved to be a major challenge. As the close of the fiscal year approached, the ENRMA recognized that it would be necessary to speed up translation of the theories and recommendations generated through consultancies and project-level brainstorming into practical and effective exercises. All project units, agents and partners were made to understand the imperative to demonstrate that reported information is accurate, verified and verifiable. Fortunately, the SOS/GP unit

managed to define and assign responsibilities that were subsequently clearly assigned and accepted by all actors in the monitoring system.

The ENRMA continued to improve the monitoring and evaluation unit throughout FY 2003, and by the end of the current fiscal year the opinion has come to be shared between the project and the SO 1 team of USAID/Guinea that results reported for fiscal year 2003 have been convincingly and transparently verified. Detailed reports of the verification exercises, by prefecture, have been prepared by the SOS/GP unit and are available under separate cover.

Impact evaluation

In order to determine whether ENRMA programs are successful in achieving targeted impact one needs to be able to measure it. It was noted in the midterm evaluation that the ENRMA was not designed and has yet to develop a rigorous capacity for evaluation of “impact” as compared to “results.” As used here, the term “results” refers to the verified achievements based on the ENRMA’s 30 performance indicators. The performance indicators are the basis of the project’s quantitative annual targets, and achievement reporting has so far been formulated in terms of indicator measurement and comparisons to the annual targets.

Following its midterm evaluation (report completed in March 2003), the ENRMA began development of an “impact” evaluation system in order to go beyond the annual quantitative measurements that in many cases correspond to project outputs. Thus the project is developing the capacity to more effectively evaluate long-term gains to result from project programs. These gains can be evaluated through measures such as the extent of adoption of improved technologies (beyond the adoption that results directly from project activities and outputs), increases in crop yields, increasing household revenues, etc. There is no distinct division between results and impact, and the view of the ENRMA is that annual results are necessary to monitor progress toward achievement of sustainable impact as well as to measure project performance. Although one might suppose that the project is accomplishing true impact given that a high level of results achievement has been consistently recorded, this needs to be more rigorously demonstrated. Confirmed achievement of impact would also confirm the hypotheses that annual results achievement as measured on the basis of performance indicators will lead to long-term and sustainable improvements.

Our immediate challenge is to define and compile baseline data that allows measurement of progress across time periods. The ENRMA has recently completed in the final two quarters of FY 2003 design and implementation of a substantial questionnaire to a population of 520 randomly selected households located both within and outside of ENRMA intervention zones. A significant set of baseline information has been collected and is currently being analyzed. The ENRMA plans to implement a second major information collection exercise based on the same survey during the final six months of the project (given the project is granted a sixth year), or approximately two years following the first information collection exercise. It is recommended that USAID follow up with repeated rounds of survey implementation every 2-3 years. This will assure a record of impact evaluation in the intervention zones of the ENRMA into the foreseeable future, and will serve to guide for design and implementation of future USAID programs and activities that target similar results to those targeted by the ENRMA.

In addition to the information gathered through the above described survey, the ENRMA is identifying information collection systems that can provide impact evaluations on a small

number of specific themes on an annual basis. An example is annual measurements of agricultural yields recorded in the fields of ENRMA clients (i.e., adopters of improved agricultural production technologies) as well as in control zones.

The following potential impact indicators are to be studied and evaluated based on criteria focusing on practical considerations (information collection), costs, reliability, accuracy and relevance. It is anticipated that the final list of impact indicators will be considerably shorter than the following list.

A rigorous information collection, management and analysis methodology will be developed for each impact indicator that will eventually become part of the impact evaluation system of the ENRMA. Winrock is currently working to identify an expert in developing Monitoring and Evaluation systems to support the project to design and implement a reliable system for impact evaluation.

The following presentation groups indicators according to the categories they most appropriately evaluate: economic impact, environmental impact, democracy and good governance impact, HIV/AIDS awareness and literacy.

Potential indicators to evaluate economic impacts:

1. Number of household members and/or proportion of young working-age men (say, 18-35 years old) that work or look for work seasonally in urban centers.
2. Duration of periods during which household members work or look for work in urban centers.
3. Proportion of rural producers who borrow money or foodstuffs during the “lean” season (*période de soudure*).
4. Revenues realized through marketing of forest products.
5. Value added to forest products.
6. Value added to forest products harvested by communities advised by the Guinean Forest Service (i.e., in the context of the ENRMA forest co-management program).
7. Difference in the cost of loans (interest rates) between villages located in ENRMA zones and those located outside of project zones.
8. Proportion of households affirming that they have little or no access to credit.
9. Average number of employees of local enterprises.
10. Proportion of households with household members engaged in ownership or management of a local enterprise.
11. Average revenues of local enterprises.
12. Average total investment of local enterprises.
13. Level of satisfaction of entrepreneurs having benefited from ENRMA non-financial business services.
14. Proportion of rural producers (household heads and leading wives) having produced a production plan.
15. Proportion of rural producers who have calculated total profits realized during the preceding agricultural season.
16. Average agricultural yield by crop and zone (prefecture?).
17. Average revenues of households realized through sales of agricultural products.
18. Proportion of rural producers who market agricultural products through village-based marketing associations.

Potential indicators to evaluate environmental impacts:

1. Proportion of household heads and leading wives who know of the ENRMA.
2. Proportion of household heads and leading wives who have collaborated with the ENRMA.
3. Level of awareness and knowledge regarding selected NRM technologies (see list included in survey questionnaire).
4. Level of adoption regarding selected NRM technologies.
5. Average number of trees in agricultural fields.
6. Duration of fallow.
7. Use or frequency of burning of vegetative stubble on agricultural parcels.
8. Proportion of household heads and leading wives who view forest service agents as collaborators.
9. Proportion of agricultural fields that host adopted soil improvement technologies.

Potential indicators to evaluate democracy and good governance impacts:

1. Proportion of land owners who enter into land (tenure) contracts with farmer-borrowers to ensure relatively long-term access to land.
2. Proportion of land borrowers who have engaged in a Land Tenure Contract.
3. Proportion of land owners who permit land users to plant trees on borrowed land.
4. Length of the period of land (tenure) contracts.
5. Proportion of land owners who have experienced conflicts in the course of lending agricultural parcels.
6. Level of awareness of household heads and leading wives regarding NRM committees.
7. Level of awareness of household heads and leading wives regarding NRM plans.
8. Level of awareness of household heads and leading wives of the forest code.
9. Level of awareness of household heads and leading wives of the land law.

Potential indicators proposed to evaluate impacts of HIV/AIDS awareness raising program and adult literacy program:

1. Proportion of household heads and leading wives who are aware of the basic facts regarding HIV/AIDS and its transmission.
2. Proportion of household heads and leading wives who know the basic elements of protection against HIV/AIDS.
3. Proportion of household heads and leading wives who know how to read and write.
4. Proportion of household heads and leading wives who have attended adult literacy classes.

SOS/GP Unit

The SOS/GP unit features an information collection network that includes agents based in each prefecture who are responsible for managing collection and storage of information based on defined methods and tools (such as standardized forms). The collection and archiving network is overseen by a supervisor based at project headquarters in Labé who answers to the SOS/GP manager. The unit also includes a computerized database manager who is

responsible for synthesizing and processing the information and organizing it into standardized formats.

In addition to information management, the SOS/GP unit is responsible for managing aspects of the project partnership that includes USAID and the government of Guinea as well as local and international NGOs. To fulfill this set of responsibilities the unit manager calls on human resources based throughout the project rather than those permanently assigned to the SOS/GP. Thus SOS/GP activities include organization of recruitment committees, establishment of terms of reference and procedures, and coordination of the competitive processes that resulted in selection of project partners NGOs and prefectoral team leaders.

E. Literacy Program

Introduction

Increasing responsibility, accountability and ownership of project activities by participating villagers is key to our approach. Many ENRMA attempt to develop local individual and institutional capacity – this implies greater transparency, more detailed record keeping, increased participation (especially of women), and planning and programming activities. But increasing responsibility, accountability, ownership and local capacity often requires increased use of written records and reliance on various forms of documentation, thereby necessitating greater functional literacy. And yet one of the most oft cited obstacles in implementing project activities is the issue of illiteracy in the target villages.

Prior to FY 2003 the ENRMA sidestepped a major issue – *training* in functional literacy. The ENRMA is producing many innovative approaches and tools, but if our development partners at the local-level cannot exploit and thereby benefit from the tools and approaches, to what end do they serve?

Use of the written land contract mechanism, developing simple agriculture production plans, establishing and managing a savings account with the C³ are all pertinent examples of where and why functional literacy plays a key role in the widespread ownership and success of project activities. The sector-level Natural Resource Management Committees established under the NRM component, the Forest Management Committees created under the forest co-management program, the committees overseeing the district-level C³ and the Community Forest Committees are all informed about and trained in the need to keep written records.

After early recognition that many of the villagers with whom we worked needed to be functionally literate, we took several steps to respond to these needs. We had a very positive experience working with CLUSA in Souguéta and Kolenté where our intervention zones overlap. CLUSA agents, who have previous experience in literacy training, along with the assistance of ENRMA agents, conducted literacy training for Comité Forêt members and a few others within the community. Those participating in the training applauded the program. During the dry season 2001 we also organized literacy training (both Latin and Arabic scripts) in the communities involved with co-management of the Nialama Classified Forest. Seven people were trained to teach villagers, including Comité Forêt members, the literacy basics. Many who participated commended this activity and those who did not were left asking when ENRMA would organize the next sessions.

In sum, we recognize that for certain activities to really take hold the numbers of people who are literate must increase. In 2003 we introduced a **basic literacy component** that targets two sets of people. First, we focus on training key players in the various committees and other institutions created under the ENRMA and second, we train two or three Resource People per target District who can subsequently train larger numbers of people. We focus on Latin script Susu, Pular and Malinké, moving away from the dominance of Arabic script, knowledge of which is dominated by certain privileged segments of society.

Materials to be used after the basic literacy training will be those that are directly related to ENRMA activities, employing materials that have already been developed or will be developed with the substantive information related to one or more project activities.

Our Approach

At the start of our FY2003 literacy campaign we enlisted the “Réseau Guinéen pour l’Alphabétisation” (REGA) for the training-of-trainers. Training sessions were conducted in Lélouma, Kindia, Tougué and Dabola. The list of people trained included a number of PEGRN field agents and agents-in-training identified by our different NGO partners and PRIDE/Guinée. We trained over 80 agents, many of whom subsequently opened literacy centers or have been involved in the monitoring and evaluation of the campaign.

We worked closely with the prefectural-level PEGRN teams and the different project component heads to determine where to establish literacy centers and who should benefit from the literacy training. Final selection depended on a variety of factors and was determined subsequent to conducting field visits to each of the proposed sites.

Several strategies were used to run the literacy centers, using one approach in three prefectures (Lélouma, Tougué and Kindia) and an alternative approach in Dabola. One or two monitors were responsible for each center in the first three prefectures, using either a PEGRN agent or a trainee. Each center is completing a 45-day session, 3-5 hours/day for 20-25 participants. The monitors in each prefecture were supported by a monitoring & evaluation team of four people, including the lead agents for EPFE, GRN and PA in each prefecture and a consultant (either the DPA (Lélouma and Tougué) or a freelance literacy specialist (Kindia) to head up the team.

Alternatively, in Dabola we used a combination of trainees and village-level literacy monitors. In ten centers the trainees assisted the village-level monitors to continue practical training. Alternatively, in the other fourteen (14) centers we employed village-level literacy monitors, either freelance or through a local association that manages a large number of village-level monitors in the zone. This model, using village-level monitors, is much preferred due to its sustainability and will be used throughout the PEGRN project zone during the fiscal year 2004 campaign.

The PEGRN covered all costs of running the centers, including costs associated with purchasing materials and for paying the monitors. The participants must be willing to follow the training throughout the entire campaign knowing that they will not receive any payment/per diem to defray transportation or food costs. Our financial approach used for running the 2003 campaign will be further evaluated and we will make every effort to reduce costs and introduce a cost-sharing approach in the next campaign. To improve the sustainability of the activity after the life of the project, villagers seeking literacy training will need to participate in covering the financial costs associated with running a literacy center for their benefit.

See the following tables for the final data concerning the PEGRN 2003 literacy campaign.

**SUMMARY TABLE:
THE ENRMA FY 2003 FUNCTIONAL LITERACY STATISTICS:
NUMBERS OF PARTICIPANTS AND SUCCESS RATES AT THE VARIOUS STAGES OF THE PROGRAM**

No	CENTRES	ENROLLED				RECEIVED TRAINING				EVALUATED				PASSED				SUCCESS RATE (% OF ENROLLED WHO SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED THE PROGRAM) ****
		H	F	T	% F	H	F	T	%*	H	F	T	%**	H	F	T	%***	
1	Lélouma – 16 Centres	205	165	370	44.59	166	145	311	84.05	149	133	282	76.21	106	87	193	68.44	52.16
2	Tougué – 11 Centres	200	90	290	31.03	190	85	275	94.82	180	79	269	92.76	145	43	188	71.44	63.50
3	Kindia – 13 Centres	213	119	332	36.03	196	108	304	91.82	169	92	261	79.72	116	24	140	52.47	42.49
4	Dabola – 23 Centres	324	233	557	41.83	290	223	513	92.10	203	159	362	64.99	139	67	206	56.91	36.98
Total	63 Centres 4 Prefectures	942	607	1549	38.37	842	561	1403	90.70	701	463	1174	78.42	506	221	727	62.32	48.78

* % Applicants that were admitted to the program

** % Applicants who were evaluated

*** % Those who were evaluated who successfully passed evaluation

**** % Applicants who successfully completed the course and passed the evaluation

LITERACY PROGRAM: PREFECTORAL-LEVEL STATISTICS

Lélouma Préfecture -- FY 2003

No	CENTRES	ENROLLED				RECEIVED TRAINING				EVALUATED				PASSED				SUCCESS RATE (% OF ENROLLED WHO SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED THE PROGRAM) ****
		H	F	T	% F	H	F	T	%*	H	F	T	%**	H	F	T	%***	
1	Diála Missidé	10	18	28	64.29	10	16	26	92.86	10	16	26	92.86	9	13	22	84.62	78.57
2	Damboudhé	10	12	22	54.55	10	12	22	100	7	13	20	90.91	5	5	10	50.00	45.45
3	Djinkan Tyângui	14	17	31	54.84	3	15	18	58.06	3	13	16	51.61	3	6	9	56.25	29.03
4	Balaya Centre	5	22	27	81.48	5	20	25	92.59	5	15	20	74.07	5	15	20	100	74.07
5	Horé Djoli	10	15	25	60.00	8	13	21	84.00	8	13	21	84.00	4	5	9	42.86	36.00
6	Kourako	10	16	26	61.54	10	16	26	100	10	15	25	96.15	9	13	22	88.00	84.62
7	Parawol Centre	11	15	26	57.69	7	12	19	73.08	5	9	14	53.85	5	9	14	100	53.85
8	Dondé	En activité																
9	Dow Banga	Fermé																
10	Sandaly	24	8	32	25.00	23	8	31	96.88	20	5	25	78.13	16	4	20	80.00	62.50
11	Linsan Saran	17	6	23	26.09	12	3	15	65.22	7	4	11	47.83	7	0	7	63.64	30.43
12	Kagnégandé	15	13	28	46.43	10	12	22	78.57	9	12	21	75.00	7	7	14	66.67	50.00
13	Komba	15	10	25	40.00	15	8	23	92.00	15	8	23	92.00	11	7	18	78.26	72.00
14	Téli Bofi	21	4	25	16.00	20	2	22	88.00	19	2	21	84.00	8	1	9	42.86	36.00
15	Tyèwèrè	19	5	24	20.83	16	4	20	83.33	14	4	18	75.00	11	2	13	72.22	54.17
16	Goundoupi	24	4	28	14.29	17	4	21	75.00	17	4	21	75.00	6	0	6	28.57	21.43
	16 Centres	205	165	370	44.59	166	145	311	84.05	149	133	282	76.21	106	87	193	68.44	52.16

LITERACY PROGRAM: PREFECTORAL-LEVEL STATISTICS

Tougué Préfecture -- FY 2003

No	CENTRES	ENROLLED				RECEIVED TRAINING				EVALUATED				PASSED				SUCCESS RATE (% OF ENROLLED WHO SUCCESSFULLY COMPETED THE PROGRAM) ****
		H	F	T	% F	H	F	T	%*	H	F	T	%**	H	F	T	%***	
1	Bagata	25	3	28	10.71	25	3	28	100	21	3	24	85.7	16	1	17	70.83	60.71
2	Lafaboubé	31	3	34	8.82	31	3	34	100	31	3	34	100	21	1	22	64.71	64.71
3	Dunkita	15	8	24	33.33	12	6	18	75	12	6	18	75	9	1	10	55.56	41.67
4	Kouratongo Centre	21	3	24	12.50	21	3	24	100	21	3	21	87.5	18	1	17	80.95	70.83
5	Thiaguel	13	12	25	48.00	7	12	19	76	6	11	17	68	5	8	13	76.47	52.00
6	Malipan	13	12	25	48.00	13	12	25	100	13	12	25	100	5	8	13	52.00	52.00
7	Thiankoye	20	5	25	20.00	20	5	25	100	19	5	24	96	16	3	19	79.17	76.00
8	Kaffa	16	9	25	36.00	16	9	25	100	16	7	23	92	16	7	23	100.0	92.00
9	N'Diré	21	9	30	30.00	21	9	30	100	19	9	30	100	21	8	29	96.67	96.67
10	Kolima	15	10	25	40.00	15	7	22	88	14	7	21	84	13	3	16	76.19	64.00
11	Pandjo Fello	09	16	25	64.00	9	16	25	100	8	13	21	84	5	2	7	33.33	28.00
Total	11 Centres	200	90	290	31.03	190	85	275	94.82	180	79	269	92.76	145	43	188	71.44	63.50

LITERACY PROGRAM: PREFECTORAL-LEVEL STATISTICS

Kindia Préfecture -- FY 2003

No	CENTRES	ENROLLED				RECEIVED TRAINING				EVALUATED				PASSED				SUCCESS RATE (% OF ENROLLED WHO SUCCESSFULLY COMPETED THE PROGRAM) ****
		H	F	T	% F	H	F	T	%*	H	F	T	%**	H	F	T	%***	
1	Yanguéya	17	8	25	32.00	14	6	20	80.00	14	6	20	80.00	9	1	10	50.00	40.00
2	Koumbéya	19	8	27	29.63	17	6	23	85.19	17	4	21	77.78	14	4	18	85.71	66.67
3	Tanéne Saloum	18	7	25	28.00	18	7	25	100	13	4	17	68.00	9	1	10	58.87	40.00
4	Guemessoron	22	7	29	24.14	20	3	23	79.31	16	3	19	65.52	11	0	11	57.89	37.93
5	Khountounou	12	11	23	47.83	12	11	23	100	12	10	22	95.65	6	0	6	27.27	26.09
6	Oury Khognè	17	8	25	32.00	17	8	25	100	9	8	17	68.00	7	0	7	41.17	28.00
7	Wolia	15	13	28	46.43	14	13	27	96.43	9	11	20	80.00	3	0	3	15.00	10.71
8	Maléa	8	17	25	68.00	6	16	22	88.00	5	10	15	60.00	4	0	4	26.66	16.00
9	Tafory	17	9	26	34.62	15	8	23	88.46	13	6	19	73.08	10	2	12	63.15	48.00
10	Kinsanya	19	7	26	26.92	17	7	24	92.31	17	7	24	92.31	16	3	19	79.16	73.08
11	Siminiya	15	8	23	34.78	15	8	23	100	15	8	23	100	10	7	17	73.90	73.91
12	Bandiboucheri	22	3	25	12.00	19	2	21	84.00	17	2	19	76.00	9	0	9	47.36	36.00
13	Yémouna	12	13	25	52.00	12	13	25	100	12	13	25	100	8	6	14	56.00	56.00
Total	13 Centres	213	119	332	36.03	196	108	304	91.82	169	92	261	79.72	116	24	140	52.47	42.49

LITERACY PROGRAM: PREFECTORAL-LEVEL STATISTICS

Dabola Préfecture -- FY 2003

No	CENTRES	ENROLLED				RECEIVED TRAINING				EVALUATED				PASSED				SUCCESS RATE (% OF ENROLLED WHO SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED THE PROGRAM) ****
		H	F	T	% F	H	F	T	%*	H	F	T	%**	H	F	T	%***	
1	Kaléla	18	7	25	28.00	19	8	27	108.0	11	6	17	68.00	9	4	13	76.47	52.00
2	Kigneko	19	5	24	20.83	16	5	21	87.50	15	3	18	75.00	11	3	14	77.78	58.33
3	Kouffa	17	8	25	32.00	10	8	18	72.00	6	7	13	52.00	6	2	8	61.54	32.00
4	Foundeng	2	24	26	92.30	2	24	26	100	1	21	22	84.62	1	19	20	90.91	76.92
5	Dabola Koro	1	20	21	95.23	1	10	11	52.38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Babilia	0	24	24	100	0	24	24	100	0	21	21	87.50	0	4	4	19.05	16.67
7	Niankamba	18	7	25	28.00	18	7	25	100	11	7	18	72.00	9	3	11	61.11	44.00
8	Loppé	9	16	25	64.00	6	16	22	88.00	5	13	18	72.00	4	7	11	61.11	44.00
9	Boubéré	17	8	25	32.00	14	7	21	84.00	12	5	17	68.00	8	0	8	47.06	32.00
10	Hafia	17	3	20	15.00	17	3	20	100	10	1	11	55.00	5	0	5	45.45	25.00
11	Kolon	19	6	25	24.00	15	8	23	92.00	10	8	18	72.00	11	5	16	88.89	64.00
12	Dragbé	16	9	25	36.00	16	9	25	100	8	6	14	56.00	7	4	11	78.57	44.00
13	Bissikrima Koura	12	8	20	40.00	12	8	20	100	8	7	15	75.00	7	3	10	66.67	50.00
14	Kankirabou Maninka	12	13	25	52.00	11	13	24	96.00	12	7	19	76.00	5	3	8	42.11	32.00
15	Kambaya	19	1	20	5.00	18	1	19	95.00	12	1	13	65.00	9	1	10	76.92	50.00
16	Dar Es Salam	18	7	25	28.00	10	3	13	52.00	10	3	13	52.00	7	3	10	76.92	40.00
17	Sinkon I	18	6	24	25.00	15	6	21	87.50	9	5	14	58.33	4	1	5	35.71	20.83
18	Sinkon II	11	14	25	56.00	11	14	25	100	7	13	20	80.00	3	0	3	23.08	12.00
19	Missira Foula	19	7	26	26.92	18	7	25	96.15	16	3	19	73.08	11	0	11	57.89	42.31
20	Feri Bowé	16	10	26	38.46	16	10	26	100	11	3	14	53.85	5	0	5	35.71	19.23
21	Lebenkoudé	14	11	25	44.00	18	14	32	128.0	14	9	23	92.00	4	0	4	17.39	16.00
22	Bassi	11	13	24	54.16	7	12	19	79.17	5	8	13	54.17	5	4	9	69.23	37.50
23	Sireya	20	6	26	23.07	20	6	26	100	10	2	12	46.15	8	1	9	75.00	34.62
Total	23 Centres	324	233	557	41.83	290	223	513	92.10	203	159	362	64.99	139	67	206	56.91	36.98

KEY:

- * % Applicants that were admitted to the program**
- ** % Applicants who were evaluated**
- *** % Those who were evaluated who successfully passed evaluation**
- **** % Applicants who successfully completed the course and passed the evaluation**

F. HIV/AIDS Informational Campaign

In response to the USAID-Guinea's mission-wide mandate to address HIV/AIDS issues within each project, in FY 2003 the ENRMA developed developing a number of information-sharing activities targeting rural populations. Most activities completed during the fiscal year fit within one of two categories: 1) a 26-segment radio drama addressing numerous issues related to HIV/AIDS and rural development and 2) a comic book series based on the same material as the radio drama. Plans for 2004 call for deployment of prefectoral-level agents who will be responsible for conducting follow-up and question/answer sessions at the village-level based on the material communicated in the radio drama and comic book series.

The radio drama was produced during the second through fourth quarters with the help of a professional actor from Conakry who worked with a group of youth from two Labé-based acting groups. Madame Koumanthio Zeinab Diallo, Labé-based writer and consultant, drafted the final 13 episodes due to the departure of Julie Fischer, the author of the first episodes. The final episodes were recorded early during the fourth quarter of FY 2003. In addition, we asked ElHadj Abdrahamane, the imam of the central Friday mosque of Labé and religious counselor in the region, to add an introductory note to the series. Approval of the material by a respected religious leader was deemed important due to the sensitive nature of the message. Transmission of the first episodes began at the end of the third quarter.

At the close of the fiscal year Ben Oscar Barry is nearing completion of the first of two comic books that summarizes and regroups the first thirteen episodes into one comic book. The comic book series was nearly completed in the course of the fourth quarter.

Over all we feel that we have made great strides in advancing our HIV/AIDS activities and are convinced that we are on a sound path towards making a positive impact in rural Guinea regarding HIV/AIDS awareness. Throughout next year we plan to move forward and bring to fruition many of the creative ideas and approaches that we have identified at different project levels.

G. Priorities for Fiscal Year 2004

The ENRMA has, particularly in its most recent years, achieved the vast majority of its targeted results. This explains the current level of confidence, which last year translated into an agreement between USAID and the project team to increase the level of targeted results for most of the ENRMA's 30 performance indicators (see Table 6, page 28).

Given our ongoing success in results achievement, the ENRMA implementation time frame, originally scheduled for completion at the end of FY 2004, was recently extended through fiscal year 2005. In short, the ENRMA experience has matured to the point at which ongoing programs are routinely working, and therefore, an increased focus at this time on a small number of key issues (local capacity building, enhanced commitment to an enterprise approach, refinement of the roster of activities included in the forest co-management program) holds significant promise for achieving sustainability of project successes into the long-term. Having mastered results, now is the time to shift much of the central focus to ensuring sustainable impact.

An increasing focus on sustainable impact does not imply a significant reorientation of current goals and objectives, nor of the project's logical framework and activity plans which have remained largely consistent since the beginning of project implementation. Nevertheless, the ENRMA has been learning from its experiences and is progressively improving its operations and methodologies in pursuit of achieving enhanced quality as well as increased quantity of results. As compared to previous years of ENRMA implementation, FY 2004 will feature the following new or modified strategies, programs or activities:

1. A greater emphasis on local capacity building in order to ensure long-term impact. In short, long-term impact will be secured through *consolidation* of the results currently reported annually on the basis of the project's 30 performance indicators. Much of this consolidation will depend on achieving local ownership of the results during the lifetime of the project, and local competence in extending and sustaining results into the future.
2. A detailed and long-term approach to evaluating impact. The model currently being developed during the lifetime of the ENRMA for impact evaluation will provide USAID/Guinea with a tool for reliable impact evaluation into the foreseeable future.
3. A new IR 2 strategy that involves far-reaching and ambitious restructuring in the goal of maintaining and reinforcing implementation structures that are working well, while at the same time improving those that have room for improvement and expanding technical support activities to address key field level constraints. The new strategy seeks to address three fundamental problems that have become apparent in the course of ENRMA program implementation: 1) a less-than-desired level of synergy between the agricultural production and marketing technical components, 2) a lack of access on the part of rural producers to quality seeds and 3) discordance in the relationships between the implementing partners

of the marketing component. In terms of the priority programmatic themes that define this component, a new and focused effort is planned in FY 2004 in collaboration with the IR 3 team to develop and implement activities to improve post harvest storage and product transformation.

4. A new IR 3 strategy that targets higher quality and more focused business management support to the various non-agriculture-related individual and group-based enterprises, agriculture producer and producer groups, and the C³s. It will also help the various Forest and NRM Committees supported by the other ENRMA technical components obtain the business management skills needed to succeed and assure enhanced synergy in the context of the project's strategy to adopt a more businesslike approach to the achievement of the project's overall objectives.
5. More specific and concerted approaches to two activities of the forest co-management program: chimpanzee monitoring and forest product certification.
6. Baseline natural (forest inventory and cartographic) and socioeconomic studies in selected zones of the forest region of Guinea, including two classified forests in Beyla Préfecture and the natural reserve area of Mont Nimba. The objective is to secure the option for eventual sponsorship by USAID of forest co-management activities in these zones based on the model developed by the ENRMA.
7. Related to point 6 (above), the ENRMA plans to complete an assessment of the potential to extend the C3 network, business development services and limited agricultural assistance to the forest region through accomplishment of a number of field visits to that zone over the course of FY 2004.
8. A study to determine the potential for achieving carbon sequestration in the classified forests in which the ENRMA is working, and to eventually propose a program that could be of interest to USAID to realize the determined potential.
9. Design, development and incorporation of a nutrition component as a cross-cutting activity. The ENRMA is consulting with appropriate USAID partners such as Africare and the Helen Keller Foundation in order to construct and collaboratively implement an appropriate activity to increase access to nutrition-related information and services. This activity, as currently envisioned, will function primarily as a specialized information-sharing, diffusion and collection initiative.
10. A reinforced effort to share information and lessons learned with a variety of development partners. This effort will consist of coordination by Winrock of a series of meetings and workshops to take place both in Upper Guinea and in Middle Guinea and to involve both USAID and non-USAID partners working toward a variety of development objectives. The objective will be to implement effective channels for communication exchange and eventually to arrive at a cross-sectoral implementation strategy. It is currently envisioned that this initiative will be spear-headed by the new ENRMA Coordinator for Reinforcement of Local Capacity.

It remains to note that, in spite of the above somewhat lengthy list of new or modified activities, initiatives and programs, the ENRMA remains true to its roots. Many of the new programs, for example, the nutrition activity, will rely on existing channels within

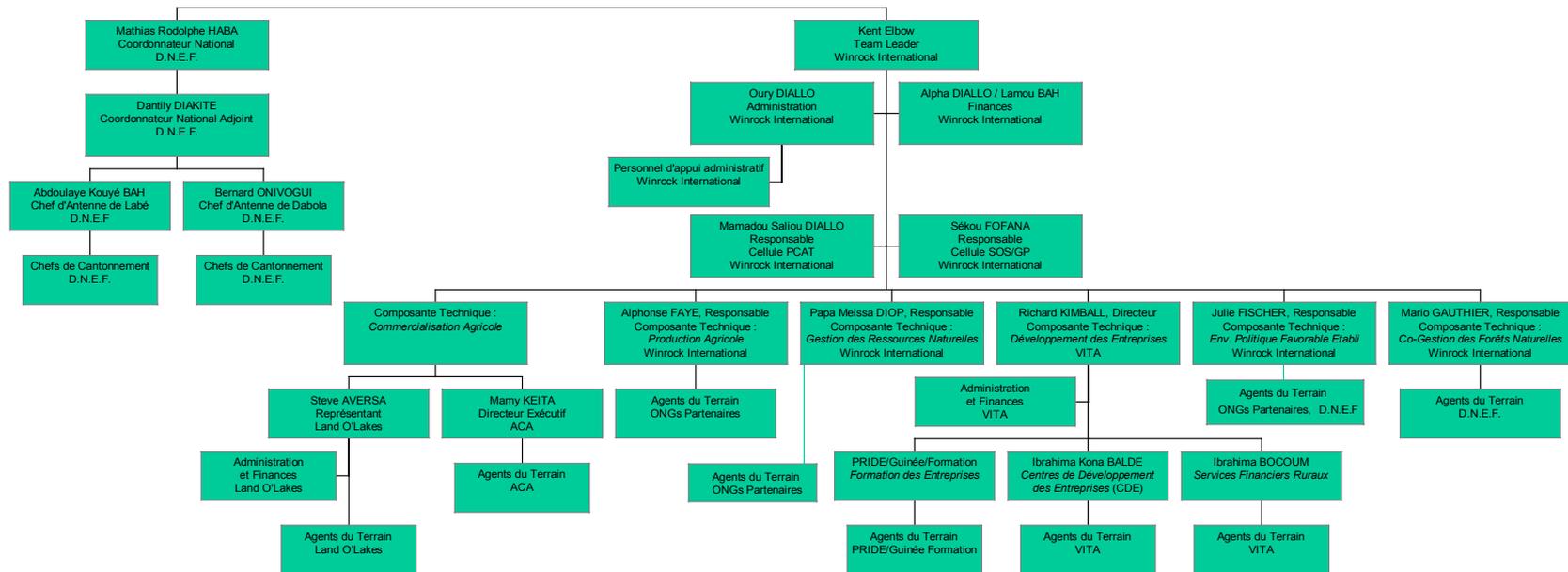
the project to “piggyback” new but complementary messages. Other of the programs noted above entail expansion and improvement of existing activities (e.g., the chimpanzee monitoring activity). Finally, the category of programs above that includes improved seed production, study of carbon sequestration potential and forest product certification are natural complements of the activities currently implemented in the context of the ENRMA agricultural production and forest co-management programs.

ANNEX 1

ENRMA ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

Projet Elargi de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles (PEGRN)

Winrock International - VITA - Land O'Lakes - PRIDE/Guinée/Formation - ACA - DNEF - USAID



NB: Les agents du terrain sont généralement regroupés en des Equipes Polyvalentes Préfectorales dont les membres représentent les composantes techniques identifiées dans l'organigramme.

D.N.E.F = *Direction Nationale des Eaux et Forêts*

ACA = *Agence pour la Commercialisation Agricole*

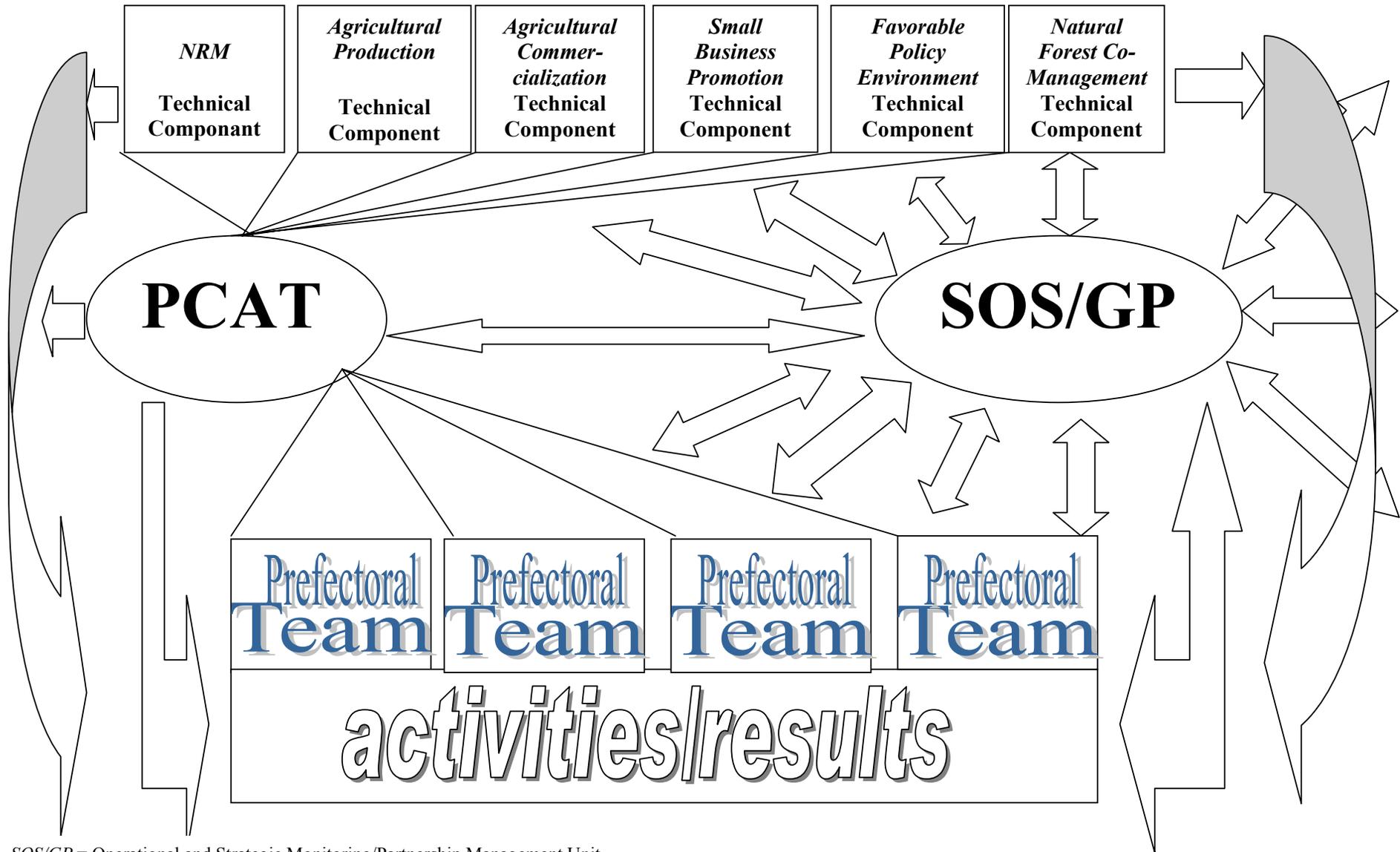
(Cellule) PCAT = *Planification et Coordination des Activités du Terrain*

(Cellule) SOS/GP = *Suivi Opérationnel et Stratégique et Gestion du Partenariat*

ANNEX 2

***ENRMA IMPLEMENTATION STRUCTURES AND
STRATEGIES***

ENRMA Implementation Structures and Strategy



- *SOS/GP* = Operational and Strategic Monitoring/Partnership Management Unit
- *PCAT* = Planning and Coordination of Field Activities Unit
- Each *Prefectoral Team* includes a Team Leader, field agents of all project partners and the ROPPMOP unit

ANNEX 3

LIST OF ENRMA PERSONNEL

ANNEX 3

ENRMA PERSONNEL

This annex contains complete lists of ENRMA staff. The lists are arranged by categories of employer, namely : Winrock International, *Direction National des Eaux et Forêts* (DNEF), VITA, Land O'Lakes, PRIDE/GUINEE/FORMATION, ACA and each of the six Guinean NGOs that is implementing ENRMA activities at the level of the prefecture.

The lists contain current information as of October, 2003. It is worth noting, however, some of the personnel changes experienced by the ENRMA during fiscal year 2003, and in particular, during the final 3-4 months. Noteworthy changes include the following :

- Dr. Julie Fischer, formerly Coordinator of the Favorable Policy Environment Established (FPEE) of the ENRMA, left the project in June, 2003 to assume a position as Team Leader of a USAID-financed and Winrock-implemented project in Bamako, Mali. Saliou Diallo, formerly in charge of the PCAT (planning and coordination of field activities) unit, replaced Dr. Fischer as head of the FPEE.
- Fatoumata Sidime was recruited by Winrock and joined the project in May, 2003 to assume a position as Assistant to the Favorable Policy Environment Established program.
- Richard Kimball, VITA representative and formerly responsible for the Enterprise Promotion Component (IR 3) of the ENRMA, left the project in August to assume a position with USAID in Malawi. Ibrahima Bocoum, coordinator of the financial services component of IR 3, was subsequently named as interim director of the IR 3 component implemented by VITA. VITA is currently in the process of identifying a replacement for Richard Kimball.
- The Enterprise Development Centers established through the IR 3 component were discontinued at the end of FY 2003. Three individuals formerly of the VITA staff that supported the centers have assumed other positions within the ENRMA and are currently employed by Winrock International.

Personnel WINROCK
October 2003

No	NAME	TITLE
1	Kent M. Elbow	ENRMA Team Leader
2	Papa Meissa Diop	IR-1 Coordinator
3	Alphonse Faye	IR-2 Coordinator
4	Mario Gauthier	IR-4 Coordinator (Technical Program)
5	Mamadou Saliou Diallo	Chief PCAT Unit / IR-4 Coordinator (Social Aspects)
6	Sékou Fofana	Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator (SOS/GP)
7	Mamadou Oury P Diallo	ENRMA Chief of Administration
8	Raphael Ouamouno	M&E – Coordinator of Information Collection
9	Alpha Oumar Diallo	Chief Accountant/Contract Manager
10	Lamou Bah	Accountant
11	Nainy Kaba	Information/Database Manager
12	Fatoumata Sidime	Assistant Coordinator Land Use and Tenure (IR4)
13	Yomba Sanoh	Prefectoral Team Leader Dabola
14	Alphadio Diallo	NRM and Ag Prod Specialist (PCAT Unit)
15	Saikou Baldet	Prefectoral Team Leader Tougue
16	Mamadou Saliou Diallo	Prefectoral Team Leader Lelouma
17	Fode Fofana	Prefectoral Team Leader Kindia
18	Mamoudou Camara	Literacy Program Coordinator
19	Fernand Delacour	Prefectoral Team Leader Kouroussa
20	Alexis Siné Guilavogui	Prefectoral Team Leader Faranah
21	Aminata Barry	Literacy Coordinator (Regional Program–Dabola)
22	Morlaye Damba	Translator/Documentalist
23	Boubacar Barry	Computer Network Manager
24	Ibrahima Sory Barry	Assistant Accountant
25	Mohamed Savane	Database Manager (Impact)
26	Elhadji Ousmane Tounkara	Monitoring Coordinator, Protected Species, Lelouma
27	Kadiatou Khairy Balde	Documents Processing Specialist
28	Mory Kourouma	Monitor, Protected Species, Dabola
29	Mamadou Keita	Monitor, Protected Species, Tougue
30	Mamadou Mouctar Dramé	Monitoring and Evaluation, Lelouma
31	Mamadou Woreto Diaby	Monitoring and Evaluation, Kindia
32	Mohamed Thioupy Diallo	Monitoring and Evaluation, Tougue
33	Thierno Ibrahima Diallo	Monitoring and Evaluation, Dabola
34	Sekou N'Diaye	Monitoring and Evaluation, Kouroussa
35	M'Bemba Tamba Kamano	Monitoring and Evaluation, Faranah
36	Fatoumata Bintou Diallo	Secretary (SOS/GP Unit)
37	Mamadou Aliou Diari Diallo	Monitor, Protected Species, Tougue
38	Mamadou Nafiou Diallo	Driver
39	Abdoul Gadiri Sidibé	Driver
40	Mamadou Saïdou Barry	Driver
41	Amadou Baldé	Driver
42	Momo Youla	Driver
43	Daouda Diallo	Driver
44	Mamadou Bobo Seydi Barry	Office Assistant
45	Abdoulaye Maladho Bah	Office Assistant
46	N'Facery Camara	Driver
47	Saa Fidel Tolno	Driver
48	Ibrahima Sow	Driver

No	NAME	TITLE
49	Ibrahima Sory Diallo	Driver
50	Mamadou Oury Diallo	Driver
51	Mamadou Kalan Diallo	Day Guard
52	Mamadou Dian Diallo	Night Guard
53	Abdoul Ghadiri Diallo	Rotative Guard
54	Mamadou Alimou Camara	Night Guard
55	Boubacar Siddy Diallo	Rotative Guard
56	Alseny Diallo	Night Guard
57	Ousmane Souare	Day Guard
58	Michel Kékoura Ouamouno	Night Guard
59	Mamadou Saidou Diallo	Night Guard
60	Mamadou Oury Baldé	Rotative Guard
61	Mamadou Samba Doumbouya	Rotative Guard
62	Mamadou Bhoeye Baldé	Rotative Guard
63	Thierno Sadou Diallo	Janitor
64	Mamadou Diouldé Sylla	Dabola Night Guard
65	Mamadou Bailo Bah	Night Guard
66	Hamidou Bah	Day Guard
67	Seny Sylla	Day Guard
68	Abdourahmane Bah	Day Guard
69	Fallaye Diallo	Tougue Day Guard
70	Diandoua Camara	Tougue Night Guard
71	Oumar Conde	Dabola Day Guard
72	Mamadou Madiou Balde	Lelouma Day Guard
73	Boubacar Doukoure	Lelouma Night Guard
74	Alhousseny Kaba	Kouroussa Day Guard
75	Mamadou Samba Barry	Kouroussa Night Guard
76	Mamadou Saliou Sow	Passaya Day Guard
77	Mamadou Ibrahim Camara	Passaya Night Guard
78	BAH Elhadj Amadou	Assistant Administrator
79	DIALLO Thierno Abdourahmane	Driver
80	BARRY Mohamed Lamine Chérif	Office Assistant
81	SYLLA Moussa	Night Guard
82	KEITA Siriman	Night Guard
83	SOUMAH Abdoulaye	Door keeper
84	CAMARA Mamadouba	Day Guard
85	MANSARE Mohamed	Janitor
86	DIALLO Zeinab Koumanthio	HIV/AIDS Awareness-raising Coordinator
87	DIALLO Alpha Mamoudou	Improved Seeds Multiplication and Distribution Coordinator
88	DIALLO Mamadou	Guard
89	SOW Amadou Oury	Guard
90	DIALLO Mamadou Mouctar	Guard
91	DIALLO Alhassane	Guard

Personnel DNEF

No	Nom & Prenoms	Fonction
1	Mathias R. Haba	Coordonnateur National, Conakry
2	Dantily Diakité	Coord. National Adjoint, Conakry
3	Abdoulaye Kouye Bah	Chef Antenne Régionale, Labé
4	Bernard H. Onovogui	Chef Antenne Régionale, Dabola
5	Mamadou Koumbassa	Cantonnement Forestier, Kouratongo
6	Thierno Moussa Diallo	Cantonnement Forestier, Kouratongo
7	Kémoko Dioubaté	Cantonnement Forestier, Linsan Saran
8	Mamadou Aliou Barry	Cantonnement Forestier, Linsan Saran
9	Morlaye Kéita	Cantonnement Forestier, Souguéta
10	Mamadouba Camara	Cantonnement Forestier, Kolenté
11	Mamadou Aliou Diallo	Cartographe, Labé
12	Henry Koliko Lamah	Cantonnement Forestier, Bissikrima
13	Farba Samba Seck	Cantonnement Forestier, Bissikrima
14	Ibrahima Barry	Cantonnement Forestier, Dabola
15	Aly Kallo	Cantonnement Forestier, Kankama
16	Lansey Camara	Chauffeur, Conakry
17	Amadou Condé	Chauffeur, Conakry
18	Albert Délamou	Chauffeur, Dabola
19	Mohamed Lamine Bah	Chauffeur, Labé
20	Mamadou Saliou Baldé	Spécialiste de média, Labé
21	Marietou Diallo	Secrétaire, Labé
22	Fatimatou Diallo	Secrétaire, Conakry
23	Mamadou Ciré Camara	Comptable, Conakry

Personnel VITA

NO.	Nom & Prenoms	Fonction
1	Bah Abdoul Azize	Gardien Residence Labe
2	Bah Mamadou Aliou	Agent VTA et CPNA
3	Bah Mamadou Dian	Gardien Residence Conakry
4	Balde Abdoul Karim	Chauffeur
5	Balde Abdoulaye Billo	Agent Prefectoral SFR
6	Baldé Alpha Mamadou Saliou	Stagiaire SFR
7	Balde Binta Fatouma	Stagiaire Gestionnaire du Cyberspace a Conakry
8	Balde BM Mamadou Billo	Chauffeur
9	Balde BN Mamadou Bente	Gardien Bureau Labe
10	Balde Fatoumata Binta	Operatrice de Saisie
11	Baldé Ibrahima I	Agent SFR
12	Balde Ibrahima Kona	Coordonnateur RC
13	Baldé Mamadou Adama	Agent SFR
14	Balde Mamadou Guema	Agent SFR
15	Baldé Mamadou Saliou	Gardien bureau du CDE Labe
16	Balde S Sarata	Agent SFR
17	Baldé Souragata	Gardien Residence Labe
18	Barry BM Mamadou Oury	Agent VTA et CPNA
19	Barry Laouratou	Coordinatrice de Services Commerciaux
20	Barry Souleymane	Agent Coordonnateur Prefectoral SFR
21	Bocoum E Moustapha	Agent Coordonnateur Prefectoral SFR
22	Bocoum Ibrahima	Directeur SFR
23	Camara C Habibatou	Agent SFR
24	Camara MC Mohamed	Agent VTA et CPNA
25	Camara CA Amie	Assistante Administrative CKY
26	Camara Mohamed Lamine	Agent SFR
27	Condé Dambou	Stagiaire SFR
28	Condé Fodé	Agent VTA et CPNA
29	Conde Wowo	Agent VTA et CPNA
30	Diallo DL Abdoulaye Lamarana	Gardien bureau du CDE Labe
31	Diallo DM Mouminatou	Stagiaire
32	Diallo S Maimouna	Agent SFR
33	Diallo S Souleymane	Stagiaire
34	Diallo Abdourhmane	Agent VTA et CPNA
35	Diallo Alpha D Boubacar	Stagiaire du CDE a Labe
36	Diallo Alpha Alimou	Coordonnateur TA
37	Dia Goureissy	Coordonnateur CPFNA
38	Diallo Alpha Oumar L	Gardien Residence
39	Diallo DAG Algassimou	Agent SFR
40	Diallo Idrissa	Chauffeur
41	Diallo Mamadou Aliou	Agent TA
42	Diallo Mamadou Saidou	Responsable des Operations
43	Diallo Mamadou Saliou T	Gardien de Bureau
44	Dobo Beavogui	Agent Coordonnateur Prefectoral SFR
45	Douno Fode Kaba	Agent VTA et CPNA
46	Ly LM Moustapha	Comptable Labe
47	Ly Thierno Mamadou Bobo	Gardien Residence Conakry
48	Malano Saa Robert	Responsable controle/Audit Interne du R C3

NO.	Nom & Prenoms	Fonction
49	Moundekeno Amara	Agent Coordonnateur Prefectoral SFR
50	Soumah A Amara	Agent VTA et CPNA
51	Sow Bocar	Agent Coordonnateur Prefectoral SFR
52	Toukara Sékou	Stagiaire
53	Toure Issiaga	Comptable Labe

Personnel PRIDE/GUINEE/FORMATION

No	Nom & Prenoms	Fonction
1	BALDE Alpha Mamadou	Directeur Exécutif, Conakry
2	KEÏTA Salif	Chef Service Formation, Conakry
3	BAH Alpha Oumar	Chef Service Administratif et Financier
4	BALDE Mamadou Sôto	Contrôleur de gestion
5	DIALLO Ibrahima Sory	Logisticien, Conakry
6	DIALLO Fatoumata Binta	Secrétaire, Conakry
7	DIALLO Fatimata ZARRA	Secrétaire bilingue, Conakry
8	DIALLO Mamadou Mouctar	Chauffeur, Conakry
9	DIALLO Saïkou Tidiane	Chauffeur, Conakry
10	DIALLO Assiatou	Secrétaire, Conakry
11	DIALLO Mamadou Bobo	Planton, Conakry
12	BALDE Boubacar	Gardien, Conakry
13	DIALLO Ousmane	Gardien, Conakry
14	DIALLO Mohamadou	Coordonnateur National
15	BAH Mamadou Aliou	Coordonnateur Régional, Labé
16	DIALLO Mamadou Alpha	Chauffeur, Labé
17	CAMARA Mamadou Cellou	Chauffeur, Dabola
18	DIALLO Mamadou Yaya	Gardien, Labé
19	Sylla Hamidou	Chef d'antenne, Kindia
20	CONDE Daouda	Animateur/Formateur, Kindia
21	TOURE Abdoulaye Lamarana	Animateur/Formateur, Kindia
22	DIALLO Amadou Tidiane	Chef d'antenne, Lélouma
23	BAH Thierno Amadou	Animateur/Formateur, Lélouma
24	BALDE Amadou Bailo	Animateur/Formateur, Lélouma
25	BARRY Mamadou Diariou	Chef d'antenne, Tougué
26	DIALLO Mamadou Mouctar:	Agent/Animateur, Tougué
27	DIALLO Abdoulaye	Agent/Animateur, Tougué
28	Baldé Boubacar N'Diré	Coordonnateur Régional Dabola
29	Barry Amadou	Animateur / Formateur, Kouroussa
30	Guémou Felix	Ainmateur / Formateur, Faranah
31	Barry Mamadou	Agent de Bureau, Dabola
32	DIALLO Abdoulaye	Animateur/Formateur, Dabola
33	Sylla Mamady	Animateur/Formateur, Dabola
34	BAH A Ihassane	Planton, Labé

Personnel LAND O' LAKES

N0	Nom & Prenoms	Fonction
1	Stephen Aversa	Représentant LOL
2	KOUROUMA Aboubacar	Coordonateur Technique
3	DELAMOU Jacob	Agent Coordonateur Prefectoral
4	BALDE Mamadou Malal	Agent Coordonateur Prefectoral
5	MILLIMOULO Gilbert	Agent Coordonateur Prefectoral
6	BARRY Fatoumata	Comptable/Assistante Administrative
7	KABA Sanoussy	Chauffeur
8	CAMARA Mamadou Oury	Gardien
9	DIALLO Djibril	Gardien
10	DIALLO Amadou Oury	Agent Coordonateur Prefectoral
11	TOURE Aguiou	Agent Coordonateur Prefectoral
12	CAMARA Kalil	Agent Coordonateur Prefectoral
13	DIALLO Mamadou Oury	Chauffeur

Personnel ACA

No	Prénoms et Noms	Fonction
1	Mamy Kéita	Directeur Exécutif, Conakry
2	Gomez Rachel H. Camara	Coordinatrice PEGRN, Conakry
3	Seydou Magassouba	Coordonnateur FTF
4	Mamadou Diawo L. Diallo	ATL, Labé
5	Kadiatou Abdoul Kéita	ATL, Labé
6	Mamadi Konaté	ATL, Kankan
7	Abdoul Bah	AVP, Kindia
8	Aboubacar Kéita	AVP, Kindia
9	Alpha Ousmane Baldé	AVP, Tougué
10	Alpha Diallo	AVP, Dabola

Personnel CENAFOD – Kinda

No	Nom Prenoms	Fonction
1	Ciré Niang	Agent Coordonnateur PA
2	Idrissa Sow	Agent PA
3	Ousmane Sow	Agent PA
4	Mamadou Kéita	Agent PA
5	Gbéta Condé	Agent PA
6	Saikou Oumar Bah	Agent GRN
7	Mamadou Aliou Diallo	Agent ROPPMOP EPFE
8	Mamadou Abdoul Diallo	Agent Coordonnateur EPFE
9	Fodé Salifou Sylla	Agent Coordonnateur GRN
10	Demba Cissé	Agent GRN
11	Mamadou Condé	Agent EPFE
12	Sira Bayo	Agent EPFE
13	Soriba Camara	Agent GRN
14	Abdourahmane Diallo	Agent ROPPMOP ACA/LOL
15	Mamadou Bobo Diallo	Volet GRN
16	Atigou Diallo	Coordonnateur Technique
17	Hassatou Baldé	Comptable

Personnel UGVD - Lélouma

No	Prénoms et Noms	Fonction
1	Abdourahmane Sow	Agent Coordonnateur GRN
2	Djibril Sangaré	Agent GRN
3	Yaya pammel Dramé	Agent GRN
4	Mamadou Saidou Dieng	Agent GRN
5	Mamadou Aliou Poreko Diallo	Agent GRN
6	Tallatou Souaré	Agent Coordonnateur PA
7	Mamadou Saliou Diallo	Agent PA
8	Alghassimou Diallo	Agent PA
9	Ibrahima Sory Barry	Agent PA
10	Oumou Barry	Agent PA
11	Amadou Mouctar Diallo	EPFE
12	Mamadou Dian Baldé	EPFE
13	Amadou Oury Sow	Agent Coordonnateur EPFE
14	Alpha Ousmane Baldé	ROPPMOP EPFE
15	Boubacar Diallo	ROPPMOP
16	Mamadou Oulin Diallo	Secrétaire Exécutif, Labé
17	Safiatou Bah	Secrétaire, Labé
18	Fodé Amara Camara	Trésorier, Labé
19	Abdourahmane Diallo	Coordonnateur, Labé

Personnel BALLAL - TOUGUE

N°	PRENOMS ET NOMS	FONCTIONS
1	Maoul Aïny Chérif Bah	Coordinateur GRN
2	Souleymane Barry	Agent Opérateur GRN
3	Ibrahima Sow	Agent GRN
4	Fatoumata Diallo	Agent GRN
5	Mamadou Adama Camara	Agent GRN
6	Mamadou Saïdou Barry	Coordinateur PA
7	Mamadou Oury Diallo	Agent PA
8	Koumba Diop	Agent PA
9	Amadou Souaré	Agent PA
10	Abdourahmane Diallo	Agent PA
11	Mouley Ismaël Diallo	Coordinateur EPFE
12	Alpha Oumar Sangaré	Agent EPFE
13	Oumar Balde	Agent EPFE
14	Mamadou Alimou Barry	Agent ROPPMOP EPFE
15	Amadou Oury Diallo	Agent ROPPMOP ACA
16	Mamadou Cellou Diallo	Secrétaire Exécutif
17	Mamadou Seïdi Sow	Coordinateur Technique
18	Boubacar Diakité	Agent Comptable, Labé
19	Kadiatou Diallo	Secrétaire, Labé

Personnel IBGRN- Dabola

No	Nom Prenoms	Fonction
1	Ousmne Diallo	Agent Coordonnateur PA
2	Aliou Telemele Bah	Agent GRN
3	Ibrahima Sory kéita	Agent EPFE
4	Aissata Dioum	Agent Coordinatrice EPFE
5	Oua Justin Bilivogui	Coordonnateur Technique IBGRN
6	Thierno Ibrahima Diallo	Agent de contrôle de qualité
7	Daouda Kourouma	Agent PA
8	Adama Sako	Agent PA
9	Ibrahima N'Diaye	Agent PA
10	Mamadou Tall	Agent PA
11	Tyéoura Traoré	Agent PA
12	Michel kourouma	Agent Coordonnateur GRN
13	Théophil Dopavogui	Agent GRN
14	Ismaël Kouyaté	Agent ROPPMOP/EPFE
15	Mody Mamadou Barry	Agent GRN
16	Moussa Richard Lama	Agent GRN
17	Ibrahima Kouyaté	Agent PA
18	Koi Koi Koivogui	Comptable
19	Kadé Condé	Secrétaire
20	Magbele Koivogui	ROPPMOP/ACA
21	Abdoulaye N'Diaye	Agent EPFE
22	N'Famba Keita	Agent EPFE
23	Jean Thea	Agent GRN

Personnel IBGRN- Kouroussa

No	Nom & Prenoms	Fonction
1	Sekou 2 Camara	Agent Coordonnateur PA
2	Sekouoba Kallo	Agent PA
3	Moussa Mosquée Camara	Agent PA
4	Noungo Gbanamou	Agent PA
5	Clemen Mansaré	Agent PA
6	Bontou Kouyaté	Agent PA
7	Sidiki Kourouma	Agent GNRN
8	Francely Sacko	Agent Coordonnateur GRN
9	Bernard Loua	Agent GRN
10	Amadou Mouctar Baldé	Agent GRN
11	Mamady Nakani Traoré	Agent GRN
12	Sekou Sangare	Agent EPFE
13	Bernard Z. Loua	Agent GRN
14	Oumar Diané	Agent ROPPMOP/GRN
15	Alpha Diallo	Agent ROPPMOP/ACA LOL
16	Issa Keita	Agent Coordonnateur EPFE
17	Tombo Saïematou Sylla	Agent EPFE
18	Mamadou Fofana	Agent EPFE
19	Baila Ly	Agent EPFE

Personnel AACG- Faranah

No	Nom & Prenoms	Fonction
1	Fanta Keita	Agent Coordonnateur PA
2	Sidy Diallo	Agent PA
3	François Niamakoro Millimono	Agent PA
4	Pascal Millimono	Agent PA
5	Daman Kanté	Agent PA
6	Mohamed Lamine Soumah	Agent Coordonnateur GRN
7	Mariam Oularé	Agent GRN
8	Aguibou Baldé	Agent GRN
9	Lanciné Sangaré	Agent GRN
10	Sekou Kourouma	Agent GRN
11	Sekou Youla	Agent ROPPMOP EPFE
12	Michel Kamano	Agent EPFE
13	Saa Antoine Tonguino	Directeur Exécutif

Personnel APARFE - Kissidougou

No	Nom Prenoms	Fonction
1	Paul Sandouno	Coordonnateur Général
2	Saa Mara	Agent
3	Henzouwou Yamon Kilié	Agent GRN
4	Ismael Dieng	Chargé de collecte des données
5	Ce Camara	Agent Coordonnateur GRN
6	Saa Victor Teinkiano	Animateur
7	David Camara	Premier responsable PA
8	Kéloua Ouendeno	Agent GRN
9	Mamadou Oury Diallo	Agent PA
10	Abel Koundouno	Animateur
11	Pauline Kondiano	Animatrice
12	André Fassa Leno	Animateur
13	Cécé Richard Konomou	Animateur
14	Bintou Traoré	Agent PA
15	Bernadette Lamah	Animatrice
16	Aly Camara	Deuxième responsable PA
17	Jacque Touré	Animateur
18	Alice Kourouma	Agent PA
19	Rose Tolno	Animatrice
20	Facely Tounkara	Animateur
21	Yacine Traoré	Secrétaire
22	Fodé Camara	Gardien de jour
23	Kokoulo Guilavogui	Gardien de nuit
24	Philippe Haba	Maintenancier
25	Louty Michel Kourouma	Agent GRN
26	Maurice Tolno	Agent PA
27	Moussa Tolno	Agent PA
28	Dounamou Bagamanan	Agent PA

ANNEX 4

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

**ENRMA List of Publications
Through Fiscal Year 2003**

No	TITRE	Auteurs	Publications
1	Diagnostic Préliminaire	Mohamed Ba	février 1998
2	Atelier Inter-Villageois de Planification	Mohamed Ba	Avril 1998
3	Capitalisation des Résultats des Sessions de Diagnostic préliminaire	Mohamed Ba	Mars 1998
4	Capitalisation des Résultats des Sessions de diagnostic préliminaire dans onze villages hors Bassin BRP-Koundou	Equipe BRP Koundou	Avril 1998
5	Capitalisation des Résultats des Sessions de Diagnostic Préliminaire dans huit villages hors Bassins BRP Diaforé	UVGD	Mai 1998
6	Diagnostic des systèmes Agraires du Bassin Versant de Dissa et ses environs (Données Agro-socio- économiques de Base)	Richard Balla Yaradounou	Mai -juin 1998
7	Les groupements Féminins du Fouta Djallon: un instrument de Promotion féminine	Murel Bretagne	Avril 1998
8	Identification des Paquets de Pratiques utilisées et des technologies appropriées disponibles	Alpha Mamoudou Diallo	Mars 1998
9	Diagnostic des systèmes Agraires du Bassin Versant et ses environs (données Agro-socio-économiques de base)	Boum Tieng Ly	Mai 1998
10	Analyse des Besoins de Formation des ONG	Jill Donahue	juin 1998
11	Accroître la sécurité Foncière: Elaboration des contrats fonciers écrits (ententes)	Rapport final	juin 1998
12	Rapport d'activités pour RI-1 et RI-2 (décembre 1997 au 30 juin 1998	Diallo Alpha Mamoudou	juin 1998
13	Rapport d'activités pour la période octobre 1997-juin1998		juin 1998
14	Enquête et évaluation des Comités de Gestion, groupements et paysans animateurs du programme de gestion des bassins versants	E. Spencer Keturakis	juillet 1998
15	Plan d'Activité Annuel du PEGRN 1998-1999	Coordination Régional des	juillet 1998
16	Stratégies pour l'accroissement de la Participation locale dans diffusion des pratiques de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles	Carol Stoney	juillet 1998
17	Elaboration d'esquisse des Terroirs Villageois	Ballal Guinée	mai-juin 1998
18	Education Environnemental des élèves du cycle primaire	MM. Saliou D, Lamine Barry;Guinée écologie; INRAP	novembre 1998
19	Réconciliation de la législation Foncière locale et nationale	Peter Bloch Itc Univ. Wisc	novembre 1998

No	TITRE	Auteurs	Publications
20	Esquisses de Plan de gestion de terroirs Villageois dans le BRP de Dissa	CENAFOD	Juillet 1998
21	Rapport de Formation sur les Comités Villageois de Gestion	Africare Guinée	Novembre 1998
22	Atelier Inter-Villageois de formalisation des Plans de Gestion	Mohamed Ba	Août 1998
23	Capitalisation des Résultats des Sessions de Diagnostic Préliminaire dans 8 villages hors Bassin BRP Diaforé	Equipe du BRP	Avril 1998
24	Mission d'Identification de nouveaux Villages dans les trois BRP Génération 99 deux volumes	CENAFOD	Juillet 1998
25	(données agro-économiques de base)	Boum Tieng Ly	Novembre 1998
26	Formalisation en matière de vulgarisation agricole et de production de semences (Manuel de travail)	Alphonse Faye	Février 1999
27	Réconciliation de la législation Foncière locale et nationale rapport de mission	Yazou Gnoumou LTC UN. Wisc	Janvier-Février 1999
28	Appui au Fonctionnement des comités de Gestion BRP Koundou	Ballal Guinée	janv. 1999
29	Diagnostic des Spécificités de 10 villages hors BRP de Koundou 'génération 99	Ballal Guinée/Equipe du BRP	
30	Appui au Fonctionnement des comités de Gestion des villages 98 hors BRP Diaforé	UVGD	Mars 1999
31	Diagnostic des spécificités des villages 99 bassin BRP Diaforé	UVGD	mars 1999
32	Diagnostic des spécificités des villages 99 bassin BRP Dissa	CENAFOD	mars 1999
33	Appui au Fonctionnement des comités de Gestion des villages 98 hors Bassin BRP Dissa	CENAFOD	mars 1999
34	Appui aux exploitants de 4 villages 98 hors bassin pour la transplantation de l'oignon et à la mensuration des parcelles BRP/Diaforé	UVGD	Janvier /Févier /1999
35	Cogestion participative de la forêt en Guinée Progrès et Perspectives	Paula Williams	Mars 1999
36	Evaluation des périmètres maraîchers dans la zone d'intervention du projet (villages hors bassin)	Equipe BRP /Ballal Guinée	Janvier 1999
37	Evaluation des plans de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles	Mohamed Ba	Décembre 1999
38	Répertoires des plans de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles	Mohamed Ba	Décembre 1999
39	Formation sur les techniques de fertilisation des sols en maraîchage	Salifou Camara/ Rabiatou Camara	Mars 1998
40	Cérémonie de signature du 1er Contrat de cogestion d'une forêt classée en Guinée	Winrock International	Avril 1999
41	Cours de Formation sur la santé animale	Mamadou Lekkou Diallo	Mars-Avril-1999
42	Conception d'un programme de vulgarisation rizicole et de production des semences en milieu paysans	Alphonse Faye	Juillet 1999
43	Enhancing Rural Land tenure security: dissemination of the national land code and the land use contract mechanism	Julie E. Fisher	juillet 1999
44	Le code Foncier domanial de la République de Guinée	Julie E. Fisher	juillet 1999

No	TITRE	Auteurs	Publications
45	Séminaires de Labé et Mamou sur le processus de la cogestion	PGRN	Septembre 1999
46	Les Comités de Gestion des Terroirs Villageois: Création, suivi et évaluation et renforcement	Bah Thierno	Août 1999
47	Appui aux paysans pour une production agricole durable	Diallo Alpha Mamoudou	Septembre 1999
48	Rapport final d'activités: octobre 97 - septembre 99	Diallo Alpha Mamoudou; Bernard Delaine Chef de projet, Alpha M. Diallo AT; Bah Tno Sadou AT Winrock International	septembre 1999
49	Implementing forest co-management in Guinea :proposals for the Nialama work program and replication in other forests	Paula Williams	septembre 1999
50	Growth and Sustainability Strategy Action Plan for FICA	Tom Slater	mars 2000
51	Growth and Sustainability Strategy Action Plan for Africa	Tom Slater	mars 2000
52	Stratégie de Communication pour établir un environnement politique favorable sur la Gestion des Ressources Naturelles	Julie E. Fisher	mars 2000
53	Appui au Comité forêt et à l'assemblée villageoise pour la cogestion de la forêt classée de Nyalama	UVGD	avril 2000
54	Guide d'Animation de l'Atelier de formation sur les mécanismes d'établissement des Contrats Fonciers	Mamadou Saliou Diallo	février 2000
55	Rapport de Synthèse Atelier de formation sur les mécanismes d'établissement des Contrats Fonciers Balaya du 23 au 24 février 2000	Mamadou Saliou Diallo	février 2000
56	Evaluation de l'Efficacité de la Gestion des RN dans es villages appuyés par le Projet de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles	Thierno Saadou Bah	janvier 2000
57	Analyse de Filière(ananas, pommes de terre et huile de palme)	Jill Donahue	mars 2000
58	Etudes sociologiques des Communautés Villageoises autour et dans les Forêts Classées de Souti Yanfou et de Bakoun	Bocar Sow, Morlaye Keïta, Mamadou Malal Baldé	avril 2000
59	Priorisation des Zones d'Intervention du Projet. Rapport de Synthèse	Winrock International	mai, 2000
60	Etude de base de la Forêt classée de Bakoun	CERE/Université de Conakry	avril, 2000
61	Etude de base de la Forêt classée de Souti Yanfou	CERE/Université de Conakry	avril, 2000
62	Guide méthodologique relative aux études de base des forêts classée de Yanfou et de Bakoun	CERE/Université de Conakry	avril, 2000
63	Plan de Suivi-Evaluation du Projet de Gestion Elargi des Ressources Naturelles version française (draft)	Dr. Malcolm K. Marks	May, 2000
64	Monitoring and Evaluation plan for the Expanded Natural Resources Management Activity: (draft)	Dr. Malcolm K. Marks	May, 2000

No	TITRE	Auteurs	Publications
65	Final Report: Building Capacity for forest Co-Management in Guinea English version	Paula J. Williams	May, 2000
66	Forest Inventory in the context of Co-Management of classified Forest :Issues, appraisal of work done, and evaluation of needs.	Cecilia Polansky	May, 2000
67	Monitoring and Evaluation of the Expanded Natural Resources Management Activity: Final Report.	Dr. Malcolm K. Marks	July,2000
68	Le Suivi-Evaluation du Projet Elargi de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles : Rapport final	Dr. Malcolm K. Marks	July,2000
69	Mission of the facilitator for the Restructuring of FICA	Land O'Lakes International	Juin,2000
70	Guide to Low-Cost practical Forest Resources Inventory in the Context of participatory Management of Dry Tropical Forest of Africa.	Cecilia Polansky	Septembre, 2000
71	Health and Environmental protection Activity (with A-K Appendices	Eddie Keturakis	Octobre, 2000
72	Rapport de formation (octobre 1999 - septembre 2000)	Sékou Fofana	Octobre, 2000
73	Performance appraisal of the Co-management Program for the Classified Forest of Nyalama.	Dr. Julie E. Fischer and Rebecca Furth	Octobre, 2000
74	La Révision de performance d'Amélioration du programme de Cogestion de la forêt classée de Nia lama	Dr. Julie E. Fischer and Rebecca Furth	Octobre, 2000
75	Analyse Economique et Financière des Plans d'Aménagement et de Gestion de la Forêt classée de Souti-Yanfou et de Bakoun	Dr. Amadou Chérif Bah	Octobre, 2000
76	Plan d'Aménagement et Plan de Gestion de la Forêt Classée de Souti-Yanfou.	Compaoré Albert;Dilemma Salomon;Sidibé Sédibinet;Dr. Bah Amadou Chérif	Octobre, 2000
77	Plan d'Aménagement et Plan de Gestion de la Forêt Classée de Bakoun	Compaoré Albert; Dilemma Salomon; Sidibé Sédibinet; Dr Bah Amadou Chérif	Octobre, 2000
78	Elaboration d'une série de cartes pour les Plans d'aménagement des Forêts de Souti-Yanfou (Préfecture de Kindia) et de Bakoun (Préfecture de Tougué.	Bureau de Cartographie Thématique et de Télédétection (DNEF)	Octobre, 2000
79	Annual Report of the Expanded Natural Resource management Activities	Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development	Octobre, Septembre 2000
80	La gestion participative des ressources naturelles	Grazia Borrine-Feyerabend	Septembre 2000
81	Final Report (Heath and Environmental ProtectionActivity)	Eddie Keturakis	Octobre 2000
82	Rapport de mission relative aux activités de co-gestion des Forêt classées	Cecilia Polanski	Février 2001

No	TITRE	Auteurs	Publications
83	Second 18-Month Work plan(1avril 2001- 30septembre 2002)	Winrock International Conakry	May-01
84	Chimpanzees of Guinea : A study for survival Chimpanzee conservation in the Bakoun classified forest	Janis carter consultant	Aug-01
85	Rapport de consultation pour l'élaboration de la stratégie de communication du PEGRN	Jean Pierre Ouendéno	Août 2001
86	Rapport de mission sur la sélection des districts dans la CRD de Parawol et dans la CRD de Kouratongo	Sékou Fofana	
87	Formation des Formateurs sur la Comptabilité Simplifiée des Comités de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles (CGRN); des groupements de Producteurs et Agents des Equipes Préfectorales du PEGRN	Manuel du Formateur	
88	Formation sur la Comptabilité Simplifiée des GRN; Agents des Equipes Préfectorales et Organisation de Base	Manuel du Participant	
89	Appui aux renforcements des capacités des groupements villageois	UGVD	1994
90	Plan de travail BRP Koundou	MARA/MAEF/DNEF/USAID	1995
91	Rapport de l'atelier de renforcement du travail en équipe	Mme Bah, Bilguissa Sanane	4-9 Décembre 1995
92	Plan de travail BRP Diafore	MARA	1993
93	Exploitation des ressources d'identification des contraintes des BRP de Koundou /Diaforè	Mamadou Oulin Diallo	
94	Rapport Semestriel	MAEF/DNEF/USAID	1997
95	Mid-terme Evaluation of Guinea Natural Resouces Management Projetc	Evaluation team: Roy Hagen; Paula J. Williams; Joseph Tabor; Joseph Dorsey	Juillet 1995
96	Deuxieme rapport annuel du PEGRN Oct - Sept 2001	USAID # 675-A-00-99-00222-00	Novembre 2001
97	Rapport Trimestriel 1er Octobre - 31 Décembre 2001 (deux volumes)	USAID # 675-A-00-99-00222-00	Décembre 2001
98	Quaterly Performance Report 1er January - 31March (English version)	Submitted to USAID under contract # 675-A-00-99-00222-00	March 31
99	Rapport Semestriel	MAEF/DNEF/USAID	Août 1996
100	Guide d'animation du Processus de mise en place d'organisation villageoise pour la cogestion de foret classée (formation des formateurs)	Juile Fischer; Mamadou Saliou Diallo	2-6 Mai 2000
101	Appui aux exploitants maraîchers BRP de Dissa, Koundou et Diaforè	Alpha Mamoudou Diallo	Juillet 1999
102	Etude Sociologique des Communautés Villageoises autour et dans la Forêt classée de Souti Yanfou (voir Mario) 2 volumes	Bocar Sow; Morlaye Keita; Mamadou Malal Baldé	Avril 2000

No	TITRE	Auteurs	Publications
103	Plan de Suivi-évaluation du PEGRN	Dr Malcolm Marks	12 Mai 2000
104	Appui aux comites forêts et a l'Assemblée villageoise pour la cogestion de la forêt classée de Nialama (3 volumes)	UGVD	Avril 2000
105	Evaluation de l'efficacité de la GRN dans les villages appuyés par le PEGRN (3 volumes)	Thierno Sadou Bah	Janvier 2000
106	Guide d'animation de l'atelier de formation sur les mécanismes d'établissement des contrats fonciers (3 volumes)	Mamadou Saliou Diallo	Février 2000
107	Rapport de consultation sur la formulation des termes de références des agents de l'administration forestière dans la cogestion des forets classées	Mamadou Saliou Diallo Guinée Ecologie (2 volumes)	Juin 2000
108	Objectif Stratégique GRN BRP/Diaforè (évaluation des résultats de performance)	BRP Diaforè	1992-1998
109	Accroître la Sécurité Foncière:Elaboration des contrats fonciers écrits (entente) Rapport Final 2 volumes	Julie E. Fischer	Juin 1998
110	Diagnostic des Systèmes agraires du Bassin Versant de Koundou et de ses Environnants (données agro-socio-économique de bases) 3 volumes	Boun Tieng Ly	Mai 1998
111	Diagnostic des Systèmes agraires du Bassin Versant de Dissa et de ses Environnants (données agro-socio-economique de bases) deux volumes	Richard Balla Yaradouno	Mai-Juin 1998
112	Mission d'identification des nouveaux villages dans les 3 BRP (génération 1999)	Publication # 24	
113	Diagnostic préliminaire de la MARP (7 volumes)	Mohamed Ba	Février 1998
114	Capitalisation de résultats de sessions de dialogues préliminaires dans 11 villages hors bassins BRP Dissa	CENAFOD	Mars 1998
115	Atelier Intervillageois de planification	Mohamed Ba	Avril 1998
116	Enhancing Land Tenure Security: Establishing a procedure for written Land Use Agreements (Final Report) 2volumes	Julie Fischer	June 1998
117	Survey and Evaluation of the comite de gestion des Groupemenents et Paysans animateurs of the watershed management program of Winrock International 2 volumes	E. Spencer Keturakis	Juillet 1998
118	Monitoring & Evaluation of the ERNMA (final report) 4 volumes	Dr Malcolm Marks	Juillet 2000
119	Growth and Sustainability Strategy action for action plan for FICA (draft report)	Tom Slater	Mars 2000
120	Strategies for increasing local participation in the diffusion of NRM Practices 4 volumes	Carol Stoney	July 1998
121	Training needs Assessment Plan (2 volumes)	Jill Donahue	June 1998
122	Health and Environmental Protection Activity Volume II APPENDIX A - K (Rapport # 74) six volumes	Eddie Keturakis	Octobre 2000

No	TITRE	Auteurs	Publications
123	Reconciling local and use agreements with National Land Legislation and Policy (Trip report short terme technical Assistance trois volumes)	Peter C. Bloch	Novembre 1998
124	Strategies for increasing Local Participation in the diffusion of NRM practices	Carol Stoney	July 1998
125	Guide to Low cost practical Forest Resources Inventory in the Contexte of Participation Management of Dry Tropical Forests of West Africa (draft document) Rapport final 2 volumes	Cecilia Polansky	Septembre 2000
126	Quaterly Performance Report for the ERNMA	Winrock International	April - June
127	Résultats Intermédiaires du PEGRN effectif fin Juillet 2001 (volume I) 2 volumes	Winrock International	Aout 2001
128	Rapport de mission relative aux activités de cogestion des Forets Classées	Cecilia Polansky	Fevrier 2001
129	Rapport d'activités pour RI 1 et RI 2	Diallo Alpha Mamoudou	Juin 1998
130	Plan d'action Annuel du PEGRN	Direction BRP; Winrock Int'l; Coordination Regionale	Juin 1998
131	Enquêtes et Evaluation des Comites de Gestion, Groupements et Paysans Animateurs du Programme de Gestion des Bassins Versants 2 volumes	E. Spenser Keturakis	Juillet 1998
132	Une stratégie pour Ameliorer la participation des femmes dans le PEGRN 3 volumes	Mme Cisse, Dienaba Sow	Mars 2001
133	Principes et Pratiques de Cogestion Forestieres Temoignages d'Afrique de l'Ouest (Commission Europeenne) 3 volumes	David Brown	1999
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135	Elaboration de la carte Operationnelle de la Foret Classee de Nialama (Rapport de synthese) deux volumes		Juin 2000
136	Health and Environmental Activity Final Report	Eddie Keturakis	Otobre2000
137	Tarining Needs Assessment Plan (3 volumes)	Jill Donahue	Juin 1998
138	Activity Re1port for The period October 1997 to June	Winrock International/USAID/DNEF	June 1998
139	Annual Report of the ERNMA October 1999 to September 2000	Winrock International	November 2000
140	Second 18 - Month Workplan April 1st to September 2002 (trois volumes)	Winrock International	May 1st 2001
141	Rapport de mission sur la selection des districts dans la CRD de Parawol et dans la CRD de Kouratongo (4 volumes)	Sekou Fofana	Aout 2001
142	Rapport de consultation pour l'elaboration de la Strategie de communication du PEGRN (6 volumes)	Jean Pierre Ouendeno	Aout 2001
143	Rapport Augmente de la Periode allant du 1er Novembre 1998 au 30 Avril 1999	Mamadou Saliou Diallo	Mai 1999
144	Organizational assessment and team building Management assistance to the ERNMA 2 volumes	Felipe Tejada	Avril 2001

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145	Rapport Technique de mission relatif a la Foresterie 2 volumes	Mario Gauthier	Juin 2001
146	Mission de consultation pour l'elaboration de la strategie de communication du PEGRN du 18 Juin au 11 Juillet 2001	Jean Pierre Ouendeno	juillet 2001
147	Chimpanzees of Guinea: Chimpanzee conservation in the bakun Classified forest 2 volumes	Janis Carter	Aout 2001
148	Appui a l'établissement des contrats locaux dans le cadre de la gelose	Tropical Research and Development. Inc.	Janvier 1997
149	Plan Annuel de Travail pour 1995	MARA/DNEF/USAID Assistance Technique Chemonics	Mai 1995
150	Plan Annuel de Travail pour 1996	Chemonics Int'l Inc.	Mars 1996
151	Etude de comportement des especes fourrageres, legumineuses (Centroxma pubescens, Puerraria Javanica, stylosanthesguinesensis) et Graminee (Panicum maximum) faceaux autres herbes et au mode d'exploitation dans un sol n'dantari au CRA de Bareng (Pita)	Mamadou Maladho Diallo; Oumar Sidibe; Mamadou Diakite	
152	Cartographie des Ressources Pastorales de la Guinee Rapport Final	MARA	
153	Final Technical Report Guinea Natural Resources Management Project	Chemonics Inc.	Fevrier 1997
154	Final Report PEGRN English Version	Winrock International	Mars 2000
155	Plan d'Aménagement et Plan de Gestion de la Foret Classée de Bakoun (Préfecture de Touge) 2 volumes	Compaore Albert; Dilema Solomon; Sidibe Sidibinet; Dr Bah Aamadou Sherif	Octobre 2000
156	Strategies pour l'accroissement de la participation locale dans la diffusion des Pratiques de gestion des Ressources Naturelles (trois volumes)	Carol Stoney	Juillet 1998
157	Presentation au Symposium sur la Gestion des Ressources Naturelles :	MARA/DNEF-USAID	15 au 18 Octobre 1996
158	Diagnostic des Specificites: B R P de DISSA	CENAFOD	
159	Atelier Intervillageois de Planification (Document de Capitalisation Elaboration de Plans de Gestion de Terroirs) 2 volumes	Mohamed Ba	Avril 1998
160	Capitalisation des Resultats des Session de Diagnostic Preliminaire dans Huit Villages Hors Bassin Diafore 2 volumes	USAID-WINROCK-INT	Mai 1998
161	Capitalisation des resultats des sessions de Diagnostic preliminaire dans huit villages hors bassins BRP Dissa	CENAFOD	Mars 1998
162	Capitaslisation du processus d'emergence des comites de gestion BRP de Diafore	UGVD	Septembre 1998
163	Program Performance Report for the first Quarter of 2001 Intermediate result 3	Richard Kimball	March 2001

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164	Rapport d'exécution du Seminaire Atelier de Formation des Enseignants 2 volumes	Mamadou Saliou Diallo, Guinee Ecologie; Lamine Barry, INRAP	Novembre 1998
165	Atelier intervillageois de Planification (2 volumes)	Mohamed Ba	Avril 1998
166	Rapport de Synthese Atelier de Formation sur les Mecanismes d'etablissement des contrats fonciers a Balaya	Mamadou Saliou Diallo	Fevrier 2000
167	Capitalisation des Resultats de Session de Diagnostic Preliminaire dans 11 villages hors Bassin BRP Dissa	CENAFOD	Mars 1998
168	Guide d'Animattion des Ateliers de Mobilisation des Membres d'une Organisation Villageoise (Assemblee Villageois)	Mamadou Saliou Diallo	25 - 26 Mai 2000
169	Rapport de Mission Diagnostic des Specificites de 10 Villages hors BRP de Koundou generation 1999 (3 volumes)	Ballal Guinee/Equipe BRP	6 au 30 Janvier 1999
170	Priorisation des Zones d'Intervention du Projet Rapport de Synthese	Winrock International	Mai 2000
171	Guide d'Animation des Reunions Villageoises (7 volumes)	Ahmed Tidiane Diallo; Mamadou Dioulde Barry; Abdoulaye Sadio Diallo; Mamadou Mouctar Drame; Mamadou Abdoul Diallo	11-18 Mai 2000
172	Guide d'Animation de l'Atelier de Formation sur les Mecanismes d'Eatblissement des contrats Fonciers		
173	Rapport Semestriel 1994	MARA/DNFC-USAID	Juillet 1994
174	BRP Diafore Esquisses de PGTV (2 volumes)	UGVD	Juillet 1998
175	Capitalisation des Resultats de Session de Diagnostic Preliminaire dans 11 villages hors Bassin BRP Diafore	UGVD	Mai 1998
176	Appui au Fonctionnement des Comites de Gestion des Villages 98 - hors Bassin du BRP de Diafore	UGVD	11 Janvier au 03 Fevrier 1999
177	Rapport de l'Etude Collaboratrice PGRN-PRIDE en matière de Crédit et D'Epargne	MAEF/DNFF/USAID	
178	Conception d'un Programme de Vulgarisation Rizicole et de Production de Semences en Milieu Paysan (2 volumes)	Alphonse Faye	Juillet 1999
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181	Plan d'Action Annuel du PGRN 1997 - 1998 (2 volumes)	Direction des BRP/Winrock International	Janvier 1998
182	Plan d'Action Annuel du PGRN 1998 - 1999	Direction des BRP/Winrock	Juillet 1998

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		International	
183	Remise des Plans de Gestion des terroirs Villageois 1999 et Appui aux Comites de Gestion des Villages 99	UGVD	Juillet 1999
184	Enhancing Rural Land Tenure Security Dissemination of the National Land Code and the Land use Contract Mechanism 2 volumes	Julie E. Fischer	Juillet
185	BRP Diafore Capitalisation du processus d'emergence des Comites de gestion	UGVD	Avril 1999
186	Les Pratiques de GRN dans les Villages de BRP	Alpha Mamoudou Diallo	Juillet 1999
187	Rapport d'activites pour la Periode Octobre 1997 - Juin 1998	Winrock International	Juin 1998
188	Appui au Fonctionnement des Comites de Gestion des Villages 98 - hors Bassin du BRP de Diafore	UGVD	11 au 26 Mai 1999
189	Winrock International Consultant Policy and Procedures	WI	
190	Diagnostic des Specificites: B R P de Diafore	UGVD	11 Janvier au 5 Fevrier 1999
191	Guinea Natural Resources Management (NRM) RFA No. 624-97-003	Winrock International	August 6, 1997
192	Garder l'Honneur: Garder la Foret: La Cogestion de la Foret Classee de Nialama en Guinee	Rebecca J. Mclain	Septembre 1994
193	Suivi Et Evaluation Etude de Base	Managements Consultants	Juillet 1996
194	Presentations du Symposium sur la Gestion de Ressources Naturelles tenue a Labe du 7 au 9 Fevrier 1994	Chemonics Inc.	Fevrier 1994
195	Rapport de Formation sur les Comites Villageois de Gestion	Ba Mohamed; Fode Keita; Winrock International et AFRICARE	Novembre 1996
196	Participatory Forest Co-Management in Guinea: Progress and Prospects from February 21 to March 6 1999	Paula J. Williams	March 15 1999
197	Raport Annuel 1994	MAEF/DNEF/USAID	Oct/Nov/Dec
198	Reconciliation de La Legislation Fonciere Locale et Nationale Rapport de Mission 2 volumes	Peter C. Bloch	Novembre 1998
199	Rapport de Synthese Animation de l'Atelier de Mobilisation des membres de l'Organisation du Groupement Villageois au Comite Foret du Groupe I pour la Gestion de Bakoun	Diallo Mamadou Saliou	Juillet 2000
200	Rapport de Synthese Animation de l'Atelier de Mobilisation des membres de l'Organisation du Groupement Villageois au Comite Foret du Groupe II pour la Gestion de Bakoun-Dunkita 2-4 Aout 2000	Diallo Mamadou Saliou	
201	Rapport de Synthese Animation de l'Atelier de Mobilisation des membres de l'Organisation du Groupement Villageois au Comite Foret du Groupe III par la Cogestion de Bakoun 29-31 Juillet	Diallo Mamadou Saliou	

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202	Rapport de Synthèse Atelier de Formation des animateurs sur le processus de mise en place d'Organisation Villageoise pour la Cogestion de Forêts Classées 2-6 Mai 2000	Diallo Mamadou Saliou	Mai 2000
203	Rapport de Synthèse Animation de l'Atelier de Mobilisation des membres de l'Organisation inter-Villageoise ou Assemblée Villageoise Bakoun du 1er au 2 Juillet 2000	Diallo Mamadou Saliou	Juillet 2000
204	Rapport de Synthèse Animation de la mise en place des Organisations Villageoises pour la Cogestion de Bakoun 13-27 Juin 2000	Diallo Mamadou Saliou	Juin 2000
205	Rapport de Synthèse Animation de la mise en place des Organisations Villageoises pour la Cogestion de Suti-Yanfu 10-22 Mai 2000	Diallo Mamadou Saliou	Mai 2000
206	Rapport de Synthèse Animation de l'Atelier de Mobilisation des membres de l'Organisation inter-Villageoise ou Assemblée Villageoise pour la Cogestion de Suti-Yanfu 25 au 26 Mai 2000	Diallo Mamadou Saliou	Mai 2000
207	Rapport de Synthèse Animation de l'Atelier de Mobilisation des membres de l'Organisation du Groupement Villageois ou Comité Forêt pour la Cogestion de Suti-Yanfu 1er au 3 Juin 2000	Diallo Mamadou Saliou	Juin 2000
208	Rapport de Synthèse Animation de la Rencontre entre les Acteurs Institutionnels dans la Cogestion de Suti-Yanfu 11 Juillet 2000	Diallo Mamadou Saliou	Juillet 2000
209	Ententes Foncières	Gueckedou; Lelouma; Tougue; Sougueta	
210	Rapport d'Activités UGVD Labe	UGVD	Mars 2000
211	Guide de l'Orienté Contrat Foncier, Code Foncier et Domaniale 2 volumes	Julie E. Fischer	Juillet 1999
212	Liste des Groupements Tougue		
213	Report on the Guinea Natural Resources Management Project and its Relation to the Guinea Environmental Action Plan	Jonathan Landeck	27 Mai 1991
214	Towards a Sustainable Future for Africa (Improved Natural Resources Management under the Development Fund for Africa, 1987 to 1993)	USAID	April 1993
215	Amélioration de quelques Systèmes agroforestiers Traditionnels dans le BRP de Dissa/Sougueta/Kindia	Amara Almamy Fode	1992-1993
216	Description of the Monitoring and Evaluation System		
217	Séminaire -Atelier sur les Étapes Successives de la Réalisation d'une Étude de Faisabilité 3 volumes	Formateurs de l'équipe d'Assistance Technique de Diafore, Kouratongo	1993
218	Études de Base de la Forêt Classée de Bakoun	CERE, Université de Conakry	Avril 2000

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219	Evaluation des Parasites Agricoles et Methodes de Lutte Disponibles dans le Projet de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles de Guinee (Approches a la Lutte Antiparasitaire Integree)	Chemonics International; Dr Doudou Faye; Dr Walter Knausenberger bureauUSAID pour l'Afrique	20 Juillet 1994
220	Rapport Technique Systeme de Suivi-Evaluation Projet de Gestion de Ressources Naturelles	Chemonics International Inc.; Frederick Brusberg; Tidiane Traore	March 1996
221	Guide pour la Constitution des Groupements Forestiers	Direction des Eaux et Forets	1999
222	Presentation des Qualifications Institutionnelles de Management Consultants	Management Consultants	1993
223	Rapport Trimestriel du PEGRN 01 Octobre au 31 Decembre 2000 (3 volumes)	PEGRN	2000
224	Rapport d'Activites pour RI-1 et RI-2 (Decembre 1997 - 30 Juin 1998)	Diallo Alpha Mamoudou	Juin 1998
225	Cogestion Participative de la Foret en Guinee - Progres et Perspectives	Paula J. Williams	15 Mars 1999
226	Repertoire des Plans de GRN	Realise par les equipes des BRP et les ONG avec l'appui de Mohamed Ba	Decembre 1998
227	Formation sur les Techniques de Fertilisation des Sols en Maraichage (2 volumes)	Salifou Camara et Rabiadou Camara BRP - Dissa	Mars 1998
228	Rapport de Formation sur les Comites de Gestion		
229	Capitalisation des Resultats des Sessions de Diagnostic Preliminaire dans onze Villages Hors Bassin BRP - Koundou	Equipe BRP Koundou	Avril 1998
230	Rapport d'Activites pour la Periode Octobre 1997 - Juin 1998	USAID/Winrock International/DNEF	Juin 1998
231	Appui au Comite Foret et a L'Assemblee Villageoise pour la Cogestion de la Foret Classee de Nialama	UGVD	Avril 2000
232	Strategie de Communication pour Etablir un Environnement Politique Favorable sur la Gestion des Ressources Naturelles	Julie Elizabeth Fischer	Mars 2000
233	Forest Inventory in the Context of Comanagement of Guinea's Forest Classees: Issues, Approval for work done and Evaluation of Needs as of July 2000	Cecilia Polansky	
234	Le Suivi-Evaluation du PEGRN Raport Final	Dr Malcolm Marks	Juillet 2000
235	Plan de Travail 1995 BRP de Koundou	MAEF/DNEF/USAID	1995
236	Plan Annuel de Travail 1993	MARA/DNFC/USAIDChemonics Int'l	Mai 1993
237	Plan D'Amenagement et Plan de Gestion de Foret Classee de Souti-Yanfou (Prefecture de Kindia)	Compaore Albert; Dilema Solomon; Sidibe Sidibinet; Dr Bah Aamadou Sherif	Octobre 2000

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238	Plan du Suivi-Evaluation: Methodes de Collecte de donnees sur les Indicateurs de Performance et de Progres	Dr Malcolm Marks; Sekou Fofana	Octobre 2000
239	Atelier Intervillageois de Palnification		
240	Plan d'Amenagement et Plan de Gestion de Foret Classee de Suti-Yanfou (Prefedcture de Kindia)	Compaore Albert; Dilema Salomon; Dr Bah Amadou Cherif et Sidibe Sdibinet	Octobre 2000
241	Plan de Suivi-Evaluation: Methodes de Collecte de donnees sur les Indicateurs de Performance et de Progres	Dr Malcolm Marks; Sekou Fofana	Octobre 2000
242	Diagnostic Preliminaire (MARP)	Mohamed Ba	Fevrier 1998
243	Rapport sur le Programme International des Visiteurs Suivi oar Mesdames Binta Fady Diallo et Kadia Doumbouya au USA du 6 au 27 Juin 1998	Binta Fady Diallo et Kadia Doumbouya	Juin 1998
244	Reconciliation de la Legislation Fonciere Locale et Nbationale (Rapport de Mission)	Peter C. Bloch	Novembre 1998
245	Narual Resource Mangement Project Paper (675-0219)	USAID/Guinea	Septembre 1991
246	PGRN Plan de Travail 1993 BRP Koundou	MARA/DNEF/USAID	1993
247	Local Natural Resource Management Practices and Tenure Realities in the Koundou Watershed, Guinea	Julie E. Fischer	May 1994
248	RAPPORT DE KOUMBAMA		
249	Guide Animation des Ateliers de Mobilisation des Membres d'une Organisation Villageoise (Comite Foret)	Dr Julie E. Fischer; Mamadou Saliou Diallo	Juin 2000
250	Guide d'Animation de l'Atelier de Formation sur les Mécanismes d'Etablissement des Contrats Fonciers	Dr Julie E. Fischer; Mamadou Saliou Diallo	
251	Guide d'Animation des Réunions Villageoises	Julie E. Fischer et Mamadou Saliou	11 au 18 Mai 2000
252	Guide Animation des Ateliers de Mobilisation des Membres d'une Organisation Villageoise, Assemblée Villageoise	Julie E. Fischer et Mamadou Saliou Diallo	25 au 26 Mai 2000
253	Esquisses de Plan de Gestion de Terroir Villageois dans les BRP de Dissa	CENAFOD	Juillet 1998
254	Guide Animation des Réunions Villageoises	Dr Julie E. Fischer et Mamadou Saliou Diallo	11
255	Ameliration de quelques systemes Agroforestiers traditionnels dans le BRP de Dissa	Almamy Fode Camara	1992-1993
256	Animal-Driven Shaft Power Revisited A Report for VITA's Post Harvest Project int The Central African Republic	Richard Rosenberg	April 1987

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257	Guinea Natural Resource Management Project Annual Workplan for 1995	MAEF/DNEF/USAID	March 1995
258	Rapport final sur la Lutte contre les insectes nuisibles du Mais stocke dans les BRP de koundou et Diafore	Saidou Balde	30 Juin 1996
259	Rapport Final sur le Controle des Termites dans le BRp de Diafore et Linsan Saran de Juillet a Octobre 1995	Saidou Balde	Octobre 1995
260	Atelier Régional de Labé sur la Problématique Foncière et la Gestion des Ressources Naturelles au Fouta Djallon 13-16 Fevrier 1995; Document de Synthèse	Boubacar Thiam	1995
261	Pépinière Expérimentale Rapport d'Activité 1993 - 1994	Thierno Ousmane Sow; Thomas K. Erdmnn et Amadou Bailo Bah	Avril 1995
262	Localisation des Actions/Interventions de 1993 du Projet BRP Dissa	MAEF/USAID/PGRN-Dissa	24 Mars 1995
263	Rapport Trimestriel de Progrès pour la Période se Terminant le 30 Septembre 1993	MARA/DNFC/USAID	Chemonics International
264	Plan de Travail 1995 BRP koundou	MAEF/DNEF/USAID	1995
265	Plan Annuel de Travail 1996, Volume II: Plans de Travail des BRPs	DNEFF/USAID	Mars 1996
266	Suivi des Résultats pour l'Annee 1997 BRP Dissa	Chemonics Inc.	1997
267	PGRN Planification Participative des Ressources Naturelles Volume III: Manuel d'Orientation: La Planification Paticipative et la Gestion des Terroirs Villageois deux volumes	Paula J. Williams et Boubacar Thiam	Decembre 1996
268	18-Month Workplan 1 Octobre 1999 - 31 Mars 2001 (Draft)	Winrock International	Decembre 1999
269	PGRN Planification Participative des Rssources Naturelles Volume I: Rapport Synthese	Paulas J. Williams et Boubacar Thiam	Decembre 1996
270	Conduite des Discussions Relatives aux Roles	Mamadou Saliou Diallo et Julie E. Fischer	2000
271	Seminiare sur les Etudes d'Impact sur l'Environnement et la Surveillance de l'Environnement (Manuel du Seminaire)	Guinee Ecologie	Aout 1995
272	Manuel de Statitistique de Base	Managements Consultants	Juillet 1996
273	Effect Cutting frequency and cutting height on reserve carbohydrates in Gliricidia sepium, (Jacq.) Walp.	Thomas K. Erdmann; P.K.R Nair and B. T. Kang	August 1992
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275	Plan d'action Volet RI-3 Development des Entreprises 01 October 2001-30September 2002	Richard Kimball	2002
276	Rapport Mission sur le Developpement d'un plan de Formation pour le réseau des Caisses Communautaires de Croissance C3	Adama Kodjo	2002
277	Rapport Trimestriel	Sékou Fofana	2002
278	Topic: Producer Association Organizational Development	Volunteer Allan Lessler	2002
279	Tout sa voir sur les Groupements forestiers	Julie Fischer	2002
280	Field report for Winrock International on Janis Carter Consultancy of May 27-June 7, 2002	Janis Carter	2002
281	Plan d'Aménagement Révisé (1er Draft) Bakun et Suti-Yanfu	Abdoulaye Kouyé Bah	2002
282	Plan D'Aménagement Nouveau (1er Draft) Balayan Surumba; Sincéry Oursa	Dantily Diakité/Julie E. Fischer	2002
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284	Rapport D'Inventaire Forestier (1er Draft) Balayan Surumba	Bamgura/Gauthier	2002
285	Rapport D'Inventaire Forestier (1er Draft) Sincéry Oursa	Coumbassa/Gauthier	2002
286	Appui à la Composante Production Agricole (Rapport final du Consultant)	Diallo Alpha Mamoudou	2002
287	Establishment of System of Prefectoral Market Situational Analysis 8/5/2002- 9/03/2002	Ali Aanoun	2002
288	Quaterly Performance Report of The Expanded Natural Resource Management Activity	Submitted to USAID Under Award # 675-A-00-99-00222-00	January-March 2002
289	Rapport Trimestriel du Projet Elargi de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles	Submitted to USAID Under Award # 675-A-00-99-00222-00	Janvier-Mars 2002
290	Rapport de Synthèse atelier de formation sur les mécanismes des contrats fonciers (2 volumes)	Mamadou Saliou Diallo	23-24 Février 2002
291	Rapport Trimestriel du 1er Janvier - 31 Mars 2002 du PEGRN (version Française)	Soumis a l'USAID sous # 675-A-00-99-00222-00	31 Mars-2002
292	Report and Recommandations of Short-term consultancy to ENRMA	Dana Slaymaker	April 1st to 8 th 2002
293	Elaboration des Statuts et Règlements Intérieurs des CGRN, CF et Autres Organisations de Base dans les Zones du PEGRN	Manuel du Formateur	Mai-Juin 2002
294	Elaboration des Statuts et Règlements Intérieurs des CGRN, CF et Autres Organisations de Base dans les Zones du PEGRN	Manuel du Participant	Mai-Juin 2002
295	Rapport de Formation sur l'Elaboration des Statuts et Règlements Intérieurs des CGRN, CF et Autres Organisations de Base dans les Zones du PEGRN		Mai-Juin 2002

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296	Quaterly Performance Report of The Expanded Natural Resource Management Activity	Submitted to USAID Under Award # 675-A-00-99-00222-00	April-June 2002
297	Quaterly Performance report from April 1st - June 2002	Soumis a l'USAID sous # 675-A-00-99-00222-00	June 2002
298	Rapport de Formation sur l'élaboration des Statuts et règlements intérieurs des CGRN, CF et autres organisations de base dans les zones du PEGRN	Pride/Formation	Juin 2002
299	Elaboration des Statuts et règlements intérieurs des CGRN Manuel du Participant	Pride/Formation	Juin 2002
300	Formation sur la comptabilité simplifiée des CGRN, des agents des ONG partenaires (manuel du Participant)	Pride/Formation	Juin 2002
301	Formation sur la comptabilité simplifiée des CGRN et des agents des ONG partenaires (manuel du Formateur)	Pride/Formation	June 2002
302	Rapport de Formation sur la comptabilité simplifiée des CGRN et des agents des ONG partenaires	Pride/Formation	June 2002
303	Rapport de Formation sur la Comptabilité Simplifiée des GRN; Agents des Equipes Préfectorales et Organisation de Base		Août 2002
304	Le Développement d'un Plan d'Institutionnalisation pour les Caisses Communautaires de Croissance - C3 du PEGRN	Adama Kodjo, édité par Equipe SFR & Richard Kimball	
305	Program Design for a Business Development Services Information, Education and Communication (IEC) pour le RI - 3	Tim Canedo	1-Jan-03
306	Plan d'Action de réorientation	Richard Slacum	2-Oct-03
307	Technical Support to Rural Enterprise Development Component (IR- 3) of the ENRMA	Richard Slacum	2-Apr-03
308	Technical Support to Rural Enterprise Development Component (IR- 3) of the ENRMA	Richard Slacum	2-Jul-03
309	Manuel de Procédures Administratives et Financières du PEGRN/VITA	Service Administratif et Financier du PEGRN/VITA	2-Jan-03
310	Maunel des Procédures de Sécurité du PEGRN	Richard Kimball	2-Jan-03
311	Méthodologie de Mise en Place des Caisses Communautaires de Croissance - C3	Equipe SFR & Richard Kimball	2-Apr-03
312	Procédures Comptables et Financières des caisses Communautaires de	Equipe SFR & Richard Kimball	2-Apr-03

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	Croissance - C3		
313	procédures de Contrôles des caisses Communautaires de Croissance - C3	Equipe SFR & Richard Kimball	1-Aug-00
314	Programme de Crédit du PEGRN	Richard Kimball & Angeline Koundouno Canara	1-Sep-00
315	Connaissance des Rôles et Responsabilités du Conseil d'Administration de la C3	Equipe SFR & Richard Kimball	1-Jul-00
316	Connaissance des Statuts & RI de la C3	Equipe SFR & Richard Kimball	1-May-00
317	Connaissance des Procédures Comptables de la C3	Equipe SFR & Richard Kimball	2-May-03
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319	Rôles et Responsabilités du Comité de Crédit de la C3	Equipe SFR & Richard Kimball	2-May-03
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322	Scéance de Formation sur les Indicateurs de Performance des Institutions de Microfinance (IMFs)	Richard Kimball	1-May-00
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325	Processus de Collecte, Vérification et Validation des Indicateurs de performance du Volet PME	Richard Kimball	3-Jan-03
326	Voyage d'Etude sur la Filère Karité au Burkina Fasso et en Guinée	Alpha Alimou Diallo	1-Aug-03
327	Voyage d'Etude sur la Technofoire à Tambacounda, Sénégal du 8 -10 Novembre 2001	Alpha Alimou Diallo	1-Nov-03
328	Voyage d'Etude au Réseau des Caisses Villageoises d'Épargne et de Crédits Autogérées (CVECA) du Pays Dogon du 19 Novembre au 3 Décembre 2001	Richard Kimball; Abdoul Karim Bangura; Mamadou Saïdou Diallo, Robert Sâa Malano et Bocar Sow	1-Dec-03
329	Restitution de la Table Ronde sur les Aproduits Naturels Africains du 6 au 8 février 2002 à Accra, Ghana	Richard Kimball	2-Mar-03
330	Restitution de l'Atelier sur le Beurre de Karité, organisé par l'Institut Américain de Beurre de Karité le 05 Aout à Atlanta	Richard Kimball	2-Sep-03
331	Rapport d'Activités Volet PME Quatrième trimestre 1999	Richard Kimball	1-Jan-00

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332	Rapport d'Activités Volet PME 1er trimestre 2000	Richard Kimball	1-Apr-00
333	Rapport d'Activités Volet PME 2eme trimestre 2000	Richard Kimball	1-Jul-00
334	Rapport d'Activités Volet PME AF 2000 (du 1er Octobre 1999 au 30 Septembre 2000)	Richard Kimball	1-Oct-00
335	Rapport d'Activités Volet PME 4 eme trimestre 2000	Richard Kimball	1-Jan-03
336	Rapport d'Activités Volet PME 1er trimestre 2001	Richard Kimball	1-Apr-03
337	Rapport d'Activités Volet PME 1er dix huit mois du projet (du 1er Octobre au 31 Mars 2001)	Richard Kimball	1-Aug-03
338	Rapport d'Activités Volet PME 2eme trimestre 2001	Richard Kimball	1-Oct-03
339	Rapport d'Activités Volet PME 1er trimestre 2001	Richard Kimball	2-Jan-03
340	Rapport d'Activités Volet PME AF 2001 (du Octobre 2000 au 30 Septembre 2001)	Richard Kimball	2-Apr-03
341	Rapport d'Activités Volet PME 4 eme trimestre 2001 (3 volumes)	Richard Kimball	2-Aug-03
342	Rapport d'Activités Volet PME 1er trimestre 2002	Richard Kimball	1-Oct-01
343	Rapport d'Activités Volet PME 2 eme trimestre 2002	Richard Kimball	1-Jan-02
344	Rapport d'Activités Volet PME AF 2002 (du 1er Octobre 2001 au 30 Septembre 2002)	Richard Kimball	1-Apr-02
345	Rapport Activités 4 eme trimestre 2002	Richard Kimball	3-Jan-03
346	Plan de Travail Volet PME (du 30 Octobre 1999 au 31 Mars 2001)	Richard Kimball	1-Jan-00
347	Plan de Travail Volet PME (du 1er Avril 2001 au 30 Septembre 2002)	Richard Kimball	1-Jun-01
348	Plan de Travail Volet PME AF 2002 (du 1er Octobre 2001 au 30 Septembre 2002)	Richard Kimball	2-Jan-03
349	Plan de Travail Volet PME AF 2003(du 1er Octobre 2002 au 30 Septembre 2003)	Richard Kimball	2-Nov-03
350	Rapport d'Activités mensuelle de l'équipe Préfectorale de Kindia	Fodé Fofana	2-Dec-03
351	Guide d'Animation Presentation du PEGRN	Mamadou Saliou Diallo	5-Jan-00
352	Annual Program Performance Report of VITA October 1-September 30 2002	Richard Kimball	2-Sep-03
353	Rapport Annuel ACA/LOL	ACA/LOL	1-Sep-03
354	Rapport Trimestriel d'Activités	ACA/LOL	2-Jan-03
355	Projet de Plan d'Affaires	ACA/LOL	2-Sep-03
356	Troisieme Rapport Annuel du PEGRN (Octobre 2001 -Septembre 2002) 6 copies	Winrock International	2-Nov-03

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357	Rural leadership GUI043 (Progrmmme Farmer-to-Farmer)	Brett Nelson	2-Feb-03
358	human ressources Management Phase 2 GUI044 (Program Farmer-to-Farmer)	Lisa Appelegate	2-Sep-03
359	Crop Yield Forecasting and Estimation GUI045 (Program Farmer-to-Farmer)	Philip Smith	2-Apr-03
360	Market Information Phase 2 GUI048 (Program Farmer-to-Farmer)	james Estes	2-Dec-03
361	Market Briefs Writer GUI049 (Program Farmer-to-Farmer)	Victor Nyekel	2-Jun-03
362	Personnel Incentive Development System GUI050 (Program Farmer-to-Farmer)	Julia Smith	2-Apr-03
363	Cooperative and Association Management GUI051 (Program Farmer-to-Farmer)	Everil A. Quist	2-Nov-03
364	Agricultural Loan GUI016 (Program Farmer-to-Farmer)	Kendall Mau	1-Nov-99
365	Productyion Planning & Producer group Training Plan GUI017 (Program Farmer-to-Farmer)	James McGuire	1-Apr-00
366	Multimedia Extension Materiel GUI018 (Program Farmer-to-Farmer)	Eric W. Dixon	1-Aug-00
367	Management technics for Groups and Associations GUI019 (Program Farmer-to-Farmer)	Dabvid Willet	1-Feb-03
368	Small-Scale Tropical Timber Industry GUI020 (Program Farmer-to-Farmer)	David Patterson	1-Aug-00
369	Agricultural Statistics GUI021 (Program Farmer-to-Farmer)	Gilbert Attoumbgbre (défunt)	1-Nov-00
370	Small Farm Management GUI022 (Program Farmer-to-Farmer)	Gary Bullen	1-Aug-00
371	Group Led Business Initiatives GUI023 (Program Farmer-to-Farmer)	William gregory	1-Oct-03
372	Business Palnning GUI024 (Program Farmer-to-Farmer)	Edward Schwaller	1-Jan-03
373	Association Mamber Services GUI026 (Program Farmer-to-Farmer)	Bernard J. Shannon	1-Feb-03
374	Human ressources Strengthening Pahse 1 GUI027 (Program Farmer-to-Farmer)	Edie Shannon	1-Feb-03
375	Survey System training GUI028 (Program Farmer-to-Farmer)	Philip W. Smith	1-Mar-03
376	Human resources Strengthening Phase 1 GUI020 (Program Farmer-to-Farmer)	Richard Hirst	1-Jan-03
377	Library and Documentation GUI030 (Program Farmer-to-Farmer)	Gloria Kast	1-Jun-03
378	Market Information Phase 1 GUI031(Program Farmer-to-Farmer)	James Estes	1-Nov-03
379	DATA BASE GUI034 (Program Farmer-to-to Farmer)	Daniel Norris	1-Apr-03
380	Citrus Disease Control in Guinea GUI038 (Program Farmer-to-Farmer)	John P. hayden	1-Dec-03
381	Improved Practices & Technology for Beekeeping GUI039 (Program Farmer-to-Farmer)	Edgar Lavi	2-Mar-03

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382	Evaluation of Onion Marketing in the Fouta region GUI040 (Program Farmer-to-Farmer)	James Hurst	2-Mar-03
383	Rural Fince training GUI041 (Program Farmer-to-Farmer)	Donald E. Breazeale	2-Mar-03
384	Rapport et Recommandations pour le PEGRN (1er - 8 Avril 2002)	Dana Slaymaker	2-Apr-03
385	Consultation pour Appuyer la Composante Commercialisation Agricole du PEGRN; Rapport Final	Ibrahima Yade et Médoune Gaye	2-Jun-03
386	Rapport de consultation sur la formulation des termes de references des agents de l'administration forestière dans la cogestion des forêts classées	Mamadou Saliou Diallo, Guinée Ecologie	1-Jun-03
387	Rapport D'activité des Mois de Janvier/Février et Mars 2003	Kadiatou Keïta Abdoul	4-Jan-03
388	Mid Terme Evaluation Fianal Report - March 2003; English version	H. Schar; Amamdou Bèye; Mirjam Andriessen; Mike McGahey; Ibrahima Yade; Carol Stoney	1-Mar-03
389	Agriculture Market Information System of the Agricultural Market Agency, Guinea	Robert E. Lee, (PhD)	1-Mar-03
390	Quarterly Performance Report of the ENRMA January-March 2003	Winrock International	1-Mar-03
391	Quarterly Performance Report (January-March 2003) Original Copy	Winrock International	1-Mar-03
392	Third Annual Report of ENRMA October 01 - September 02	Winrock International	9-Jan-03
393	ENRMA Mid Term Evaluation Report (English Version)		5-Mar-03
394	Rapport Evaluation Miparcours Mars 2003 version Francaise	H. Schar; Amamdou Bèye; Mirjam Andriessen; Mike McGahey; Ibrahima Yade; Carol Stoney	1-Mar-03
395	Systeme de l'Information du Marché Agricole de l'Agence pour la Commercialisation Agricole de la Guinée	Robert E. Lee, (PhD)	1-Mar-03
396	Rapport d'Activité Janvier/Février/Mars 2003	ACA/LOL	
397	Continuation Application for FY 2003 ENRMA	Winrock International	1-Aug-03
398	Guinea Expanded Natural Resource Management Activity (ERNMA) RFA No. 675-	Winrock International	1-May-99

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	99-003		
399	Atelier de Reflexion sur la Gestion Durable des Ressources Forestières	DNEF/AGIR/GTZ/PEGRN/USAID	1-May-02
400	Report on AG Finance (Projet GUI1063) FtF	Pr Alan Lessler	21-Sep-03
401	Market Information Survey Training Phase two (Projet GUI1067) FtF	Phil Smith	forthcoming